


CLASS : VIII
DATE: 23.04.21 to 8.05.21

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT										
MATHS	Chapter-6 Operation on Algebraic Expressions Ex-6A Q no- 1 to 20 Ex-6B Q no-1 to 26 Ex- 6C Q no-1 to 15 Ex- 6D Q no-1 to 15										
SCIENCE	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>CH -15 : Some Natural Phenomena</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Read the chapter thoroughly and underline the difficult words.2. Write the key terms (definitions) given at the end of the chapter and read quick recap.3. Draw the gold leaf electroscope in the notebook (uncharged and charged electroscope).4. Write end exercise questions and answers in the notebook except MCQ and fill in the blanks.5. Correct wrong statements given in the true and false section.6. Higher order thinking skills questions and answers must be written in the notebook.										
HINDI	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>हिन्दी साहित्य</u></p> <p>पाठ- सूखे सुमन से (महादेवी वर्मा)</p> <p>1.कविता का सस्वर वाचन करें </p> <p>दिमागी माप अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में बनाएँ;</p> <div style="text-align: center;"></div> <p>3.दिए गए कठिन शब्दों को तीन-तीन बार अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें </p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tbody><tr><td>मंजुल</td><td>स्वार्थमय</td></tr><tr><td>लुब्ध</td><td>सौरभ</td></tr><tr><td>स्निग्ध</td><td>हर्षता</td></tr><tr><td>वारती</td><td>निःसार</td></tr><tr><td>मधुप</td><td>व्यथित</td></tr></tbody></table>	मंजुल	स्वार्थमय	लुब्ध	सौरभ	स्निग्ध	हर्षता	वारती	निःसार	मधुप	व्यथित
मंजुल	स्वार्थमय										
लुब्ध	सौरभ										
स्निग्ध	हर्षता										
वारती	निःसार										
मधुप	व्यथित										

4. नीचे दिए गए शब्दों के अर्थ अपनी अभ्यास-पुस्तिका में लिखें ।

मंजुल	सुंदर, मनोहर
लुब्ध	मोहित, आसक्त
स्निग्ध	प्रेममय, चिकना
वारती	न्यौछावर करती
मंजु	सुंदर
सौरभ	सुगंध, महक
मनुज	मनुष्य
निःसार	जिसमें सार न हो, बेकार
मधुप	भौरा
करतार	भगवान

5. दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में लिखें ।

(क) इस कविता की रचना किसने की है ?

उत्तर- महादेवी वर्मा ने ।

(ख) फूल पर कौन, क्यों मँडराने लगे ?

उत्तर- फूल पर भौरा मँडराने लगे ताकि वे मधु पा सके ।

(ग) इस कविता में फूल के माध्यम से किसे शिक्षा दी गई है ?

उत्तर- यौवन के सभी साथी होते हैं, वृद्धावस्था का कोई नहीं ।

(घ) कविता की शिक्षा को एक वाक्य में बताइए ।

उत्तर- यह संसार स्वार्थी है ।

6. दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें ।

(क) फूल की शैशव अवस्था में क्या स्थिति थी ?

उत्तर- शैशव अवस्था में फूल मुसकराता प्रतीत होता है । तब उसे हवा अपनी गोद में लेकर खिलाती थी ।

प्रकृति उस पर मेहरबान थी ।

(ख) प्रकृति खिलते फूल पर कैसे मेहरबान हो रही थी ?

उत्तर- प्रकृति खिलते फूल पर हर प्रकार से मेहरबान थी । चंद्रमा उस पर अपनी स्निग्ध किरणें बरसा रहा था ।

रात उस पर ओस कणों रूपी मोती न्यौछावर कर रही थी । भ्रमर उस पर मँडराते थे ।

(ग) फूल के सूख जाने पर उसकी क्या दशा हुई ?

उत्तर- फूल के सूख जाने पर हवा के तेज़ झोंके ने उसे धरती पर सुला दिया । अब उसकी सुगंध और कोमलता जाती रही । अब उसके प्रेमी भँवरे भी उसके पास मँडराने से बचने लगे ।

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

उत्तर- सूखे फूल के प्रति प्रकृति का व्यवहार उपेक्षापूर्ण हो जाता है जो प्रकृति उसे हँसाने-खिलाने के प्रयास

में लगी रहती थी, वही प्रकृति उसकी ओर देखती तक नहीं ।

7. विलोम शब्द (उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें)

रोना	x	हँसना	
स्वार्थी	x		
निःस्वार्थी			
निःसार	x	सार	
सूखा	x	गीला	

हिन्दी भाषा

1. अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें ।

जिसका कोई अंत न हो	अनंत
जो कभी न मरे	अमर
जिसका कोई आकार न हो	निराकार
जिसका कोई आकार हो	साकार
जिसकी उपमा न दी जा सके	अनुपम
जिसके समान कोई दूसरा न हो	अद्वितीय
जो प्रशंसा के योग्य हो	प्रशंसनीय
जो निंदा के योग्य हो	निंदनीय
जो पहले हुआ हो	भूतपूर्व
जो पहले न हुआ हो	अभूतपूर्व
जिसे करना संभव न हो	असंभव
जानने की इच्छा रखनेवाला	जिज्ञासु
अपने पर बीती	आपबीती
जो कहा न गया हो	अनकहा
जो सुना न गया हो	अनसुना
जिसका कोई अर्थ हो	सार्थक
जिसका कोई अर्थ न हो	निरर्थक
जो सहनशील हो	सहिष्णु
जिसका कोई आधार न हो	निराधार
जो समाचार भेजता/देता हो	संवाददाता

2. निम्न गद्यांश को पढ़कर दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें ।

अपने लक्ष्य को पाने के लिए सबसे बड़ी जरूरत है- इच्छा- शक्ति की। मन को किसी एक काम में

	<p>बाँधकर रखना इच्छा- शक्ति है। इच्छा- शक्ति से ही बड़े- से- बड़ा काम किया जा सकता है। पांडवों</p> <p>और कौरवों में अर्जुन श्रेष्ठ तीरंदाज थे। जब वे तीर चलाते थे, तो उन्हें लक्ष्य के अलावा और कुछ नहीं दिखाई देता था। इस तरह वे कुशल धनुर्धर बने। इच्छा- शक्ति बढ़ाने के लिए समय-सारणी</p> <p>के अनुसार कार्य करना चाहिए। खेलने के समय खेलना, पढ़ने के समय पढ़ना और टी. वी. देखने के लिए निश्चित समय में टी. वी. के कार्यक्रम देखना। इस प्रकार निर्धारित समय पर सही काम करने से इच्छा- शक्ति बढ़ेगी और आत्मविश्वास बढ़ेगा।</p> <p>(क) लक्ष्य को पाने के लिए क्या आवश्यक है ?</p> <p>(ख) श्रेष्ठ तीरंदाज कौन था ?</p> <p>(ग) अर्जुन कुशल धनुर्धर कैसे बना ?</p> <p>(घ) समय का सदुपयोग कैसे करना चाहिए ?</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Chapter –Adjectives and degree of comparison</p> <p>(Note- Write only exercises in your notebook)</p> <p>What is an adjective?</p> <p>An adjective is a word that customizes and intensifies a noun or a pronoun. It gives additional information about what the noun or the pronoun refers to. It is usually comes right before the noun or the pronoun that it modifies. We can use more than one adjective to describe a noun or a pronoun and when a noun comes before another noun, it becomes its adjective.</p> <p>Examples</p> <p>In this list the underlined words are adjectives.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The <u>colourful</u> balloon floated over the treetop. 2. The <u>big</u> dog chased the car. 3. A <u>yellow</u> butterfly is sitting on the <u>red</u> rose. 4. The <u>tall</u> giraffe is eating <u>green</u> leaves. 5. A <u>small</u> rat is beside the <u>brown</u> cabinet. 6. The <u>beautiful</u> princess is wearing a <u>purple</u> gown. <p>Types of Adjectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjective of Quality- describe size, colour, shape of a person or an object eg: fair, tall 2. Adjective of Quantity- refer to the quantity (how much) of a thing eg: some, much 3. Adjective of Number- tell how many person or things are meant eg: five, several 4. Demonstrative adjectives- point to a person or thing eg: this, that, these, those 5. Proper adjectives- are formed from proper nouns eg: Indian, Buddhist 6. Interrogative adjectives- ask questions
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eg: what, whose, which

7. Possessive adjectives- show possession or belonging

eg: my, our, your

8. Emphasizing adjectives- increase or decrease the effect of the noun they are modifying

eg: utter, absolute

9. Participle adjectives- are verbs used as adjectives

eg: running train, flying saucer

10. Nouns as adjectives - some nouns are used as adjective

eg: diamond ring, stone wall

Position of adjectives

There are two types of position in a sentence for adjectives:

1. Before a noun (attributive position)

Examples:

1. There is a small dog in the garden.

2. I have some new shoes.

2. After link verbs (predicative position)

Examples of link verb: appear, be, become, feel, get, look, seem, smell, taste.

1. The car is old.

2. Jane is feeling cold.

3. The flower smells nice.

Degree of comparison

Adjective change in form when they show comparison.

Positive Degree: An adjective is said to be in the positive degree when there is no comparison.

Comparative Degree: An adjective is said to be in the comparative degree when it is used to compare two nouns/pronouns.

Superlative Degree: An adjective is in superlative degree when it is used to compare more than two nouns/pronouns. We use the article 'the' before the superlative degrees.

Formation of Comparative & Superlative Degrees of Adjectives

Adjectives usually form their comparative and superlative degrees:

1) by addition of '-er' and '-est' to the positive degree

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
bright	brighter	brightest
black	blacker	blackest

2) by addition of '-r' and '-st' to the positive degree ending in 'e'

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
brave	braver	bravest
fine	finer	finest

3) When the positive ends in 'y' and has a consonant before it, we change 'y' into 'i' and then add 'er' and 'est'.

By deleting the final 'y' and adding 'ier' and 'iest'

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
costly	costlier	costliest
dry	drier	driest

4) when the positive degree ends in a consonant with a vowel before it, we double the consonant & then add '-er' and '-est'

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
big	bigger	biggest
dim	dimmer	dimmest

5) by addition of '-er' and '-est' to the positive degree when it ends in '-y'

POSITIVE COMPARATIVE SUPERLATIVE

gay gayer gayest

grey greyer greyest

6) by placing 'more' and 'most' before the positive form

POSITIVE COMPARATIVE SUPERLATIVE

active more active most active

attractive more attractive most attractive

7) Some adjectives do not follow any of the rules explained earlier. They are compared irregularly. Here are the different forms of such adjectives.

POSITIVE COMPARATIVE SUPERLATIVE

bad worse worst

good better best

EXERCISES

I) Complete the following sentences using the appropriate form of the adjective given in the brackets.

1. He is **richer** than his neighbours. (rich)
2. The brides were much **younger** than the grooms. (young)
3. He is too **intelligent** to be taught. (intelligent)
4. He is **cleverer** than I thought him to be. (clever)
5. When the old woman became **stronger**, she began to move about. (strong)
6. He is much **better** now. (good)
7. The offer was too **good** to be true. (good)
8. He fishes with **greater** success than I do. (great)
9. Shakespeare is the **greatest** playwright in English. (great)
10. The pain was **more** than he could bear. (much)
11. The **worst** thing of all was that his son was rude to him. (bad)
12. Jane was the **better** player of the two. (good)

II) Use much or many:

1. We saw _____ animals at the zoo.
2. How _____ oranges did you put in the box?
3. There isn't _____ sugar in my coffee.
4. I don't have _____ friends.
5. The old man hasn't got _____ hair on his head.
6. I've packed _____ bottles of water.
7. I didn't get _____ sleep last night.
8. How _____ fruit do you eat in an average day?

Answers:

1. many 2. many 3. much 4. many 5. much 6. many 7. much 8. much

III) Use a little or a few:

- 1.Can you please buy _____ apples.
- 2.We need _____ water.
- 3.I have _____ money left.
- 4.I take _____ sugar with my coffee.
- 5.We had _____ pints of beer there.
- 6.You have _____ time left.
- 6.There are _____ chairs in the room.
- 7.He only spent _____ dollars there.

Answers:

- 1.a few 2. a little 3. a little 4. a little 5.a few 6.a little 7. a few 8. a few

IV)Use some or any:

- 1.Is there _____ milk left?
- 2.There is _____ juice in the bottle.
- 3.Do you have _____ coffee?
- 4.I don't have _____ money left.
- 5.She has _____ money.
- 6.Do you know _____ of these singers?
- 7.I don't know _____ of them.
- 8.I know _____ of them.

Answers:

- 1.any 2.some 3.any 4.any 5. some 6. any 7.any 8.some

V)Use some or many:

- 1.The child put _____ sand into the bucket.
- 2.I can lend you _____ money if you need it.
- 3.There aren't _____ pears left. Only two.
- 4.We had _____ cake with the tea.
- 5.Don't eat so _____ sweets or you'll get fat.
- 6.I had _____ beer last night at the bar.
- 7.I don't have _____ friends.
- 8.He brought _____ food with him.

Answers:

- 1.some 2.some 3.many 4.some 5.many 6.some 7.many 8.some

V) Use little or less:

- 1.I have _____ interest in classical music.
- 2.I have _____ faith in him.
- 3.We need _____ furniture in this dance hall than in the big one.
- 4.You have to drink _____ coffee.
- 5.He has _____ money than I thought.
- 6.Tonight I drank _____ wine than last night.
- 7.She dedicates _____ time to her homework than to her hobbies.
- 8.This will take _____ time to finish than the last time we tried.

Answers:

- 1.little 2.little 3.less 4.less 5.less 6.less 7.less 8.less

VI) Use fewer or less:

1. There were _____ days below freezing last winter.
2. I drank _____ water than she did.
3. I have _____ than an hour to do this work.
4. People these days are buying _____ newspapers.
5. I have _____ time to do this work.
6. _____ than thirty children each year develop the disease.
7. I wear _____ makeup on weekdays.
8. He worked _____ hours than I did.

Answers:

- 1.fewer 2.less 3.less 4.fewer 5.less 6.fewer 7.less 8.fewer

VII) Use farther or further:

1. How much _____ do you plan to drive tonight?
2. I just can't go any _____.
3. Do you have any _____ plans for adding on to the building?
4. That's a lot _____ than I want to carry this heavy suitcase!
5. The _____ that I travel down this road, the _____ behind schedule I get.
6. How much _____ do you intend to take this legal matter?
7. It's not that much _____ to the gas station.
8. How much _____ do I have to run, coach?

Answers:

- 1.farther 2.further 3.further 4.farther 5.farther 6.further 7.further 8.farther
9.farther

VIII) Use later or latter:

1. My neighbours have a son and a daughter : the former is a teacher, the _____ is a nurse.
2. I will address that at a _____ time.
3. Of the first two Harry Potter books, I prefer the _____.
4. John arrived at the party _____ than Mary did.
5. I prefer the _____ offer to the former one.
6. I will be back _____.
7. I was given the choice between a hamburger or a hotdog, I chose the _____ of the two; the hotdog.
8. When it comes to soy burgers or a juicy cow burger, I prefer the _____.

Answers:

- 1.latter 2.later 3.latter 4.later 5.latter 6.later 7.latter 8.latter

Literature - Chapter -THE GUESTS

-by Saki

(Note- Do not copy Summary in the notebook)

"The Guests" is a short story by Hector Hugh Munro, better known by the pen name Saki. The tone of the story is satirical, commenting on British upper class society. The idea of the British Empire expanding all over the globe is part of the particular time period in which Saki wrote the short story called "The Guests."

Summary

This is a short story in which nothing actually happens. Two women are talking, and all of the action that the reader encounters takes place in the context of this conversation. It is never directly said that the conversation is taking place, but the description of the landscape in the introduction to the story makes this a logical guess.

One of the women, Matilda, appreciates the peace and quiet compared to the tale from her

home. Here, Matilda tells her friend Annabel a story.

Matilda's husband was away from home due to some villagers believing there was a were-tiger abroad in the countryside. She therefore had to entertain a distant family member alone, a Bishop who had some type of grudge over a Crown Derby dessert service inherited by one branch of the family or the other.

She tells her friend how she was shocked to see him home as a guest. Apparently, though Matilda tried to be polite, the Bishop was determined to revive the quarrel, and the two end up barely on speaking terms. Matilda had sent the cook on a brief holiday to visit his mother, which further angers her guest.

That's when nature steps in to create even more havoc. The Gwaddipichee River overflows, and this sets several events into action. The horses must be led to swim to higher ground, the goats and the goatherd (with his family) must be brought indoors, and the hens and chickens take up residence in every possible spare part of the house.

The back-up cook fails miserably to measure up to the Bishop's standards, and the entire household is a wreck from top to bottom. Into this scene enters the Bishop, awakened from his nap and entering the family sitting room, which he has been coldly asked not to enter.

Matilda tells him that there is nowhere for him to sit, as the verandah was full of goats. He then replied that there was also a goat in his room - a dead goat being devoured by a leopard.

Annabel was shocked at the happening in her friend's story, but Matilda seems to calm. After all, the leopard posed no real danger, as it had just eaten an entire goat and was ready to sleep. Shortly after that incident, the flood water began to recede, and the animals could be removed from the human residence. Although the Bishop wished to leave before the leopard, by this time Matilda's house was returned to order. Annabel now understands why Matilda appreciates the quiet countryside.

1. Meanings:-

- a. languorous- lazy and without any energy
- b. disconcerting- disturbing the composure
- c. sanctity- holiness
- d. service- set of serving bowls
- e. manoeuvre- clever plan or action
- f. syce- stable attendant
- g. anchorage- shelter
- h. bedraggled- wet and dirty
- i. incursion- hostile entry or attack
- j. sardonic- in a mocking tone
- k. banqueting- feasting
- l. ravening- hungrily seeking food
- m. fetlock- hair above a horse's hoof
- n. ensconced- settled comfortably in a place
- o. repose- rest and sleep

2. Antonyms:-

- a. repose x work
- b. sanctity x wickedness
- c. monotony x excitement

3. Make sentences:-

- a. manoeuvre- Ravisha managed to manoeuvre expertly into the parking space.
- b. repose- A number of priests prayed for the repose of the departed souls.
- c. sanctity- My father believes firmly in the sanctity of human life.
- d. anchorage- There are good anchorage in the roads leading from Jamshedpur to Ranchi.
- e. ensconced- The sculpture of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is safely ensconced behind the glass.

4. Reference to context:-

1. '.... that is all that we have to modify the monotony of our existence. Rather dreadful, isn't it?'

a. Who is saying this and to whom?

Ans. These words are said by Annabel to Matilda.

b. Why does the speaker find existence monotonous and what provides her with a little respite ?

Ans. The speaker finds existence monotonous where she lives as nothing ever happens there except seed time and harvest, occasional outbreaks of some diseases which might be mildly destructive, election excitement once in five years. She feels that the place has left everyone without energy. Nothing new happens there.

Only the landscape scene, seen from her windows, the cherry orchards, green meadows and the river along the valley and the church peeping out among the elms provide her with a little respite.

c. Did the listener agree with the speaker ? Give reasons to support your answer.

Ans. No, I do not think that the listener agreed to the speaker because she said that she had lived in countries where things did happen so many a times when the people there, were not ready for them happening all at once.

She did find the speaker's thoughts soothing and restful but certainly not dreadful as she found it to be.

2. '----he saw the cleverness of the manoeuvre, and from that moment we were scarcely on speaking terms.'

a. Who speaks these words and about whom?

Ans. Matilda is the speaker here, who speaks about 'the Bishop'.

b. How does the speaker know the person referred to as 'he'?

Ans. The speaker, Matilda by chance found out that the Bishop who had given her a surprise visit was a cousin. He belonged to a branch of the family that had quarrelled bitterly and offensively with her family branch about a Crown Derby dessert service. She remembers that day they had behaved disgracefully. This was how Matilda is familiar with the 'he' above.

c. What does the word 'manoeuvre' reveal about the relations between the speaker and the person spoken about?

Ans. The word 'manoeuvre' means a clever plan or action. When Matilda found out that the Bishop had turned up and would stay, she realised that had to be outwardly polite to him. His presence reminded her of the past experience which was dreadful. Thus, she gave her permanent cook a holiday and on behalf of her cook hired a person who knew almost nothing about cooking. The Bishop somehow got to know about this plan and so both were not on speaking terms.

3. '----and as the latter was ensconced in the midst of the former's personal possessions there was an obvious difficulty in altering the order of departure.'

a. Who is referred to as the 'latter' and the 'former'?

Ans. The latter here is the Bishop and the former is Matilda.

b. What were the reasons behind their wish to depart?

Ans. There were various reasons for the former and the latter to depart. Firstly the river Gwadlipichee had overflowed its banks and all the beautiful buildings and houses were

submerged. Hens, chickens, goats filled the verandah. Secondly a Leopard was found in the latter's resting room feasting on a goat. Thirdly the emergency cook now had an excuse for serving the latter with watery soup and sloppy rice. Thus, the Bishop wished to leave the house sooner than the leopard.

c. What was the latter doing ensconced in the midst of the former's personal possessions?

Ans. The latter was obviously in a dreadful situation. He wished to leave sooner than the leopard but the leopard was full and asleep. The latter suggested that if the former had a gun they would try to frighten the animal away. The latter was completely in an awkward situation amidst of the formers personal possessions. He was certainly having the worst hours of his life.

5.Short Questions and Answers:-

a. Write briefly about the landscape seen from Annabel's Windows.

Ans. A charming landscape could be seen from Annabel's window. There were cherry orchards, green meadows and a river winding along the valley. There was a church tower peeping out among the elms which added to the beauty of the scene.

b. Why was Matilda not happy to see the Bishop?

Ans. Matilda was not happy to see the Bishop as he was her cousin and belonged to a branch of the family that had quarrelled bitterly and offensively with her family branch about a Crown Derby dessert service. She said that they had behaved disgracefully and she would never forget the experience.

c. What had happened that all the buildings and houses were submerged?

Ans. The river Gwadhlichee had overflowed its banks. It usually did whenever there was heavy rainfall there. So, all the beautiful buildings and houses were submerged in water.

d. Where was Matilda's husband meanwhile?

Ans. Meanwhile, Matilda's husband was fifty miles up-country talking sense or what he imagined to be sense, to a village community that fancied on one of their leading men was a tiger.

e. What did Annabel confess?

Ans. Annabel confessed that her life story had never included such a disturbing experience as Matilda's. She was astonished to hear such a dreadful story.

GEOGRAPHY CH 2-Land, soil, water, natural vegetation and wildlife

1. Read the chapter and Underline the key words. Click on the link and see the video.

<https://youtu.be/2br7Y-Lok3I>

2. Write the glossary and do the exercise choose the correct options

3. Write fill in the blanks and true and false.

4. Write the short answers

**SOCIAL
STUDIES**

1. What are the reasons for scarcity of water?

Ans. Following are the reasons for scarcity of water:

- i. Uneven distribution of freshwater
- ii. Distribution of rain is not equal throughout the year and across the regions
- iii. Global warming is changing the rainfall pattern

	<p>iv. Modern day Technology has increased the demand for irrigation since usage of pesticides has increased.</p> <p>2. What are different types of soils found in India? Ans Alluvial, black, red, laterite, Sandy and mountain soil are are the different types of soils pound in India.</p> <p>3. How is natural vegetation helpful for us? Ans Natural vegetation is useful for us in many ways:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. We get Timber, wood, medicines, lac, paper, raisins, herbs, fruits, nuts, gum etc from the trees ii. Trees produce oxygen which all living beings need for breathing iii. Trees give shelter to animals iv. They are act as shelterbelts v. They also help in maintaining the temperature of the Earth. <p>4. Write a short note on forest fires? Ans Trees are highly exposed to fire. Once a fire starts in the forest it becomes difficult to control. Sometimes natural processes like lightning due to friction between trees due to speedy winds start forest fire but in most cases it is started by humans either intentionally or intentionally.</p> <p>5. Write a note on Alluvial soil. Ans. The Alluvial soil is found in the Northern Plains and coastal plains of India. This is a rich and fertile soil formed by the depositional action of rivers the main rivers of India like Ganga, Sutlej, Yamuna and Brahmaputra deposit millions of tons of silt every year.</p> <p>6. Write about the degradation of land? Ans In the recent years land has become polluted due to the solid and liquid waste being dumped into it. 23% of the total land in the world has been degraded and its productivity has declined the main causes of Land Degradation are deforestation, overgrazing, mining, agricultural mis management and industrialisation.</p> <p>5.Draw the mind map given in page 244 and pie chart on distribution of water 6.Do quick revision 1 and 2 in the book with pencil</p>
<p>COMPUTER</p>	<p>Chapter-2 <u>Application based Q/Ans[question to be copied from the book pg no 35]</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Short text is the suitable datatype for the fields given in the table ii. The code column in the given data acts as a primary key. iii. 1700 is the average for the above table b. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The upward arrow in the Emp Salary field signifies that it is filtered data. ii. The downward arrow in the Emp Dept No field signifies that it is filtered data. iii. We will remove the sort option by going to home tab, in the Sort and filter group, click Remove Sort button.

- c.
 - i. We can check the filter criteria by clicking on the arrow provided at the corner of the column.
 - ii. To remove the filter, click the toggle filter button in the sort & filter group on the home tab. The datasheet will go back to the original state.

Ch- 9 Safeguard our Environment

Fill in the blanks with suitable words. Safeguard the environment to sustain life on Earth.

1. **Fossil Fuels** like coals and crude oil are non-renewable, so use them economically.
2. Plastic is **non biodegradable** it does not mix with soil naturally. Therefore, use jute or paper containers instead of plastic covers.
3. Chloro fluoro carbons used in refrigerators and aerosols cause **air pollution**. So minimize their usage.
4. Diesel vehicles cause **air pollution** as they eject carbon monoxide. Therefore use CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) for vehicles.
5. Too much carbon dioxide in the air increases temperature causing **global warming**. So, plant more trees.
6. Global warming will make the polar ice caps to **melt**. Precautions should be taken along coastal areas.
7. Do not throw garbage or waste products in rivers and ponds as they cause **water pollution**. They must be recycled.
8. Industries should use **filters** for their chimneys to trap the dust.
9. Industrial smoke forms **smog** which when mixed with rain causes **acid rain**. It is harmful to plant growth and causes skin allergies.
10. Loudspeakers and full volume stereos cause **noise pollution**. It damages the hearing of old people and children. Avoid using horns near hospitals and old age homes.

G.K

Ch-10 . Life Span

The giant tortoise is believed to live for about 200 years. Human beings have the longest average life span among mammals.

Match the living beings in column A with their life span in column B.

Column A	Column B
1. Human beings	a. 121 years
2. Lobster	n. 100 years
3. Golden eagle	m. 80 years
4. Blue whale	b. 80 years
5. Elephant	h. 77 years
6. Sea anemone	c. 70 years
7. Crocodile	i. 60 years
8. Giraffe	g. 25 years
9. Toad	d. 36 years
10. Large beetle	e. 10 years
11. Swallow	j. 4-6 years
12. Mouse	f. 3 years
13. Dog	l. 12 years
14. Dragonfly	k. 6 months

	<p>15. Macaws q. 50 years 16. Cockatoos o. 40 years 17. Octopus r. 2 years 18. Mayfly p. 30 minutes – 4 days</p>
SANSKRIT	<p>संस्कृत भारती- 3 पाठ- विद्या सर्वस्य भूषणम् (केवल श्लोकार्थ)</p> <p>“विद्या सर्वस्य भूषणम्” पाठ से श्लोक एवं उनके अर्थ अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें एवं याद करें।</p> <p style="text-align: center;">संस्कृत अभ्यासिनी – 3</p> <p>पाठ- स्वर संधि – दीर्घ, गुण पृष्ठ संख्या 19 का अभ्यास 1 और 2</p> <p>1. सन्धिवाले स्वरों को बताते हुए सन्धि करें।</p> <p>(क) महा + अनुभावः = आ + अ = आ महानुभावः (ख) सुख + अर्थी = अ + अ = आ सुखार्थी (ग) सु + उक्तिः = उ + उ = ऊ सूक्तिः (घ) ग्रीष्म + ऋतुः = अ + ऋ = अर् ग्रीष्मर्तुः (ङ) श्री + ईशः = ई + ई = ई श्रीशः (च) सूर्य + उदयः = अ + उ = ओ सूर्योदयः (छ) स्व + इच्छा = अ + इ = ए स्वेच्छा (ज) महा + उत्सवः = आ + उ = ओ महोत्सवः</p> <p>2. सन्धि-विच्छेद करें।</p> <p>(क) चंचलोर्मिः = चंचल + ऊर्मि (ख) रेखांकितम् = रेखा + अंकितम् (ग) चासीत् = च + आसीत् (घ) राजर्षिः = राज + ऋषिः (ङ) परीक्षा = परि + ईक्षा (च) बालेन्दुः = बाल + इन्दुः (छ) परोपकारः = पर + उपकारः (ज) देशाटनम् = देश + अटनम्</p>
DRAWING	<p>Topic- still life Pg no- 16 to 19 Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy.</p>

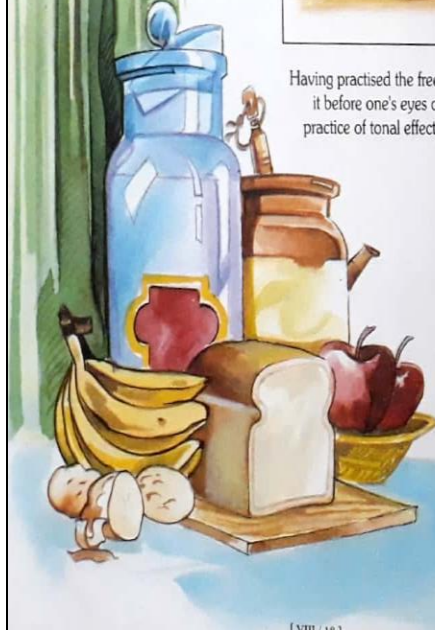
ed. While sketching observe the light falling
on an object carefully. For creating depth,
dark tones of poster colour may be used at
some places.



...being created on the articles, by the
falling light. What you have now to do is to collect a few similar
articles, arrange them properly and keeping them in front, draw
them freely and colour them with water colours.



Having practised the free sketch of any object by placing
it before one's eyes one should engage oneself in the
practice of tonal effects and light and shades in still life
which is of great significance.



➤ Ask students to practise still life
in other mediums also such as
use of pastel colour,
pencil colour and poster colour
on black sheet.

Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics