

**KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS**  
**ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22**  
**HOME ASSIGNMENT**



**CLASS : VIII**

**DATE : 30.06.2021 to 15.07.2021**

<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>ASSIGNMENT</b>
<b>MATHS</b>	Ch 10. Profit & loss Exercise – 10 A (Q 1 to 34) Exercise – 10 B (Q 1 to 14) Exercise – 10 C (Q 1 to 11)
<b>SCIENCE</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CH (6)- Combustion and Flame.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Read the chapter carefully and write important words in the notebook.</li><li>2. Key terms /definitions should be written in notebook.</li><li>3. Write exercise questions and answers in notebook.</li><li>4. Fill in the blanks and MCQs should be answered in textbook only.</li></ol> <p><b>ANSWERS :-</b></p> <p><b>A. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS</b></p> <p><b>Q. 1. Why is a matchstick rubbed against a rough surface to light it ?</b> <b>Ans.</b> A matchstick is rubbed against a rough surface to reach its ignition temperature.</p> <p><b>Q. 2. Name the various zones of the candle flame.</b> <b>Ans.</b> Various zones of a candle flame are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Outermost nonluminous (blue) zone of complete combustions.</li><li>● Central (or middle) luminous zone of incomplete combustion.</li><li>● Inner zone of no combustion.</li><li>● Lowest blue zone.</li></ul> <p><b>Q. 3. What is a supporter of combustion ?</b> <b>Ans.</b> The substance that helps burning is called the supporter of burning.</p> <p><b>Q. 4. What constitutes a fire triangle ?</b> <b>Ans.</b> A fire triangle comprises fuel, air (oxygen) and heat (to reach ignition temperature).</p> <p><b>Q. 5. Name a and a gaseous fuel. solid, a liquid</b> <b>Ans.</b> Solid fuel : Wood Liquid fuel : Petrol Gaseous fuel : Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)</p> <p><b>A. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS</b></p> <p><b>Q. 1. What is the difference between a combustible and a non-combustible substance ?</b> <b>Ans.</b> A combustible substance is one that burns readily. While, a non-combustible substance does not burn. Examples of combustible substance : Paper, wood etc. Examples of non-combustible substance : Water, glass etc.</p> <p><b>Q. 2. Why does a phuljhari (sparking light) require some heating before it sparks ?</b> <b>Ans.</b> A phuljhari requires some heating to reach its ignition temperature.</p> <p><b>Q. 3. What is explosion ?</b> <b>Ans.</b> When combustion is accompanied by sudden production of heat, sound and large amount of gas, it is called explosion.</p>

**Q. 4. What harmful products are formed by the burning of fuels ?**

Ans. Burning of fuels produces gases like carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and oxides of sulphur. In addition to the gases, burning solid fuels produces smoke also. These products cause air pollution.

**Q. 5. What is acid rain ? Does it harm the environment ?**

Ans. The rainwater containing dissolved oxides of nitrogen and sulphur is called acid rain. Acid rain is highly acidic and corrosive. Due to its corrosive nature it harms metallic structures historical monuments, plants and aquatic life.

**B. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**Q. 1. Mention any four characteristics that you would consider for selecting the most ideal fuel.**

Ans. Characteristics of Ideal Fuel

- It should be fairly cheap and easily available.
- It should burn at a moderate rate.
- It should not produce any poisonous and irritating fume during burning and should not leave any residue (ash) after burning.
- It should produce large amount of heat per unit mass, i.e., it should have high calorific value.

**Q. 2. What is meant by luminous and nonluminous flames ?**

Ans. A blue-coloured flame which produces very little light is called non-luminous flame. It is obtained when the fuel is burnt completely. A yellow flame which produces heat and appreciable amount of light is called a luminous flame. A luminous flame is obtained when the fuel undergoes incomplete combustion.

**Q. 3. What is spontaneous combustion ? What is the common cause of fire in coal mines ?**

Ans. When a substance suddenly starts burning into a flame, without the supply of any external cause (such as heating), the combustion is called spontaneous combustion. In coal mines, the spontaneous combustion of coal dust causes fire.

**Q. 4. Give reasons :**

- (a) **Kerosene burns with a blue flame in a stove but produces a yellow flame when burnt in a lamp.**
- (b) **It is not advisable to sleep in a closed room with a coal-fired fire place.**

Ans. (a) In a wick stove a perforated cylinder is placed around the burning wicks. Air is supplied continuously through these holes so the kerosene vaporises completely and a blue flame is produced. In a lamp, kerosene burns partially due to lack of air. Thus a yellow flame is obtained.

(b) Burning of coal produces carbon monoxide which is very poisonous. When inhaled, carbon monoxide combines with haemoglobin in the blood. Thus blood cannot carry oxygen and lack of oxygen causes suffocation and even death. That's why it is not advisable to sleep in a closed room with a coal fired fire place.

**C. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

**1. Combustion is a / an**

- (a) endothermic process  
(b) exothermic process  
(c) decomposition process  
(d) reversible process

**2. The gas that supports combustion is**

- (a) nitrogen  
(b) carbon monoxide  
(c) carbon dioxide  
(d) oxygen

**3. The lowest temperature, at which a substance catches fire, is called**

- (a) critical temperature
- (b) absolute temperature
- (c) ignition temperature
- (d) normal temperature

**4. The condition not necessary for combustion to take place is**

- (a) availability of fuel
- (b) supply of oxygen
- (c) proper ignition temperature
- (d) supply of water

**5. The fire caused by electric defects or oil can be extinguished by using**

- (a) water
- (b) blanket
- (c) carbon dioxide
- (d) sand

**Ans. 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (c)**

#### **D. FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. Generally, fire in a coal mine is a kind of **spontaneous** combustion.
2. A good fuel has a **high** calorific value.
3. Acid rain is caused due to dissolved oxides of **sulphur** and **nitrogen**.
4. Burning of fuels leads to **environmental** pollution.
5. Water, glass, steel are **non-combustible** substances.

#### **E. STATE TRUE OR FALSE**

- 1. The calorific value of a fuel determines its efficiency.**
- 2. All combustible substances give flame while burning.**
- 3. Water is one of the best fire extinguisher used to extinguish all kinds of fire.**
- 4. CNG is a clean fuel.**
- 5. Incomplete combustion of a fuel gives poisonous carbon monoxide gas.**

- Ans. 1. True
2. False, only those substances that vaporise on burning produce flame.
  3. False, water cannot be used to extinguish all kinds of fire.
  4. True
  5. True

#### **F. HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILLS [HOTS]**

**Q. 1. Can we think of hydrogen as a future fuel ? Justify your answer.**

Ans. It can be the best alternative fuel. It is a clean fuel with high calorific value. It gives out water on burning. So it doesn't pollute the environment.

**Q. 2. In an overheated oil kitchen fire, Rohit's mother put a lot of dry white powder 'X' on the pan. The fire got extinguished.**

**(a) What could be the dry powder X ?**

**(b) How does 'X' extinguish the fire ?**

**(c) Name an another substance like 'X' used to extinguish fire.**

Ans. (a) 'X' may be sodium bicarbonate or baking soda.

(b) When powder of sodium bicarbonate (baking powder) is spread over or near the fire, it releases carbon dioxide gas. It covers the burning material and cuts off the air supply. This puts off the fire.

(c) Potassium bicarbonate.

## हिंदी साहित्य कक्षा-8

### पाठ 2 अन्याय के विरुद्ध

(रूसी कथाकार: अंतोन चेखोव हिन्दी अनुवादक श्री प्रभाकर द्विवेदी)

पाठ को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें।

दिए गए सभी कार्य को अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में साफ एवं सुंदर अक्षरों में लिखें।

दिमागी माप अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में बनाएँ।

अपने मन  
की आवाज  
को उठाना

अत्यधिक  
विनम्रता दब्बू पन  
माना जाता है



अन्याय को  
ना सहना

अन्याय का  
सशक्त  
विरोध  
करना

HINDI

### कठिन शब्द:-

तनखाह	लापरवाही
मास्टरनी	बावजूद
अस्तित्व	रूबल
क्रुद्ध	ख्याल
हृदय हीन	दब्बू

### शब्दार्थ:-

तनखाह	वेतन
रूबल	रूस की मुद्रा
अनर्थ	जिसका अर्थ ना हो

विनीत	नरम और शिष्ट
अचरज	हैरानी
हृदय हीन	जिसके हृदय ना हो
अस्तित्व	किसी वस्तु या व्यक्ति के होने का भाव
भीरु	डरपोक कायर
क्रूर	कठोर, निर्दय
बोदा	कमजोर

### प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में दें

- यह कहानी मूल रूप से किस भाषा में लिखी गई है?**
  - यह कहानी मूल रूप से रूसी भाषा में लिखी गई है।
- इस कहानी के मूल लेखक का नाम क्या है?**
  - इस कहानी के मूल लेखक अंतोन चेखोव हैं।
- बच्चों को पढ़ाने का काम कौन करती थी?**
  - बच्चों को पढ़ाने का काम करती थी जूलिया।
- रूबल किस देश की करेंसी का नाम है?**
  - रूबल रूस देश की करेंसी का नाम है।

### प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए

- लेखक के कितने बच्चे थे? उनके नाम क्या-क्या थे?**
  - लेखक के दो बच्चे थे। उनके नाम थे कोल्या और वान्या।
- लेखक ने जूलिया की तनख्वाह से बारह रूबल काटने के कौन-कौन से कारण बताएं?**
  - नौ इतवार और तीन छुट्टियों या बारह दिन के बारह रूबल काट लिए। बारह दिन काम नहीं हुआ।
- लेखक ने जूलिया से किस बात के लिए माफी मांगी?**
  - लेखक ने जूलिया को नसीहत देने के लिए एक छोटा सा क्रूर मजाक करने के लिए माफी मांगी।
- अंत में जूलिया को कट कटाकर कितने रूबल मिले इस पर जूलिया की क्या प्रतिक्रिया थी?**
  - अंत में कट-कटाकर जूलिया को केवल ग्यारह रूबल मिले। इस पर भी जूलिया ने लेखक को धन्यवाद दिया।
- लेखक जूलिया को क्या सीख देना चाह रहा था?**
  - लेखक जूलिया को यह सीख देना चाह रहा था कि इस कठोर, निर्मम और हृदयहीन दुनिया में रहने के लिए अपनी पूरी ताकत के साथ उन से लड़ना होगा। बोदा, भीरू, दब्बू लोगों को इस संसार में कोई जगह नहीं।

### विलोम शब्द

झूठ	सच
अच्छा	बुरा
कठोर	कोमल
ऊँचा	नीचा

### हिन्दी भाषा

#### पाठ: 14 वाच्य

वाच्य का अर्थ है- बोलने का विषय।



क्रिया के जिस रूप से इस बात का बोध हो कि वह वाक्य में कर्ता, कर्म अथवा भाव किस के अनुसार प्रयुक्त हुई है, **वाच्य** कहलाता है।



- 1) **कर्तृवाच्य**- कर्तृवाच्य में क्रिया का सीधा संबंध कर्ता के साथ होता है क्रिया का लिंग और वचन भी कर्ता के अनुसार होता है।

**उदाहरण-** मां खाना बना रही है।



- 2) **कर्मवाच्य**- जब क्रिया का सीधा संबंध कर्म से हो तो क्रिया कर्मवाच्य में होगी अर्थात् क्रिया का लिंग तथा वचन कर्म के अनुसार ही होगा।

**उदाहरण-** बच्चों द्वारा गाने गाए जाते हैं।

- 3) **भाववाच्य**- जिस वाक्य में ना तो कर्ता प्रधान हो और ना ही कर्म बल्कि क्रिया में भाव की प्रधानता



हो, वहाँ भाववाच्य होता है।

उदाहरण- उससे दौड़ा नहीं जाता।

अभ्यास कार्य



पृष्ठ संख्या 114 एवं 115 पाठ्य पुस्तक में करें  
निर्देशानुसार वाक्य परिवर्तन करें (उत्तर पुस्तिका कार्य)

- 1) रीना ने आम खाया। (कर्मवाच्य में बदलिए)
- 2) हलवाई के द्वारा मिठाई बनाई जाती है। (कर्तृवाच्य में बदलिए)
- 3) हाथी ने गन्ना खाया। (कर्मवाच्य में बदलिए)
- 4) रमा कार चला रही है। (भाववाच्य में बदलिए)

## Chapter -CLAUSES

### Clause

A clause is a group of words that includes a subject and a verb. (A clause functions as an adjective, an adverb, or a noun.)



### Clause

a group of words that functions as one part of speech and that includes a **subject** and a **verb**

#### 1 a clause functioning as an adjective

My friend **who has autism** is brilliant at quizzes.

subject verb

Proof it's an adjective:

My **autistic** friend is brilliant at quizzes.

#### 2 a clause functioning as a noun

I cannot remember **what happened** last night.

subject verb

Proof it's a noun:

I cannot remember **a thing**.

#### 3 a clause functioning as an adverb

He put on weight **when he stopped** running.

subject verb

Proof it's an adverb:

He put on weight **quickly**.

ENGLISH

A clause contrasts with a phrase, which does not contain a subject and a verb. The distinction between a clause and a phrase is clearer when you see them side by side:

Anna sings...	when she wakes up. (This is a <b>clause</b> . It has a subject ("she") and a verb ("wakes up").)
	in the morning. (This is a <b>phrase</b> . There is no subject and no verb.)

**Independent Clause**

An **independent clause** functions on its own to make a meaningful [sentence](#) and looks much like a regular sentence.

In a sentence two independent clauses can be connected by the **coordinators**: *and, but, so, or, nor, for\*, yet\**.

**Example:**

- I want to buy a phone, **but** I don't have enough money. (Two independent clauses)
- He went to London **and** visited the Lords. (Subject of the second clause is 'he,' so "he visited the Lords" is an independent clause.)
- Alex smiles whenever he sees her. (One independent clause)

**Dependent Clause**

A **dependent clause** cannot function on its own because it leaves an idea or thought unfinished. It is also called subordinate clause. Dependent clauses help the independent clauses complete the sentence. A dependent clause alone cannot form a complete sentence.

The **subordinators** do the work of connecting the dependent clause to another clause to complete the sentence. In each of the dependent clause, the first word is a subordinator. Subordinators include relative pronouns, subordinating conjunctions, and noun clause markers.

**Example:**

- When I was dating Daina, I had an accident.
- I know the man who stole the watch.

**Coordinate clause**

Coordinate clauses are a set of words that comprise of a subject and the predicate. The subject and the predicate introduce themselves with the help of coordinate conjunctions such as and or but. A complex English sentence is formed by adjoining one or more coordinate clauses to the main clause or sentence.

**Example:**

- The people at the table relished the sweet dish **but** none of them mentioned that it was slightly burned.
- Maya **and** Geeta are working together at the Office.
- Would you prefer to have some chocolate **or** ice-cream?
- He often looked pale **but** definitely undaunted.

**Relative Clause**

A **relative clause** is a phrase that adds information to a sentence. All relative clauses describe a noun, and they begin with one of these **relative pronouns** or **relative adverbs**.

**Relative Pronouns**

- **who** (to describe people – subject)  
The woman **who** works in the bank is my neighbour.
- **whom** (to describe people – object)  
My cousins, one of **whom** is a doctor, live in England.



- **whose** (to describe possession)  
The man **whose** car was stolen went to the police station.
- **that** (to describe things – defining relative clauses)  
I’m selling the computer **that** I bought in the U.S.
- **which** (to describe things – non-defining relative clauses)  
I’m selling this computer, **which** has a 250-GB hard drive, for \$500.

### Defining And Non-Defining Relative Clauses

**Non-defining relative clauses** add **EXTRA** information to the sentence.

**Defining relative clauses** add **ESSENTIAL** information to the sentence.

You can see if a relative clause is defining or non-defining by **removing it from the sentence**. If you remove a non-defining relative clause, the sentence still has the same meaning. If you remove a defining relative clause, the sentence has a different meaning or is incomplete.

**Example of a sentence with a NON-DEFINING relative clause:**

- My brother, who lives in California, is an engineer.

If you remove “who lives in California,” the sentence still has the same meaning:

- My brother is an engineer.

The relative clause “who lives in California” is **extra** information.

**Example of a sentence with a DEFINING relative clause:**

- That’s the student who failed English class three times.

If you remove “who failed English class three times,” the sentence is incomplete:

- That’s the student.

Therefore, the relative clause “who failed English class three times” is **essential** information, because it defines which student, specifically, we are talking about.

In written English, use a comma before and after **non-defining relative clauses**.

### Exercises:

Identify whether each of the given sentences is an independent or a dependent clause.

1. The man who came in just now was his father. Dependent, Relative
2. James ate a lot of chocolate cake today. Independent
3. Pancakes and eggs are what I want for breakfast. Dependent
4. Every time the moon is in between the Earth and the Sun, an eclipse is observed. Dependent
5. The event, which several dignitaries attended, received widespread media coverage. Dependent
6. Hurricanes intensify over warm waters. Independent
7. Blake's excuse was that she had forgotten about the meeting. Dependent
8. Chris teaches physics and chemistry at the community college. Independent
9. The view of a cheetah running at full speed is art. Independent
10. The actor tripped over a prop before he stumbled onstage. Dependent

**Combine the following sets of sentence using clauses:**

1. You have met Ashok. He is my friend’s brother.
2. A laser is a new device. It makes light shine in a red beam.
3. He found the book interesting. It had been given to him by his friend.
4. She blushed deeply. This was at my mentioning the matter.
5. John locked up Delilah in a coal-cellar. He knew it would be impossible for her to escape from there.

**Answer**

1. Ashok, whom you have met, is my friend’s brother.

2. Laser, which is a new device, makes light shine in a red beam.
3. He found the book, which had been given to him by friend.
4. She blushed deeply when I mentioned the matter.
5. John locked up Delilah in a coal-cellar from where he knew it would be impossible for her to escape.

**Identify the clauses and point it whether it is a Noun Clause, Adjective Clause, Adverb Clause.**

- a) The bankers need to know what they should do.  
**Ans.** what they should do-Noun Clause
- b) The books, which are lost, are not really necessary.  
**Ans.** which are lost-Adjective Clause
- c) Whether you like it or not, you have to go to bed now.  
**Ans.** Whether you like it or not-Adverb Clause
- d) Students who are intelligent get good grades.  
**Ans.** who are intelligent-Adjective Clause
- e) No one knows he is.  
**Ans.** who he is-Noun Clause
- f) When I was younger, I thought so.  
**Ans.** when I was younger-Adverb Clause
- g) He laughs best who laughs last.  
**Ans.** who laughs last-Adjective Clause
- h) I went to see what had happened.  
**Ans.** what had happened-Noun Clause
- i) He met a girl whose eyes were blue.  
**Ans.** whose eyes were blue-Adjective Clause
- j) I shall remain where I am.  
**Ans.** where I am-Adverb Clause

**Complete the sentences using a relative clause.**

1. Catherine and Sue are two girls (like dancing) \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. My mobile phone is something (be very important to me) \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. Antony is a friend of mine (live in Boston) \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. West Side Story is a musical (be very famous) \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. An airport is a place (planes land) \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Answers**

1. Catherine and Sue are two girls who like dancing.
2. My mobile phone is something which is very important to me.
3. Antony is a friend of mine who lives in Boston.
4. West Side Story is a musical which is very famous.
5. An airport is a place where planes land.

**Chapter –ESSAY WRITING**

**What is an essay?**

**An essay is a written composition that presents the writer's opinion, gives information on any subject, and details of a narrative or a description. It consists of many paragraphs and gives details related to the topic.**

**Types of Essay's**

1. **Narrative Essays: Telling a Story**

**In a narrative essay, the writer tells a story about a real-life experience. While telling a story may sound easy to do, the narrative essay challenges students to think and write about themselves. When writing a narrative essay, writers should try to involve the reader by making the story as vivid as possible. The fact that narrative essays are usually written in the first person helps engage the reader. “I” sentences give readers a feeling of being part of the story. A well-crafted narrative essay will also build towards drawing a conclusion or making a personal statement.**

**2. Descriptive Essays: Painting a Picture**

**A cousin of the narrative essay, a descriptive essay paints a picture with words. A writer might describe a person, place, object, or even memory of special significance. However, this type of essay is not description for description’s sake. The descriptive essay strives to communicate a deeper meaning through the description. In a descriptive essay, the writer should show, not tell, through the use of colorful words and sensory details. The best descriptive essays appeal to the reader’s emotions, with a result that is highly evocative.**

**3. Argumentative Essay:-**

**This is the type of essay where you prove that your opinion, theory or hypothesis about an issue is correct or more truthful than those of others. In short, it is very similar to the persuasive essay (see above), but the difference is that you are arguing for your opinion as opposed to others, rather than directly trying to persuade someone to adopt your point of view.**

**4. Analytical essay:-**

**An analytical essay means you will need to present some type of argument, or claim, about what you are analyzing.**

**An analytical essay is not a summary. Analytical essays usually concentrate on how the piece was written – for example how certain themes present themselves in a story**

**1. Write an essay on topic ‘ A visit to the museum’**

**A Visit To A Museum**

A museum is a collection of curiosities. It means a storehouse of objects, related to art , science, history on education. A museum is a place of great interest. It is highly educative. A visit to the Museum is an education in itself.

There are a number o museums in every country. In India there are museums in many big towns. There is a museum at Sarnath. This place is about two miles from Banaras. Last year, I got a chance to see it. Sarnath is a well – known place in Indian history. In the past, there were many Buddhist monasteries here.

The museum is divided into many sections. I passed gate of the museum. Soon I found myself in the Art Section. It was well decorated. There I saw many big and old statues of Buddha and Buddhist saints. These statues were thousands of years old I saw the history of India written on stone. I also saw some pillars. On them were recorded the edicts of Ashoka. These things made me think of the past. In this section I also saw beautiful paintings and clay models. They threw much light on the people’s lives in the past.

Then I moved on to another section. There is saw many old relics. I saw dresses worn by the Rajput soldiers in the past. I was very much surprised to see the weapons used by Indian warriors. Among these weapons were old swords, shields, lances and armour. They were very nicely arranged. A picture of the Rajput glory and chivalry seemed to float before my eyes when I had a look at shields, daggers, swords, weapons, ornaments, and armours that were own by the Rajput warrior sand women.

The golden age of the Guptas seemed to return when I stepped into hall where statues images and engravings to the Gupta period were artistically put up. I could catch a beautiful glimpse of our ancient heritage and civilization from the various articles that had been dug out of the mounds at Harappa and Mohen- jo – daro. There was a beautifully embroidered coat of cotton cloth which showed that our ancestors, about 6000 years ago, knew the art of making cloth.

Then I went to the History section. On one table I saw some great books of the past. They were written on bhojpatra. On another table I saw many things belonging to the times of Buddha. They reminded me of Buddha and his teachings.

At last, I went to the Cottage Industries Section. In one corner, I saw old things of clay. They were beautiful and useful. They were more attractive than the things of clay of today. In this section, I also saw the work of the blacksmith, the weaver and the carpenter. All this work proved the great skill of the artisans of the past.

After about two hours, I left the museum. It is a store-house of knowledge of past ages. It helped me to know the art, literature, manners, customs and dresses of the people of the past. A visit to Museum was very inspiring. A visit to the Museum brings a vivid beautiful picture of our rich heritage before us. It reminds us of our worthy great past. The museum provides instruction with amusement. Here, one reads history 'without tears'

## **2. Write an essay on topic 'One of your Embarrassing Moments'**

### **One of your Embarrassing Moments**

Just like the peer-reviewed articles, it was one of my friends' birthdays. My friend wanted to celebrate the day beautifully, so he invited many people. Actually, the date of his birthday was October 21. What happened in my mind I don't know - I just forgot the date and as you know that these happened long past, and we did not have the facilities of mobile phones, and the only way of communication distantly was a land phone, and unfortunately, I did not have any landline in my house. Another problem happened that the school was also closed on some occasions. Because of that, I had no regular communication with my friends. I remember the date as October 22 though the date was one day behind. I prepared for the day's celebration and bought an expensive gift for my friend, which I felt would pass for a proper my most memorable moment essay.

While I was buying the gift for my friend, he and our friends were celebrating the birthday because the date was October 21. As I thought the date was October 22, I went to my friend's house with the gift. At first, my reaction was very awkward because I saw neither anybody nor any festive look there. I did not understand what happened there, why there was nothing special - thinking that I just tapped on the calling bell of my friend's house. Hearing the bell, my friend's mom opened the door and became amazed to explore me with a gift. She said, "Hi, how are you? Why didn't you come yesterday?" I became perplexed, and I asked her what happened. She replied that yesterday was my friend's birthday. Suddenly my friend, Jimmie, came out and scolded me for not participating in the birthday celebration. I became dumbfounded and explained everything. He was convinced and served me some slices of his birthday cake and other foods which were prepared on his birthday. I was just embarrassed in front of two people - my friend and his mom. I did not know that the worse thing is waiting for me the next day. Furthermore, I thought that my embarrassment had ended there, but it did not. I think it was all for the success of my most embarrassing moment essay. The next day I went to school and noticed that some of my friends were laughing at me. I didn't ask why they were behaving like that, but I was beginning to understand. When I entered the classroom, everyone just burst out laughing. Everyone already knew about my mistake with my friend's birthday. It is difficult to describe in words what I felt at that moment. But it really was the most embarrassing moment I have ever experienced.

### **Literature**

#### **Chapter -THE WORLD IN A WALL**

**-by Gerald Durrell**

**(Note- Do not copy Summary in the notebook)**

The world in a wall is a story about a boy who finds a wall near his home. He carefully observes the wall and sees many living creatures living on it, varying from geckos to crane-flies. They were divided into day and night workers, the hunters and the hunted. Suddenly the author observed a very deadly animal, the scorpion. He was tempted to take it home, but knew that his mother won't allow him to do so. He took a matchbox, put the scorpion inside, and headed for home. When he reached home, he carefully placed the matchbox on the table and sat down for lunch. Larry, having finished already went to fetch a cigarette. As he picked up the matchbox to light it, the scorpion, with its babies seized the chance to

escape and climbed up on Larry's arm. There was total chaos in the house and everyone was panicking. Because Lugaretzia was the only stranger in the house, Roger, their dog thought that she was the responsible party and bit her on her ankle. Things weren't very pleasant after that. The author was made to round up the scorpions after that for half an hour. The author left them back on the wall, the family retired to the drawing room, and the author and Roger spent the afternoon on the hillside.

**1. Meanings:-**

- a. smuggle- take something secretly to a place
- b. mantelpiece – a shelf above a fireplace
- c. dawdling- wasting time
- d. oblivious- not aware
- e. trifle- a little
- f. scuttled- moved quickly
- g. confetti- small pieces of coloured paper traditionally thrown on birthdays
- h. hysterically - behaving wildly with uncontrolled emotion
- i. bellowed-shouted loudly
- j. imploring- asking
- k. quashed- stopped
- l. prudent-sensible

**2. Antonyms:-**

- a. hurried x dawdle
- b. agitated x relaxed
- c. prudent x imprudent
- d. desperately x calmly
- e. seized x liberate

**3. Make sentences:-**

- a. smuggled-. The customs have seized large quantities of smuggled heroin.
- b. pandemonium – Pandemonium erupted in the courtroom when the verdict was announced.

**Do on your own:**

- c. bewildered –
- d. impending –

**4. Reference to context:-**

**1. He uttered a roar of fright that made Lugaretzia drop a plate and brought Roger out from beneath the table barking wildly?**

a. Who was Lugaretzia?

Ans. Lugaretzia was a guest at Larry's house.

b. Who uttered a roar of fright?

Ans. Larry uttered a roar of fright after seeing the scorpion in his hand.

c. What did Roger do to Lugaretzia?

Ans. Roger bit Lugaretzia and made her cry.

**2. Eventually, after impassioned pleas on my part, backed up by Mother, Leslie's suggestion that the whole lot be slaughtered was gushed.**

a. Who is the speaker of these lines?

Ans. Gerry is the speaker of these lines.

b. What does the 'whole lot' refer to here?

Ans. The 'whole lot' refers to the baby scorpions here.

**Answer the following questions:**

Question 1: What did the female scorpion look like?

Answer: The female scorpion looked like it had worn a pale fawn fur coat.

Question 2: Why did Gerry think that the Scorpion had a fur coat on?

Answer: Gerry thought that the Scorpion was wearing a fur coat because her tiny babies were clinging on their mother's back.

Question 3: Why did Gerry smuggle the scorpion into the house?

Answer: Gerry smuggled the scorpion into the house so that he might keep them and watch them grow up.

Question 4: Where did Gerry keep the scorpion into the house?

Answer: Gerry kept the scorpion into a matchbox and placed it carefully on the mantelpiece in the drawing room.

Question 5: Why was the scorpion agitated?

Answer: The scorpion was agitated because they were being shut up in a matchbox for so long.

Question 6: What happened once Larry realised that the scorpion was crawling on the back of his hand?

Answer: When Larry realised that the scorpion was crawling on the back of his hand then, he uttered a roar of fright.

Question 7: What does Gerry refer to as 'the impending doom'?

Answer: 'The impending doom' refers to the scorpions.

Question 6: What happened once Larry realised that the scorpion was crawling on the back of his hand?

Answer: When Larry realised that the scorpion was crawling on the back of his hand then, he uttered a roar of fright.

Question 7: What does Gerry refer to as 'the impending doom'?

Answer: 'The impending doom' refers to the scorpions.

Question 8: In what way did Roger add to all confusion?

Answer: Roger added Lugaretzia to all the confusion because she was the only stranger in the family and Roger thought that she was attacker.

Question 9: How did Gerry rescue the scorpions after they escaped from the matchbox?

Answer: Gerry spent half an hour rounding up the baby scorpions, picking them up in a teaspoon and returning them to their mother's back. Then, he carried them outside on a saucer and with unwillingness released them on garden wall.

Question 10: What made Roger think that the family had been attacked?

Answer: Roger was under the mistaken impression that the family had been attacked because of the chaos in the family and also nobody was explaining anything to him.

Question 11: Whom did Roger attack in all the chaos? Why?

Answer: Roger attacked Lugaretzia in all the chaos because she was the only stranger in the room. So, Roger thought that she is the one who is responsible for all chaos.

Question 12: Who seemed the calmest through the entire episode with the scorpions?

Answer: Gerry seemed the calmest through the entire episode because he was responsible all the scorpion episode.

Question 13: Explain the line – I completely forgot about my exciting new captures.

Answer: Gerry's new captures were the scorpions. When Gerry reached home, he found that everybody was being ready for lunch. So, at that moment hearing his family member's arguing, he forgot about the scorpions.

Question 14: Why did Larry roar with fright? Comment on the way he reacted.

Answer: As Larry opened the matchbox, the scorpion made the way to escape. When Larry felt the scorpions on his body, he roared with fright. He became very angry with Gerry.

Question 15: Why did the mother lose her breath and sat gasping?

Answer: When Margo hurled a glass of water on scorpions, it completely missed the animal and drenched mother, who not being able to stand with cold water, lost breath and sat gasping at the end of the table.

Question 16: What did Gerry finally do with the scorpions?

Answer: Finally, Gerry collected the scorpions and released them on the garden wall.

Question 17: Comment on the title of the story 'The World in a Wall'.

	<p>Answer: The title the world in a wall gives the idea of a world and the question on how a world can be a wall.</p> <p>The passage finally answers the question by explaining that the wall has got many creatures that make up sort of a society.</p> <p>This is the wild world since he takes scorpion home which surprisingly does not find the place to be home and later causes chaos.</p> <p><b>Home work:</b></p> <p>Question 18: Lesile’s suggestion that the entire lot of scorpions be slaughtered was not accepted by the rest of the family. What do you think could have been the reason for this?</p>
<p><b>SOCIAL STUDIES</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chapter- British and Our Villages.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Read the chapter paragraph wise. Underline the difficult words and write it in your notebook to learn.</li> <li>2. i) Turn to page no- 34 and 38 and do the Quick Revisions in the Textbook itself.</li> <li>ii) Turn to page no- 38 and 39 learn the Keywords and complete the Exercise - A,B,C in your textbook itself.</li> <li>3. Write the following Short type Questions and Answers in your notebook.</li> <li>4. Write the following Long type Questions and Answers in your notebook.</li> <li>5. Go through the Extra Questions and Answers given and write it in your notebook.</li> </ol> <p><b>A. Short type Questions and Answers.</b></p> <p>Q1. What were the effects of Ryotwari system?  Ans. In this system -It tried to eliminate the influence of the intermediaries, that is the middle men in the collection of land revenue.  It tried to extract revenue directly from the Ryots, that is the villagers.</p> <p>Q2. What was the role of Zamindars?  Ans. The role of Zamindars was to collect tax(revenue ) from peasants and pay it to company.</p> <p>Q3. Why did British East India company start exporting indigo to England?  Ans. Industrial revolution gave an momentum to textile mills in England. So they need more of indigo dye to colour the clothes they had started to produce in their textile mills.</p> <p>Q4. What were the effects of Blue rebellion?  Ans. Thousands of ryots in Bengal refused to grow indigo.  As the rebellion spread, ryots refused to pay rents to the planters and attacked indigo factories.  Ryots swore they would no longer take advances to sow indigo nor be bullied by the planters’ lathiyals.</p> <p>Q5. What were the disadvantage of Permanent settlement of Bengal? Ans.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It had an adverse affect on the income of the company as the revenue was fixed on the low side due to lack of proper measurement.</li> <li>2. The system was beneficial only for the landlords. The condition of farmers did not improve and they continued to be the victims of harassments by the landlord.</li> <li>3. The landlords who were not able to pay the required revenue, their land was sold off.</li> <li>4. The landlords did not do anything to improve agricultural produce.</li> </ol> <p><b>B. Long type Questions and Answers.</b></p> <p>Q1. Explain in brief the two methods of indigo cultivation. Ans. Nij cultivation  Under this system, the planter directly produced indigo on the land controlled by him. The planter hired labourers to produce indigo. Some of the problems associated with Nij cultivation was that fertile land and large area of land was required to grow indigo. Even labour was not easily available.  Ryoti cultivation  Under ryoti , the planters entered inti contracts with ryots and were given advances at low rate to produce indigo on their lands. As per the contract the ryot had to produce on indigo on 25% of his land . The planter provided all the raw material including the seed , drill to the ryot. Under this system, the ryot was tied with the planter through the cycle of loan, . Excessive growth of indigo affected the fertility of the soil that hampered growth of food crops.</p> <p>Q2. Compare the Ryotwari and Mahalwari system. Ans.  Ryotwari System  In Ryotwari System the ownership rights were handed over to the peasants. British Government</p>

	<p>collected taxes directly from the peasants. Here there were no middlemen.</p> <p><b>Mahalwari System</b>  In this system, the land was divided into Mahals. Each Mahal comprises one or more villages. Ownership rights were vested with the peasants. Revenue was collected by the village headman or village leaders and paid to the company.</p> <p>Q3. What were the main features of Permanent settlement of Bengal? Ans.  As per the settlement, rajas and taluqdars were recognised as zamindars.  They were asked to collect rent from the peasants and pay revenue to the Company.  The amount to be paid was fixed permanently and it was not to be increased ever in the future.  The Company believed that as the revenue amount was fixed, the zamindars would benefit by investing in land improvement, which would in turn lead to increased production.  If the zamindars failed to pay the revenue, which they usually did as the fixed revenue was very high, they lost their zamindari.</p> <p>Q4. Write a short note on Diwani rights of Bengal.  Ans. In 1765, the Mughal emperor appointed the East India Company as the Diwan of Bengal. The grant of Diwani was an event in British imagination. The British enjoyed powers without any responsibilities. It allowed to collect revenue in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the company was now a richer lot. It used the money to consolidate business, organizing and increasing the armed forces.  As Diwan, the Company became the chief financial administrator of the territory under its control. Now it had to think of administering the land and organising its revenue resources.</p> <p><b>C. Extra Questions and answers.</b></p> <p>Q1. Who and when did the Permanent Settlement introduced in Bengal? Ans. The Permanent Settlement was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793.</p> <p>Q2. Who were the gomasthas?  Ans. Gomasthas were the agents of planters.</p> <p>Q3. Who created Kalamkari print?  Ans. Weavers of Andhra Pradesh in India created Kalamkari print.</p> <p>Q4. What are the two main system of indigo cultivation in India?  Ans. There were two main systems of indigo cultivation – nij and ryoti.</p> <p>Q5. Who were the lathiyals?  Ans. Lathiyals were the lathi-wielding strongmen maintained by the planters.</p> <p>Q6. What did the Permanent Settlement actually mean?  Ans. The amount to be paid was fixed permanently, that is, it was not to be increased ever in future.</p> <p>Q7. Which tragedy occurred during 1770 in Bengal?  Ans. In 1770 a terrible famine killed ten million people in Bengal. About one-third of the population was wiped out.</p> <p>Q8. What is indigo?  Ans. Indigo is a tropical plant which was formerly widely cultivated as a source of dark blue dye.</p> <p>Q9. Who hold the responsibility of paying the revenue in the Mahalwari Settlement?  Ans. Village headman holds the responsibility of paying the revenue in the Mahalwari Settlement.</p> <p>Q10. What is common in the two prints—a Kalamkari print and a Morris cotton print?  Ans. There is one thing common in the two prints: both use a rich blue colour – commonly called indigo.</p>
<p><b>COMPUTER</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Chapter-3</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Application based :-</u></b></p> <p>A). Copy the question from the book.  Ans: These are the datatypes which will be used for the following</p> <p>Admission no- datatype- short text  Name – datatype – short text  Mobile no – datatype- number  Activity- look up field  Nationality – look up field  Physical fitness - short text  Fees – number  Day Scholar – yes/no</p>



<p>b) I. The Empld field should not be present in product detail table. II. The quantity field should not be present in club member table.</p> <p>c) The table structure will be saved in the design view but every table needs a primary key to identify records uniquely and with this primary key only access sorts the data if it is not present in your table sorting could not be done.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Chapter-8</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Descriptive type :-</u></b></p> <p>1) What are different categories of application? Ans: The different categories of application are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Games</li> <li>• Entertainment</li> <li>• Information</li> <li>• Social media and communication</li> <li>• Finance</li> </ul> <p>2) Mention the name of any five popular mobile apps. Ans: The popular apps are YouTube, Facebook, Instagram, and Amazon, swiggy.</p> <p>3) Name any 3 popular mobile platforms and their programming languages. Ans: The 3 popular mobile platforms are Android, Black berry, iOS and their languages are Java, java and c language</p> <p>4) Compare and contrast between the three types of apps. Ans: There are three types of apps i.e. native, web and hybrid. Native apps are designed for a particular platform, device, or operating system. Web apps are designed to reside only on a remote server and can be run only on a web browser.</p> <p>5) What is meant by the client-server model? Ans: Apps work on client server model. The browser or the application or mobile device is client. Server is the program that manages all processes and stores all the data. The client sends the data and server sends the response.</p> <p><b><u>Application based :-</u></b></p> <p>a) He should use google maps to learn about various road routes.</p> <p>b) He can download the games app from google play store on his android phone.</p> <p>c) It is a web app where she is playing online game with her friends.</p>
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<p><b>G.K</b></p> <p><b><u>14. THE HUMAN BODY</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The smallest which is 2.6-3.5mm in length. - Stape</li> <li>2. The smallest muscle which is 0.05 inches long. - Stapeduis</li> <li>3. The largest artery which is 3cms in diameter. - Aorta</li> <li>4. The longest cell in human body. - Neurons</li> <li>5. Nervous system consists of a network of what? - Nerves</li> <li>6. The most abundant cells, around 30 billion, in the blood? - Red Blood Cells</li> <li>7. What is the total number of bones in our body? - 206</li> <li>8. Our nails are made of an extremely tough protein called - Keratin</li> <li>9. Thigh bone which is the longest bone in our body is called - Femur</li> <li>10. The technical name for the knee cap is - Patella</li> </ol>
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11. Which organ in the body gets the most blood? - Kidney
12. The human heart is about the size of one's fist and is a strong organ. What is it primarily made of? - Muscles
13. Which substance carried in the blood helps to destroy bacteria and virus?  
- Antibodies
14. Vitamin C helps against colds. Which vitamin helps in the clotting of blood?  
- Vitamin-K
15. Glaucoma is a disease of - Eyes

#### 15. SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT

1. An instrument to measure difference in hearing - Audiometer
2. An instrument used for measuring atmospheric pressure - Barometer
3. An instrument for measuring quantities of heat - Colorimeter
4. An instrument for detecting the presence of electric charge - Electroscope
5. An instrument for measuring sound under water - Hydrophone
6. An instrument used for recording the intensity and origin of Earthquake shocks- Seismograph
7. An instrument for measuring the strength of direct current - Tangent galvanometer
8. A Thermometer to measure high temperatures - Pyrometer
9. An instrument for measuring the relative density of milk - Lactometer
10. An instrument to show the changes in atmospheric humidity - Hygroscope
11. An instrument for comparing intensities of color - Colorimeter
12. An instrument which is used in recording growth of plants - Crescograph
13. Used to help breathing in infantile paralysis - Drinker's Apparatus
14. An instrument used to cut an object into thin parts for microscopic inspection - Microtome
15. An instrument used to measure the height above sea level - Hypsometer
16. A Glass tube for measuring volume changes in chemical reaction between gases - Eudiometer
17. An instrument used to measure viscosity - Viscometer
18. An instrument used for measuring solar radiation - Pyreheliometer

#### 16. STADIA IN INDIA

1. Barabati Stadium - Cuttack
2. Brabourne Stadium - Mumbai
3. Chidambaram Stadium - Chennai
4. Chinnaswamy Stadium - Bengaluru
5. Dhayanchand Stadium - Lucknow
6. Eden Gardens - Kolkata
7. Ferozeshah Kotla Stadium - Delhi
8. Green Park - Kanpur
9. Indira Piryadarshani Stadium - Vishakhapatnam
10. Kanchenjunga Stadium - Siliguri
11. Lal Bahadur Stadium - Hyderabad
12. Mayur Stadium - Faridabad
13. National Stadium - Delhi
14. Roop Singh Stadium - Gwalior
15. Salt Lake Stadium - Kolkata
16. Sawai Mansingh Stadium - Jaipur
17. Vallabhbai Patel Stadium - Ahmedabad
18. Vidarbha C A Ground - Nagpur
19. Wankhede stadium - Mumbai
20. Yadavindra Stadium - Patiala

#### 17. NATIONAL AWARDS

A: Tick the correct choice.

1. This is the India's highest civilian award given to person who have made an outstanding

<p>contribution in the field of Art, Literature, Science and for recognition of public service of the highest order. - Bharat Ratna Award</p> <p>2. This is the second highest civilian given by the Government of India for exceptional and outstanding service including government services . - Padma Bhushan Award</p> <p>3. The third highest civilian award for outstanding services of a high order inclusive of service rendered by government servants. - Padma Bhushan</p> <p>4. It is awarded for outstanding services or performance in any field including government service. - Padam Shree Award</p> <p>5. This is awarded to outstanding sports persons every year. - Arjuna Award</p> <p>6. This is the highest award given for outstanding contribution in the field of Indian literature. - Bhartiya Jnanpith Award</p> <p>7. This is awarded in the memory of the late Dr. Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar by CSIR for contribution in the field of Science. - Bhatnagar Award</p> <p>8. This award is given for outstanding contribution to the promotion of adult education. - Nehru Literary Award</p> <p>9. This award is given for outstanding contribution in the field of constructive work and upliftment of women and children. - Jankidevi Bajaj Puraskar</p> <p>10. This award is given to recognize dedicated and outstanding service for rehabilitation of wounded and rejected children.- Rajiv Gandhi Manav Sewa Award</p> <p><b><u>B. Gallantry Awards</u></b></p> <p>1. First order award for act of valour and self-sacrifice in the presence of the enemy - Param Vir Chakra</p> <p>2. Second order award for gallantry in wartime - Mahavir Chakra</p> <p>3. Third order award for gallantry in wartime - Vir Chakra</p> <p>4. For bravery and daring act in peace time - Asoka Chakra</p> <p>5. Award for conspicuous gallantry in peace time - Shaurya and Kirti Chakra</p> <p>6. Award for meritorious acts of humane nature - Jeevan Raksha Award</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>18. IMPORTANT PORTS OF INDIA</u></b></p> <p><b><u>A. SEA PORTS</u></b></p> <p>1. Vishakhapatnam, Kakinada, Machillipatnam, Ongole - Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>2. Paradeep - Odisha</p> <p>3. Karwar, Manglore - Karnataka</p> <p>4. Mandvi, Kandla, Bhavnagar, Veraval - Gujarat</p> <p>5. Kochi, Kozhikode, Kollam - Kerala</p> <p>6. Marmagoa - Goa</p> <p>7. Tuticorin - Tamil Nadu</p> <p>8. Cuddalore, Nagapatinam, Chennai - Tamil Nadu</p> <p>9. Mumbai, Ratnagiri, Surat - Maharashtra</p> <p>10. Kolkata, Haldia - West Bengal</p> <p><b><u>B. AIRPORT</u></b></p> <p>1. Indira Gandhi International Airport - Delhi</p> <p>2. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport - Kolkata</p> <p>3. Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport - Mumbai</p> <p>4. Sardar Ballabh Bhai International Airport - Ahmedabad</p> <p>5. Rajiv Gandhi International Airport - Hyderabad</p> <p>6. Dabalim Airport - Goa</p> <p>7. Pakyong Airport - Sikkim</p> <p>8. Kempegowda International Airport - Bengaluru</p>
<p><b>SANSKRIT</b></p> <p><b>पाठः 8 जयति एकबुद्धिः (पृष्ठ संख्या 28 और 29)</b>  दिए गए सभी कार्य को अपने उत्तर पुस्तिका में साफ एवं सुंदर अक्षरों में लिखें।</p> <p><b>शब्द संग्रह</b>  जयति जीतता है</p>

अपरः दूसरा

कञ्चित् कुछ

केचन कुछ

धीवराः मछुआरे

स्वल्पम् बहुत थोड़ा

नेष्यामः ले जाएंगे

विचार्य विचार करके

मिथः आपस में

भेतव्यम् डरना चाहिए

कौशलम् कौशल उपाय

### अभ्यास कार्य (पृष्ठ संख्या 31)

संस्कृत में उत्तर दें

**मण्डूकस्य नाम किम्?**

मण्डूकस्य नाम एकबुद्धिः आसीत्।

"तत् किमत्र करणीयम्— पलायनम् अथवावस्थानम्?" एतत् कः उक्तवान्?

एतत् मण्डूकः उक्तवान्।

**मण्डूकः रात्रौ एव कुत्र गतः?**

मण्डूकः रात्रौ एव अन्यं जलाशयं गतः।

**शतबुद्धिः सहस्रबुद्धिश्च कुत्र पतितौ धृतौ च?**

शतबुद्धिः सहस्रबुद्धिश्च धीवराणां जाले पतितौ धृतौ च।

**त्रिषु मित्रेषु कस्य बुद्धिः सर्वोत्तमा"— शतबुद्धेः, सहस्रबुद्धेः, एकबुद्धेः?**

त्रिषु मित्रेषु एकबुद्धेः बुद्धिः सर्वोत्तमा।

**निम्नलिखित अवयव का वाक्यों में प्रयोग करें**

एव- पृथिवी एव सर्वान् जीवान् पालयति।

इदानीम्- इदानीम् अहं विद्यालयं गच्छामि।

अद्य- अद्य मम मातुलः विदेशं गच्छति।

सह- सीतया सह श्रीरामः वनम् अगच्छत्।

अपि- लक्ष्मणः अपि वनम् अगच्छत्।

निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में क्रियाओं को शुद्ध करें

मण्डूकः अन्यं जलाशयं गमितवान्।

मण्डूकः अन्यं जलाशयं गतवान्।

तौ द्वौ मीनौ जाले अपतन्।

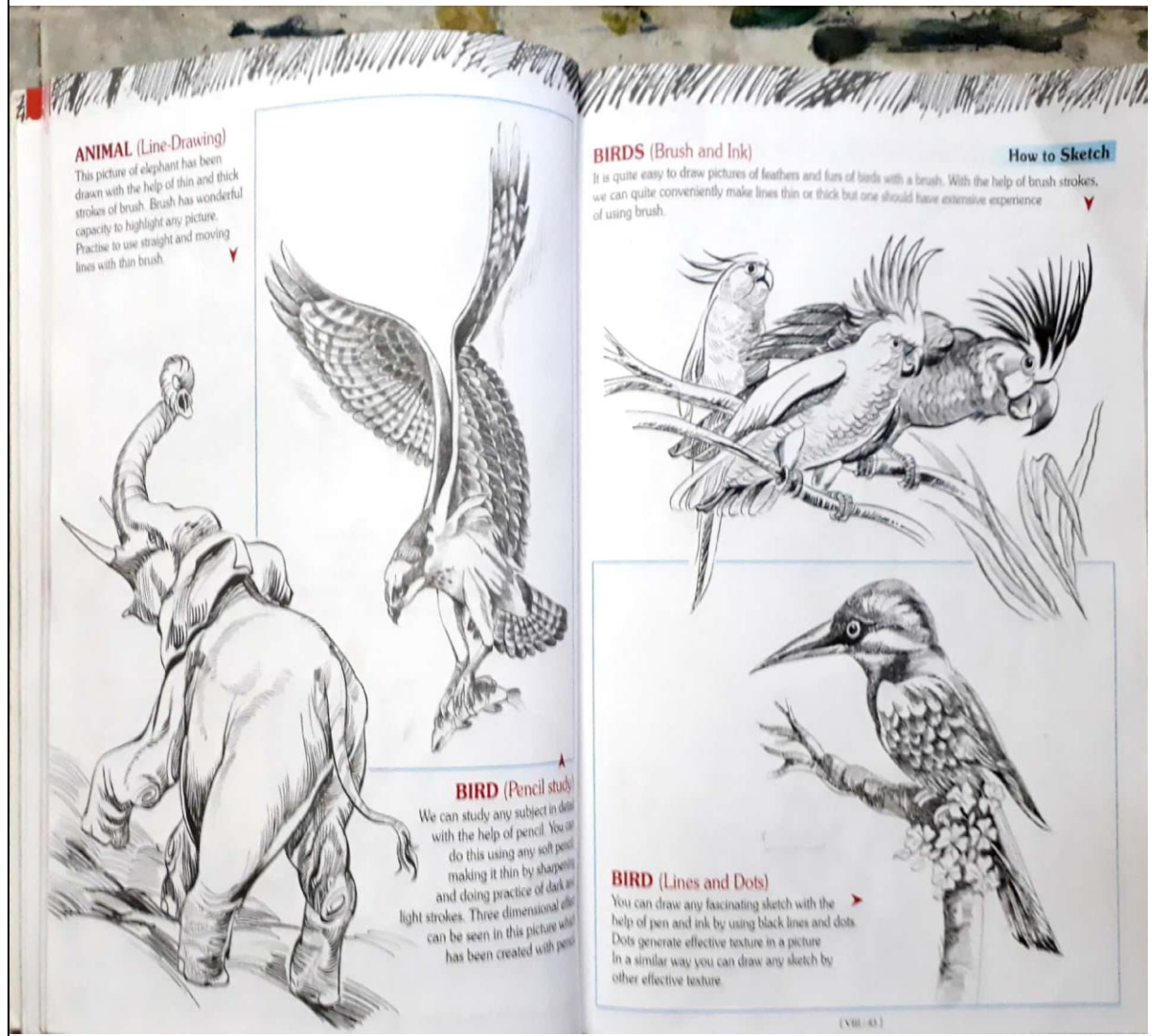
तौ द्वौ मीनौ जाले अपतताम्।

मम बुद्धिः पलायनम् इच्छामि।

Topic- Animals and birds

Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy.

DRAWING



Dr. Rachana Nair  
Director Academics