



CLASS : VIII

DATE : 1.08.2021 to 15.08.2021

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	CH 14 – POLYGONS (EX 14A) CH 15 – QUADRILATERALS (EX 15) CH 21 – DATA HANDLING (EX 21)
SCIENCE	<p>Chapter: Coal and Petroleum</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Read the chapter and underline important words and write it in your notebook.2. Write key terms in notebook at the end of the chapter.3. Write exercise questions and answers given at the end of the chapter in your notebook.4. Fill in the blanks and MCQs type questions should be answered in textbook only. <p>A. Very short answers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Name the following (a) Three types of coal Ans. Anthracite, Bituminous and Lignite. (b) Two by products obtained from the fractional distillation of petroleum. Ans. Petrol, kerosene, diesel oil.2. What are exhaustible natural resource? Ans. Exhaustible resources of energy which will deplete and exhaust after few hundred years.3. What is the commercial importance of Coal Tar? Ans. Commercial importance of coal tar is, it is used as a starting material for manufacturing synthetic dyes, explosive, perfumes, drugs and plastics, synthetic resin, paints and stains.4. What is compressed natural gas? Ans. Natural gas compressed to a high pressure and stored in hard cylindrical for spherical containers for distribution is known as compressed natural gas. <p>B. Short answer type question</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What are fossil fuels? Give two examples. Ans. Fuels formed from the dead remains of living organisms millions of years ago are called fossil fuels. For example: Coal and petroleum.2. What are petrochemicals? What are their uses? Ans. The useful substances obtained from petroleum and natural gas are called petrochemicals. Petro Chemicals are used in the manufacture of detergent, polyester and nylon fibres, fertilizers, cosmetics, polythene and other man made plastic.3. How is petroleum refined? Ans. The process of separating many constituent of petroleum by fractional distillation is called refining. It is refined at petroleum refinery where the crude oil is heated to about 400°C in a furnace and the vapour is fed into the tower.

4. What is global warming?

Ans. Rise in the average temperature of earth due to increased concentration of gases like carbon dioxide and methane in atmosphere is called global warming.

C. Long answer type questions

1. How is coal formed?

Ans. Coal is formed due to the compression of the peat at high temperature and pressure this slow process of conversion of dead vegetation into coal is called carbonisation as coal is formed from the remains of vegetation it is called a fossil fuel.

2. What makes natural gas a clean and green fuel?

Ans. Natural gas when burns gives off a large amount of energy and leaves no ash, it causes very little air pollution as it burns almost completely. This makes natural gas a clean and green fuel.

3. Name the various components obtained from the fractional distillation of crude oil. Mention at least one use of each.

Ans. Various components obtained from the fractional distillation of crude oil are as follows

i) LPG - Liquefied Petroleum gas is used as a fuel for home and industry.

ii) Petrol- Petrol is used as a motor fuel aviation fuel and a solvent for dry cleaning.

iii) Naphtha- is used as a primary component in the production of fuel.

iv) Kerosene- This used as a fuel for stove and lamps and also in jet aircraft.

v) Diesel is used as a fuel for heavy motor vehicles an electric generator.

vi) Lubricating oil: lubricating oil is used for many lubricating purposes.

4. Why is petroleum called black gold?

Ans. By defining of Petroleum we get many petrochemicals like LPG, petrol, naphtha, kerosene, diesel, lubricating and paraffin wax which are of great commercial importance. Due to its versatile use it is also called black gold.

5. Natural resources should be used judiciously justify the statement.

Ans. Natural resources like petroleum, coal and natural gas are available in limited amount. They are all exhaustible natural resource. Thus, it is necessary to use them with care. It takes millions of year to form them. The rate at which they are being consumed is much more rapid than the rate of their formation. Hence natural resources should be used judiciously.

D. Choose the correct answer.

1. Air, water and sunlight are Ans. Renewable resources

2. The slow process of conversion of dead vegetation into coal is called

Ans. Carbonisation

3. The component of coal with the highest percentage of carbon is

Ans. Coke

4. Global warming is caused due to increased concentration of

Ans. Both (a) and (b)

5. Petroleum is refined by the process of

Ans. Fractional distillation

E. State True or False

1. Petroleum and natural gas are formed from compressed organic matter.

Ans. True

2. Coal gas is the purest form of coal.

Ans. False

Coke is the purest form of coal.

3. In the fractional distillation of petroleum light gases are the bottom fraction.

Ans. False

In the fractional distillation of Petroleum light gases are the top fraction.

4. Methane is a main constituent of natural gas.

Ans. True

5. On leaking pure natural gas gives a pungent smell.

Ans. True.

F. HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILLS

1. Why are the fossil fuels consuming so rapidly?

Ans. Fossil fuels are exhaustible natural resource, it takes millions of years for them to form.

The rate at which they are being consumed is much more than the rate at which they are formed.

Hence fossil fuels are consumed so rapidly.

2. What are the alternative sources of energy?

Ans. Alternative sources of energy refers to all the renewable sources of energy other than fossil fuels. For example solar energy ,wind energy ,hydro energy and tidal energy.

G. VALUE INFUSION

Mohan drops his younger brother Lalit to school everyday in the car. His neighbour Mr Sharma also drops his two kids in the same school at the same time daily. After learning about the guidelines recommended by the Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA) on how to save petrol diesel, Mohan propose Mr. Sharma to drop the two to kids to school along with his brother Lalit.

1. Why do we need to pool car in today's scenario?

Ans. Carpooling is more environmental friendly and sustainable way to travel as car pooling reduces air pollution, carbon emission and traffic congestion on roads and the need for parking spaces.

2. Name the clean green fuel that does not pollute the air on burning.

Ans. Natural gas.

3. What values are depicted by Mohan behaviour.

Ans. Mohan is aware, well informed and caring.

HINDI

विषय : हिन्दी साहित्य

पाठ : गुरुदेव रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर

1) शब्दार्थ लिखें ।

सदृश = समान

तेजस्विता = तेजवान होने का गुण

मुलम्मा = खोल, ऊपर चढ़ा हुआ

मनुष्यत्व = इंसानियत

प्रारंभिक = शुरुआती

प्रतिभा = बुद्धि

बहुमुखी = अनेक रूपों में

भोर = सवेरा

धरा = पृथ्वी

सुकुमारता = कोमलता

सम्माननीय सम्मान

मर्मज = मर्म को समझने वाला

दिव्य प्रकाश = अलौकिक

उत्तरोत्तर = ऊपर उठते जाना

समर्पित = भेंट, समर्पण किया हुआ

स्मरणीय = याद रखने योग्य

त्यागना = छोड़ना

स्वर्णमय = सोने-सा

2) निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें ।

1) रोम्यां रोलों ने गांधीजी और रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर के बारे में क्या कहा था?

उत्तर : रोम्यां रोलों ने गांधीजी और रवींद्र नाथ के बारे में यह कहा था कि वे दोनों एक हिमालय से निकलकर पूर्व और पश्चिम में बहने वाली गंगा और सिंधु के सदृश दो धाराएं हैं।

2) रवींद्रनाथ की शिक्षा- दीक्षा और बचपन के बारे में बताइए।

उत्तर : रवींद्रनाथ की शिक्षा-दीक्षा अधिकांशतः घर पर ही हुई। छोटी उम्र में ही स्वाध्याय और समुचित शिक्षा से उन्होंने सभी विषयों का अच्छा ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया था। रवींद्रनाथ ने अपने पिता से ध्यान, प्रार्थना, एकांत, प्रेम, शांति आदि बहुत सी महत्वपूर्ण बातें सीखीं। वे बचपन से ही प्रतिभाशाली थे।

3) रवींद्रनाथ की काव्य-यात्रा कब और कहाँ से शुरू हुई?

उत्तर : रवींद्रनाथ ने 11 फरवरी 1875 को 14 वर्ष की उम्र में "हिंदू मेला" नामक एक सभा में प्रथम बार अपनी लिखी कविता पढ़ी ।

4) शांति निकेतन की स्थापना कैसे हुई?

उत्तर : 22 दिसंबर 1901 को रवींद्रनाथ ने थोड़े से विद्यार्थियों को लेकर एक विद्यापीठ की स्थापना की। शांतिनिकेतन नाम का भवन पहले से ही वहां था। रवींद्रनाथ ने भवन के आसपास की करीब 7 एकड़ जमीन खरीद ली। रुपयों का प्रबंध उन्होंने निजी संपत्ति बेचकर और पत्नी के गहने बेचकर किया। सबसे पहले उन्होंने एक पुस्तकालय और प्रयोगशाला बनवाई। इस तरह उन्होंने शांति निकेतन की स्थापना की।

5) विश्व भारती विश्वविद्यालय के उद्देश्य के बारे में रवींद्रनाथ ने क्या कहा?

उत्तर : विश्व भारती विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के उद्देश्य के बारे में रवींद्रनाथ ने कहा था कि "विश्व भारती का लक्ष्य है -- सत्य की खोज कर उसे प्रकाश में लाना। सत्य केवल एक है।"

6) 'रवींद्रनाथ में राष्ट्रीयता की भावना कूट- कूट कर भरी हुई थी।' कुछ उदाहरणों से इस कथन का समर्थन करें।

उत्तर : निम्न उदाहरणों द्वारा इस कथन को स्पष्ट किया जा सकता है :-

- 1) लंदन विश्वविद्यालय में उन्होंने भारत में ब्रिटिश अधिकारियों के अशोभनीय एवं अनुचित व्यवहार पर लेख लिखा था जिससे कक्षा में पढ़ कर सुनाया गया था।
- 2) जालियांवाला बाग हत्याकांड के विरोध में उन्होंने अंग्रेजों द्वारा दी गई सर की उपाधि का त्याग कर दिया।
- 7) आशय स्पष्ट करें।

क) 'सहस्र सूत्रों के एक धागे से, बंधे हमारे हजारों मन।'

उत्तर : गुरु रवींद्रनाथ ने हिंदू मेला नामक एक सभा में पहली बार अपनी लिखी कविता पढ़ी। उस कविता के माध्यम से वे लोगों को भारतीय होने पर गर्व महसूस कराना चाहते थे। प्रस्तुत पंक्ति के माध्यम से रवींद्रनाथ लोगों से यह कहना चाहते थे कि हजारों भारतीयों के मन एक ही धागे में बंध कर एक हो गये हैं और हम सब एक हैं।

ख) 'मैं धरती रूपी मंदिर की तीर्थ यात्रा करने आया था।'

उत्तर : प्रस्तुत पंक्ति कवि रवींद्रनाथ द्वारा लिखे अंतिम शब्द थे। कवि के लिए यह धरती एक मंदिर के समान थी और इस धरती में जन्म लेकर वे यहां तीर्थ यात्रा करने आए थे अर्थात् इस धरती की मिट्टी, घास, धूल, वन- वृक्षों से कवि को अथाह स्नेह है।

ग) ' प्रकृति की प्रत्येक वस्तु इस समय एक ही प्रतीत होती थी---सारा विश्व एक दिखाई देता था।'

उत्तर : प्रस्तुत पंक्ति में रवींद्रनाथ जी कहते हैं कि जब मनुष्य को दिव्य प्रकाश मिल जाता है तब सारे भेदभाव मिटा जाते हैं प्रकृति की प्रत्येक वस्तु, प्राणी सभी एक समान प्रतीत होते हैं संपूर्ण विश्व एक प्रतीत होता है ।

हिन्दी भाषा : उपसर्ग एवं प्रत्यय

उपसर्ग : जो शब्दांश किसी मूल शब्द के आरंभ में जुड़कर उसके अर्थ में परिवर्तन लाते हैं, उन्हें उपसर्ग कहते हैं।

हिंदी में पांच प्रकार के उपसर्गों का प्रयोग होता है।

- 1) संस्कृत के उपसर्ग
- 2) हिन्दी के उपसर्ग
- 3) अरबी/फारसी के उपसर्ग
- 4) उपसर्ग की तरह प्रयोग किए जाने वाले संस्कृत के अव्यय
- 5) अंग्रेजी के उपसर्ग

1) संस्कृत के उपसर्ग

उपसर्ग	अर्थ	शब्द रूप
अ	नहीं	अघर, अमर, अधर्म
अन	नहीं	अनादर, अनावश्यक, अनर्थ
अप	बुरा	अपमान, अपयश, अपहरण
परा	विपरीत	पराधीन, पराजय, पराभव
वि	भिन्न	विजय, विनाश, विवाद

2) हिन्दी के उपसर्ग

उपसर्ग	अर्थ	शब्द रूप
अध	आधा	अधमरा, अधखिला, अधपका
अन	नहीं	अनमोल, अनजान, अनपढ़
कु	बुरा	कुपोषण, कुपुत्र, कुसंग
भर	पूरा	भरपूर, भरपाई, भरपेट

3) अरबी/फारसी के उपसर्ग

उपसर्ग	अर्थ	शब्द रूप
बे	बिना	बेलगाम, बेईमान, बेकसूर
गैर	अलग	गैरकानूनी, गैरजिम्मेदार, गैरजरूरी
ला	नहीं	लापरवाह, लापता, लाइलाज

बद	बुरा	बदनाम, बदसलूकी, बदकिस्मत
4) उपसर्ग की तरह प्रयोग किए जाने वाले संस्कृत के अव्यय		
उपसर्ग	अर्थ	शब्द रूप
अंतर	भीतरी	अंतर्राष्ट्रीय, अंतर्जातीय, अंतर्देशीय
चिर	बहुत	चिरकाल, चिरंजीवी, चिरायु
सह	साथ	सहपाठी, सहयोगी, सहमत
सत्	सच्चा	सत्कर्म, सत्संग, सज्जन
5) अंग्रेजी के उपसर्ग		
उपसर्ग	अर्थ	शब्द रूप
सब	नीचे	सब-इंस्पेक्टर, सब-जज
हेड	प्रमुख	हेडमास्टर, हेडक्लर्क
हाफ	आधा	हाफ-टिकट, हाफ-प्लेट

प्रत्यय -- जो शब्दांश किसी शब्द अथवा धातु के अंत में जुड़कर नए शब्दों का निर्माण करते हैं, उन्हें प्रत्यय कहते हैं।

प्रत्यय दो प्रकार के होते हैं।

- 1) कृत प्रत्यय - जो प्रत्यय किसी क्रिया के धातु रूप में जुड़ कर संज्ञा तथा विशेषण शब्दों का निर्माण करते हैं, उन्हें कृत प्रत्यय कहते हैं।

प्रत्यय	मूल शब्द	शब्द रूप
आई	लड़, पढ़, लिख	लड़ाई, पढ़ाई, लिखाई
आहट	लिख, दिख, मिल	लिखावट, दिखावट, मिलावट
आऊ	बिक, टिक	बिकाऊ, टिकाऊ

- 2) तद्धित प्रत्यय -- जो शब्दांश संज्ञा, सर्वनाम, विशेषण अथवा अव्यय के अंत में साथ जुड़कर उनके अर्थ में परिवर्तन लाते हैं, उन्हें तद्धित प्रत्यय कहते हैं।

प्रत्यय	मूल शब्द	शब्द रूप
इक	इतिहास, दिन	ऐतिहासिक, दैनिक
ई	गरम, खेत, नरम	गरमी, खेती, नरमी
पती	ज्ञान, दया, धन	ज्ञानवान, दयावान, धनवान

अभ्यास कार्य (पृष्ठ संख्या - 35)

छात्र प्रश्न संख्या 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 पुस्तक में ही करेंगे।

पाठ : भारत रत्न : डॉक्टर ए. पी. जे अब्दुल कलाम

छात्र शब्दार्थ पुस्तक से देखकर कॉपी में लिखेंगे।

प्रश्न एवं उत्तर

1) डॉ. अब्दुल कलाम के बचपन के बारे में पाठ के आधार पर बताइये।

उत्तर : डॉक्टर अब्दुल कलाम का जन्म एक तमिल मुस्लिम परिवार में तमिलनाडु के रामेश्वर कस्बे में एक साधारण गरीब परिवार में हुआ था। उनके पिता का नाम जैनुलाबदीन और मां का नाम आशियम्मा था। सात भाई बहनों में यह सबसे छोटे थे। इनका बचपन बहुत सादगी में बीता था।

2) डॉक्टर अब्दुल कलाम की मां उन्हें किस प्रकार भोजन खिलाती थीं?

उत्तर : डॉ. कलाम प्रायः अपनी मां के साथ ही रसोई में नीचे बैठकर खाना खाया करते थे। उनकी मां उनके सामने केले का पत्ता बिछातीं और फिर उस पर घावल एवं सुगंधित स्वादिष्ट, सांभर देतीं। साथ में घर का बना आचार और नारियल की ताजा घटनी भी होती थी।

3) डॉक्टर अब्दुल कलाम की शिक्षा दीक्षा के बारे में पाठ के आधार पर प्रकाश डालिए।

उत्तर : डॉक्टर अब्दुल कलाम ने रामनाथपुरम के श्वार्ज हाई स्कूल से प्रारंभिक शिक्षा पूरी की। 1950 में इंटरमीडिएट की पढ़ाई के लिए त्रिची के संत जोसेफ कॉलेज में दाखिला लिया। यहीं उन्हें अंग्रेजी साहित्य पढ़ने का चस्का लगा। उन्होंने 1954 में फिजिक्स में एंजुएशन किया। इसके बाद उन्होंने मद्रास इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी में दाखिला लेकर एयरोनॉटिकल इंजीनियरिंग को अपना प्रिय विषय बनाया।

4) डॉक्टर अब्दुल कलाम को 'मिसाइल मैन' क्यों कहा जाता है?

उत्तर : डॉक्टर अब्दुल कलाम ने भारत को रक्षा के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के उद्देश्य से रक्षा मंत्री के तत्कालीन वैज्ञानिक सलाहकार डॉ. वी. एस. अरुणाचलम के मार्ग निर्देशन में 'इंटीग्रेटेड गाइडेंस मिसाइल डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम' की शुरुआत की। इस प्रोग्राम के अंतर्गत विशूल, पृथ्वी, आकाश, नाग, अग्नि और रुस के साथ संयुक्त रूप से विकसित 'ब्रह्मोस' जैसी मिसाइलें बनाईं। इसके बाद से उन्हें 'मिसाइल मैन' के नाम से जाना जाने लगा।

5) 1980 में भारत ने अंतरिक्ष के क्षेत्र में क्या उल्लेखनीय कार्य किया?

उत्तर : 1980 में भारत में अपने पहले स्वदेशी उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण यान (एस. एल. बी. - 3) से 'रोहिणी' उपग्रह को अंतरिक्ष में सफलतापूर्वक स्थापित किया। डॉ. कलाम इसके प्रोजेक्ट डायरेक्टर थे।

6) जीवन ने अब्दुल कलाम को क्या सबक सिखाए?

उत्तर : जीवन ने अब्दुल कलाम को निम्न सबक सिखाए :--

- 1) जब आप 20 साल के से कम उम्र के हैं तभी जीवन का लक्ष्य बना ले। दूसरा
- 2) लगातार सीखते रहें और जानकारी बढ़ाते रहें।
- 3) मेहनत करते रहें और काम में जुटे रहे।
- 4) जब कोई समस्या आए तो हालात और परिस्थितियां आप को नियंत्रित ना करें, बल्कि आप उन्हें नियंत्रित करें और जीत हासिल करें।
- 7) डॉक्टर अब्दुल कलाम ने अनेक अवसरों पर प्रेरक बातें कहीं। उनमें से किन्हीं दो कथनों का उल्लेख करो।

उत्तर: डॉ कलाम द्वारा कहीं गई कुछ प्रेरक कथन निम्नलिखित हैं :---

- 1) पहली जीत के बाद आराम मत करो क्योंकि अगली बार नाकाम हुए तो लोगों को यह कहने का बहाना मिलेगा कि पहली जीत तो भाग्यवश मिली।
- 2) बारिश के समय पक्षी शरण तलाशते हैं, मगर बाज बादलों से भी ऊपर उड़ान भर कर बारिश से बचाव करते हैं।

हिन्दी भाषा

अनुच्छेद लेखन : विषय

- 1) डिजिटल इंडिया

संकेत बिन्दु : डिजिटल इंडिया क्या है, योजना का उद्देश्य, कार्य, लाभ |

- 2) विज्ञापनों की दुनिया

संकेत बिन्दु : विज्ञापन का उद्देश्य, जानकारी का स्रोत, विज्ञापन के प्रकार, विज्ञापन का प्रभाव

पत्र लेखन : औपचारिक पत्र

- 1) अपने विद्यालय के प्रधानाचार्य को स्थानांतरण प्रमाण-पत्र के लिए आवेदन पत्र लिखिए |

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Subject - Verb Agreement

ENGLISH

Basic rule: Singular subject must have singular verbs. Plural subjects take plural verbs.

Rules: ■ The Pronoun “you” always takes a plural verb.

Example: You were invited to come.

■ If a sentence begins with HERE or THERE, the verb agrees with the subject which follows it.

Example: There is a huge gap between the rich and the poor.

■ If two subjects, one single and one plural, are connected by EITHER/OR, NEITHER/ NOR, the verb agrees with the bearer subject.

Example: Neither the players nor the coach is joining.

■ A singular subject followed by: with, as well as, or ,, along with ,, take a singular verb.

Example: Daddy, as well as my brother, is enjoying the party.

■ Singular subjects joined by AND require a plural verb, except when they mean one thing.

Example: Larry and Mary are reading books.

My teacher and friend is here.

■ Two singular subjects joined by EITHER/OR, NEITHER/NOR take a singular Verb.

Example: Neither the girls nor the boys have submitted the projects.

■ When any of the following pronoun is the subject, the verb is singular: Everybody, Each, No one, Another, Anybody, Nobody, Every, Nothing, Everything, somebody, something and someone.

Example: Every man and woman in the hall is a member.

Fill in the blanks

1. Each of these minerals _____ found in India. (Is/are)
2. Bread and butter ----- a wholesome food.is/are)
3. One of the pupils in our class----- a car. (Owns/ own)
4. Everybody----- happy at the picnic. (Was/ were)
5. Neither Rama nor his brother----- there. (Was/ were)
6. The great poet and dramatist----- dead. (Is/ are)
7. Either Ali or his friend----- stolen the watch. (Has/ have)
8. All the boys and girls----- to school punctually. (Come/comes)
9. My friend and benefactor----- come to see me.
(Has/ have)
10. The Chief, with all his men ----- praise. (Deserves/ deserve)

Modals

Modals, also known as modal verbs mix with another verb to point mood or tense. All the auxiliary verbs except be, do and have are called Modals. These modals cannot act alone as the main verb in a sentence.

1. Choose the correct option and fill in the blanks:-

1. You are late. You Hurry.
(a) can (b) must
(c) will (d) may
2. “..... I have a piece of cake, please?” I asked.
(a) Shall (b) May
(c) Will (d) Must

3. The little boy speak very well.
 (a) would (b) can
 (c) shall (d) need
4. We didn't have a car before. Now that we have a car, we drive to many places.
 (a) need (b) may
 (c) might (d) can
5. You keep the scissors away from the baby.
 (a) should (b) will
 (c) need (d) may
6. You go home if you have completed your work.
 (a) shall (b) may
 (c) need (d) might
7. That plug is faulty. You touch it.
 (a) mustn't (b) needn't
 (c) couldn't (d) won't
8. The two boys do well in the examinations. They are studying very hard.
 (a) must (b) will
 (c) shall (d) need
9. That man be Mr. Bo. is overseas.
 (a) shan't (b) needn't
 (c) can't (d) won't
10. Don't listen to everything he says. He be wrong.
 (a) shall (b) can
 (c) must (d) need

II Fill in the blanks with appropriate modals:

- 1 We obey our teachers, (have to, must)
- 2 She pass this time, (ought to, has to)
- 3 He not buy a car. (has to, needs)
- 4 He works hard lest he fail, (should, must)
- 5 Do you cook your own meal? (should, have to)
- 6 The villagers use kerosene lamps a few years ago. (must, had to)
- 7 The old lady take a bath every day before taking meals, (ought to, should)
- 8 She finish this work before I go. (has to, must)
- 9 Ramesh said that they report for duty on Monday, (should, ought to)
- 10 We prepare our lessons well before examination, (ought to, must)

ENGLISH LITERATURE

An Education in Science by Stephen Hawkins

About the author

Stephen William Hawking: (1942-2018) was an English theoretical physicist, cosmologist, author, and the director of research at the Center for Theoretical Cosmology at the University of Cambridge.

This an extract from his' Black Holes and Baby Universes and Other Essays'.

Antonyms

1. accept x reject
2. responsible x irresponsible
3. agree x disagree
4. majority x minority
5. prevent x allow

Make sentences

1. decisions
2. sufficient

Questions and Answers

1. Why do some people wish to stop scientific progress?

Ans. In our society, the public has a rather ambivalent attitude towards science. Some people wish to stop scientific progress because apart from new development science has also invited the subjects like Greenhouse Effect, Acid rain, nuclear weapons etc. and brought a threat to human race.

2. What was life like before science advanced?

Ans. Life was far more pure, peaceful and simpler before the influence of technology and scientific advancement took place.

3. What would prevent further developments from taking place?

Ans. A global totalitarian state that suppressed anything new might prevent further developments from taking place.

4. Why would it be difficult to stop scientific development?

Ans. It would be really very difficult to prevent scientific development because of human initiative and ingenuity. The pace may slow down but it cannot be completely stopped.

5. What does the writer say about public's attitude towards science?

Ans. The writer emphasizes that there are two categories of people regarding their attitude towards science. Some people have a negative view and wish to stop scientific progress. Whereas some public has a great interest in science, particularly astronomy such as cosmos and also for science fiction.

6. Why does the public distrust science?

Ans. Public distrust science because just they did not understand it. Their ignorance lead to lack of faith in science.

7. How is science taught in schools?

Ans. In schools, science is often presented in a dry and uninteresting manner. Children learn it by rote to pass examinations and they do not see its relevance to the world around them. Moreover, science is often taught in terms of equations.

8. How would the writer like science to be taught?

Ans. The writer wishes that the common public should be provided with qualitative grasp of scientific concepts which can be conveyed by words and diagrams, without the use of equations. The writer also emphasizes on the good science programs on television that can reach a truly mass audience. He pleads the producers of such programs that to realise that they have a responsibility to educate the public, not just entertain it.

9. What is the writer's opinion about nuclear weapons?

Ans. The writer is really worried and concerned about the world stating that a nuclear war could mean the end of all human life on Earth within days. It would only take a computer error or a mutiny by some of those manning the weapons, to trigger a global war. It is very important that the public realise the danger and put pressure on all government to agree to all arm cuts.

10. Which science related problems will the public have to take decisions about? Which of these is the most urgent? Why?

Ans. The public needs to make informed decisions on subjects like acid rain, Food supply greenhouse effect, nuclear effects and genetic engineering.

It is very important that the Public realise the danger and put pressure on all governments to agree to all arm cuts. As the use of arms will invite the use of nuclear weapons which if not prevented may end up the whole human population.

11. Which 'sick joke's does the writer mention?

Ans. There is a sick joke that the reason we have not been contacted by an alien civilization is that civilizations tend to destroy themselves when they reach our stage.

12. On what note does the author end his essay?

Ans. The author ends his essay with an optimistic note. He urges the human race to lessen the dangers of nuclear weapons by reducing the number of weapons. He even has strong faith in the good sense of the public who can put pressure on all governments to agree to large arms cuts.

Reference to Context

1. It has come to expect the steady increase in the standard of living that new developments in science and technology have brought to continue, but it also distrust science.

a. What does 'it's refer to?

Ans. 'It' refers to the public.

b. Why does it 'distrust science'?

Ans. 'It' distrust science because it does not understand science.

c. The television series Cosmos shows that the public is deeply interested in a particular subject. Which is this 'particular subject'?

Ans. Astronomy is this 'particular subject'.

2. The major powers have behaved in a reasonably responsible way so far, but one cannot have such confidence in minor powers.

a. What have the major powers been responsible about?

Ans. The major powers have been responsible about not letting the spark of 3rd world war and forbid the use of nuclear weapons which may end the entire world population. Hence they have behaved in a reasonably responsible way so far.

b. Which minor powers does the writer refer to here?

Ans. The minor powers such as Libya or Iraq, Pakistan or even Azerbaijan.

c. Why does the author use the words 'so far' 'here'?

Ans. The author uses the word 'so far' as future is uncertain. Till date the major powers has proved successful in avoiding the threat of nuclear weapons.

3. I included one equation, Einstein 'a famous equation, $E=mc^2$.

a. Where did the writer include 'one equation'?

Ans. The writer included 'one equation' in one of his popular book wrote recently.

b. Why did he include just one equation?

Ans. He included just one equation because he was advised that each equation he included would half the sales.

c. What does he feel would have happened if he had not included this equation?

Ans. If he had not included this equation he would have sold twice as many copies of the book.

Chapter -3:- **Parliament and Law Making (CIVICS)**

- Read the chapter carefully “ **Parliament and Law Making**” read it paragraph wise.
- Read again and again to understand the chapter
- Read through page numbers 158,159,160,161,162, learn and write :-

1. What is meant by Universal Adult Franchise?(Pg 158 , 159)
2. What constitutes the Indian Parliament? How do people cast their votes during elections?(Pg 159)
3. What are the Powers and Functions of the Parliament?(Pg 159,160)
4. How does the Parliament work(Adjournment Motion , Question Hour, Zero Hour and No-Confidence Motion)?(Pg 160,161)
5. How does a Bill become a Law(Ordinary Bill and Money Bill)?(Pg 161,162)

Attempt Quick Revision – 1. In the book itself. (Page No 162 and 163)

Day 3. Read through page numbers 163,164,165,166,167,168, learn and write :-

1. What constitutes the Rajya Sabha and how does it function? Who elects the members of Rajya Sabha? What are the Qualifications of Members of Rajya Sabha?(Pg 163)
2. Who elects the members of Lok Sabha?What constitutes the Lok Sabha and How does it function?(Pg 163,164)
3. How is the Selection of National Government done?What are the three categories of ministers?What are the qualifications of the Candidate of Lok Sabha?(Pg 164)
4. What is the role of Speaker of the Lok Sabha?(Pg 165)
5. What is the accountability of the Executive?(Pg 165)
6. What is the role of the President?(Pg 165,166)
7. What is the role of the Vice President?(Pg 166)
8. What is the role of the Prime Minister?(Pg 167)
9. What is the role of the Council of Ministers?(Pg 167,168)

Attempt Quick Revision – 2. In the book itself. (Page No 168)

Learn the Keywords used in the chapter.

Now Do the Exercise A, B, C in the book itself.

Day 4. Do the short Questions and Answers

Day 5. Do the Long questions and Answers

Short answer questions

1.What is Zero Hour?

Ans:- Zero Hour is the time between the Question Hour and commencement of the rest of day’s work when discussions over matters related to public interest are held.

2.How many number of members can Rajya Sabha have?

Ans:- Rajya Sabha can have a maximum of 250 members.

3.What are the Qualifications required to become a member of Rajya Sabha?

Ans:-

- He/She must be a citizen of India
- He/She must not be less than 30 years of age
- He/She must be a parliamentary elector in the state from which he/she is seeking election

**SOCIAL
STUDIES**

- He/She should not be insolvent, i.e., he/she should not be in debt that he/she is not capable of repaying in a current manner and should have the ability to meet his/her financial expenses.
- He/She should not hold any other office of profit under the Government of India
- He/She should not be of unsound mind
- He/She must possess such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament

Long Question Answers

1. What are the powers and functions of the President of India?

Ans:-

- He/She represents India at International forums and is the supreme commander of the armed forces
- He/She is the head of the State and holds the highest office.
- He/She appoints Prime Minister, Governor of States, Attorney General, Chief of armed forces and judges of Supreme court and high courts.
- He/She addresses joint sittings of Parliament and can also issue ordinances when Parliament is not in session. He can also dissolve the Parliament.
- The President on the advice of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers declares a state of emergency if there is an internal crisis in the country or if there is an external force threatening the sovereignty of the country

2. Describe briefly functions of the two houses of Parliament.

Ans:- a) Lok Sabha

1. All types of bills can originate in the Lok Sabha and if a bill is moved in and passed by the Rajya Sabha, it has to come to the Lok Sabha for its approval. If there is any disagreement between the two Houses, the Lok Sabha will prevail in the joint sitting with the Rajya Sabha because it has more members than the other House of the Parliament.
2. The Money Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha. It cannot be moved in the Rajya Sabha.
3. The Lok Sabha has power to punish a person on the ground of misuse of privilege.

b) Rajya Sabha

1. The Rajya Sabha has the power to accept, reject, or amend any normal bill.
2. The Rajya Sabha can influence the executive by questions, motions, and resolutions.

3. How does a bill become a law?

First Reading :- Members introduce an Ordinary bill in any of the houses.



Second Reading:- Bill is discussed in detail and changes are suggested.



Bill is sent to select joint committee where members of both houses of parliament thoroughly discuss the bill.



Third Reading :- Bill is re-drafted. Changes are made and then placed before the houses. If 50% votes are in favour of the bill it is passed.



Bill is sent to other houses for approval.



A joint session is summoned by the President if changes suggested are rejected by the house where the bill originated. At this session discussion is taken by majority of votes of total number of members of both the houses.



Sent to President for his/her assent. The President may sign the bill or return with recommendations. But if the house passes the bill, the President has to give his/her assent. **The Bill then becomes a Law.**

in your notebook.

Objective Type Questions:

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. App
2. Native
3. Web
4. Hybrid
5. HTTP

B. Write True/False

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. False

C. Choose the correct option

1. D. Internet Explorer
2. C. YouTube
3. B. Google Maps
4. A. Native
5. B. Google Play store

SHORTCUT KEYS:

1. F2 : To switch between edit mode
2. F4 : To switch to the property sheet
3. F5 : To switch to Form view
4. F6 : To switch between the upper and the lower portions of a window
5. Tab : Move to next field
6. Shift+Tab : Move to previous field
7. Home : Move to the first field
8. End : Move to last field
9. Ctrl+S : To save the database
10. Alt+F4 : To quit MS Access
11. Alt+F5 : To go to a specific record in datasheet view
12. Delete : To delete the relationship
13. Run : To view the query output without saving
14. Ctrl+A : Select entire document
15. Ctrl+I : Make a text Italic
16. Ctrl+B : Make a text Bold
17. Ctrl+U : Underline a text
18. Page down : To go page down one screen
19. Page Up : To go page up one screen

20. F12 : To open the save as dialog box

FULL FORMS

- 1) LAN – Local Area network
- 2) MAN – Metropolitan Area network
- 3) WAN – Wide Area Network
- 4) WAP – Wireless Access Point
- 5) Wi-Fi – Wireless Fidelity
- 6) ATM – Automated Teller machine
- 7) DBMS – Database Management System
- 8) SQL – Structured Query Language
- 9) RDBMS – Relational Database Management system
- 10) MODEM – Modulator Demodulator
- 11) USB – Universal Serial Bus
- 12) AI – Artificial Intelligence
- 13) IT – Information technology
- 14) BIOS – Basic Input Output system
- 15) PSD – Photoshop Document
- 16) PIXEL – Picture Element
- 17) BMP – Bitmap
- 18) GIF – Graphics Interchange format
- 19) JPEG – Joint Pictures Experts Group
- 20) INTEL – Integrated Electronics

G.K

Chapter – 19. Great Women of India_

Page No. 23

1. First women president---**Pratibha Patil (2007-12)**
2. First Women Prime Minister---**Indira Gandhi**
3. First Muslim women to sit on the throne of Delhi ---**Razia Sultana**
4. First Indian women to swim across the Straits of Gibraltar—**Aarti Pradhan(1988)**
5. First Indian women to swim across the English Channel—**Aarti Saha(1972)**
6. First women Chief Minister of state –**Sucheta Kripalani(UP 1963-67)**
7. First women Governor—**Sarojini Naidu(UP 1947)**
8. First women president of the UN General Assembl-**Vijayalakshmi Pandit**
9. First woman to climb Mt. Everest – **Bachendri Pal (1984)**
10. First India – born women to go into space –**Kalpana Chawla(1997-2003)**
11. First woman IPS officer – **Kiran Bedi (1972)**

12. First woman Mayor- **Tara Cherian in Chennai (1952)**
13. First woman Magistrate – **Omana Kunjamma**
14. First woman defence minister- **Nirmala Sitharaman (2019)**
15. First woman DGP – **Kanchan Choudhary Bhattacharya (2004)**
16. First woman Election Commissioner- **Ramadevi(1990)**
17. First woman to win the Nobel Prize – **Mother Teresa (1979)**
18. First Indian woman to win Miss Universe title – **Sushmita Sen (1994)**

Chapter 20 – Famous Battles and Wars In India

page No.24

Fill in the blanks using the Clue Box.

1. First battle of Panipat (1526). Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi and established the Mughal dynasty in Delhi.
2. Second Mysore War (1780-84), The English defeated Hyder Ali.
3. The Third Mysore War (1790-92) took place between the English and Tipu Sultan.
4. At the Battle of Plassey (1757), the British defeated Nawab of Bengal.
5. Second Tarain War. Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan.
6. Battle of Kalinga (261- 2 BC). The king of Kalinga was defeated by Ashok the Mauryan king.
7. Second Battle of Panipat (1556). Akbar defeated Hemu, the Hindu general.
8. Battle of Kanwah (1557). Babur defeated Rana Sanga of Mewar.
9. Battle of Haldighat (1576). Akbar army headed by Raja Man Singh and Asaf Khan defeated Rana Pratap.
10. Third Battle of Panipat (1761) held between Ahmad Shah Abdali and Marathas. Marathas were defeated.
11. At the Battle of Buxar (1764) the British defeated Mir Kasim. Thereby the English Became supreme in India.
12. Fourth Mysore War (1799). The British killed Tipu Sultan at Srirangapatnam near Mysore.

Chapter 21- Indian Constitution

page No.25

1. The Cabinet Mission Plan was announced on – **May 16 , 1946**
2. The Constitution of India came into force on—**Jan 26, 1950**
3. The soul of the Constitution is --- **Preamble**
4. The source of political power in India is –**The people**
5. The vacant post of the President of India must be filled within-**Six months**
6. The minimum age for election to the office of Vice-president is-**35 years**
7. The ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha is –**The Vice-President**
8. The Council of Ministers in India is presided over by—**The Prime Minister**
9. The office of the Prime Minister of India is –**A constitutional post**
10. The base of the Indian Parliamentary system is—**Universal Adult Franchise**
11. The members of the Lok Sabha are –**Directly elected by the people**
12. A bill is sent to the select committee after – **The First Reading**
13. A money bill originates – **Only in Lok Sabha**
14. The Union List of Legislation consists of – **97, subjects**
15. The power to amend the Constitution is vested in –**The Parliament**
16. The meetings of parliament are summoned by –**The President**
17. The Public Accounts Committee comprises—**22 members**
18. The executive head of a State is—**The Governor**
19. The ‘Contempt of Court’ places a restriction on—**Right of freedom**
20. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India is appointed by—**The President**

Chapter—22 Old and New

Page no.26

Find the new names of these cities/countries.

Old Name	New Name
1. Abyssinia	Ethiopia
2. Banaras	Varanasi
3. Batavia	Jakarta
4. Calcutta	Kolkata
5. Ceylon	Sri Lanka
6. Constantinople	Istanbul
7. Dutch East Indies	Indonesia
8. Formosa	Taiwan
9. Holland	Netherlands
10. Bangalore	Bengaluru
11. Mesopotamia	Iraq
12. Bombay	Mumbai
13. Madras	Chennai
14. Northern Rhodesia	Zambia
15. Peking	Beijing
16. Persia	Iran
17. Petrograd	Leningrad
18. Panjim	Panaji
19. Siam	Thailand
20. Zanzibar and Tanganyika	Tanzania
21. Allahabad	Prayagraj

Some countries produce certain goods the maximum in the world. production depends on that Country's climate condition and availability of natural resources. Now let us find the major producers

Of these minerals and crops.

(A) Minerals	Major Producers
1. Coal	China
2. Copper	Chile
3. Petroleum	USA
4. Diamonds	Russia
5. Gold	China
6. Silver	Mexico
7. Mercury	China
8. Bauxite	Australia
9. Platinum	South Africa
10. Aluminium	China
(B) Crops	Major Producers
1. Cotton	China
2. Coffee	Brazil
3. Pulses	India
4. Jute	India
5. Oats	Russia
6. Rubber	Thailand
7. Rice	China
8. Mango	India
9. Silk	China
10. Tea	China

CHAPTER- 17

अनुच्छेद लेखन-

1. महात्मा गान्धी

महात्मा गांधी अस्माकं राष्ट्रपिता अस्ति । एतस्य महापुरुषस्य जन्म पोरबंदर नगरे 1869 ईसवीये अक्टूबर मासस्य 2दिनांके अभवत् । अस्य पिता ' करमचंद गांधी ' आसीत् माता च पुतलीबाई । महात्मा गांधी आङ्ग्लशासनं विरुध्य आन्दोलनस्य नेतृत्वं कृतवान् । सः अहिंसा आन्दोलनं चालितवान् । स्वतंत्रतासंग्रामे सत्यम् अहिंसा च अस्य अस्त्रे आस्ताम् । गांधी जी सम्पूर्ण विश्वे स्य कृते अनुकरणीयः वन्दनीयः चास्ति ।

2. अस्माकं देशः भारतः

भारतम् अस्माकं देशः अस्ति । हिमालयः अस्य मुकुटमणि इवास्ति । अस्माकं देशे विविधा भाषा, वेशभूषा, भोजनानि उत्सवाः च विविधाः भवन्ति । किन्तु सर्वे मिलित्वा भ्रातृभावेन वसन्ति । भारतं बहु प्राचीनः देशः अस्ति । विश्वप्रसिद्धाः वेदाः अत्र ही रचिता आसन् । " सत्यमेव जयते " भारतस्य आदर्श वाक्यम् अस्ति । अस्य राष्ट्रीयः ध्वजः त्रिरंगम् अस्ति । भारतस्य राजधानी दिल्ली अस्ति । मह्यम् मम् भारतम् अतीव प्रिय अस्ति ।

SANSKRIT

पाठ- विद्यायाः बुद्धिरुत्तमा

(भारती से-पेज 65)

शब्दार्थ- विद्यायाः , चत्वारः , पारंगता, चिरमित्रम् , पशुवत् , कुत्रापि, रुधिरम् , उक्तम् ।

अभ्यास -1

संस्कृत में उत्तर दें।

(क) कति ब्राह्मणकुमाराः आसन् ? ~ चत्वारः ब्राह्मणकुमाराः आसन् ।

(ख) विद्यायाः उत्तमा का ? ~ विद्यायाः उत्तमा बुद्धिः ।

(ग) कुमारेषु शास्त्रमूढः कः आसीत् ? ~ कुमारेषु चतुर्थः सुबुद्धिः शास्त्रमूढः आसीत् ।

(घ) विद्यां विना किं न लभ्यते ? ~ विद्यां विना धनादिकं न लभ्यते ।

(ङ) के विनश्यन्ति ? ~ बुद्धिहीनाः विनश्यन्ति ।

अभ्यास-7 संस्कृत में अनुवाद करें ।

(क) वह बालक अनपढ़ पर बुद्धिमान था । सः बालकः शास्त्रविमुखः परन्तु बुद्धिमानः आसीत् ।

(ख) मेरी विद्या व्यर्थ नहीं करो । मम् विद्यां व्यर्था न कुरू ।

(ग) सुबुद्धि पेड़ से उतरकर घर गया । सुबुद्धिः वृक्षात् अवतीर्य गृहम् अगच्छत् ।

(घ) इसलिए विद्या से बुद्धि श्रेष्ठ है । अतएव विद्यायाः बुद्धिरुत्तमा ।

(ङ) बुद्धिहीन का विनाश होता है । बुद्धिहीनाः विनश्यन्ति ।

DRAWING



Topic- Birds (Use brush & ink to draw)

Work to be done- Complete page 43 as per instructions given in your drawing book.