

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



**CLASS : VIII**

**DATE : 16.08.2021 to 30.08.2021**

<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>ASSIGNMENT</b>
<b>MATHS</b>	Ch 18. AREA OF A TRAPEZIUM AND A POLYGON Exercise – 18 A (Q 1 to 12) Exercise – 18 B (Q 1 to 8)  Ch 22. INTRODUCTION TO COORDINATE GEOMETRY Exercise – 22 A (Q 1 to 13)  Ch 19. THREE DIMENSIONAL FIGURES Exercise – 19 A (Q 1 to 4) Exercise – 19 B (Q 1 to 5)  Ch 4. CUBES AND CUBE ROOTS Exercise – 4 A (Q 1 to 10) Exercise – 4 B (Q 1 to 4) Exercise – 4 C ( Q 1 to 18)
<b>SCIENCE</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CH 7 –Conservation of Plant and Animals.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Read the chapter and underline important words and write it in your notebook.</li><li>2. Write key terms in notebook at the end of the chapter.</li><li>3. Write exercise questions and answers given at the end of the chapter in your notebook.</li><li>4. Fill in the blanks and MCQ type questions should be answered in textbook only.</li></ol> <p><b>A. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS</b></p> <p><b>Q. 1. How does deforestation affect the soil fertility?</b> Ans. Deforestation leads to soil erosion due to which top fertile layer of soil is being eroded. It adversely affects the fertility of soil.</p> <p><b>Q. 2. Why there is a need to create protected areas such as wildlife sanctuaries, national parks and biosphere reserves ?</b> Ans. To preserve the biodiversity, flora and fauna of an area.</p> <p><b>Q. 3. What makes an ecosystem ?</b> Ans. An ecosystem comprises all the plants, animals and microorganisms in an area along with non-living components such as air, water, soil, sunlight etc.</p> <p><b>Q. 4. What is endangered species ?</b> Ans. Endangered species are those species of animals whose number is diminishing to a level that they might face extinction.</p> <p><b>Q. 5. Name the Act instrumented by the Government of India to conserve the forests.</b> Ans. Forest Conservation Act, 1980</p>

## **. B. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

### **Q. 1. How is the life of people living in forests disrupted due to deforestation?**

Ans. Many people live in and around forests and earn their livelihood by processing and selling products obtained from forest. Deforestation results into displacement or migration of these people which can create social problems.

### **Q. 2. What do you understand by flora and fauna of a region ?**

Ans. The plants and animals found in a particular area are called flora and fauna of that area. For example, flora of Pachmarhi Biosphere are sal, teak, mango, jamun etc. and the fauna of the same area are chinkara, blue bull, barking deer, leopard etc

### **Q. 3. Name three national parks of India. Also state which animals are protected there ?**

Ans. Three National Parks of India are :

- Jim Corbett National Park, Uttarakhand; the animal protected there is tiger.
- Kanha National Park, M.P.; the animal protected there is tiger.
- Kaziranga National Park, Assam; the animal protected there is one-horned rhinoceros.

### **Q. 4. Give reason for the following:**

- (a) Deforestation leads to desertification.
- (b) Paper should be saved and recycled.

Ans. (a) The roots of trees bind the soil. Fewer trees result in more soil erosion. Removal of top fertile layer of soil exposes the lower, hard and rocky layers, where the quality of soil is not appreciable. It results in conversion of fertile land into deserts gradually.

(b) Paper is made from wood pulp obtained from the wood of forest trees. It takes approximately 17 fully grown trees to make one tonne of paper. Recycling of paper not only saves trees, but also other resources like energy and water.

## **B. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

### **Q. 1. What are the objectives of conservation ?**

Ans. Objectives of Conservation of Forest and Wildlife | To conserve biodiversity and integrity of plants, animals and microorganisms within natural ecosystem. | To safeguard genetic biodiversity of species on which their continuing evolution depends. | To ensure sustainable use of natural resources through most appropriate technology for improvement and economic well being of local people.

### **Q. 2. How does deforestation affect the environment ?**

- Deforestation disturbs the balance in nature.
- It increases the temperature and pollution level on the earth.
- It increases the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
- Ground water level also gets affected due to deforestation.
- Rainfall and the fertility of the soil also decrease due to deforestation. There are increased chances of natural calamities such as floods and droughts

**Q. 3. What is an endemic species ? Explain with example.**

Ans. Endemic species are those species of plants and animals which are found exclusively in a particular area. They are not naturally found anywhere else. A particular type of animal or plant may be endemic to a zone, a state or a country. For example, Sal, Selaginella fern and Palimorpha bamboo are the examples of the endemic flora of Pachmarhi Biosphere reserve. Bison, Indian giant squirrel and flying squirrel are the endemic fauna of this biosphere

**Q. 4. What are the biosphere reserves ? What are the objectives of setting up biosphere reserves ?**

Ans. Biosphere Reserve :

- Biosphere reserves are the multipurpose protected areas developed for the following objectives.
- To conserve biodiversity and integrity of plants, animals and microorganisms within natural ecosystem.
- To safeguard genetic diversity of species on which their continuing evolution depends.
- To ensure sustainable use of natural resources through most appropriate technology for improvement and economic wellbeing of local people.
- To provide areas for multifaceted research and monitoring. To provide facilities for education and training.

**Q. 5. Suggest some ways to maintain the green cover of the earth.**

- Ans. Do not litter.
- Do not use electricity when not necessary.
- Turn lights off when not needed.
- Don't waste water.
- Buy recycled goods.
- Use public transportation/walking, cycling to school/work.
- Save paper, save trees.
- Plant trees.
- Reduce, Refuse, Reuse and Recycle.

**D. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

**1. Desertification is caused due to**

- (a) afforestation
- (b) deforestation
- (c) reforestation
- (d) all of these

**2. The seasonal movement of animals to avoid harsh climatic conditions is called**

- (a) hibernation
- (b) metamorphosis
- (c) dehydration
- (d) migration

**3. The Red Data Book releases the list of**

- (a) endangered species
- (b) endemic species

- (c) wildlife sanctuaries
- (d) biosphere reserves

**4. An ecosystem comprises**

- (a) flora and fauna
- (b) endemic species
- (c) abiotic and biotic components
- (d) all of these

**5. Reforestation is the process of**

- (a) destroying forests
- (b) replanting destroyed forests
- (c) establishing national parks
- (d) maintaining biodiversity

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

**E. FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. The variety of living organisms in a particular area is called biodiversity.
2. The species found in a specific region is called endemic species.
3. IUCN publishes the records of endangered animals in Red Data Book.
4. Recycling of paper saves energy and natural resources.
5. Hailey National Park was the first national park of India.

**F. STATE TRUE OR FALSE**

1. Deforestation causes floods and droughts.
2. The Forest Conservation Act was enacted in 1972.
3. Small animals have no threat of extinction.
4. The biosphere is the region of the earth that supports life.
5. One can easily capture and poach animals in a protected area like national park, wildlife sanctuary or biosphere reserve.

Ans. 1. True

2. False, it was enacted in 1980.

3. False, they too have the same threat.

4. True

5. False, such activities are strictly prohibited in these areas.

**G. HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILLS [HOTS]**

**Q. 1. How does deforestation reduce rainfall on the one hand and leads to floods on the other ?**

Ans. Increase in the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere due to deforestation leads to global warming and thus increase in earth's temperature. It disturbs the water cycle and reduces the rainfall.

Further, deforestation leads to decrease in the water holding capacity of the soil. It reduces the percolation of water into the soil. It causes floods.

Thus deforestation reduce rainfall on the one hand and leads to floods on the other.

**Q. 2. The environment would not be damaged if deforestation and reforestation both take place simultaneously. Comment.**

Ans. Reforestation means to cover again with forest by planting new trees. Reforestation is a slow process as the new saplings would take many years to grow. So if the trees are cut to a limited number and equal number of new trees is grown, then the balance may be maintained to some extent.

### **Ch-1 –Crop Production and Management**

- 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 MCQ type questions should be answered in textbooks only.**

#### **A. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**Q 1. Name the following:**

- (a) Two zaid crops.**
- (b) Two modern methods of irrigating the crops.**
- (c) The process used to separate seeds from chaff.**
- (d) Ans. (a) Zaid crops : Watermelon, Muskmelon.**
- (b) Modern Methods of Irrigation: Sprinkler system, Drip system.**
- (c) The process used to separate seeds from chaff is threshing.**

[ 3 ]

**Q. 2. What is a weedicide ?**

Ans. Chemicals used to remove weeds from the crops are called weedicides.

**Q. 3. What is the use of hoe ?**

Ans. A hoe is used to remove weeds and loosen the soil.

**Q. 4. What is the pisciculture ?**

Ans. Large scale rearing of fish is called pisciculture.

#### **B. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**Q. 1. Why do we need to grow crops ?**

Ans. Food is the basic requirement of all. We get most of our food from plants. Thus to provide food to all, its large scale production, proper management and distribution are required. For all these requirements we need to grow crops.

**Q. 2. What is the difference between rabi and kharif crops ?** Ans. Difference between Kharif crops and Rabi crops

**Kharif crops    Rabi crops**

**Kharif crops are grown in the rainy season.    Rabi crops are grown in the winter season.**

**These are sown in the beginning of the monsoon and harvested at the end of monsoon (June to September).    These are sown in the beginning of the winter and harvested at the end of winter (October to March).**

**Example : Paddy, Maize, Soyabean, Cotton, etc.                      Example : Wheat, Gram, Pea, Mustard etc.**

**Q. 3. What is the advantage of turning and loosening the soil ?**

Ans. Turning and loosening of soil brings the nutrients to the top so that plants can absorb them. Also, the soil turns loose so that plants can breathe easily and penetrate deep into the soil.

**Q. 4. How is manure obtained ?**

Ans. Manure is obtained from the decomposition of plant or animal wastes. These wastes are dumped in pits at open placed and allowed to decompose. The decomposition takes place by the action of some microorganisms. The decomposed organic matter is used as manure.

**Q. 5. How the modern methods of irrigation are more water-efficient than the traditional ones ?**  
**Ans.** The modern methods of irrigation help in proper way of water usage. The sprinkler system sprinkles water over the crops and helps in an even distribution of water. In drip system, water is supplied drop by drop just at the position of the roots. In this way not even a drop of water is wasted.

**C. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**Q. 1. What are the differences between manure and fertiliser ?**

**Ans.** The Differences between Fertiliser and Manure

<b>Fertiliser</b>	<b>Manure</b>
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- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>1. A fertiliser is an inorganic salt.</b>  | <b>Manure is a natural substance obtained by the decomposition of cattle dung, human waste and plant residues.</b> |
| <b>2. A fertiliser is prepared in factories.</b>  | <b>Manure can be prepared in the fields from animal and plant waste.</b>   |
| <b>3. A fertiliser does not provide any humus to the soil.</b>                                  | <b>Manure provides a lot of humus to the soil.</b>   |
| <b>4. Fertilisers are very rich in plant nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.</b> | <b>Manure is relatively less rich in plant nutrients.</b>  |
| <b>5. It is a source of water pollution.</b>  | <b>It is non-polluting and maintains the eco- system.</b>  |

**Q. 2. Give reason for the following.**

- (a) We need to remove weeds from the main crop.
- (b) Earthworms are 'farmers' friends.
- (c) Legumes increase soil fertility.

**Ans. (a)** Weeds should be removed from the main crop because weeds compete with the crop plants water, nutrients, space and light. This affects the growth of plants.

**(b)** Earthworms are called farmers' friends because they consume almost all the biodegradable material and convert them into rich manure. They also make the soil porous for aeration.

**(c)** Legumes have the bacteria *Rhizobium* in their root nodules. They fix the atmospheric nitrogen. Thus farmers grow legumes after harvesting the crops to replenish the nitrogen and increase soil fertility.

**Q. 3. What precautions should be taken while storing the grains ?**

**Ans.** While storing the grains following precautions should be taken.

- The grain should be dried properly in the sun to reduce moisture.
- If possible, one should use new jute bags or sacks to avoid infestation with insects and microorganisms which can damage the grain. If old bags are to be used they should be washed properly with boiling water and dried in the bright sunlight.
- After filling the grain, the bags should be stitched properly.
- While storing the sacks in the godowns or granaries care should be taken to leave a proper gap between the wall and the bags to avoid moisture due to seepage.

**Q. 4. What is animal husbandry ? What products do you get from animals as food and other than food ?**

**Ans.** The large scale rearing of animals to get food products from them is called animal husbandry.

The food products obtained from animals are milk (and milk products such as ghee, butter, cheese, curd, sweets etc.), meat, eggs and honey.

In addition to these food products, we get wool, silk, leather, wax and manure from the animals. Animals are also used as a means of transport in rural areas.

**D. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

- 1. Large scale cultivation of same kind of plants at a place is called**  
(a) crop (b) floriculture

- (c) apiculture (d) horticulture
2. Wheats are grown in  
 (a) summer (b) spring  
 (c) autumn (d) winter
3. A seed drill is used to  
 (a) separate damaged seeds (b) drill seeds into the soil  
 (c) store the seeds (d) sow the seeds
4. The manure is preferred to a fertiliser because, it is  
 (a) natural (b) soil friendly  
 (c) non-polluting (d) all of these
5. The main source of irrigation in our country is  
 (a) river (b) well  
 (c) tubewell (d) rainfall
- Ans. 1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (d)

**E. MATCH THE FOLLOWING COLUMNS**

Column A Column B

1. Unwanted plants grown (a) tilling alongwith crop  
 2. Commercial storage of grains (b) manure and fertilisers  
 3. Large-scale rearing of fish (c) weeds  
 4. Loosening and turning of the soil (d) pisciculture  
 5. Nutrient-rich substances added (e) silos and granaries to the soil
- Ans. 1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (b)

**F. STATE TRUE OR FALSE**

1. Growing legumes after a crop season, increases the fertility of the soil.  
 2. Plough and levellers are used to sow seeds.  
 3. Cutting of matured crop by machines is called winnowing.  
 4. Separating grains from the chaff is called threshing.  
 5. Healthy seeds float on the surface of water.  
 6. Large scale rearing of honeybees is called floriculture.

Ans. 1. True

2. False, seeds are sown with a seed drill.  
 3. False, it is called harvesting.  
 4. True  
 5. False, hollow seeds float on water.  
 6. False, it is called apiculture.

**G. HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILLS [HOTS]**

Q. 1. Seeds should be sown at an appropriate depth and distance. Why ?

Ans. Seeds should be sown uniformly at proper distance to avoid overcrowding of plants so that each plant gets sufficient space, sunlight and water to grow. Seeds should also be sown at proper depth to ensure that seeds get covered by the soil after sowing. This prevents damage caused by birds.

Q. 2. What is water logging and its impact ?

Ans. When the soil is saturated due to excessive moisture or water content, the plants get deprived of proper aeration. Such a condition is called water logging. It may occur due to excessive rainfall, over irrigation or poor draining capability of soil.

Water logging in the soil inhibits the process of germination of the seeds as the seeds do not get sufficient air to respire. Also, roots of plants cannot breathe properly if the soil is waterlogged. As a result they do not grow well.

HINDI

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

## पाठ 15 -अव्यय

अव्यय के भेद— **संबंधबोधक, समुच्चयबोधक, विस्मयादिबोधक, निपात ।**

**संबंधबोधक:-** जो शब्द वाक्य में प्रयुक्त संज्ञा तथा सर्वनाम का संबंध वाक्य के अन्य शब्दों से जोड़ते हैं उन्हें संबंधबोधक अव्यय कहते हैं।

उदाहरण- छत **के ऊपर** बंदर है।

**समुच्चयबोधक:-** जो अव्यय दो शब्दों, वाक्यांशों तथा वाक्यों को जोड़ते हैं, उन्हें समुच्चयबोधक शब्द कहते हैं।

उदाहरण- रोहन **और** सोहन जुड़वा भाई है।

**विस्मयादिबोधक:-** जो अव्यय शब्द हर्ष, शोक, आश्चर्य, भय आदि भावों को प्रकट करते हैं, वे विस्मयादिबोधक अव्यय कहलाते हैं।

उदाहरण- **आह!** कितने सुंदर फूल हैं।

**निपात:-** जो अव्यय किसी शब्द को बल प्रदान करने के लिए प्रयुक्त किए जाते हैं, उन्हें निपात कहते हैं।

उदाहरण- मुझे राम ने **ही** यह समाचार दिया था ।

## अभ्यास कार्य

**नीचे दिए वाक्यों को उचित विस्मयादिबोधक द्वारा पूरा कीजिए।**

(क) \_\_\_\_\_! कितनी सरदी है ।

(ख) \_\_\_\_\_! तुम कब आँ ?

(ग) \_\_\_\_\_! यहाँ कितनी मक्खियां भिनभिना रही हैं।

(घ) \_\_\_\_\_! कितना गहरा गड्ढा है।

(ङ.) \_\_\_\_\_! तुम ज़रूर एक दिन देश का नाम रोशन करोगे ।

**सही शब्द चुनकर वाक्य पूरे कीजिए:- (उत्तर पुस्तिका कार्य)**

- 1) राहुल **और** अमित मित्र हैं। (परंतु/और)
- 2) उसने परिश्रम किया **अतः** अच्छे अंक ले आया । (अतः/ या)
- 3) प्रतिदिन व्यायाम करो **ताकि** स्वस्थ रहो। (ताकि/क्योंकि)
- 4) रुपाली विनम्र ही नहीं **बल्कि** ईमानदार भी है। (इसलिए/ बल्कि)

## पाठ 25 अपठित बोध

### अपठित गद्यांश

गरमी के इस प्रकोप से अपने आपको बचाने के लिए मनुष्य ने उपाय खोज निकाले हैं। साधारण आय वाले घरों में बिजली के पंखे चल रहे हैं, जो नर-नारियों की पसीने से रक्षा करते हैं। अमीरों के यहाँ वातानुकूलन यंत्र लगे हैं। समर्थ जन गरमी से बचने के लिए पहाड़ी स्थलों पर चले जाते हैं और ज्येष्ठ की तपती दोपहरी



पहाड़ की ठंडी हवाओं में बिताते हैं। प्यास बुझाने के लिए शीतल पेय है बर्फ और बर्फ से बने पदार्थ ग्रीष्म के शत्रु और लोगों के लिए वरदान हैं।

### उपर्युक्त गद्यांश पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:-

- उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का शीर्षक लिखें।
- अमीरों के यहाँ क्या लगे हुए हैं?
- गरमी के प्रकोप से बचने के लिए किसने उपाय खोज निकाले हैं?
- समर्थ जन गरमी से बचने के लिए कहाँ चले जाते हैं?

### अपठित काव्यांश

रेशम जैसी हँसती खिलती, नभ से आई एक किरण  
फूल-फूल को मीठी-मीठी, खुशियाँ लाई एक किरण।  
पड़ी ओस की कुछ बूंदें, झिलमिल-झिलमिल पत्तों पर  
उनमें जाकर दिया जलाकर, ज्यों मुसकाई एक किरण।  
लाल-लाल थाली-सा सूरज, उठकर आया पूरब में  
फिर सोने के तारों जैसी, नभ में छाई एक किरण।।

### उपर्युक्त पद्यांश पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:-

- ❖ उपर्युक्त पद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक लिखिए।
- ❖ कवि ने किरण के लिए किन-किन विशेषणों का प्रयोग किया है?
- ❖ किरण फूलों के लिए क्या खुशियाँ लाई?
- ❖ ओस की बूंदों ने पत्तों पर क्या किया?

### पाठ: 21 शब्द भंडार

- 'अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द' (1-30) अनंत से सुलभ तक पढ़ें और अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें।
- ❖ 'विलोम शब्द' (16-30) आय से प्रकट तक पढ़ें और अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें।
- ❖ दिए गए समश्रुति भिन्नार्थक शब्द (1-20) के लिंक को खोल कर पढ़ें और अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें।

### पाठ: 31 विज्ञापन लेखन

पेंसिल बेचने हेतु एक विज्ञापन तैयार करें

नटराज पेंसिल

## नटराज पेंसिल

सस्ती, सुन्दर और लम्बे समय तक चलनेवाली

बनाए आपके कार्य को स्वच्छ व सुन्दर

नटराज पेंसिल हो जिसके पास, करें सब उस पर नाज़



नटराज पेंसिल हो जिसके पास, करें सब उस पर नाज़

अपने हाथ से बनाए बैग को बेचने के हेतु एक विज्ञापन तैयार करें।

खुशाखबरी

खुशाखबरी

खुशाखबरी

आपके नन्हें-मुन्नों के लिए

**मोनू स्कूल बैग्स**

मजबूत आकर्षक  
टिकाऊ सुंदर

मन लुभाती डिजाइन  
मन को भाते रंग

वाटर प्रूफ  
बैग्स

10% की छूट

हर बच्चे की पसंद-मोनू स्कूल बैग्स

## पाठ: 27 संवाद लेखन

- ✓ किसी भी किसी भी विषय पर जब दो व्यक्ति आपस में बातचीत करते हैं तो उस बातचीत को संवाद कहा जाता है। प्रभावशाली संवाद लेखन भी एक कला है।

इंटरनेट के विषय में माँ और बेटी के बीच संवाद

माँ- निकिता क्या कर रही हो?

निकिता- माँ आज मैम ने हमें इंटरनेट की मदद से कुछ भक्ति कालीन कवियों और संतों के बारे में लिखने के लिए कहा था।

माँ - अच्छा, फिर तुमने किस पर लिखा?

निकिता- माँ, मैंने कबीर तुलसी मीरा और रहीम के बारे में लिखा इनके बारे में मुझे इंटरनेट से काफी सहायता मिली।

**माँ**— हाँ बेटी, यदि इंटरनेट का प्रयोग सही कार्यों के लिए किया जाए तो यह सचमुच में बहुत उपयोगी है। य परंतु आजकल इंटरनेट का प्रयोग कई लोग सही ढंग से नहीं कर रहे हैं।

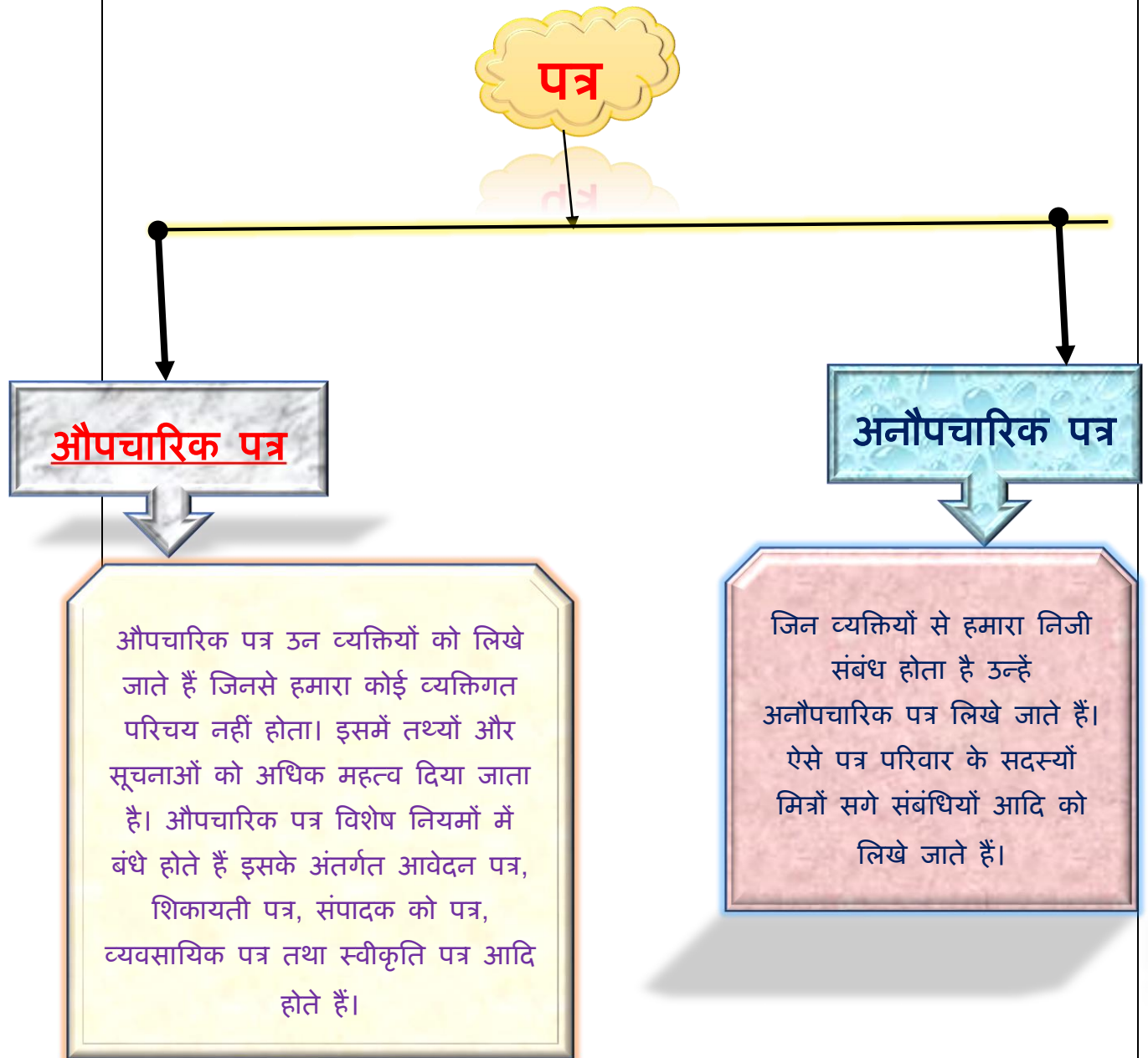
**निकिता**— हाँ माँ, हमारी कक्षा के अधिकतर बच्चे फिल्म, देखने गेम खेलने और सोशल नेटवर्क पर ज्यादा ध्यान देते हैं जिसके कारण उनका कार्य पिछड़ जाता है।

**माँ**— हाँ बेटा, तुम भी इस बात का ध्यान रखना और इंटरनेट की सुविधा हो का दुरुपयोग ना करते हुए सोच-समझकर उसका उपयोग करना।

**निकिता**— बिल्कुल माँ मैं हमेशा ध्यान रखूंगी।

## पाठ: 32 पत्र लेखन

पत्र लेखन एक महत्वपूर्ण कला है। यह कला जन-सामान्य के जन-जीवन से संबंधित है। यद्यपि आज संचार के कई साधन उपलब्ध हैं। परंतु पत्र लेखन का अपना अलग ही महत्व है। आज भी सरकारी कामकाज के लिए पत्र लेखन की आवश्यकता होती है।



## औपचारिक पत्र

### अपने विद्यालय के प्रधानाचार्य को थान तंत्र प्रमाण पत्र के लिए आवेदन पत्र लिखें

सेवा में,

श्रीमती प्रधानाचार्या,

केरला पब्लिक स्कूल

एग्रीको/बर्मामाईस

जमशेदपुर

दिनांक: अगस्त 2021

विषय: स्थानांतरण प्रमाण- पत्र की प्राप्ति हेतु।

महोदया,

सविनय निवेदन यह है कि मैं आपके विद्यालय की कक्षा आठवीं व का छात्र हूँ। मेरे पिताजी का स्थानांतरण लखनऊ हो गया है। हमारा परिवार भी लखनऊ जा रहा है। मुझे भी अपने परिवार के साथ लखनऊ जाना है। आगे की पढ़ाई में लखनऊ में ही करूँगा। मुझे वहां नए विद्यालय में प्रवेश पाने के लिए स्थानांतरण प्रमाण पत्र की आवश्यकता होगी।

अतः आपसे अनुरोध है कि मुझे स्थानांतरण प्रमाण पत्र शीघ्र जारी करने की कृपा करें।

धन्यवाद ।

आपका आज्ञाकारी शिष्य/शिष्या

अक्षय कुमार

कक्षा— 8

अनुक्रमांक 12

## अनौपचारिक पत्र

### मित्र को कक्षा में प्रथम आने पर बधाई पत्र लिखिए

डी 475 सेक्टर 6

भालूबासा चौक जमशेदपुर

दिनांक:

प्रिय मित्र अंकित,

सप्रेम नमस्ते ।

मैं यहा कुशल पूर्वक हूँ और भगवान से तुम्हारी कुशलता की कामना करता हूँ। मेरी अभी-अभी सौरव से फोन पर बात हुई है। उसने बताया कि तुमने अपनी कक्षा में प्रथम स्थान प्राप्त किया है। यह सुनकर मुझे अत्यंत प्रसन्नता हुई। मैं तुम्हें इस शानदार सफलता के लिए बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूँ।

मित्र यह सब तुम्हारी वर्ष भर की मेहनत और लगन का परिणाम है जो इतनी शानदार सफलता प्राप्त हुई मुझे आशा ही नहीं पूर्ण विश्वास है कि तुम भविष्य में भी इसी तरह मेहनत करके अच्छे अंक प्राप्त करोगे। पिताजी और माताजी का मेरा सादर प्रणाम कहना तथा राहुल का ढेर सारा प्यार।

तुम्हारा अभिन्न मित्र,

गौरव ।

### Chapter - Punctuation and Capital Letters

What is a Punctuation mark?

A mark, such as a full stop, comma, or question mark, used in writing to separate sentences and their elements and to clarify meaning

Types of Punctuations: -

\* Full Stop/Period

The full stop/period (.) is placed at the end of declarative sentences, statements thought to be complete and after many abbreviations.

As a sentence ender: Jane and Jack went to the market.

After an abbreviation: Her son, John Jones Jr., was born on Dec. 6, 2008.

\*Question Mark:-

Use a question mark (?) to indicate a direct question when placed at the end of a sentence. When did Jane leave for the market?

\* Exclamation Mark:-

The exclamation point (!) is used when a person wants to express a sudden outcry or add emphasis.

Within dialogue: "Holy cow!" screamed Jane.

To emphasize a point: My mother-in-law's rants make me furious!

\*Comma, Semicolon, and Colon

The comma, semicolon, and colon are often misused because they all can indicate a pause in a series.

\*Comma is used to show a separation of ideas or elements within the structure of a sentence.

Additionally, it is used in numbers, dates, and letter writing after the salutation and closing.

Direct address: Thanks for all your help, John.

Separation of two complete sentences: We went to the movies, and then we went out to lunch.

Separating lists or elements within sentences: Suzi wanted the black, green, and blue dress.

Whether to add a final comma before the conjunction in a list is a matter of debate. This final comma, known as an Oxford or serial comma, is useful in a complex series of elements or phrases but is often considered unnecessary in a simple series such as in the example above. It usually comes down to a style choice by the writer.

\*The semicolon (;) is used to connect independent clauses. It shows a closer relationship between the clauses than a period would show.

John was hurt; he knew she only said it to upset him.

\*A colon (:) has three main uses. The first is after a word introducing a quotation, an explanation, an example, or a series.

ENGLISH

He was planning to study four subjects: politics, philosophy, sociology, and economics. The second is between independent clauses when the second explains the first, similar to a semicolon:  
I didn't have time to get changed: I was already late. The third use of a colon is for emphasis:  
There was one thing she loved more than any other: her dog.  
A colon also has non-grammatical uses in time, ratio, business correspondence and references.  
\*Dash and the Hyphen

Two other common punctuation marks are the dash and hyphen. These marks are often confused with each other due to their appearance but they are very different.

\*A dash is used to separate words into statements.

\*A hyphen is used to join two or more words together into a compound term and is not separated by spaces. For example, part-time, back-to-back, well-known

\*Apostrophe, Inverted Commas

The other punctuation forms in English grammar are the apostrophe, quotation marks/inverted previously mentioned grammatical marks, they are not related to one another in any form.

\*An apostrophe (') is used to indicate the omission of a letter or letters from a word, the possessive case, or the plurals of lowercase letters. Examples of the apostrophe in use include: Omission of letters from a word: I've seen that movie several times. She wasn't the only one who knew the answer.

Possessive case: Sara's dog bit the neighbour.

Plural for lowercase letters: Six people were told to mind their p's and q's.

It should be noted that, according to Purdue University, some teachers and editors enlarge the scope of the use of apostrophes, and prefer their use on symbols (&'s), numbers (7's) and capitalized letters (Q&A's), even though they are not necessary.

\*Inverted Commas (" ") are a pair of punctuation marks used primarily to mark the beginning and end of a passage attributed to another and repeated word for word. They are also used to indicate meanings and to indicate the unusual or dubious status of a word.

"Don't go outside," she said.

Single quotation marks (' ') are used most frequently for quotes within quotes.

told the teacher, "I saw Marc at the playground, and he said to me 'Bill started the fight,' and I believed him."

## **Exercise**

**Use appropriate punctuation marks in the following sentences.**

1. we had a great time in France the kids really enjoyed it
2. some people work best in the mornings others do better in the evenings
3. what are you doing next weekend
4. mother had to go into hospital she had heart problems
5. Did you understand why I was upset
6. It is a fine idea let us hope that it is going to work
7. We will be arriving on Monday morning at least I think so
8. a textbook can be a wall between teacher and class
9. The girls father sat in a corner
10. in the words of Murphys Law Anything that can go wrong will go wrong

**Homework:- Do all the exercises of the Chapter "Punctuation and Capital Letters in your E language books**

## **LETTER WRITING**

Letter is a written medium of exchange of information.

Types of Letter Writing

Informal Letter

Official Letter

Business Letter

Letter to the Editor

**FORMAL LETTER:**

**FORMAT**

**SENDER'S ADDRESS**

(leave a line)

**DATE (date month year)**

(leave a line)

**RECIPIENT'S DESIGNATION RECIPIENT'S ADDRESS**

(leave a line) Subject:

(leave a line)

**SALUTATION (Dear )**

**BODY OF THE LETTER (Formal tone)**

Thanking You (leave a line)

**COMPLEMENTARY CLOSE (Yours sincerely/faithfully. )**

**FULL NAME**

Example 1: Write a letter to the bank manager to reissue a new ATM card as you have lost your old ATM card.

Answer:

21/B, Sector-11 Rohini  
New Delhi-110034

10 August 2021

The Manager  
United Bank of India Park Street  
New Delhi

Subject: Request for a new ATM card

Sir

This is to inform you that I am an account holder in your bank and my ATM card was lost during a road mishap on 5 august, 2021. I would be grateful if you kindly block my previous ATM card and reissue another ATM card as soon as possible.

Thanking You

Yours faithfully Manish Kumar  
Savings Account # 2456

Example 2: Write a letter to your Principal requesting him to grant you full scholarship.

The Principal  
Oxford Public school New Delhi

10 August 2021

Subject: Request for full scholarship

Dear Sir

With due respect, I would like to state that I have been studying in this school for the last two years and

won the Best Scholar Award last year.

In this span of time, my performance in examinations has been highly appreciated by all the teachers. I have never scored less than 90 percent. However, my education might have to be discontinued since my father, a factory worker and the only earner in my family, lost his job recently.

Hence, I would be grateful if you kindly grant me full scholarship so that I can continue my education without any difficulty.

Thanking You

Yours faithfully  
Piyush Verma  
VIII A

Example 3: Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper on the issue of indiscriminate use of loudspeakers during festivals and occasions.

B/2, Vasundhara Enclave Sector 15  
New Delhi – 110096

10 August 2021

The Editor  
The Times of India New Delhi

Subject: Regarding the indiscriminate use of loudspeakers

Dear Sir

I would like to draw the kind attention of the concerned authorities towards the indiscriminate use of loudspeakers through the columns of your esteemed newspaper.

Now-a-days, the use of loudspeakers at religious places, political gatherings, marriages etc has become a very common sight. The organizers of these events do not bother to turn off the loudspeakers after the stipulated time. This creates a lot of nuisance and disturbance for a lot of people especially students and senior citizens.

Hence, I would request the authorities to look into this matter and put stricter rules in place. They must ensure that the use of loudspeakers does not continue after the stipulated time. Their efforts in this regard would be much appreciated by one and all.

Thanking you  
Yours truly  
Manoj Sharma

Example 4: Write a letter to M/s. Oxford Publishing House, Chandigarh complaining that the books sent by them were not those you had ordered for. Ask for replacement. You are Varun Joshi, AF/287, Sector-20, Chandigarh.

AF/287, Sector-20, Chandigarh

10 August 2021  
M/s. Oxford Publishing House Chandigarh

Subject: Complaint regarding receipt of wrong set of books.



Sir/Madam

On August 1 2021 I bought a book set (Order No. 000154) to be delivered to AF/287, Sector-20, and Chandigarh.

To my dismay, I have not received the set I ordered for and have instead, received the wrong book set. I am highly disappointed.

To resolve the problem, I would appreciate it if you could replace the wrong book set with the one originally ordered. Please let me know, as soon as possible, about the action you propose to take. I look forward to hearing from you within the next ten days.

Enclosed are copies of the transaction document and the receipt. I look forward to your reply and a resolution to my problem. Please contact me at the above address or by phone at 098100XXXXX.

Yours sincerely

Varun Joshi

### Understanding Words Better

Introduction- In English language, there are words which seem to be similar and very often sound similar but have different meanings. It is important to understand these tricky words better, so that one can use them correctly in written and spoken English.

Write the following words in your notebook-

1. award: a kind of honour which is given to a person for outstanding performance in a particular field

Example- He won a cash award for building the best tree house.

reward: something given in return for some good done by a person

Example- He offered a reward for the return of his lost puppy.

2. caste: a class or group in ancient India

Example- The object of this ceremony is to abolish caste distinctions.

cast: to throw/ one can cast a vote to elect a representative

Example- My father went to the polling booth to cast his vote during the general elections.

3. gracious: kind and merciful

Example- Mother Teresa was a gracious social worker who served the needy with love.

graceful- pleasing

Example- The classical dancers had a graceful presence at the cultural meet where artists from all over the country participated.

4. Industrious- hard working

Example- Sandhya is an industrious student who completes her assignments on time.

Industrial- relating to industry

Example- India is undergoing an industrial revolution.

5. lovable- worthy of love

Example- Rohina is a lovable child who is adored by her neighbour.

lovely- beautiful

Example- The fountain looks lovely with all the coloured lights.

6. ore- mineral

Example- Karnataka is rich in iron ore.

oar- of a boat

Example- The fisherman rowed the boat ahead as they moved the oars very fast.

7. populous- full of people

Example- Mumbai is one of the most populous cities in India.

popular- liked by most people

Example- Arijit Singh is a popular singer.

8. strait- a narrow passage of water between two oceans or seas

Example- The yacht sailed across the strait.

straight- direct

Example- I kept driving down the straight road until I reached the market.

9. accident- an unexpected happening

Example- The car met with an accident because the driver was careless.

incident- an event or happening

Example- My grandma always likes to narrate interesting incidents from her childhood days.

10. vocation- profession

Example- Teaching is a noble vocation

vacation- I have made great plans for my winter vacation.

Q. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words-

1. Shefali Gupta has gone on a \_\_\_\_\_ with her family. (vocation, vacation)

2. My grandpa is a \_\_\_\_\_ man who is admired by all. (respectable, respectful)

3. My friend took a personal \_\_\_\_\_ to buy a car. (loan, lone)

4. Surat is an \_\_\_\_\_ town. (industrious, industrial)

5. The lady got a \_\_\_\_\_ for her charity work. (complement, compliment)

6. The path up the hills was not \_\_\_\_\_. (straight, strait)

7. The \_\_\_\_\_ which my uncle wore was well-stitched. (soot, suit)

8. My brother does not like to eat the \_\_\_\_\_ of an egg. (yolk, yoke)

Poem -Where the mind is without fear

-by Rabindranath Tagore

(Note- Do not copy Summary in the notebook)

ABOUT THE POET:

Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941) was a Bengali polymath, a poet, a musician and artist who reshaped Bengali literature and music, as well as Indian Art in the late 19th and early 20th century. In 1913 he became the first Non-European to win the Nobel Prize in Literature. He is popularly known as 'The Bard of Bengal'.

SUMMARY:

Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high;

In the very first line, the poet prays to the Almighty that his countrymen should be free from any fear of oppression or forced compulsion. He wishes that everyone in his country has his head held high in dignity. In other words, according to him, in a truly free country every person should be fearless and should have a sense of self dignity.

Where knowledge is free;

In the second line of Where the Mind is Without Fear the poet dreams of a nation where knowledge would be free. Education should not be restricted to the upper class only but everybody should be allowed to acquire knowledge. Not only that, the children should learn freely from the nature and the world around them. They should not be forced memorize some predetermined lessons. And this is Tagore's typical concept of education.

Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls;

In the next two lines, the poet emphasizes the unity of not only of his countrymen but also of the entire world. He thinks there should be no division among people based on their caste, creed, colour, religion or other baseless superstitions. In other words, prejudices and superstitions should not divide the people in groups and break their unity.

Where words come out from the depth of truth;

In line 5 of Where the Mind is Without Fear, Tagore wants a nation where people are truthful. They should not be superficial and words should come out from the depth of their hearts.

Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection;

In the sixth line of the poem, the poet wants everyone to work hard to reach their goal, and in the long run to reach perfection. . He thinks they should not be tired by working. People should not be lazy and ignoring their work.

Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert sand of dead habits;

In line 7, the poet compares 'reason' or logical thinking to a "clear stream" and in the next line compares 'dead habits' or superstitious beliefs to a 'dreary desert'. He wants the stream of reason not to lose its way into the desert of prejudices. In short, people's thought should be monitored by rational thinking, not by superstition; logic should rule over old baseless beliefs. Where the mind is led forward by thee

Into ever-widening thought and action;

In line 9 and 10 the poet wishes his countrymen to be progressive and broad-minded. He wants that their minds are "led forward" to "ever-widening thought and action" by the Almighty. In short, we should be open-minded and do something unusual or extraordinary, overcoming the narrowness of mind.

Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake

In the final line of the poem, the poet addresses the God as 'Father'. He asks him to awaken his country into such a 'heaven of freedom' where the above conditions meet.

To make it clear, the poet prays to the Almighty (my Father) to raise or lift (awake) his country to such heights where freedom would be realised at its best (a heaven of freedom). In turn, he is actually praying that God awakens his countrymen so that they come out from the darkness of ignorance, prejudices, disunity and all other evils

Rabindranath wants to awaken the God within us to free our mind from shackles and bondage. It is not invoking God but using it as metaphor for the higher self within us.

Message of the poem:

Finally, in the poem the poet's message is very clear. If all the people of a nation are not wise enough to lead a happy and peaceful life free from all evils, they cannot enjoy their freedom well.

So to the poet, only political freedom is not so important unless you are fearless, self-dignified, knowledgeable, truthful, hard-working and broad-minded enough to enjoy it

**POETIC DEVICES:**

1. Metaphor: It is a figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an

2. Object or action to which it is not literally applicable. There are various examples metaphor in this poem. e.g. "narrow domestic walls" refers to various barriers,

"clear stream of reason" refers to a mind which is always guided by reason rather than superstitions, "dreary desert" symbolises superstitions.

3.Alliteration: It is the occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words. e.g. "where the mind is without fear",

"head is held high", "not been broken", "striving stretches", "dreary desert sand of dead habit".

4.Symbolism: The poet uses various symbols in the poem. e.g. "depth of truth", "narrow domestic walls", "clear stream of reason", "the dreary desert sand", "heaven of freedom".

5.Visual Imagery: There are various images or symbols which construct mental

image of the things. e.g. "domestic walls", "clear stream of reason", "the dreary desert sand", "heaven of freedom" etc.

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**

1. What does the poet mean by 'ever widening thought and action' ?

Ans. The poet by the above phrase wishes his countrymen to awaken and come out from the darkness of ignorance, prejudices, overcome their narrow mindedness; broaden their thought and be progressive in nature. He wants them to do something unique that would last forever.

2. Describe the traits of character that the poet wishes to see in his countrymen?

Ans. The poet wishes his countrymen to be truthful, knowledgeable, and industrious so as to reach

perfection in the long run. They should build up their confidence, oneself dignified, should develop their logical and rational thinking, they should free their mind from any fear of oppression or bondage. They should have a broader outlook and progressive attitude to live peacefully in unity.

3. What does the poet mean by 'let my country awake'?

Ans. The poem has been written when our country was under the British rule. By the phrase 'let my country awake' the poet prays the Almighty and urges his countrymen to awake from the darkness of ignorance and raise their voices for equal rights, struggle for their freedoms, strive to gain knowledge.

4. How would the poet like his countrymen to gain perfection?

Ans. The poet expects his countrymen to do rigorous hard work and keep on trying to achieve their goals (freedom). He says one can gain perfection only by struggling hard continuously.

5. What kinds of freedom does the poet mention in the poem?

Ans. The poet emphasizes on: the freedom to gain knowledge, freedom to be educated, freedom to hold their heads high in dignity, freedom to have a logical thinking, mentally free without any oppression or compulsion, no bondage. He wants his countrymen to be self-dependent, confident and lead a respectful life

6. Describe the 'heaven' imagined by the poet?

Ans. The poet imagines his country to be a 'heaven' for humanity. He wishes for an independent nation where all countrymen are treated equally irrespective of their caste, creed, gender etc. He wishes for a nation where knowledge and education will be available for everyone. All countrymen should live peacefully in unity respecting each other

#### ANTONYMS:

- a. knowledge × ignorance
- b. free × captive
- c. truth × falsity, dishonesty
- d. fragments × whole
- e. led × followed
- f. heaven × hell

#### FRAME SENTENCES OF YOUR OWN:

- Freedom -
- Knowledge -

#### REFERENCE TO THE CONTEXT:

1. Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high;

a. What does 'without fear' mean?

Ans. The poet by the phrase 'without fear' means all his countrymen should live a fearless life; mentally free and confident in themselves.

b. Whose 'head' is being referred to here?

Ans. The heads of his (the poet's) countrymen are being referred to her.

c. What does the poet referred to when he uses the word 'where'?

Ans. The poet by the use of the word 'where' refers particularly to that place or exactly there where all his expectations for his nation and his countrymen are fulfilled.

2. Where the world has not been broken up into fragment....

a. What kind of 'fragments' are being referred here?

Ans. 'Fragments' refers to the various regions of India and there people who are divided: territory wise and also bear differences in their hearts.

b. Who breaks the world?

Ans. The whole human race is solely responsible to break the world. There are supremacy and dominance gives a way to this.

c. What causes these breaks to occur?

Ans. Our greed, egos, racism, classism, malice, differences on the basis of colour, sex, creed, region and other baseless superstitious beliefs breaks the world.

	<p>3. Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert sand of dead habit;</p> <p>a. Why has the word 'clear' been used to describe the stream of reason?          Ans. The word's clear' has been used to describe the stream of reason because according to the poet reasoning should be as clear as steam water. Ignorance leads to superstitious and blind beliefs. The poet wants his countrymen to gain education and develop critical thinking.</p> <p>b. What causes reason to 'lose its way'?          Ans. Lack of knowledge, education, ignorance deprives us from logical thinking causing reason to 'lose its way'.</p> <p>c. Why have habits been described as 'dead'?          Ans. Habits have been described as 'dead' by the poet as the poem has been written pre- independence. When the Indians were uneducated, ignorant and blind followers to the prejudices. Their day- to- day activities were monotonous, dull. They were just like the herds of cattle with no creativity, no energy or enthusiasm to explore new things.</p>
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<b>SOCIAL STUDIES</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CH. AGRICULTURE</b></p> <p>Give one word answer:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. land covered with grass for grazing animals- pastures</li> <li>2. secretion from plant- sap</li> <li>3. the method of making plant soft by submerging it into water- retting</li> <li>4. Sericulture is rearing of – silkworms</li> <li>5. Tea and coffee are - beverages</li> </ol> <p>Short answer questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is agriculture?</li> </ol> <p>Ans-The word agriculture is derived from the Latin word 'Ager', meaning soil and 'Culture' meaning cultivation. Agriculture is the science, art and occupation of cultivating the soil, producing crops and raising live stocks.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Why do we have different types of farming in different areas?</li> </ol> <p>Ans-We have different types of farming at different areas as farming depends upon the geographical conditions, labour, demand of produce and the level of technology. There are two types of agriculture- subsistence and commercial agriculture.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Which crop are usually grown on hill slopes?</li> </ol> <p>Ans-Tea is usually grown on hill slopes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. What is crop rotation?</li> </ol> <p>Ans-Crop rotation is a method which is used to maintain soil fertility. Double and multi-cropping is followed along with crop rotation method.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. What is horticulture?</li> </ol> <p>Ans-Horticulture is a kind of farming which involves farming of vegetables, fruits and flowers. It is practised in most parts of Europe.</p> <p>Long answer questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Describe the three types of economic activities.</li> </ol> <p>Ans-There are three types of economic activities which are involved in the process of transformation of a plant to a finished product. These are— primary, secondary and tertiary activities. Primary activities include all those activities connected with the extraction and production of natural resources. Secondary activities are concerned with the processing of these resources. Weaving of cloth, manufacturing of steel and baking of bread are some examples of these activities. Tertiary activities include transport, trade, banking, insurance and advertising.</p>
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To support primary and secondary activities, services are provided through tertiary activities.

2. What is Jhum cultivation?

Ans-Shifting agriculture is also known as jhum cultivation. It is not advised because it is a primitive type of agriculture practised by tribal people who live in hills or forests such as Congo basin, Amazon basin, South and Central America, Mexico, islands of southeast Asia and northeast India. • Those who practise shifting agriculture do not lead a settled life. Once the land loses its fertility the cultivators move to another plot. • In this type of cultivation, a piece of forest land is cleared by cutting and burning the trees. The ash is mixed with the soil as manure. This method is also called slash and burn agriculture.

Write a short note on jute cultivation.

3. Jute grows well in alluvial soil and needs high temperature and heavy rainfall. It requires a lot of stagnant water for retting. It also requires a lot of manual labour during harvesting and processing. India, Bangladesh and China contribute 85% of the total world's production. In India, West Bengal is the largest jute producer followed by Assam and Bihar. Jute is often referred to as 'golden fibre'.

4. Compare the agricultural practices in India with that of USA.

Ans- India is a developing country. About 70% of the Indian population is engaged in farming. Over the past few years there has been a shift towards commercial farming but by large, agriculture has been intensive subsistence type. There has been very little improvement as far as the tools and machinery in agriculture are concerned, since a larger number of Indian farmers are still illiterate. The land is divided and subdivided into small plots. Average size of land holding is 1.5 acres. While, farming in USA is totally different. It is mainly commercial in nature. The size of the farms is very large, the average size being 500 acres. They are mostly run by a single family. There is no manual labour involved. The work is done by machines. The farms are well-equipped. Dairy and poultry farms are also there to support the farmer's family. The American farmers are literate and lead a very comfortable life. The villages in the USA are well-developed and all the amenities are available in contrast to India.

5. What is plantation agriculture?

Ans- Plantation agriculture is mostly done in the tropical and subtropical region. It is a commercial form of farming introduced by the Europeans about two centuries ago. In this kind of farming, only one cash crop is cultivated in the field. Large estates are managed like industrial units. A large amount of money is invested to hire cheap, skilled, local or imported labour that specialises in the production of the crops. Transport is arranged to carry the partly or wholly processed crop to the markets. Tea, rubber, coffee, cotton, sugarcane, and spices are the main plantation crops. Read the chapter and do exercise A, B and C in the

#### Topic- Chapter 5: Revolt of 1857

Read the chapter carefully "Revolt of 1857", read it paragraph wise. understand the chapter  
Read through page number 51, 52, 53

1. Name two policies that aimed to seize power, wealth and territories. (Pg 51)

2. Why did Revolt of 1857 start in India? (Pg 51, 52, 53)

3. What were the steps taken by the sepoys against the British? (Pg 54)

4. Who was Mangal Pandey? (Pg 53)

5. Why did the soldiers refuse to use the Enfield Rifle? (pg 53)

6. Attempt quick revision – 1: In the book itself (Pg 54-59) Read through page number (Pg 54 – 59) , Learn and write

1. Why did Rani Laxmi Bai join the rebel forces? (Pg 54)

2. How did the British suppress the Revolt of 1857?(Pg 55-56)

3. What changes were introduced by the British by the end of 1858? (Pg 57)

4. Name the city where revolt similar to that of 1857 took place. (Pg 58)
  5. What were the basic features of the British Parliament Act of 1858? (Pg 58) OR How did the British Parliament Act of 1858 take care of the Revolt of 1857? (Pg 57)
  6. What role was played by Queen Victoria after she became the empress of India in 1858? (Pg 57)
  7. How did the Britishers organize their armies based on 1857?
- Attempt quick revision – 2: In the book (Pg 60) Learn the keywords use in the chapter. Now do the exercise A, B, C in the book itself. Do the short questions and answers. Do the long questions and answers

## 2. Short answer questions:

1. What was the immediate cause of Revolt of 1857? (Pg 53)
  - The introduction of Enfield rifles in the year 1856 in the army was the immediate cause. • The cartridge had to be bitten off before loading it into the gun. • The rumour spreaded that the cartridge was greased with either pig fat or made from cow fat. The news spreaded like wild fire. • Hindu and Muslim sepoys felt that their religious feelings were being deliberately hurt and they refused to use the cartridge.
2. Why did the Indian sepoys refuse to go to Burma via sea route? (Pg 53)
  - The Indian sepoys believed that if they will cross the sea they will lose their caste and religion. They also believed that crossing sea is impure and bring bad luck. So, they refused to go to Burma.
3. What were the causes of the failure of Revolt of 1857?
  - The revolt did not spread to all parts of the country. • Lack of organisation and planning. • Weak leadership • The Britishers were equipped with the latest weapon while the Indian rebels were not well equipped. These were the causes for the failure of Revolt of 1857.

## 3. Long answer questions:

4. 1. Write a short note on the political causes of the revolt of 1857. (Pg 52)
  - The British took away the power of the Nawabs and kings. • The British introduced policies like the subsidiary alliance. • Another policy that angered the kings and queens of India was the Doctrine of Lapse which forced Rani Laxmi Bai to rise against the British. • Annexation of Awadh on the charge of Ms. Governance in 1856. Lord Dalhousie annexed Awadh, which was the last territory to be annexed. • Disrespectful behaviour of English towards the Mughal Emperor, as he was told that the successor will not accept the regal title. Eg : Emperor of India
  - Pensions of certain rulers were stopped, like, Nana Saheb.
2. What were the results of the Revolt of 1857?
 

Many changes were made after the revolution done by the British. • All powers were transferred to the British Crown by the Act of Parliament. • By the Parliament Act, the new office of the Secretary of State was created in the British government. • The power of the Governor General was increased and the post of the Viceroy was created. The first Viceroy of India was Lord Caning. • The Doctrine of Lapse was abolished, rights of adoption were granted and the annexed regions were returned to the Indian rulers. • It was divided not to interfere with the customary religious and social practices of the people of India
3. Write a short not on the start and spread of the uprising of 1857.
  - On 29 March 1857 at Barrackpore, Sepoy Mangal Pandey of the 34th Bengal Native Infantry attacked his British officers. • When his comrades were ordered to restrain him, they refused and a handful of sepoys joined him and in return, the entire regiment was disbanded in disgrace. Sepoys elsewhere thought this too harsh a punishment. • The Mutiny proper began at Meerut on 10 May 1857 when 85 members of the 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry, who had been jailed for refusing to use the new cartridges, were broken out of prison by their comrades. They ransacked the nearby military station and killed any Europeans they could find. • The situation rapidly escalated, and the following day Delhi fell to the mutineers. News of these

events spread, encouraging further mutinies elsewhere. • Eventually all 10 Bengal Light Cavalry Regiments and most of the 74 Bengal Native Infantry Regiments were affected.

## Revision

### COMPUTER

1. Give 2 disadvantage of GUI?
2. Name some popular Mobile operating systems?
3. Explain any 2 functions of DBMS?
4. What is a primary key?
5. Write the steps to Freeze/Unfreeze a field?
6. Name some database objects?
7. Give 2 disadvantage of native Apps?
8. Give 2 advantage of web Apps?

### **Ch. - 24 Women Leaders**

**Women Prime ministers and Presidents are listed here. Find the countries they belong to.**

#### **(A) Prime Ministers**

#### **Country**

- |                              |                      |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Srimavo Bandaranaike -    | Sri Lanka            |
| 2. Indira Gandhi -           | India                |
| 3. Golda Meir -              | Israel               |
| 4. Margaret Hilda Thatcher - | Britain              |
| 5. Gro Harlem Brundtland-    | Norway               |
| 6. Maria Liberia- Peters-    | Netherlands Antilles |
| 7. Benazir Bhutto-           | Pakistan             |
| 8. Khaleda Zia-              | Bangladesh           |
| 9. Edith Cresson-            | France               |
| 10. Hanna Suchoka-           | Poland               |
| 11. Kim Campbell-            | Canada               |
| 12. Tansu Ciller-            | Turkey               |
| 13. Claudette Werleigh-      | Haiti                |
| 14. Sheikh Hasina-           | Bangladesh           |
| 15. Pamela Gordon-           | Bermuda              |
| 16. Jenny Shipley-           | New Zealand          |
| 17. Helen Clarke-            | New Zealand          |
| 18. Portia Simpson Miller-   | Jamaica              |

#### **(B) Presidents**

#### **Country**

- |                           |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Maria Isabel Peron-    | Argentina |
| 2. Lydia Gueiler Tejada-  | Bolivia   |
| 3. Chandrika Kumaratunga- | Sri Lanka |
| 4. Ruth Perry-            | Liberia   |
| 5. Mireya Elisa Moscoso-  | Panama    |

### **Ch. - 25 Sports Heroes**

**Identify the sports with which these people are associated.**

### G.K



**(A) Sports Person Sports**

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Anand Amrit Raj, Somdev Devvarman-             | Lawn Tennis   |
| 2. Dara Singh , Bhimsen , Khali -                 | Wrestling     |
| 3. Kunjarani Devi , Karnam Malleswari-            | Weightlifting |
| 4. Abhinav Bindra , Rajayvardhan Singh -          | Shooting      |
| 5. Sunita Rani , Anju Bobby George , Girisha-     | Athletics     |
| 6. Pele , Ronaldo , Baichung Bhutia-              | Football      |
| 7. Bishen Singh Bedi , Mahendra Singh Dhoni-      | Cricket       |
| 8. Rogers , Narain Karthikeyan , Karun Chandhok - | Car Racing    |
| 9. Dhyanchand , Ashish Ballal , Dhanraj Pillai-   | Hockey        |
| 10. Michael Phelps, MihirSen-                     | Swimming      |

**(B) There is a lot of music in sports .Fill in the blanks to find out.**

1. The theme of songs for CWG 2010 by A R Rahman- **Jiyo Utho Badho Jeeto**
2. The theme song for Fifa world cup 2010 was- **Waka Waka**
3. The Fifa World cup 2010 theme song was sung by Colombian singer - **Shakira** along with South African band- **Freshly Ground**
4. West Indies first ever victory over England was celebrated by famous cricketing calypso- **Victory Calypso**
5. The only Indian cricketer to have a calypso praising him is – **Sunil Gavaskar**
6. The theme song of IPL Team Kolkata Knight Riders is- **Korbo lorbo jeetbo re**
7. The theme song of IPL Team Rajasthan Royals is – **Halla bol**
8. The theme song of IPL Team Royal challengers is – **Game for more**
9. The theme song of IPL Team Mumbai Indians is – **Ala re.....ala re Dum lagavenge**
10. The theme song of IPL Team (Delhi Capitals formerly Delhi Daredevils) is – **Khelo frontfoot pe**

**Ch. - 26 Independence Day**

**Find the Independence Day for these countries:-**

Country	Day
1. Afghanistan-	19 <sup>th</sup> August
2. Australia-	26 <sup>th</sup> January
3. Bangladesh-	26 <sup>th</sup> March
4. Canada-	1 <sup>st</sup> July
5. China-	1 <sup>st</sup> October
6. France-	14 <sup>th</sup> July
7. India-	15 <sup>th</sup> August
8. Italy-	17 <sup>th</sup> March
9. Indonesia-	17 <sup>th</sup> August
10. Mauritius-	12 <sup>th</sup> March
11. Mexico-	16 <sup>th</sup> September
12. Norway-	17 <sup>th</sup> May
13. Pakistan-	14 <sup>th</sup> August
14. Sri Lanka-	4 <sup>th</sup> February
15. Spain-	12 <sup>th</sup> October

16. Thailand-	5 <sup>th</sup> December
17. Turkey-	29 <sup>th</sup> October
18. Ukarine-	24 <sup>th</sup> August
19. USA-	4 <sup>th</sup> July
20. Zimbabwe-	18 <sup>th</sup> April

### **Ch. - 27 Visit These Places**

**Visit these places of importance by going to the correct country:-**

<b>Place of Importance</b>	<b>Country</b>
1. Altamira Site of Palaeolithic paintings-	Spain
2. Angkor Angkor Wat, a great temple complex-	Cambodia
3. Arlington Location of the Pentagon building-	USA
4. Aswan Highest Dam in the world-	Egypt
5. Atlanta Headquarters of Coca Cola-	USA
6. Babylon Hanging Gardens are here-	Iraq
7. Baikonur A place for cosmodrome-	Kazakhstan
8. Bali Stronghold of Hinduism-	Indonesia
9. Bandung Conference held for Non – Aligned Movement -	Indonesia
10. Beijing Tiananmen Square , a public place-	China
11. Belitung Famous for tin mines-	Indonesia
12. Benin Trade centre for ivory and slaves -	Africa
13. Bethlehem Birthplace of Jesus Christ-	Palestine
14. Bonn Birthplace of Beethoven-	Germany
15. California Disneyland-	USA
16. Calvary Place of crucifixion of Jesus Christ-	Palestine
17. Cambridge World's greatest university-	United Kingdom
18. Cannes Venue for film festival-	France

### **पाठ— अपठित गद्यांश**

विद्या सर्वेषां श्रेष्ठं धनमस्ति । तेन एव मनुष्यो भवति अन्यथा विद्यारहितो पशुः अस्ति । इदं धनं चौराश्चोरयितुं बान्धवाश्च विभाजयितुं न शक्नुवन्ति । व्यये कृते इदं धनं सर्वदा वर्धते । विदेशगमने विद्या परमसहायिका भवति ।

**उपर्युक्त गद्यांश पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:-**

- उपर्युक्तगद्यांशस्य उचितं शीर्षकं लिखत ।  
➤ **विद्यायाः महत्त्वम् ।**
- किम् धनम् श्रेष्ठम् अस्ति ?  
➤ **विद्याधनं श्रेष्ठम् अस्ति ।**
- व्यय कृते किं वर्धते ?  
➤ **व्यये कृते विद्याधनं वर्धते ।**
- विद्या कुत्र परमसहायिका भवति ?  
➤ **विद्या विदेशगमने परमसहायिका भवति ।**
- कां चौराश्चोरयितुं न शक्नुवन्ति ?  
➤ **विद्याधनं चौराश्चोरयितुं न शक्नुवन्ति ।**

**SANSKRIT**

नगरस्य पूर्वभागे एकम् उद्यानम् अस्ति । उद्याने विविधाः वृक्षाः, पादपाः, लताः च सन्ति । वृक्षाः मधुराणि फलानि यच्छन्ति । इमे आम्रवृक्षाः सन्ति । आम्रवृक्षे पिकः तिष्ठति । पिकः मधुरं गायति । पादपेषु लतासु च पुष्पाणि विकसन्ति । पुष्पेषु सुगन्धिः भवति । अतः पुष्पेषु भ्रमराः तिष्ठन्ति, पुष्पाणां रसं पिबन्ति, मधुरेण स्वरेण च गुञ्जन्ति ।

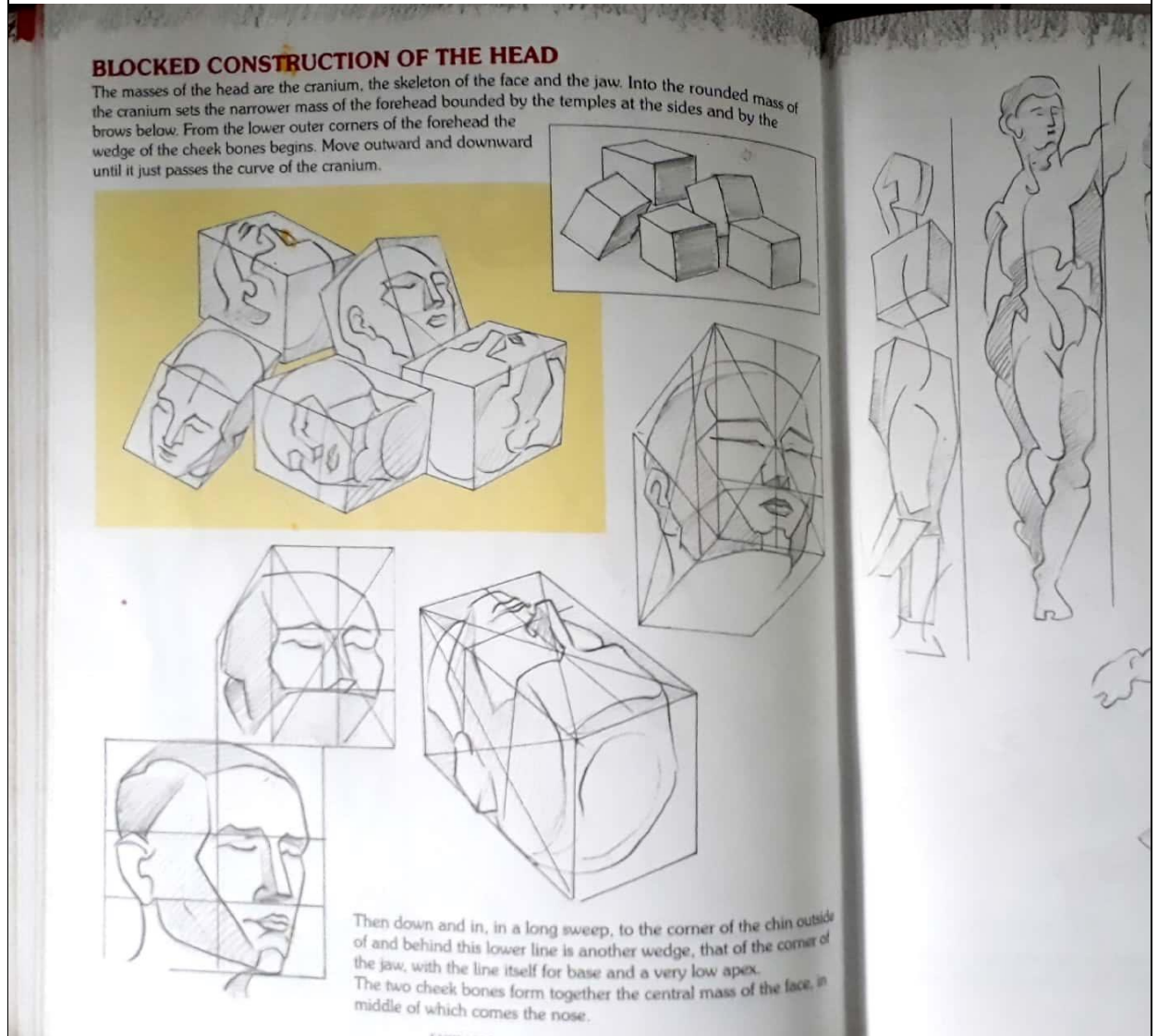
उपर्युक्त गद्यांश पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

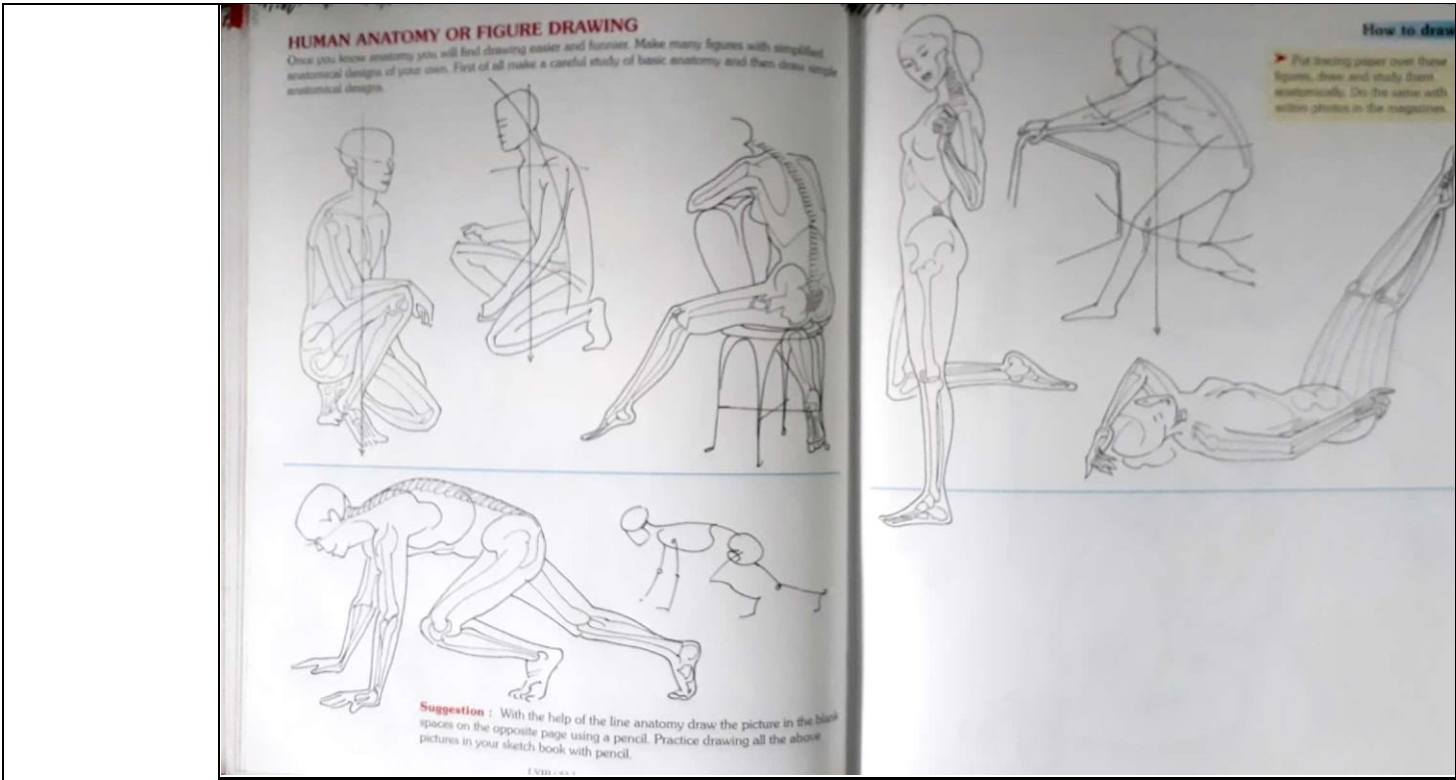
- 1) उपर्युक्त गद्यांशस्य उचितं शीर्षकं लिखत?  
❖ उद्यानम् ।
- 2) नगरस्यपूर्व भागे किम् अस्ति?  
❖ उद्यानम् ।
- 3) सुगन्धिः केषु भवति?  
❖ पुष्पेषु ।
- 4) पिकः कुत्र तिष्ठति?  
❖ आग्नेवृक्षे ।
- 5) पुष्पेषु के तिष्ठन्ति?  
❖ अमराः ।

Topic- human figure and face

Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy.

DRAWING





**Dr. Rachana Nair**  
**Director Academics**