

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



**CLASS : VIII**  
**DATE : 24.11.21 to 08.12.21**

| SUBJECT        | ASSIGNMENT  |
|----------------|---|
| <b>MATHS</b>   | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>CH-20, Volume and Surface Area</b><br/><b>EX-20(B)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>CH-Line Graphs and Linear Graphs.</i><br/><i>Ex-23 ( Q.no 1-18)</i></p>  |
| <b>SCIENCE</b> | <p>CH-(14)-Chemical Effects of Electric Current</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Read the chapter thoroughly and underline the important words.( Pg 228 )</li><li>2. Write the key terms given at the end of the chapter.( pg 234)</li><li>3. Learn the N.C.E.R.T questions and answers given in the science textbook.( pg 235-36)</li><li>4. Exercise questions and answers should be written in science notebook.( pg 239-40)</li><li>5. MCQs ,fill in the blanks and true and false do in the textbook only.( pg 240)</li></ol>  |
| <b>HINDI</b>   | <p>साहित्य- केशव! यह सुयश सुयश क्या है ?<br/>भाषा – समास, पर्यायवाची शब्द<br/>आवश्यक निर्देश</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> निम्नलिखित दिए गए सारे कार्यों को अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में साफ एवं सुंदर अक्षरों में लिखें ।</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> केशव! यह सुयश सुयश क्या है ? कविता का सस्वर वाचन करें ।</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> क्रियात्मक गतिविधि- श्री कृष्ण का चित्र अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में बनाएँ एवं पाठ से किन्ही पाँच नैतिक मूल्यों को उत्तर पुस्तिका में चित्र के नीचे लिखें ।</li></ul> <p>हिंदी साहित्य<br/>पाठ 16 केशव! यह सुयश सुयश क्या है ?<br/>कवि-रामधारी सिंह दिनकर</p> <p>धर्माधिराज मैत्री<br/>रश्मिरथी धिक्कार<br/>कुलीनता प्रतिपादित<br/>विक्रमी दुर्योधन<br/>पुरुषार्थ पुरखों</p> <p>कठिन शब्द</p> <p>निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में दीजिए:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. प्रस्तुत कविता के रचयिता कौन हैं ?<br/><input type="checkbox"/> रामधारी सिंह दिनकर ।</li><li>2. इस कविता में किस भाव की व्यंजना हुई है ?<br/><input type="checkbox"/> मित्रता और आत्मसम्मान के भाव की ।</li><li>3. इस कविता में कौन, किसके साथ संवाद कर रहा है?</li></ol> |

- कर्ण कृष्ण के साथ संवाद कर रहा है ।
4. वक्ता के तर्कों से क्या आप सहमत हैं ? यदि हाँ तो क्यों ?  
 हाँ सहमत है । वक्ता के तर्कों में दम है ।
- निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :-
5. कर्ण किस स्थिति को झूठ मूठ की बताता है ?  
 कर्ण युधिष्ठिर का बड़ा भाई कहलाने तथा पांडव कुल की पोशाक पहनकर गर्व पूर्वक चलने की स्थिति को झूठ मूठ बताता है ।
6. किस प्रकार के व्यक्ति अपने कुल को खाते और खोते हैं ? इस कथन का आधार क्या है ?  
 जो व्यक्ति कुल की बड़ाई का सहारा लेकर चलते हैं । वे अपना नाम खो देते हैं । वे कुल को भी खा जाते हैं और गुमनामी में ढकेल देते हैं ।
7. विक्रमी पुरुष की क्या पहचान है? वह जगत से सम्मान किस बलबूते पर पाता है ?  
 विक्रमी पुरुष अपने सिर पर पुरखों की प्रसिद्धि का छत्र रखकर नहीं चलता । वह तो अपने तेज-बल के बलबूते पर जगत में सम्मान पाता है ।
8. कर्ण किसे अपना धन बताता है और क्यों ?  
 कर्ण अपने पुरुषार्थ को ही अपना धन बताता है । वह इसी धन के बलबूते पर आगे बढ़ पाया है क्योंकि कुल ने तो उसे फेंक दिया था ।
9. कुल ने कर्ण के साथ कैसा व्यवहार किया था ? बाद में कुल क्या देखकर चकित हो गया ?  
 कुल ने उसके साथ बुरा व्यवहार किया था । उसे नदी के जल में फेंक दिया था । बाद में उसकी वीरता को देखकर वही कुल चकित हो गया और अपनाने की सोचने लगा ।
10. कर्ण मित्रता को किस प्रकार की बताता है ? क्या आप उससे सहमत हैं ?  
 कर्ण मित्रता को एक वृक्ष के समान शीतलता और छाया देने वाली बताता है । हम उसके विचार से सहमत हैं ।
11. कौन सा व्यक्ति धिक्कार के योग्य है और क्यों ?  
 वह व्यक्ति धिक्कार के योग्य है जो मित्रता रूपी वृक्ष को कटवाता है अर्थात् वह मित्रता का महत्व न समझकर उसको नष्ट करता है । इस कोशिश में वह स्वयं ही समाज से कट जाता है ।

## हिंदी भाषा

### पाठ 6 समास

समास एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया है जिसके द्वारा दो या दो से अधिक शब्दों को जोड़कर शब्द बनाए जाते हैं ।

- समास द्वारा बने शब्दों को समस्तपद कहते हैं ।
- समस्त पद में पहला पद पूर्वपद तथा दूसरा पद उत्तरपद कहलाता है ।
- सामासिक शब्द को अलग अलग करना तथा उनके आपसी संबंध को स्पष्ट करना समास विग्रह

### समास के भेद

अव्ययीभाव समास      द्विगु समास  
 तत्पुरुष समास      द्वंद्व समास  
 कर्मधारय समास      बहुव्रीहि समास

- अव्ययीभाव समास- जिस समस्त पद का पहला पद प्रधान हो तथा समस्तपद अव्यय की तरह कार्य करें, उसे अव्ययीभाव समास कहते हैं ।  
 जैसे- यथाविधि, आमरण, हाथों हाथ, बेकाम आदि ।
- तत्पुरुष समास- जिस समस्त पद का उत्तर पद प्रधान हो, उसे तत्पुरुष समास कहते हैं । तत्पुरुष समास में पूर्वपद तथा उत्तरपद के बीच आने वाले विभक्तियों/परसर्गों का लोप होता है ।  
 जैसे- परलोकगमन, रेखांकित, डाकगाड़ी, धनहीन, गंगाजल, आपबीती आदि ।
- कर्मधारय समास- जिन समस्तपदों का पहला पद विशेषण तथा दूसरा पद विशेष्य हो अथवा एक पद उपमान और दूसरा उपमेय होता है, वे कर्मधारय समास कहलाते हैं ।  
 जैसे- मुनिश्रेष्ठ, कनकलता, नीलगगन, विद्याधन आदि ।
- द्विगु समास- जिस समस्तपद का पहला पद संख्यावाचक विशेषण हो और समस्तपद समूह का बोध

कराता हो, उसे द्विगु समास कहते हैं। इसमें 'समूह' 'समाहार' का बोध होता है।

जैसे- नवरत्न, तिराहा, त्रिभुज, नवग्रह आदि।

□ द्वंद्व समास- जिन पदों के दोनों पद प्रधान हो तथा विग्रह करने पर बीच में 'और' 'तथा' 'एवं' 'या' 'अथवा' लगता हो, वे द्वंद्व समास कहलाते हैं।

जैसे- रात और दिन, स्वर्ग अथवा नरक आदि।

□ बहुव्रीहि समास- जिस समस्त पद में कोई भी पद प्रधान न हो और समस्तपद किसी अन्य पद की ओर संकेत करे, उसे बहुव्रीहि समास कहते हैं।

जैसे- लंबोदर, महादेव, त्रिनेत्र आदि।

1) नीचे दिए पदों का समास कीजिए तथा समास भेद लिखिए:-

| समस्त पद                  | समास भेद             |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| भारत के वासी              | भारतवासी             |
| काली है जो मिर्चकालीमिर्च | संबंध तत्पुरुष समास  |
| वचन रूपी अमृत             | कर्मधारय समास        |
| पुरुषों में उत्तम है जो   | कर्मधारय समास        |
| गृह में प्रवेश            | अधिकरण तत्पुरुष समास |
| खट्टा और मीठा             | द्वंद्व समास         |
| देश को गया हुआ            | कर्म तत्पुरुष समास   |

पाठ 21 शब्द भंडार

पर्यायवाची शब्द

आकाशगगन, आसमान, व्योम, नभ

समुद्र सागर, रत्नाकर, जलधि, उदधि

वृक्ष विटप, तरु, पेड़, पादप, द्रुम

पत्ता पत्र, किसलय, पर्ण

भौरा भ्रमर, अलि, मधुकर, भंवरा

अग्नि आग, अनल, ज्वाला, पावक, वहिनी

नदी सरिता, तटिनी तरंगित, निर्झरिणी

दिन दिवस, वार, वासर

सुबह प्रातः, भीर, प्रभात, सवेरा

कमल जलज, नीरज, अरविंद, पंकज

## ENGLISH ASSIGNMENT

### Letter Writing

#### Types of letter Writing

1. Informal/Personal letters

2. Formal/ Official letters

#### Examples of a Formal Letter

#### LETTER TO THE PRINCIPAL

Imagine yourself to be Harsha/Yash of Std 8, who wants to write a letter to the Principal of your school, asking permission to remain absent from school for 2 days on account of your sister's marriage.

The Principal

NML Kerala Public School

Agrico, Jamshedpur-831009

9 November 2021

Sub: Requesting for grant of leave for two days

Respected Ma'am

ENGLISH

I am Harsha from Class VIII-B and I am writing this letter to inform you that I will remain absent for the next 2 days on account of my sister's marriage.

The wedding ceremony will begin on 16 November and end on 17 November 2021, as a younger sister, my presence at the wedding ceremony is unavoidable. As a sister, I have many duties to perform. I am responsible to look after the arrangements for the wedding ceremony.

So, I kindly request you to grant me 2 days holiday that is on 16 November and 17 November 2021. The wedding card is attached herewith as a perusal.

Thanking you

Yours Sincerely  
Harsha

### **LETTER TO THE EDITOR**

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

9 November 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

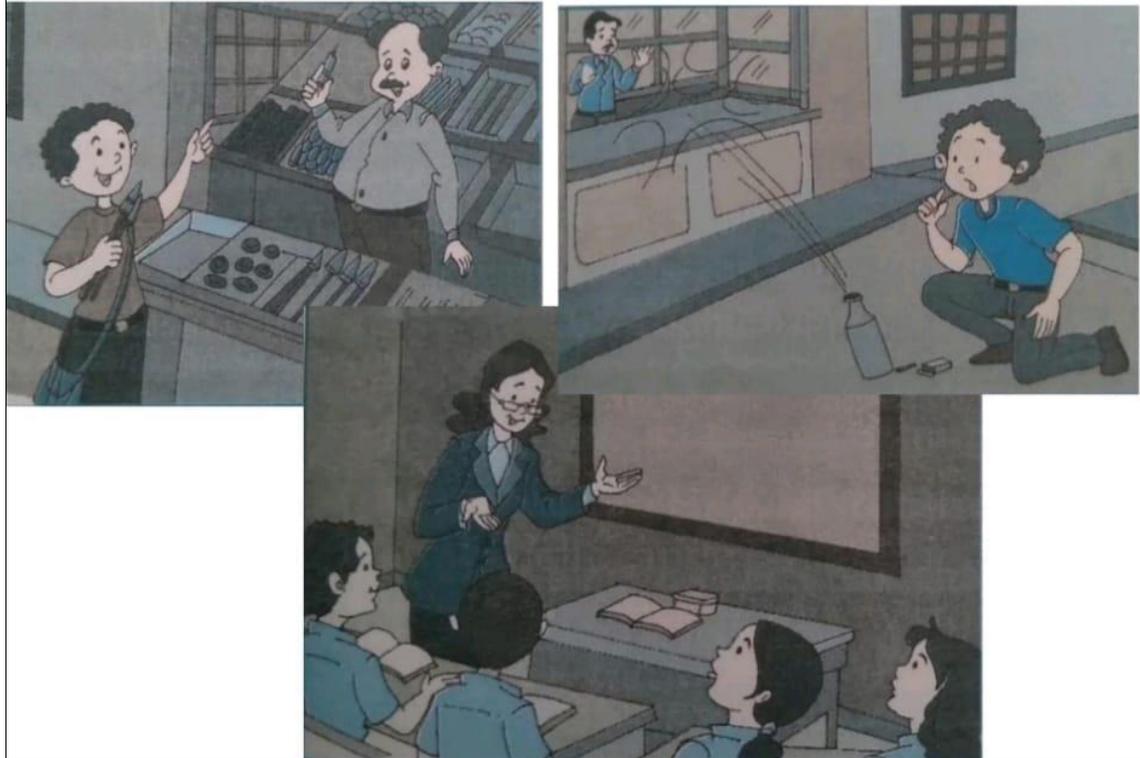
Yours truly  
Manoj Sharma

## Picture Composition

A picture composition is a piece of written text that is based on a set of pictures or a single picture. It suggests a story, a chain of events or a single incident.

**To write a picture composition one should keep several points in mind which would be helpful to compose it in a proper way.**

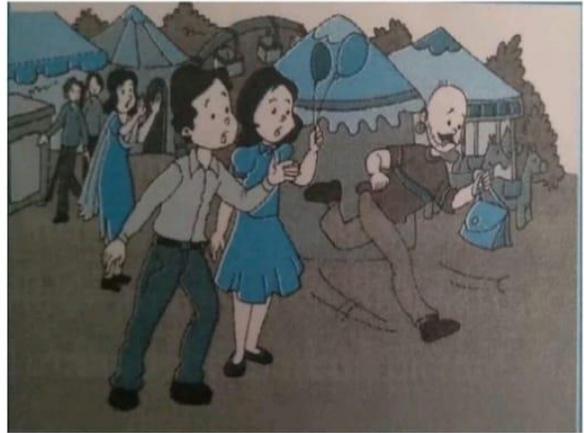
1. Detailed study of the picture shown.
  2. Using appropriate words to create an impact on the reader's mind.
  3. The writing should be interesting and easy to understand.
  4. Each and every part of the picture should be minutely observed.
- incident. Observe the pictures carefully and write a short composition.



It was the festival of lights. Raghav and his friends were very excited before the school closed down for Diwali, the teacher discussed in detail and told the children, “Say no to crackers and do not increase pollution. You should not waste money on something that harms the environment and involves a lot of risk”. Remember my words!!! The next day, Raghav took his pocket money and headed for the nearby market. He said to himself, “After all, what is Diwali meant for. I want to have fun and burst crackers.” He bought a big packet of crackers from a shop next to his

house. The candles, rockets, mini crackers, bombs looked attractive to him and he wanted to have a packet of each. He just couldn't wait to burst the crackers. He excitedly lit a rocket and waited to see it zoom up in the sky with a magical “Whoosh!”. To his horror, the rocket headed straight to the cracker shop and before he could blink his eyes, there was a massive explosion. Within seconds, the nearby shops were also engulfed in flames. He saw the shoppers running around. Somebody shouted, “Call the fire brigade. Run away!” The flames were furious and many were injured. There was a cloud of black smoke that filled the air and only after many hours, the fire could be controlled. Later, Raghav sat on his bed and said to his mother, “Mama, I should have listened to the teacher and said no to crackers.” But the damage had already been done. He pledged never to burst crackers again all his life.

**Homework :** Here is another set of pictures which suggest a shocking incident. Observe the pictures carefully and write a short composition.



## Ch- Conjunctions

### What is Conjunction?

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

### Examples:

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

### KINDS OF CONJUNCTIONS

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

They are used to join:

#### 1. two words

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

#### 2. two phrases

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

### USE OF AND

We use and to join similar statements or facts.

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

### Read the sentences given here.

#### Examples:

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

### USE OF BUT

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

**Examples:**

- (a) She tried her best **but** she could not complete the assignment on time.
- (b) He is sharp **but** very careless.
- (c) She was invited to the party **but** did not attend it.

**USE OF OR, OTHERWISE**

We use or to express a choice between two options.

**Examples:**

- (a) She will have to pay a higher rent **or** vacate the house.
- (b) Will you renovate the house **or** sell it off?
- (c) She can wear the blue dress **or** the red one.

**HOME ASSIGNMENT: -**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Ch- 20. Direct and Indirect Speech**

1. There are two different ways in which we can report the words of a speaker:

- (a) **Direct Speech or Direct Narration.**
- (b) **Indirect Speech or Indirect Narration.**

2. (a) Direct Speech contains the actual words of the speaker, as—

**1.Sarla said, “My father has a roaring business in Mumbai.”**

**2.He said to me, “I am feeling unwell today.”**

In these sentences, actual words of the speaker are given within inverted commas without any change.

(b) Indirect Speech gives the substance of the speaker’s actual words and not the exact words spoken by him or her, as—

**1.Sarla said that her father had a roaring business in Mumbai.**

**2.He told me that he was feeling unwell that day.**

3. The actual words of the speaker, given within ‘inverted commas’ are called the Reported Speech. In the same way, the Verb which introduces the Reported Speech is called the Reporting Verb.

In the sentence above ‘said’ is the Reporting Verb and ‘My father has a roaring business in Mumbai’ is the Reported Speech.

4. Here are some distinctive points regarding the Direct Speech and Indirect Speech: In the Direct Speech

1. The Reported Speech is put within Reported (Inverted) Commas.

2. The Reported Speech and the Reporting Verb are separated by a Comma.

3. The first word of the Reported Speech begins with a capital letter.

### **Transformation of Direct Speech to Indirect Speech: -**

#### **Rules for the Change of Tense**

**Rule I.** If the Reporting Verb is in the Present or Future Tense, the Tense of the Verb in the Reported Speech does not change.

#### **Examples**

**Direct:** Rajesh says, “She has brought lame to her family.”

**Indirect:** Rajesh says that she has brought fame to her family.

**Rule II.** If the Reporting Verb is in the Past Tense, the tense of the verb in the Reported Speech must be changed into the corresponding Past Tense

#### **Examples**

**1.Direct:** I said, “I am speaking the truth.”

**Indirect:** I said that I was speaking the truth.

**2. Direct:** The teacher said, “Boys fail because they do not study regularly.”

**Indirect:** The teacher said that boys failed because they did not study regularly.

### **Interrogative Sentences**

#### **Conversion of Interrogative Sentences from Direct to Indirect: -**

1. The Reporting Verb is changed, into ask, enquire, inquire or demand etc.

2. No conjunction is used to introduce the Reported Speech if the question begins with (an interrogative) word; such as—what, who, whose, which, when, where, why, how, whom etc.

3. If or whether is used to introduce the Reported Speech if the reported speech has no question word.

4. Change the questions into statements. Put full stop in place of mark of interrogation(?).

#### **Example-**

**Direct:** He said to her, “Shall I accompany you to Agra?”

**Indirect:** He asked her if he would (should) accompany her to Agra.

### **Conversion of Exclamatory Sentences into Indirect Speech**

While changing exclamatory sentences into indirect speech, the reporting verb is changed into exclaimed with joy, sorrow etc.

what, how, are changed into very, great etc.

e.g.

**Direct:** He said, "What a great idea!"

**Indirect:** He exclaimed that it was a great idea.

### **Conversion of Imperative Sentences into Indirect Speech**

Imperative sentences are of three kinds: advice, order and request. So, according to the type of sentence the reporting verb 'said/said to' is changed into ordered, requested, advised etc. And instead of 'that', 'to' is used to join the reported speech.

e.g.

**Direct:** Neena said to him, "Open your book."

**Indirect:** Neena ordered him to open his book.

Expressions of Time and Place in Indirect Speech: -

#### **Direct Speech**

today  
yesterday  
tomorrow  
next week/year  
last week/year  
a year ago

#### **Indirect Speech**

that day/that night  
the day before  
the next day/ the following day  
the following week/year  
the previous week/year  
a year before/the previous year

### **Exercise**

#### **Change the following sentences into indirect speech.**

1. I said to Purna, "How do you travel to office every day?"
2. Nirman said to his mother, "Where does the rain come from?"
3. "Do you know the way to the paradise?" A crazy man asked me.
4. Maria said to her daughter, "At what time will you come back?"
5. The man said to the mechanic, "By what time will you have fixed the tyre of my bike?"
6. Varun says to Tarun, "Where did you go yesterday?"
7. "Is there anything special in it?", She asked.
8. "Hark! I can smell something here", said Mr Naik to his colleagues.
9. "Alas! we have lost the game.", said Shishir to his friend.
10. "How intelligent you are!", Manjiri said to her grandfather.

# Home assignment: - Do exercise 'A-F' in your fair note books (all the questions)

### **POEM: The Darkling Thrush**

**I. Synonyms:** - Learn and write the synonyms from your textbook.

**II. Antonyms:** -

1. tangle x untangle
2. cloudy x
3. nigh x
4. blessed x
5. shrunk x

**III. Make Sentences:** -

1. gaunt. -
2. caroling -
3. crypt -
4. germ. -
5. desolate -

**IV. Reference to the context: -**

**1. 'The ancient pulse of germ and birth.... '**

i. What is the 'ancient pulse'?

Ans. Something that is there from times immemorial.

ii. What does 'germ and birth' signify?

Ans. It signifies seed and life.

iii. What has happened to the ancient pulse?

Ans. In the winter and frost everything is dry and lifeless. The process of life itself seems to have been halted.

**2. 'At once a voice arose.....'**

i. Whose voice is it?

Ans. The Thrush's voice.

ii. What is the significance of 'at once'?

Ans: There is a sudden change in the mood and tone. From dreary and gloomy, there is hope and cheer.

iii. How does the voice change the mood of the poem?

Ans. The Thrush's ecstatic song breaks the mood of bleakness.

**3. So little cause for carolings.....'**

i. Who is singing?

Ans: The Thrush is singing.

ii. Why does the poet say, 'little cause for caroling'?

Ans: The bird is old with ruffled feathers so logically no reason to celebrate yet sings a happy song.

iii. Apart from caroling, what is the general scenario like?

Ans. It is gloomy and dreary.

**V. Question/Answers:**

1. Summarize stanza two in your own words.

Ans: The speaker is standing at the edge of a 'coppice', a thicket of bushes or small trees. He surveys a desolate scene at the end of a winter day. He is alone in that 'haunted night'; all

the rest of humankind 'had sought their household fire'. Details pertaining to death (the bine stems like strings from broken lyres, 'the crypt', the death lament', 'the ancient pulse', that is 'shrunk dark and dry') add up to a depressing total. The scene of icy, clear death images and the harsh, austere feeling are firmly set in the reader's mind.

2. How does the mood suddenly change in the poem?

Ans: It changes with the Thrush breaking into a happy song.

3. Bring out the contrast within the third stanza.

Ans: Though there is little reason for the old and weary bird to sing, it does so and change the mood.

4. What does the contrast between what the Thrush looks like and its song signify?

Ans. It is about hope in the face of despair, about endings and cautious beginnings, about courage when all seems lost, depending on the way you look at it.

5. How does the thrush symbolise the limitless joy?  
Ans. Singing a cheerful song even amidst all the gloom.

6. Show how Hardy's mood is reflected through landscape, the reason and the bird in this poem.  
Ans. Frost is described as 'specter-grey' or ghost like grey. The winter's dregs - the fallen snow and heavy fog are making the twilight/dusk (the weakening eye of day) look desolate. Climbing plants, dead for winter, have left behind only their climbing stems or bines. They add to the gloominess.

7. Do you think the poem is about hope or despair? Discuss  
Ans. No one knows what inspires the darkling thrush singing (compared to singing Christmas carols). The 'ecstatic sound' of the thrush is in complete contrast to such a hopeless situation. The poet cannot think of any earthly event or cause, near or far away that could be responsible.

**The Rehearsal (Play)**  
**By- William Shakespeare**

**ABOUT THE AUTHOR**

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

**CHAPTER HIGHLIGHTS**

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

**REFERENCE TO CONTEXT: -**

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

a. Who said these words to whom?

ans. Quince says these words to Bottom.

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

ans. Bottom had asked Quince who Pyramus was.

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

ans. Bottom seemed to be satisfied with the response.

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

a. Who says these words to whom?

ans. Snug said these words to Quince.

b. Do you think the speaker is serious? What kind of a person does he appear to be?  
ans. He does not seem to be serious as he was playing a lion and he only had to roar.

c. What is the reply to these lines?

ans. Quince says that Snug could extempore his part.

### MEANINGS WITH SENTENCES

1. **condole:** express grief; make people feel great sorrow

Kate wrote to condole with her friend on the death of her mother.

2. **lamentable:** sad, mournful

The institution had fallen into a state of lamentable inefficiency.

### HOME ASSIGNMENT

#### **Think and Answer**

1. Peter Quince is the director of the play, but who do you think is really in charge of this scene-Quince or Bottom? Support your answer with instances from the text.

2. Why do you think the players decide to rehearse in the middle of the night and at a place far from the city?

#### Make Sentences

a. dogged-

b. obscenely-

### **Ch. -8: INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE**

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

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

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

**IV. Do the exercises in the notebook:**

**1. Tick the correct options.**

**2. Fill in the blanks.**

**3. Write true and false.**

**4. WRITE SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**

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

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

**2. What are the five principles of Panch sheel?**

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

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

**2. Non-aggression**

**3. Non-interference in each other's affairs**

**4. Equality and mutual benefit**

**5. Peaceful coexistence**

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

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

**SOCIAL  
STUDIES**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**5.LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:**

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

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

**2.What are the basic features of our Constitution?**

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

\*Single citizenship is granted to all citizens

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

\*parliamentary form of government was established

\*Fundamental Rights guaranteed equality before law to all citizens.

\*Special privileges were given to the poorest and most disadvantaged sections of society  
8Directive Principles of State Policy asserted that the State shall promote the welfare of the people.

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

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

**4.Compare the three lists mentioned in the Constitution.**

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

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

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

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

**5 Describe the measures taken by the Indian government to revive it's economy after independence?**

**Ans.** We already know that the British rule destroyed Indian's economy. So the first task of the government was the economic development of the country as well as to fulfil the basic needs and wants of the people. On 15th March, 1950,Planning Commission was setup to help make policies that would take the country towards progress and development. The Principle of mixed economy was adopted which meant that both the private sector and the government sector would go side by side. Employment opportunities were increased and so was production. The First Five year plan was presented (1951-1956)to the parliament. It's emphasis was clearly on agriculture. The Second Five year plan(1956-1961) focused on the development of heavy industries and

building large farms. Five steel plants at Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela were established. Hydro-electric power projects were also started. Till date. The Five year plans are guiding us towards

## **Chapter 9- THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT AND INDEPENDENCE**

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

Do Quick Revision-1 and 2.

.Do the exercises in the notebook:

1. Tick the correct options
2. Fill in the blanks.
3. Write true and false.

Answer the following questions:

1. Who were the moderates?

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

2. Briefly explain about the Partition of Bengal.

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

3. Define Swadeshi and Boycott movements.

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

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

Ans- The effects were:

1. Taxes were increased in India because the participation in war meant huge expenses and an increased defence budget for the British.
2. Prices increased between 1914-1918 because of the demands of war supplies. The common man suffered the most.
3. Villagers were forced to join the British army.

5. What is Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?

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

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

Ans- The factors responsible are:

1. The British did not allow to travel in the same railway coaches with them.
2. Indians were debarred from entering some public places.
3. Many Indians who were artisans, craftsmen and weavers were ruined by competition from foreign machine-made cheaper goods.
4. Indians were restricted from getting high posts in governments and were not promoted beyond a certain post.
5. Peasants were forced to grow indigo, cotton, etc. to supply raw materials to the British industries in England.

7. How did the Indian National Congress formed?

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

8. Explain about the Radicals and their ideologies.

Ans- The Radicals were opposed to the politics of prayers" followed by the Moderates

within the Congress. They explored more radical objectives and methods. They emphasised the importance of self reliance and constructive work. They argued that people must rely on their own strength, not on the good” intentions of the government. They believed that people must fight for swaraj.

**9. Explain the Non-Cooperation movement.**

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

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

**10. What is Civil disobedience movement?**

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

### **Chapter 9: Crating Lists and Inserting Image in HTML5**

\* Read the chapter thoroughly and learn and write all the tech terms given on page number 132, in your notebook.

\* Do all the objective type Question (Fill in the blanks, True and False & Choose the correct option) given in page no 132 & 133, in your Notebook.

#### **Descriptive Type Questions:**

**1. What is unordered list Tag? How it will define?**

**Ans:** An unordered list is used for items in which the ordering of items is not important. An unordered list is also called a bulleted list.

The list is defined using the <ul> and </ul> tags. Each item in the list is defined using the <li> tag.

Example:

```
<ul>
<li> HTML 1 </li>
<li> HTML 2 </li>
<li> HTML 3 </li>
</ul>
```

**COMPUTER**

**2. What is ordered list tag?**

**Ans:** An ordered list defines a list of items in which the order of items matters. An ordered list is also called numbered list. The list items are enclosed within <ol> and </ol> tags.

Ordering of the list items is given by a numbering scheme, using Arabic numbers, letters, or Roman numerals.

**3. What is description list tag?**

**Ans:** The description list tag is used to build a list of definitions.

The tags used for creating a description list are:

```
<dl> Description list
<dt> Definition list term
<dd> Definition list description
```

**4. What do GIF, JPEG and PNG stand for?**

**Ans:** GIF: Graphics Interchange Format

JPEG: Joint Photographic Expert Group

PNG: Portable Network Graphics

5. Which tag is used for inserting an image to be displayed in an HTML document?

Mention any two attributes of this tag.

Ans: The <img> tag specifies an image to be displayed in an HTML document. The <img> tag has the following attributes:

Src: Specifies the URL of an image

Alt: Specifies the alternate text for an image

6. Describe any two Font properties.

Ans: i) font-size: Specifies the size of a font (xx-small, x-small, small, medium, large, x-large etc.)

ii) font-style: Specifies the style of the font (normal, italic, oblique)

7. Write the HTML code to display as follow

1. Hardware

- Input device
- Output device
- Process device

2. Software

- System Software
- Application Software

Ans:

```
<HTML>
```

```
<HEAD>
```

```
<TITLE> EXAMPLE OF NESTED LIST </TITLE>
```

```
</HEAD>
```

```
<BODY>
```

```
<OL>
```

```
<LI> Hardware </LI>
```

```
<UL>
```

```
<LI> Input device </LI>
```

```
<LI> Output device </LI>
```

```
<LI> Process device </LI>
```

```
</UL>
```

```
<LI> Software </LI>
```

```
<UL>
```

```
<LI> System Software </LI>
```

```
<LI> Application Software </LI>
```

```
</UL>
```

```
</OL>
```

```
</BODY>
```

```
</HTML>
```

## Chapter 41 IDIOMS

Match these idioms.

SECTION A

1. Above board
2. Above means
3. Beat about the bush
4. Bad blood
5. An eye for an eye

SECTION B

- n. Honourable
- m. Beyond the income limit
- l. Not coming to the point
- k. Angry feeling
- j. The act of revenge

G.K

- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 6. Take airs                 | a. Feel proud               |
| 7. Race against time         | b. To try hard              |
| 8. Alive and kicking         | c. Active and smart         |
| 9. All agog                  | d. In a state of excitement |
| 10. All moonshine            | e. Far from reality         |
| 11. In the air               | f. Rumoured                 |
| 12. Bag of bones             | g. Very Weak                |
| 13. Adam`s ale               | h. Ordinary water           |
| 14. To keep the ball rolling | I. To continue              |
| 15. Be all and end all       | p. Ultimate aim             |
| 16. To be in the good books  | o. Having a good impression |
| 17. Bed of roses             | r. Comfortable              |
| 18. Once in a blue moon      | q. seldom, rarely           |
| 19. A big gun                | t. An important person      |
| 20. To hit the bull`s eye    | s. To achieve the goal      |

### **Chapter 42 Crafts of India**

*India is famous for its handicrafts. Every State has certain specialities. Match the State handicrafts.*

- |                    |                               |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Jaipur          | d. Bandhani                   |
| 2. Cuttack         | h. Tarkashi silver ornaments  |
| 3. Odisha          | q. Ikat                       |
| 4. Muradabad       | m. Brass handicrafts          |
| 5. Rajasthan       | l. Blue pottery               |
| 6. Gujarat         | i. Mirrorwork                 |
| 7. Assam           | g. Cane baskets               |
| 8. West Bengal     | b. Kantha embroidery          |
| 9. Kashmir         | f. Pashmina shawls            |
| 10. Varanasi       | a. Zari work                  |
| 11. Jharkhand      | e. Madhubani painting         |
| 12. Assam, Tripura | c. Muga silk                  |
| 13. Andhra Pradesh | k. Patola silk                |
| 14. Lucknow        | o. Chikankari                 |
| 15. Gwalior        | n. Battubai dolls             |
| 16. Karnataka      | p. Sandalwood handicrafts     |
| 17. Punjab         | r. phulkari (work of flowers) |
| 18. Andhra Pradesh | j. Bidri                      |

### **Chapter 43 Popular Quotes**

*Tackle each day of the great journey of life with these popular quotations. Name the great people who gave us these valuable quotes. Use the Clue Box.*

1. "More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of." Tennyson
2. "To be or not be that is the question." William Shakespeare
3. "Take care to get what you like or you will be forced to like what you get." G B Shaw
4. "It is not the mountain that we conquer but ourselves." Edmund Hillary
5. "If you can't feed a hundred people then feed just one." Mother Teresa
6. "A wise parent allows children to make mistakes. It is good once in a while to burn their fingers." Mahatma Gandhi
7. "It is the greatest manifestation of power to be clam." Vivekananda
8. "Beware of the fury of a patient man." John Dryden
9. "America is another name of opportunity." Ralph Waldo
10. "Fight with yourself. Why fight with external foes? He who conquers himself will attain happiness." Mahavir
11. 'He who reigns within himself and rules passion, desires and fears is more than a king.'

John Milton

12. "Knowledge has to be improved, challenged and increased constantly or it vanishes."

Peter Drucker

13. "The shortest way to glory is to be guided by conscience." Homer

14. "One can never consent to creep, when one feels an impulse to soar." Helen Keller

15. "To be simple is to be great." Emerson

16. "Good fences make good neighbours." Robert Frost

17. "So long as I live. So long do I learn." Ramakrishna

18. "Dream, dream, dream until the dream comes true." Abdul kalam

19. "A good head and a good heart always a formidable combination." Nelson Mandela

## Chapter 44 QUIPS AND QUOTES

*Thoughts of wise men are arranged here, complete these quotes. Use the Clue Box.*

1. There is always danger for those who are afraid of it.
2. A big part of flower is forgiving.
3. The man who removes mountains begins by carrying away small stones.
4. The devil tempts all but the idle man tempts the devil.
5. Success often rises out of the ashes of failure.
6. He Who has the fewest wants is the nearest to god.
7. Words should be weighed (Jewish Proverb) not counted.
8. To a brave heart, nothing is impossible.
9. Kind Words are always music to a heavy heart.
10. Even if you are on the right track you would get run over, if you just sit there.
11. He who struggles is better than he who never attempts.
12. Self-sacrifice is the true measure of our giving.
13. When you give help to another, you get blessing in return.
14. Listen hard; you may hear something you never heard before.
15. It takes twenty years to build a reputation and five minutes to ruin it.
16. Arise, awake and stop not till you reach your goal.
17. An ox is caught by its horns, a fool by his tongue.
18. A face without a smile is a lantern without light.

### आवश्यक निर्देश

□ निम्नलिखित सारे कार्यो को अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में साफ एवं सुंदर अक्षरों में लिखें ।

पाठ: 11 सूक्तिषट्कम् (संस्कृत भारती)

“सूक्तिषट्कम्” पाठ से श्लोक एवं उनके अर्थ को अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें एवं कंठस्थ करें ।

पाठ: 7 व्यंजन सन्धि (संस्कृत अभ्यासिनी)

SANSKRIT

1) सन्धि करें ।

□ तत्+च= तच्च

□ स्वर्गात्+अपि= स्वर्गादपि

□ सत्यम्+वद= सत्यं वद

□ उत्+लङ्घनम्= उल्लङ्घनम्

□ सत्+चरित्रम्= सच्चरित्रम्

□ दिक्+गजः= दिग्गजः

2) सन्धि-विच्छेद करें ।

□ तच्चिन्त्यम्= तत्+चिन्त्यम्

□ शरच्चन्द्रः= शरत्+चन्द्रः

□ उल्लासः= उत्+लासः

□ वीणां वादयति= वीणाम्+वादयति

□ वाग्देवता= वाक्+देवता

□ तद्धनम्= तत्+धनम्

Topic- Portrait (colouring and shading)  
 Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy.

DRAWING

**PORTRAIT (Step by Step)**  
 In transparent colour the tone of the first colour is visible, even when a second colour is applied on it. These colours mixed with water, are applied quickly to avoid spots on the picture surface. Black outline can be used for depth.

**How to colour**

Warm brown with touch of violet.  
 Light yellow with water and touch of flesh tint.  
 Light scarlet with more water.  
 Light blue with water.  
 Middle tones of warm brown with touch of violet and stone gray.  
 Middle tones of light yellow with touch of flesh tint.  
 Middle tones of flesh tint with touch of warm brown.  
 Middle tones of light blue with touch of stone gray.  
 Middle tones of flesh tint with touch of warm brown.

(a) After penline, apply light tones of different colours by wet in wet method.

(b) Apply middle tones of colours, keeping the light and shade in mind.

Dark tones of warm brown with black.  
 Middle tones of warm brown with touch of violet and stone gray.  
 Middle tones of light yellow with touch of flesh tint.  
 Dark tones of flesh tint with touch of warm brown and scarlet.  
 Scarlet with water and touch of flesh tint.  
 Light blue with touch of warm brown.

(c) Apply dark tones of colours for final stage. Use paper whiteness for highlights.

Now colour this portrait with transparent colour using the technique explained above.

[VI / 54] [VI / 55]

Dr. Rachana Nair  
 Director Academics