

SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SCHOOL, NIRANKARI COLONY

ASSIGNMENTS – JUNE (WEEK – 3)

CLASS – VIII

ENGLISH

ASSIGNMENT 1 (WEEK -3)

LESSON: The Tsunami

Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What is Tsunami? What happened on 26 Dec, 2004?
2. Who first felt an earthquake at Andaman & Nicobar?
3. What happened with Meghna?
4. Who was Tilly Smith? Why did she get awards?
5. How did Tilly Smith know that it was Tsunami?
6. What behaviour of animals show that they already get to know about disaster?
- 7 . How are Meghna and Almas's stories similar?

ENGLISH

ASSIGNMENT 2 (WEEK -3)

Poem: Macavity – The Mystery Cat

Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What is Macavity's nickname?
2. Which law does Macavity break?
3. Describe Macavity's appearance.
4. What is Macavity expected to be doing after committing a crime?
5. Why is Macavity called the 'Napoleon of Crime'?
6. What are the mysterious ways in which Macavity acts?

कार्यपत्रक - 1 (सप्ताह - 3)

हिंदी

कक्षा - आठवीं

1. संसार में शांति, व्यवस्था और सद्भावना के प्रसार के लिए बुद्ध, ईसा मसीह, मुहम्मद चैतन्य, नानक आदि महापुरुषों ने धर्म के माध्यम से मनुष्य को परम कल्याण के पथ का निर्देश किया, किंतु बाद में यही धर्म मनुष्य के हाथ में एक अस्त्र बन गया। धर्म के नाम पर पृथ्वी पर जितना रक्तपात हुआ उतना और किसी कारण से नहीं। पर धीरे-धीरे मनुष्य अपनी शुभ बुद्धि से धर्म के कारण होने वाले अनर्थ को समझने लग गया है। भौगोलिक सीमा और धार्मिक विश्वासजनित भेदभाव अब धरती से मिटते जा रहे हैं। विज्ञान की प्रगति तथा संचार के साधनों में वृद्धि के कारण देशों की दूरियाँ कम हो गई हैं। इसके कारण मानव-मानव में घृणा, ईर्ष्या वैमनस्य कटुता में कमी नहीं आई। मानवीय मूल्यों के महत्त्व के प्रति जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने का एकमात्र साधन है शिक्षा का व्यापक प्रसार।

प्रश्न

- (क) मनुष्य अधर्म के कारण होने वाले अनर्थ को कैसे समझने लगा है
- (ख) विज्ञान की प्रगति और संचार के साधनों की वृद्धि का परिणाम क्या हुआ है।
- (ग) देश में आज भी कौन-सी समस्या है
- (घ) किस कारण से देश में मानव के बीच, घृणा, ईर्ष्या, वैमनस्यता एवं कटुता में कमी नहीं आई है
- (ङ) मानवीय मूल्यों के महत्त्व के प्रति जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने का एकमात्र साधन है

प्रश्न- 2 घीसा महादेवी वर्मा के लिए गुरुदाक्षिण के रूप में क्या लाया और कैसे ?

प्रश्न- 3 घीसा कौन था और वह महादेवी वर्मा को क्यों प्यारा था ?

प्रश्न- 4 घीसा हर शनिवार और इतवार के दिन क्या काम करता था ?

प्रश्न- 5 दीवानों की हस्ती कविता के रचयिता कौन हैं?

- (a) महादेवी वर्मा
- (b) भगवतीचरण वर्मा
- (c) सुभाष गताडे
- (d) जया जादवानी

प्रश्न- 6 इस कविता में किसकी हस्ती की बात कही गई है?

- (a) कवि की
- (b) दीवानों की
- (c) आम लोगों की
- (d) सभी की

प्रश्न- 7 मस्ती भरा जीवन जीने वाले लोगों के बीच क्या बन जाते हैं ?

- (a) आदर्श
- (b) शोक
- (c) मेहमान
- (d) उल्लास

प्रश्न- 8 यह दुनिया किनकी है?

- (a) भिखमंगों की
- (b) दीवानों की
- (c) कवि की
- (d) सभी की

प्रश्न- 9 दीवाने अपने बंधन तोड़कर किस ओर बढ़ना चाहते हैं ?

प्रश्न- 10 दीवाने लोगों के लिए क्या कामना करते हैं ?

कार्यपत्रक - 2 (सप्ताह - 3)
हिंदी

1. भाषा कहते हैं

- (i) मन के भावों को बोलकर या लिखकर बताना
- (ii) मन के भावों को संकेत द्वारा बताना
- (iii) मन के भावों को केवल बोलकर बताना
- (iv) मन के भावों को केवल संकेत के द्वारा बताना

2. भाषा के मुख्य रूप हैं

- (i) एक
- (ii) दो
- (iii) तीन
- (iv) चार

3. हम प्रतिवर्ष 'हिंदी दिवस' मनाते हैं

- (i) 14 जनवरी
- (ii) 14 मई
- (iii) 14 सितंबर
- (iv) 14 अगस्त

4. भाषा का क्षेत्रीय रूप जो स्थान-स्थान पर बदलता रहता है

- (i) लिपि

- (ii) भाषा
- (iii) बोली
- (iv) व्याकरण

6. भाषा के नियमों की जानकारी देने वाला शास्त्र है।

- (i) लिपि
- (ii) व्याकरण
- (iii) बोली
- (iv) भाषा

7. व्याकरण के कितने अंग होते हैं?

- (i) दो
- (ii) तीन
- (iii) चार
- (iv) पाँच

8- भाषा के ध्वनि समूह कहलाते हैं

- (i) शब्द
- (ii) स्वर
- (iii) वर्ण
- (iv) व्यंजन

9- वर्णमाला का अभिप्राय है

- (i) वर्गों की माला
- (ii) वर्ण-विचार
- (iii) वर्गों के समूह को
- (iv) इनमें से कोई नहीं

10- व्यंजन के उच्चारण में सहायता लेनी पड़ती है

- (i) व्यंजन
- (ii) वर्णमाला की
- (iii) स्वर की
- (iv) किसी की नहीं

11- विसर्ग का चिह्न है

- (i) (ँ)
- (ii) (')
- (iii) (,)
- (iv) (:)

12- (ँ) चिह्न है

- (i) अनुस्वार का ।
- (ii) मात्रा का
- (iii) विसर्ग का
- (iv) अनुनासिक का

13- दीर्घ स्वरों की कुल संख्या है

- (i) चार
- (ii) पाँच
- (iii) सात
- (iv) ग्यारह

14- . उच्चारण के आधार पर स्वर के भेद होते हैं?

- (i) दो
- (ii) तीन
- (iii) चार
- (iv) सात

15 . एक से अधिक व्यंजन जब जोड़कर बोले या लिखे जाते हैं, तो वे कहलाते हैं

- (i) व्यंजन
- (ii) संयुक्ताक्षर
- (iii) स्वर
- (iv) इनमें से कोई नहीं

POLYGON

- i) Each exterior angle = $\left(\frac{360}{n} \right)^\circ$
- ii) Each interior angle = $180^\circ - (\text{each exterior angle})$
- iii) Sum of all exterior angles = 4 right angles = 180°
- iv) Sum of all interior angles = $(2n - 4)$ right angles = $(2n - 4) 90^\circ$
- v) Number of diagonals = $\frac{n(n-3)}{2}$

- Find the number of diagonals of the given regular polygons :
a) hexagon b) 18 sides c) 15 sides
- Find the measure of exterior angle of the given regular polygons:
a) Pentagon b) 12 sides c) 15 sides
- Find the sum of all interior angles of the given regular polygons :
a) hexagon b) decagon c) heptagon
- Find the measure of each interior angles of the given regular polygons :
a) Pentagon b) 12 sides c) 15 sides
- Find the number of sides of given regular polygons whose each exterior angle measures:
a) 72° b) 30° c) 36°

- Find the square of the following numbers by column method and verify using diagonal method.
a. 49 b. 57
- Find the square of the following numbers by diagonal method.
a. 634 b. 234
- Write a Pythagoras triplet whose smallest member is
a. 6 b. 14
- Evaluate : [Hint $a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$]
a. $(38)^2 - (37)^2$ b. $(141)^2 - (143)^2$ c. $(218)^2 - (215)^2$
- Evaluate : [Hint $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$]
a. $(310)^2$ b. $(64)^2$
- Evaluate : [Hint $(a - b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab$]
a. $(295)^2$ b. $(78)^2$ c. $(891)^2$

SCIENCE

WORKSHEET-1(week – 3)

DEFINE --- a. Muscular Force b. Atmosphere pressure
c. Contact Force d. Pressure

Fill in the blanks

- a. An example of a non-contact force is _____.
- b. The pressure exerted by air around us is known as _____.
- c. SI unit of force is _____.
- d. Application of force can change the _____ or _____ of an object.
- e. Force exerted by our muscles is called _____ force.
- f. Direction of force of friction is always _____ to the direction of motion.
- g. Force per unit area is called _____.
- h. The force exerted by a charged body on another charged or uncharged body is known as _____.
- i. Force has _____ as well as _____.

MCQ

1. When we press the bulb of a dropper with its nozzle kept in water, air in the dropper is seen to escape in the form of bubbles. Once we release the pressure on the bulb, water gets filled in the dropper. The rise of water in the dropper is due to:
(a) pressure of water (b) gravity of the earth (c) shape of rubber bulb
(d) atmospheric pressure
2. Which of these is a contact force?
(a) Friction (b) Magnetic force (c) Gravitational force (d) Electrostatic force
3. The SI unit of pressure is:
(a) kg/m³ (b) kg/m² (c) Pascal (d) Newton
4. Which force is exerted by all matter on all other matter?
(a) Gravitational force (b) Magnetic force (c) Electrostatic force (d) Frictional force

Questions

1. Why shoulder bags are provided with broad straps and not thin straps
b. why the tools meant for cutting and piercing always have sharp edges
c. Two women are of the same weight. One wears sandals with pointed heels while the other wears sandals with flat soles. Which one would feel more comfortable while walking on a sandy beach?
2. Give reasons for your answer.
3. In the following situations identify the agent exerting the force and the object on which it acts. State the effect of the force in each case:
(a) Squeezing a piece of lemon between the fingers to extract its juice.
(b) Taking out paste from a toothpaste tube.
4. What are the two factors on which pressure in liquid depends?

5. It is difficult to cut cloth using a pair of scissors with blunt blades.
6. Explain When you drink a soft drink with the help of a straw pipe, what forces the liquid up through the straw?

WORKSHEET-2

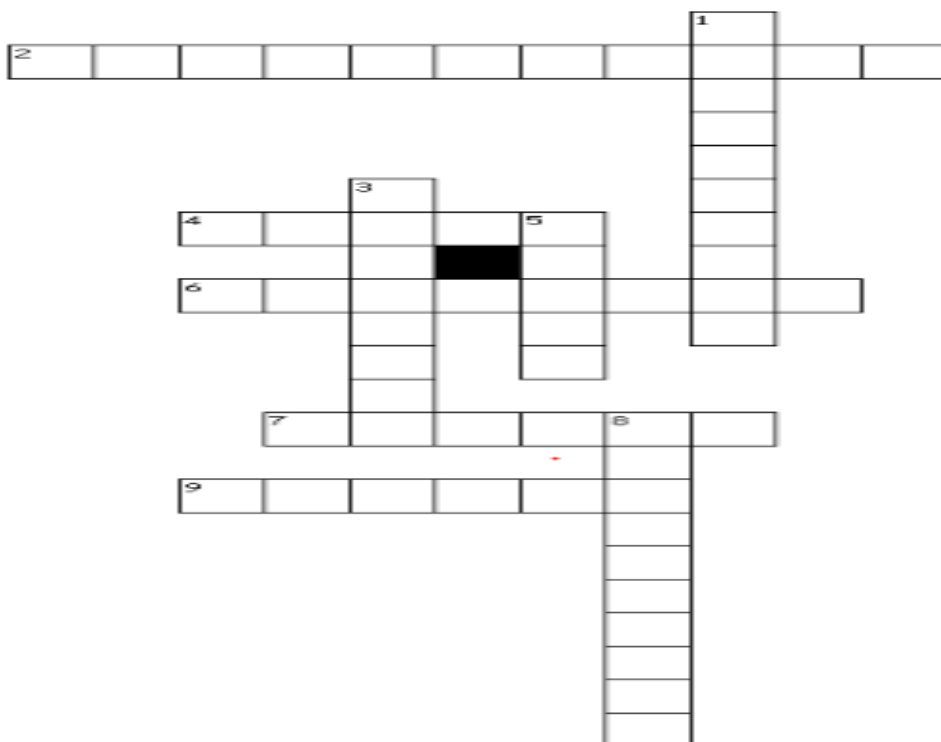
PUZZLE

Across

2. The pressure exerted by air around us is known as _____ pressure
4. Push or pull on an object is known as _____
6. The force resulting due to the action of muscles is known as the _____ force
7. A _____ scientist of 17th century, invented a pump to extract air out of the vessel
9. Pressure exerted by water at the bottom of the container depends on the _____ of its column

Down

1. _____ force always acts opposite to the motion of the object
3. Force per unit area
5. Liquids exert _____ pressure at the same depth
8. gravity is an _____ force







D. State True or False:

1. Gravity is a contact force.
2. Force is energy.
3. Force always has a particular direction.
4. Friction is always harmful.

1. Two persons are applying forces on two opposite sides of a moving cart. The cart still moves with the same speed in the same direction. What do you infer about the magnitudes and direction of the forces applied?
2. Why do deep-sea divers have to wear special suits before going for diving at the depths?
3. A load suspended from a spring while its other end is on a hook fixed to a wall.
4. An athlete making a high jump to clear the bar at a certain height.
5. A blacksmith hammers a hot piece of iron while making a tool. How does the force due to hammering affect the piece of iron?

An inflated balloon was pressed against a wall after it has been rubbed with a piece of synthetic cloth. It was found that the balloon sticks to the wall. What force might be responsible for the attraction between the balloon and the wall

6. Read the table carefully and tick (✓) in the right column: Studying the Effect of Force on Objects:

S. No.	Description of Situation	How to Apply Force	Diagram	Action of Force			
				Change in State of Motion		Change in Shape	
				Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	A lump of dough on a plate.	Pressing it down with your hands					
2.	Spring fixed to the seat of a bicycle.	By sitting on the seat.					
3.	A rubber band suspended from a hook/nail fixed on a wall.	By hanging a weight or by pulling its free end.					
4.	A plastic or metal scale placed between two bricks.	By putting a weight at the centre of the scale.					

SOCIAL STUDIES
WORKSHEET -1(WEEK -3)

CIVICS CH- 1

QA). FILL IN THE BLANKS:-

1. A _____ is a written legal document in which we find rules and basic laws.
2. The first page of Indian Constitution is Preamble and it start with wordings,
“We_____.”
3. _____ is known as the Father of Indian Constitution.
4. Our Constitution was enforced on _____.
5. _____ are important for the smooth running of society and for the establishment of _____ and _____ in society.
6. Our Constitution gives _____ fundamental rights to every citizen.
7. Sovereign state means no _____ power/force can interfere in the internal matters of our country.
8. Secular state means we are free to follow _____ of our choice.
9. According to the Right _____, human trafficking, forced labour and children working under the age of 14 years of age is prohibited.
10. Dissent is a part and parcel of a _____.

QB). ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:-

- Q1). What is Constitution?
- Q2). Briefly discuss the fundamental duties of the citizen.
- Q3). Make a list of Fundamental rights given by our Constitution.

WORKSHEET -2
GEOGRAPHY, CH- 1
RESOURCES

QA). ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:-

- Q1). Define Resources.
- Q2). What are natural resources?
- Q3). Classify resources on the basis of origin?
- Q4). What are renewable and non- renewable resources?
- Q5). Define Sustainable Development.
- Q6). Why do we need to conserve resources?

Q7). What are Developed Resources? Give two examples.

Q8). What are Potential Resources? Give two examples.

QB). Fill in the blanks :-

1. _____ are a type of biotic resources.
2. Solar energy is a _____ resource.
3. The Uranium found in Ladakh is an example of _____ resource.
4. Ubiquitous Resources are found _____.
5. Petroleum in West Asia and coal in Ruhr region are examples of _____ Resources.

पुनरावृत्ति कार्यपत्रिका -1(जून - तृतीय सप्ताह)

कक्षा - आठवीं (विषय - संस्कृत)

चित्रवर्णन

1 चित्रं दृष्ट्वा मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तशब्दैः च संस्कृते पञ्च वाक्यानि रचयत ।

मञ्जूषा- पठति, वृक्षः, वृक्षाः, क्रीडतः, तिष्ठति, पुस्तकं, श्यामपटे, कन्दुकेन, बालिकाः, बालकाः



पुनरावृत्ति कार्यपत्रिका -2 (जून – तृतीय सप्ताह)

कक्षा – आठवीं (विषय – संस्कृत)

पठ् धातु- लृट् लकार

प्रथम पुरुष - पठ्ति

मध्यम पुरुष- पठ्थः

उत्तम पुरुष - पठामः

लोट लकार

प्रथम पुरुष - पठ्त्तु

मध्यम पुरुष- पठ्त्त

उत्तम पुरुष - पठानि

लङ् लकार

प्रथम पुरुष - अपठत्

मध्यम पुरुष- अपठत्

उत्तम पुरुष - अपठाम

लोट लकार

प्रथम पुरुष - पठ्ताम्

मध्यम पुरुष- पठ्ः

उत्तम पुरुष - पठाव् .

Subject: Computer
Assignment- 1 (Week3)
Topic: Table, Hyperlinks and Forms in HTML

Complete the table by writing the attributes of <Table> tag in the given space

S.No	Attributes	Usage
1	Border	
2.	Bordercolor	
3	Bgcolor	
4	Background	
5	Align	
6	Cellspacing	
7	Cellpadding	
8	Height & Width	

Assignment- 2 (Week3)
Topic: Table, Hyperlinks and Forms in HTML

1. Write the full forms of the following
 - a. TD
 - b. TR
 - c. TH
 - d. HREF
2. What do you mean by Hyperlink in HTML?
3. What are the two types of hyperlink?
4. Which attribute is used to merge adjacent rows?