

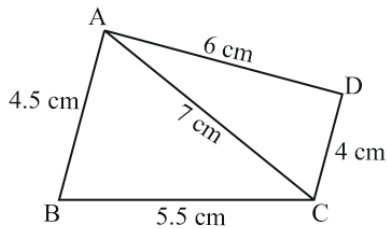
Class 8 Mathematics Chapter 4

1. Construct the following quadrilaterals.

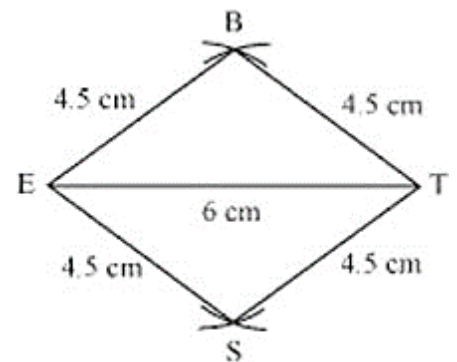
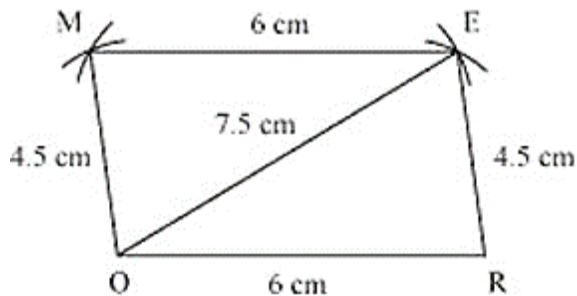
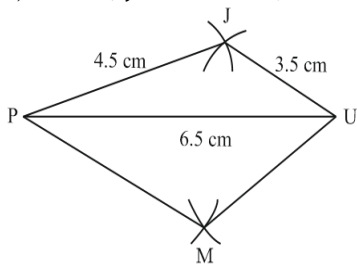
- (i) Quadrilateral ABCD $AB = 4.5$ cm $BC = 5.5$ cm $CD = 4$ cm $AD = 6$ cm $AC = 7$ cm
(ii) Quadrilateral JUMP $JU = 3.5$ cm $UM = 4$ cm $MP = 5$ cm $PJ = 4.5$ cm $PU = 6.5$ cm
(iii) Parallelogram MORE $OR = 6$ cm $RE = 4.5$ cm $EO = 7.5$ cm
(iv) Rhombus BEST $BE = 4.5$ cm $ET = 6$ cm

Solution:

- (i) Given, $AB = 4.5$ cm, $BC = 5.5$ cm, $CD = 4$ cm, $AD = 6$ cm and $AC = 7$ cm



- (ii) Given, $JU = 3.5$ cm, $UM = 4$ cm, $MP = 5$ cm, $PJ = 4.5$ cm and $PU = 6.5$ cm



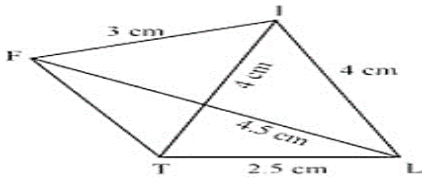
EXERCISE 4.2

1. Construct the following quadrilaterals.

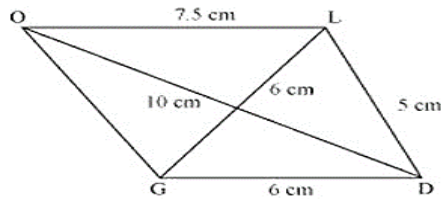
- (i) quadrilateral LIFT $LI = 4$ cm $IF = 3$ cm $TL = 2.5$ cm $LF = 4.5$ cm $IT = 4$ cm
(ii) Quadrilateral GOLD $OL = 7.5$ cm $GL = 6$ cm $GD = 6$ cm $LD = 5$ cm $OD = 10$ cm
(iii) Rhombus BEND $BN = 5.6$ cm $DE = 6.5$ cm

Solution:

- (i) Given, $LI = 4$ cm, $IF = 3$ cm, $TL = 2.5$ cm, $LF = 4.5$ cm and $IT = 4$ cm

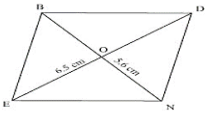


7.5 cm, $GL = 6$ cm, $GD = 6$ cm, $LD = 5$ cm and $OD = 10$ cm



(ii) Given, $OL =$

(iii) Given, $BN = 5.6$ cm and $DE = 6.5$ cm



8th class English 2nd home assignment

Chapter. 2. Life

Read and write all the questions and answers given below;

Q.1. What answer did the stars give to the wind?

Ans. The stars told the wind that to shine with one's own brightness is life. It seemed to them as if they had been released from captivity when there was no moon. Then they felt that they had some power and a large family of their own. To stars life of dependence was no life at all.

Q.2. What was the moon's reply to the wind?

Ans. The moon replied that the dark spots on it were because of the borrowed light. He felt it was like a shroud covering its dead body. Its light appeared to him like the laughter of a widow.

Q.3. What was the ocean's response?

Ans. The ocean said its idea of life was to realize one's limits and maintain one's dignity. He further said that its salty waters produce Pearls and create clouds full of rain. The ocean considered this life a life of penance or renunciation.

Q.4. What was the earth's reply to the question put forth to her by the wind?

Ans. The earth said that according to her, life is love. She says she gets water from clouds, rivers and streams and she distributes this water among the thirsty. According to her, this taking and giving is true life.

Q.5. What was the little girl doing when the wind saw her?

Ans. She was lighting new lamps with the lamp that was alight.

Q.6. Why was the wind impressed by the little girl?

Ans. The girl had left some lamp unlighted . On asking reason the girl replied that there was no point in lighting them since they had no oil in them. She was lighting only those who were yearning to awake and waiting to be lighted. It impressed the wind very much.

Q.7. Why did the wind join the little girl?

Ans. It joined the little girl because it was greatly impressed by the girl's action of lighting the lamps.

Q.B. HOMOPHONES AND SIMILAR WORDS

1. Accept – He accepted my offer.

Except - All except Mohan were present.

2. Break - You shouldn't break the rules.

Brake- The brakes of my bike don't work.

3. Cast - Cast off your old dress.

Caste- He is a Brahmin by caste.

4. Check- The teacher checked my homework.

Cheque- I gave her a cheque for one hundred rupees

5. Fair- Our prices are always fair.

Fare- Children travel half fare.

Q. C. Complete the following binomials;

1. Hit and run

2. Law and Order

3. Now and then

4. Slowly and steadily

5. Leaps and bounds

ESSAY:- USES AND ABUSES OF MOBILE PHONES

We are living in an electronic age. It has given birth to globalization. There are a lot of new means of communication which made our life so simple and easy going. Mobile phones can be seen as the most

used present day phenomenon in this fast growing time. Mobil phone is a revolutionary step in the field of telecommunication.

We had the days when the telephone only served the purpose of communication through sound. The mobile phones were considered to be a thing of luxury and commodity for the rich. But now mobile phone is not a mere phone but it is a lot in itself. It works on a unique network system which need no wiring, no fixation, no botheration. It is basically low-power radio telephone.

When we think over the advantage of a cellular (mobile) phone, we can say that the greatest advantage of the cellular phone is that it can be used anywhere, anytime. It can send a message and store data. It can be used as computer and the whole world in one's hand. By it update speed of whole information has become fast. No doubt it has changed the whole scenario of the world. It can be seen in the hands of the young and the old alike. Various types of mobile phones are available in the market.

The mobile phone has become necessity for today's world. But the new generation is misusing it by distorting its uses. School going boys and girls can be seen carrying mobile phone in their hands. As a result they have lost their interest in studies. Some mischievous children find pleasure in disturbing people by giving them missed calls or blank calls. Some youngsters use their mobile phones while driving which may cause serious accidents.

One cannot deny the change in life with the change of time but when this change is over-exposed, it is dangerous. We must balance these two phenomenon in order to create a healthy world.

Write an application to the Principal of your school for remission of fine.

To

The Principal

ABC School

Respected Sir,

I shall like to state that I am a student of class VII of your school and on 27th April 2020, I suddenly fell ill. S , I could not attend the school for two days. Due to sickness I forgot to send an application for leave.

My class teacher has fined me Rs.100/- for being absent from the school and missing class test of English. Though I am extremely sorry for being absent, the circumstances too were beyond my control.

I request you to remit my fine as my absence was unavoidable.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours obediently,

X Y Z

Dt.28-04-2020

Class 8 Social Science History Women Caste and Reform

1. What social ideas did the following people support?

Rammohun Roy, Dayanand Saraswati, Veerasalingam, Pantulu Jyotirao Phule, Pandita Ramabai Periyar, Mumtaz Ali, Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar.

Rammohun Roy - Supported law against sati practice Dayanand Saraswati - Supported widow remarriage.

Veerasalingam Pantulu – Supported widow remarriage

Jyotirao Phule – Supported equality against castes society

Pandita Ramabai – Supported women’s education

Periyar – Supported equality for untouchables

Mumtaz Ali - Supported women’s education

Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar - Supported widow remarriage

2. State whether true or false:

(a) When the British captured Bengal, they framed many new laws to regulate the rules regarding marriage, adoption, inheritance of property, etc. **True**

b) Social reformers had to discard the ancient texts in order to argue for reform in social practices. **False**

(c) Reformers got full support from sections of the people of the country. **False**

(d) The Child Marriage Restraint Act was passed in 1829. **False**

Let’s discuss

3. How did the knowledge of ancient texts help the reformers promote new laws?

Answer:

(i)The reformers used the knowledge of the ancient texts to promote new laws by highlighting the fact that unjust practices had no sanction in the ancient texts.

(i)Whenever they wished to challenge an irrational practice, the reformers tried to find a verse or sentence in the ancient sacred texts that supported their point of view. They then suggested that the practice as it existed at present was against early tradition.

i)For example, Rammohun Roy tried to show through his writings that the practice of widow burning (sati) had no sanction in ancient texts.

(iv) Another social reformer, Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar used the ancient texts to suggest that widows could remarry

4. What were the different reasons people had for not sending girls to school?

Answer:

(i)When the first schools were opened in the mid- nineteenth century, many people were afraid of them.

(i)They feared that schools would take girls away from home, prevent them from doing their domestic duties. (i)Moreover, girls had to travel through public places in order to reach school. Many people felt that this would have a corrupting influence on them.

(iv)They felt that girls should stay away from public spaces.

(v)Therefore, throughout the nineteenth century, most educated women were taught at home by liberal fathers or husbands.

5. Why were Christian missionaries attacked by many people in the country? Would some people have supported them too? If so, for what reasons?

Answer:

(i)In the nineteenth century, Christian missionaries started setting up schools for tribal groups and lower-caste children.

(i)These children were taught in many skills for their survival in the changing world. (i)Soon the poor left the villages and started looking for opportunities in the cities.

(iv)People who looked down on the lower caste did not like the Christian missionaries and the economic progress of the lower caste poor people.

(v)Social reformers would have supported the missionaries for their work against the caste practices and other social evils.

6. In the British period, what new opportunities opened up for people who came from castes that were regarded as “low”?

Answer:

(i) The British period witnessed the emergence of many new cities which created many new opportunities for the so-called people of “low” castes.

(i) The poor “low” castes began leaving their villages to look for work in the factories, and jobs in municipalities.

(i) As the cities were expanding, there were new demands of labour; drains had to be dug, roads laid, buildings constructed, and cities cleaned

(iv) This required coolies, diggers, carriers, bricklayers, sewage cleaners, sweepers, palanquin bearers, and rickshaw pullers.

(v) The poor people also went to work in plantations in Assam, Mauritius, Trinidad and Indonesia.

(vi) Though work in the new locations was often very hard, the poor saw this as an opportunity to get away from the oppression and humiliation of the upper-caste landowners exercised over their lives in the villages.

7. How did Jyotirao and the reformers justify their criticism of caste inequality in society?

Answer:

(i) Jyotirao Phule developed his own ideas about the injustices of caste society. He set out to attack the Brahmins' claim that they were superior to theirs, since they were Aryans.

(i) Phule argued that the Aryans were foreigners, who came from outside the subcontinent, and defeated and subjugated the true children of the country – those who had lived here from before the coming of the Aryans.

(i) As the Aryans established their dominance, they began looking at the defeated population as inferior, as low-caste people. According to Phule, the “upper” castes had no right to their land and power: in reality, the land belonged to indigenous people, the so-called low castes.

8. Why did Phule dedicate his book ‘Gulamgiri’ to the American movement to free slaves?

Answer:

(i) In 1873, Phule wrote a book titled Gulamgiri, meaning slavery. Some ten years before this, the American

Civil War had been fought, leading to the end of slavery in America.

(i) Phule dedicated his book to all those Americans who had fought to free slaves, thus establishing a link between the conditions of the “lower” castes in India and the black slaves in America.

9. What did Ambedkar want to achieve through the temple entry movement?

Answer:

(i) In 1927, Ambedkar started a temple entry movement, in which his Mahar caste for lower participated. (i) Brahman priests were outraged when the Dalits used water from the temple tank.

(i) Ambedkar led three such movements for temple entry between 1927 and 1935. iv) His aim was to make everyone see the power of caste prejudices within society.

10. Why were Jyotirao Phule and Ramaswamy Naicker critical of the national movement? Did their criticism help the national struggle in any way? Answer:

(i) Jyotirao Phule and Ramaswamy Naicker were critical of the national movement as they did not see any difference between the anti-colonial nationalist and the British colonisers.

(i) According to them, both were outsiders and had used power for suppressing the indigenous people and exploited their land.

(i) They argued that once the British colonizers had left, the upper-caste leaders of the national movement would continue with their oppressive caste practices, and perpetuate divisions amongst the common masses they were trying to unite in terms of nationalism.

(iv) He believed that the upper-caste nationalists wanted a free-nation only to serve their purposes, and once their goals had been achieved, the caste injustice would be practiced again.

(v) Ramaswamy Naicker's experience as a member of the Congress showed him that the national movement was not free from the evil of caste discrimination.

(vi) At a feast organised by the Congress nationalists, seating arrangements followed caste distinctions - that is, the lower castes were made to sit at a distance from the upper castes.

(vi) He was convinced that untouchables had to fight for their dignity, and for this purpose, Periyar launched the Self Respect Movement.

(v) The critical views of Phule and Ramaswamy on Indian nationalism forced the upper-caste nationalist leaders to rethink their position on the freedom from the British without the destruction of caste discrimination.

(ix) This resulted in the strengthening of the national struggle, when the masses were united regardless of their caste, religion and gender.

Home assignment for class 8th geography

Chapter 2

Land, Soil, Water, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Resources

Glossary

Weathering-The breaking up and decay of exposed rocks, by temperature changes, frost action, plants, animals and human activity.

National Park -A natural area designated to protect the ecological integrity of one or more ecosystems for the present and the future generations.

Biosphere reserves- Series of protected areas linked through a global network, intended to demonstrate the relationship between conservation and development.

1. Answer the following questions.

(i) Which are the two main climatic factors responsible for soil formation?

Answer: Two main climatic factors responsible for soil formation are Temperature and Rainfall, wherein rainfall influences the rate of weathering and humus formation.

(ii) Write any two reasons for land degradation today.

Answer: The overuse of chemical fertilizers and deforestation are two main reasons for land degradation. The growing population and their ever-growing demand has led to large scale destruction of forest cover and arable land and has created a fear of losing this natural resource.

(iii) Why is land considered an important resource? are:

- National parks, wildlife sanctuaries, biosphere reserves are made to protect our natural vegetation and wildlife.
- Awareness programmes like social forestry and tree plantation- 'Vanamahotsava' are organised to conserve forests, which are a valuable natural resource.

(v) Suggest three ways to conserve water.

Answer: Three main ways to conserve water are:

- a. Increasing forest cover and other vegetation to slow the surface runoff
- b. Replenishing underground water through rain water harvesting
- c. Reducing loss of water in irrigation and shifting to less water-intensive methods of agriculture

2. Tick the correct answer.

(i) Which one of the following is NOT a factor of soil formation?

- (a) Time
- (b) Soil texture

Answer: Land is considered an important resource, because it can be put to use for various purposes like agriculture, forestry, mining, building houses, roads and setting up of industries.

(iv) Name any two steps that the government has taken to conserve plants and animals.

Answer: Two major steps taken by Government to protect and conserve plants, animals and natural vegetation

- (c) Organic matter

Answer: b. Soil Texture

(ii) Which one of the following methods is most appropriate to check soil erosion on steep slopes?

- (a) Shelterbelts

(b) Mulching

(c) Terrace cultivation

Answer: c Terrace cultivation

(iii) Which one of the following is NOT in favour of the conservation of nature?

(a) switch off the bulb when not in use

(b) close the tap immediately after using

(c) dispose poly packs after shopping

Answer: c Dispose poly packs after shopping

3. Match the following

Column A	Column B
Land use	prevent soil erosion
Humus	narrow zone of contact between the lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere
Rock Dams	productive use of land
Biosphere	organic matter deposited on top soil
	contour ploughing

Answer:

Column A	Column B
Land use	productive use of land
Humus	organic matter deposited on top soil
Rock Dams	prevent soil erosion
Biosphere	narrow zone of contact between the lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere

4: State whether the given statement is true or false. If true, give the reasons.

(i). Ganga–Brahmaputra plain of India is an overpopulated region.

True: River valley and plains offer suitable land for agriculture. Hence, they are densely populated.

(ii) Water availability per person in India is declining.

True: Increasing population, increasing urbanization, the rising standards of living and the rising demands for food and cash crops are leading to shortages in supply of fresh water. The shortages are either due to drying up of water sources or water pollution.

(iii) Rows of trees planted in the coastal areas to check the wind movement is called intercropping.

False: Rows of trees are planted to check the wind movement and protect soil cover. These are called as shelterbelts.

(iv). Human interference and changes of climate can maintain the ecosystem.

False: Climate change and human interferences can cause the loss of natural habitats, and hence destroy the ecosystem.

Subject = Science

THE CELL

About chapter = The cell is the basic unit of life. It was discovered by Robert Hooke in the year 1665. Each cell is formed of 3 parts cell membrane, cytoplasm and nucleus. Cell membrane is the outer covering of cell. It protects the cell and also gives shape to the cell. Cytoplasm is a jelly like substance which contains organelles that helps in the functioning of cell. Nucleus is the boss of cell that controls all the functions of the cell. Cells varies in their shape and size according to their functions in the different parts of organisms.

1. Answer the following questions :-

Q1. What is a cell? Who discovered cell?

Ans. The cell is the basic unit of life. It was discovered by Robert Hooke.

Q2. Write the functions of cell membrane and nucleus.

Ans. Functions of cell membrane :-

- i. It give the shape to the cell.
- ii. It allows the material to enter or leave the cell.

Functions of nucleus:-

- i. It controls all the functions of the cell.
- ii. It helps in inheriting characteristics from one generation to another.

Q3.How plant cell differs from animal cell?

Ans.

Plant cell	Animal cell
i. Cell wall is present.	Cell wall is absent.
ii.Chloroplast is present.	Chloroplast is absent.
iii.Vacuoles are present.	Vacuoles are absent,if present they are

	small .

Q4. What are the common features among plant cell and animal cell ?

Ans. Following are the common features among plant cell and animal cell :-

- i. Both of them have cell membrane.
- ii. Both of them have cytoplasm.
- iii. Both of them have nucleus.
- iv. Both of them have mitochondria.

Q5. Why mitochondria is known as power house of cell?

Ans. Mitochondria is known as power house of the cell because it generates energy in the form of ATP for all the metabolic activities of the cell.

Q6. Write the name of various cell organelles and also their functions in the cell.

Ans. Following are the cell organelles with their functions in the cell :-

- i. Mitochondria :- performs respiration and generates energy in the form of ATP.
- ii. Endoplasmic Reticulum :- forms an interconnected network of membranes.
- iii. Lysosomes :- contains acidic enzyme that serve to digest various macromolecules in the cells.
- iv. Golgi Apparatus :- helps in manufacturing, storage and transportation of material from ER.
- v. Chloroplasts:- helps in the process of photosynthesis.
- vi. Ribosomes :- site for protein synthesis.

Q7. How can we see the cell?

Ans. We can see the cell with the help of a microscope or a hand lens.

Q8. When was cell discovered?

Ans. Cell was discovered in the year 1665.

Q9. Where was cell discovered?

Ans. Cell was discovered at the Royal society of London.

Q10. Name the largest cell that we can see with our naked eye.

Ans. An ostrich's egg.

2. Draw the labeled diagrams of plant cell and animal cell given below :-

