ENGLISH-LANGUAGE
Class 8
2020-2021
Assignment – 1

Simple Present Tense

The simple present (also called present simple or present indefinite) is a verb tense which is used to show repetition, habit or generalization. Less commonly, the simple present can be used to talk about scheduled actions in the near future and, in some cases, actions happening now.

Simple Present Forms

The simple present is just the base form of the verb. Questions are made with do and negative forms are made with do not.

Statement: You speak English.
Question: Do you speak English?
Negative: You do not speak English.

*In the third person singular, **-s or -es** is added. Questions are made with does and negative forms are made with does not.*

Statement: He speaks English.
Question: Does he speak English?
Negative: He does not speak English

Simple Present Uses

USE 1 Repeated Actions

Use the simple present to express the idea that an action is repeated or usual. The action can be a habit, a hobby, a daily event, a scheduled event or something that often happens. It can also be something a person often forgets or usually does not do.

Examples:

I play tennis.
She does not play tennis.
Does he play tennis?
The train leaves every morning at 8 AM.
The train does not leave at 9 AM.
When does the train usually leave?
She always forgets her purse.
He never forgets his wallet.
Every twelve months, the Earth circles the Sun.
Does the Sun circle the Earth?

USE 2 Facts or Generalizations

The simple present can also indicate the speaker believes that a fact was true before, is true now, and will be true in the future. It is not important if the speaker is correct about the fact. It is also used to make generalizations about people or things.

Examples:

Cats like milk.

Birds do not like milk.

Do pigs like milk?

California is in America.

California is not in the United Kingdom.

Windows are made of glass.

Windows are not made of wood.

New York is a small city. It is not important that this fact is untrue.

USE 3 Scheduled Events in the Near Future

Speakers occasionally use simple present to talk about scheduled events in the near future. This is most commonly done when talking about public transportation, but it can be used with other scheduled events as well.

Examples:

The train leaves tonight at 6 PM.

The bus does not arrive at 11 AM, it arrives at 11 PM.

When do we board the plane?

The party starts at 8 o'clock.

When does class begin tomorrow?

USE 4 Now (Non-Continuous Verbs)

Speakers sometimes use the simple present to express the idea that an action is happening or is not happening now. This can only be done with non-continuous verbs and certain mixed verbs.

Examples:

I am here now.

She is not here now.

He needs help right now.

He does not need help now.

He has his passport in his hand.

Do you have your passport with you?

Exercises:

Rewrite the following sentences in their negative forms:

1. Harsh helps in the kitchen.
2. It is raining.
3. Nidhi has a pet dog.
4. Susie and Shyama are working in the garden.

5. We are scared of spiders.
6. I am tired.
7. Ravi and his friends play football every evening.
8. I am in a meeting now.
9. Larry has a blue bicycle.
10. The student is punctual.

Fill in the blanks with simple present tense form of verbs:
1. I _____ at a bank. (work)
2. She _____with her parents. (live)
3. Cows _____on grass. (feed)
4. He _____ a handsome salary. (earn)
5. Janet _____ to be a singer. (want)
6. Emily _____delicious cookies. (make)
7. Arti and her husband _____ in Singapore. (live)
8. Rohan and Sania _____ to play card games. (like)
9. Sophia _____ English very well. (speak)
10. Martin _____ for a walk in the morning. (go)

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ENGLISH LITERATURE
Class-VIII
2020-21
Assignment-1

TOPIC-IN THE BAZAARS OF HYDERABAD

In the Bazaar of Hyderabad is a amazing poem written by Sarojini Naidu. The poem was written as a part of the Swadeshi Movement. The poem is in the form of questions and answers that makes the picture of the bazaar visible to us.

The poem begins with questions to merchant about what they are selling as they display red and silver colour turbans, brocade tunics, mirror and daggers.

Then she visits vendors, maidens and the peddlers. They are weighing saffron lentils and rice. The maidens are grinding sandalwood, henna and spices and the salesmen are selling chessmen and dice for chess.

Answer the following questions:-
Q.1.How will you describe an Indian market?
Q.2.What are the few things ,that are sold in an Indian market?
Q.3Which article of common use is sold to most of the people?
Q.4.What is a poetry?

Reference to context:-
What do you sell,O ye Merchants?
Richly your wares are displayed.

Q.n.1-What is being asked from the Merchants?
Q.n.2-What is the purpose of displaying their articles in the bazaar?

Match the following words with the meanings written below then use them in your own sentences:
Crimson ,wares ,tunic, brocade ,amber, dagger
1) A loose garment
2) Sword
3) Red
4) Articles offered for sale
5) Orange coloured resin
6) A rich fabric woven with gold or silver thread.
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MATHS
Class 8
Session – 2020 -21
Assignment – 1

TOPIC: RATIONAL NUMBERS

Firstly, we begin with revision of some terms like-

Natural numbers: The counting numbers 1, 2, 3…… are called natural numbers.

Whole numbers: The natural numbers together with zero form a set of whole numbers i.e. 0, 1, 2, 3….

Integers: Natural numbers along with zero and their negatives are called integers i.e. ………-3,-2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3……

NOTE: *Zero is the only integer that has no sign*.

Therefore, a number which can be expressed in the form p/q, where p and q are integers and q ≠ 0 is called a ***rational number***. For example: 2/7, -3/8, 2, -7, -1/3 are all ***rational numbers.***

NOTE: *Every integer is a rational number but every rational number is not an integer.*

   Every natural number is a rational number but not vice-versa.

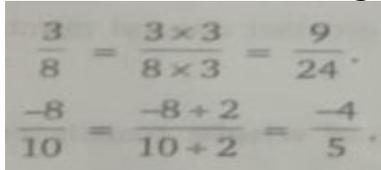   *The set of rational numbers is infinite.*

   A rational number should always be expressed in standard form i.e. the denominator will always

   have positive sign and the rational number be in simplified form.

If the numerator and denominator of a rational number have the same sign, it is called a *positive rational number.* E.g. 1/3, -3/-4, are all *positive rational number.*

If the numerator and denominator of a rational number have the opposite sign, it is called a *negative rational number.* E.g. -4/7, 3/-8, are all *negative rational numbers.*
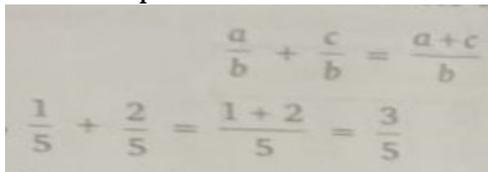
Rational numbers having the same value are called equivalent rational numbers. E.g.

$$\frac{3}{8} = \frac{3 \times 3}{8 \times 3} = \frac{9}{24}.$$

$$\frac{-8}{10} = \frac{-8 \div 2}{10 \div 2} = \frac{-4}{5}.$$

Addition of rational numbers:

If the denominators of rational numbers are equal, then the addition will be in this way-

For example:

$$\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{b} = \frac{a+c}{b}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{1+2}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$$

If the denominators of rational numbers are different, then the addition will be in this way-
For example:

$$\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad+bc}{bd}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3+2}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$$

Exercise 1.1

Q1. Find the sum:
   (i)   5/8 + (-7/8) (ii)   19/30 + (-9/30)
Q2. Add:
   (i)   7/16 and -3/4   (ii)   -17/20 and -3/7
Q3. Simplify:
   (i)   7/10 + (-4/5) + (-9/10)   (ii)   (-7/6) + 3/8 + ¼

Properties of rational numbers:
Additive identity: The sum of zero and any rational number is the rational number itself.
NOTE: Zero is called the additive identity.
If a/b be any rational number, then
a/b + 0 = 0 + a/b = a/b
Additive inverse: The additive inverse of any rational number is the rational number itself with opposite sign. When it is added to the given rational number, it gives zero as the sum.
If a/b be any rational number, then
a/b + (-a/b) = 0 where **(-a/b)** is additive inverse of given rational number.

Exercise 1.2
Q1. Add:
   (i)   -8/11 + 0   (ii) 5/3 + (-5/3)

Q2. Write the additive inverse of the following rational numbers:
   (i)   -3/11   (ii)   3/-19
Q3.

Rakhi spent ₹$20\frac{1}{2}$ on chocolates and ₹ $10\frac{3}{5}$ on stationary items. How much did she spend?

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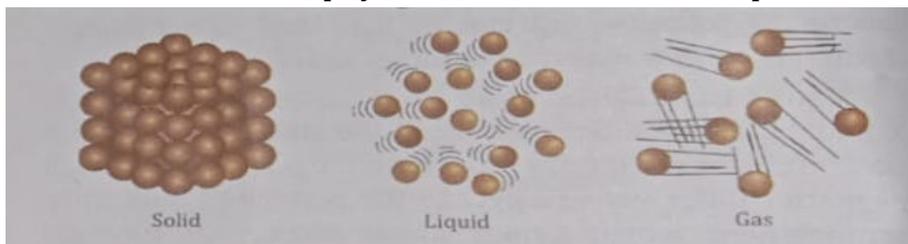
PHYSICS
Class 8
Session – 2020 -21
Assignment – 1

TOPIC: MATTER

This is a well known topic which does not require any introduction. But still just for revision we will go through some basic points:

- Matter is any substance which has mass and occupies space.
- Matter is composed of very small particles which may be molecules, atoms or ions.
- Matter exists in three physical states- solid state, liquid state & gaseous state.

- Kinetic molecular theory explains the characteristics of the three states of matter & their interconversion.
- Difference in characteristics of three states of matter:

Parameters	Solids	Liquids	Gases
Packing of molecules	Closely packed	Loosely packed	Very loosely packed
Intermolecular space	Very low	More than solids less than gases	Maximum
Intermolecular force of attraction	Very strong	Less than solids more than gases	Negligible
Molecular movement	Possess only vibratory motion, but the mean position is fixed	Possess translatory & rotatory motion in addition to vibratory motion	Possess translatory, rotatory & vibratory motion in all directions
Kinetic energy	Very low kinetic energy	Kinetic energy more than solids	Kinetic energy is highest

- Solids have definite mass, shape & volume.
- Liquids have definite mass & volume but no definite shape; they take the shape of the vessel in which they are kept.
- Gases have definite mass, but no definite shape or volume.

- Intermolecular force of attraction is inversely proportional to intermolecular space i.e. more space between the particles of matter, less intermolecular force of attraction between the particles.
- All particles have a definite spatial arrangement.
- All particles are in constant random motion due to which the particles of matter possess kinetic energy.

Answer the following:

Q1. *Name the state of matter that has:*
- (i) the greatest intermolecular space.
- (ii) the least in intermolecular force of attraction.
- (iii) has fixed volume & shape.
- (iv) no fixed volume & no fixed shape.
- (v) the maximum freedom of movement of its particles

Q2. *Fill in the blanks:*
- (i) The particles of a substance are _____ packed in a solid state.
- (ii) A substance which has _____ intermolecular force of attraction will have a high melting point.
- (iii) The particles of matter are in _____ motion as they have _____ energy.
- (iv) Liquids are _____ compressible.
- (v) Gases have _____ densities.

Q3. *Give reasons:*
- (i) Solids do not diffuse into one another.
- (ii) Liquids as well as gases are called fluids.

Q4. *What are the three characteristics of matter.*

Q5. *Find the odd one out & give reason for your answer:*
- (i) Compressibility, no definite shape, diffusibility, least kinetic energy.
- (ii) Nitrogen, oxygen, hydrogen, water.

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CHEMISTRY
Class – 8
2020 – 2021
Assignment – 1

Chapter– Matter

Matter – matter is defined as anything that has mass and occupies space.

Matter occurs in three states i.e. solid , liquid and gas. All states of matter are made of numerous

particles(atoms or molecules). The space between these particles is called intermolecular space and the force of attraction between the particles is called intermolecular force of attraction.

Characteristics of solids

1.In solids the particles are tightly packed .So they have a fixed shape and volume.

2.Density of solids is very high.

3.Solids are rigid and cannot flow.

4.Solids cannot be compressed.

5.Intermolecular force of attraction in solids is very high as the particles are tightly packed.

Characteristics of a liquid

1.In liquids the particles are less tightly packed as compared to solids and so their intermolecular force of attraction is less than solids.

2.Density of liquids is less than solids.

3.Liquids can be compressed to a little extent.

4.Liquids have no definite shape but have a definite volume.

5.Liquids are less rigid and can flow.

6.Liquids have one free surface.

Characteristics of gases

1.Gases have negligible intermolecular force of attraction and so their moleculesare far apart from each other.

2.Gases can be compressed to a great extent.

3.Gases can flow very easily because of negligible force of attraction.

4.Gases do not have a definite shape nor volume.

5.Gases have the least density.

6.Gases have no free surface.

Interconversion of matter

The conversion of one form of matter into another and back to its original state is called interconversion of matter.

Terms related to the interconversion of matter

1.**Melting/Fusion-**the change of state from solid to a liquid at a particular temperature is called melting. The temperature at which melting takes place is called melting point.

2. **Freezing/solidification-** the change of state from liquid to a solid at a particular temperature is freezing. The temperature at which freezing takes place is called freezing point.

3.**Boiling**- the change of state from liquid to a gas at a particular temperature is called boiling. The temperature at which liquid boils is called it's boiling point.

4.**Evaporation**- the change of state from liquid to gas happening at all temperatures.

5.**Condensation/liquifaction** The change of state from gas to liquid on cooling at a particular temperature is called condensation. The temperature at which condensation occurs is called the liquifaction temperature.

6.**Sublimation**- the change of state from solid directly into a gas on heating and back into a solid on cooling is called sublimation.

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Answer the following questions-:

1.Define matter . Name the three states of matter.

2.What is interconversion of matter.

3.Compare the three states of matter on the basic of the following points-

i)Density

ii)intermolecular space

iii)Compressibility

iv) Fluidity

v) Shape and volume

4.Define the following terms-

i) Sublimation

ii) Melting

iii) Liquifaction

iv) Evaporation

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BIOLOGY
Class- 8
2020-21
Assignment – 1

TOPIC- <u>REPRODUCTION IN PLANTS</u> (ASEXUAL REPRODUCTION)

Before starting what is asexual reproduction we will first understand what reproduction is and what is the importance of reproduction.

"Reproduction is the process of giving rise to new individual organism from their parents"

Meaning when a parent gives birth to a new individual is known as reproduction.
There are two types of reproduction sexual and asexual reproduction.

<u>IMPORTANCE:</u>

The importance of reproduction is to protect the species from extinction.

Now we will come to what is asexual reproduction.

"Asexual reproduction is type of reproduction in which only one parent is require to give birth or rise a individual organism"

In asexual reproduction two gametes (cells) are not required. Asexual reproduction is a simplest method that takes place in organism whose bodies have simple structure.
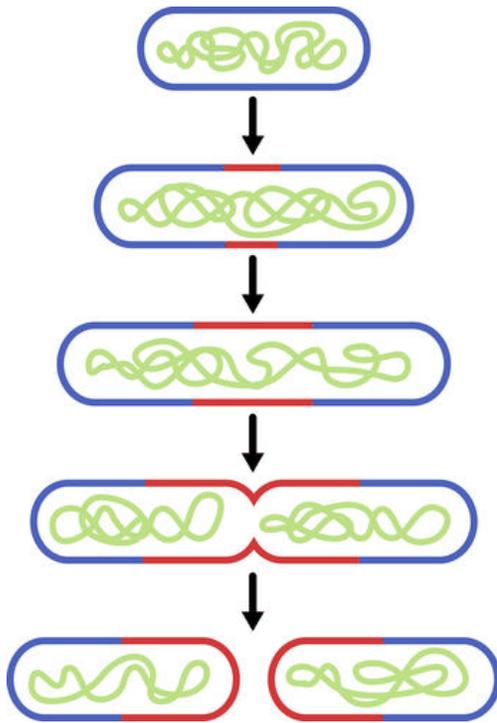
<u>Asexual reproduction is of following type:</u>

    a) Binary Fission
    b) Budding
    c) Spore Formation
    d) Fragmentation
    e) Regeneration
    f) Vegetative Propagation

First we will discuss first two type of asexual reproduction

    1) <u>Binary Fission</u>: binary means two and fission means division,
       When a parent cell gets divided into two daughter cells is known as binary fission.

BINARY FISSION IN BACTERIA

In binary fission the bacterium divides into two daughter cell and each daughter cell are capable of growing into a individual cell. At first the nuclear material will start dividing after that cell membrane will start dividing due to contraction development and at the end the single cell bacterium will be divided into two daughter cells.

2) Budding: Budding is a type of asexual reproduction in which a new organism develops from an outgrowth or bud due to cell division at one particular site.
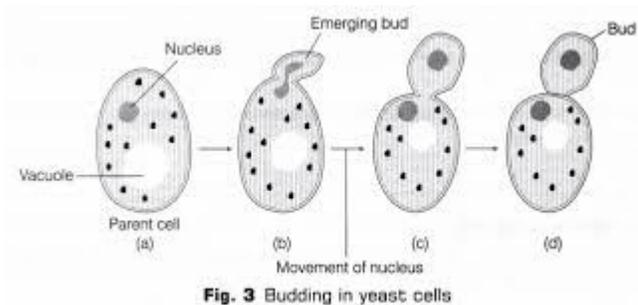

Fig. 3 Budding in yeast cells

In budding an outgrowth that is called bud appears on the body of the organism or parent body having all the cytoplasmic material in it, eventually after some time that bud will detaches from the parent body and will be capable to grow in an individual.

QUESTIONS:
1) What is the method of reproduction in yeast?
2) What is the method of reproduction in bacteria?
3) Draw well labelled diagram of binary fission in bacteria?
4) Draw well labelled diagram of budding in yeast?

5) What do you understand by asexual reproduction?
6) What do you understand by reproduction? Write the types of reproductions.
7) In _____ an outgrowth develops upon the parent plant and then breaks away from it. (Fragmentation/ budding)
8) _____ reproduce by binary fission. (bacteria / virus)
9) In _____ type of reproduction only single parent is required. (asexual/ sexual)

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HISTORY
Class- VIII
2020-2021
Assignment – 1

TOPIC- A PERIOD OF TRANSITION

Historians have divided history into three periods- ancient, medieval and modern. It must be remembered that the change from medieval to modern was a gradual process and took place over a period of time.

The 18th century is generally taken as the starting point of the modern period in India. This was the time when the British became the masters of India. On the other hand, the modern period in Europe began from the 16th century.

Sources

There is an abundance of source materials for the modern period in India. These can be divided into two groups- **primary source** and **secondary source.**

Primary source include original documents such as letters, government reports, autobiographies, newspapers, audio and video recordings and archaeological remains such as monuments and artefacts. Many of these are preserved in archives and museums.

Secondary sources Historians study primary sources and interpret them. These interpretations are secondary sources. Example- reports, reviews, articles and books by historians.

MODERN EUROPE

The modern period is characterized by greater interaction among the countries of the world. Therefore, it is important to know about the significant events and changes that took place in other parts of the world during this time.

Renaissance

The word Renaissance literally means 'rebirth'. It was a cultural movement that spanned roughly the 14th century and 17th century. The movement began in Italy and spread to the rest of Europe. It aimed to revive classical glory, learning and culture of ancient Greece and Rome. Art, architecture, literature, philosophy and science of this period were influenced by the renaissance. The Renaissance thinkers were rationalist. They asked people not to blindly accept whatever the church told them. People were asked to judge and accept things in the light of reason. Humans became the centre of study during the Renaissance. Secular themes and depiction of the human form became the focus of painting and sculptures. Michaelangelo Buonarroti, William Shaekespear, Leonardo da Vinci, Nicolaus Copernicus, Galileo Galilei and Isaac Newton are some important names of that period.

Reformation

The Reformation was an important movement in the history of Europe. The new spirit of enquiry opposed the practices of the Roman Catholic Church. Some people

spoke out against the church for they believed that it had become too rich, powerful and corrupt. These people were called the **Protestants.**

Protests against the corrupt practices of the church officials was led by **Martin Luther**, a monk in Germany. In Switzerland, **Ulrich Zwingli** and **John Calvin** popularized the protestant movement. In England, the movement was led by **Henry VIII**. In response to the Protestant reformation, a movement began within the Roman Catholic Church to restore the reputation and credibility of the church. This is known as the Catholic Reformation.

EXERCISES

True or False:
1. The modern period in India began in the 18th century.
2. Photographs are secondary sources.
3. The Renaissance thinkers were called rationalists.
4. Christopher Columbus led the reformation movement.
5. Archaeological remains are secondary sources.
6. John Calvin was a famous renaissance painter and sculptor.
7. Reformation led to the growth of new towns and cities.
8. In England the Reformation movement was led by Henry VIII.
9. Ulrich Zwingli was a monk in Germany.
10. Modern period in Europe began from the 16th century.

Answer the following :
1. Which movement marked the beginning of the modern period in Europe?
2. What were the people who spoke against the corrupt practices of the Church called?
 3. When did the modern period begin in Europe?
4. Write two examples of secondary sources.
5. What does Renaissance mean? In which country did the movement begin?
6. Who were the Protestants? With which movement are they associated?
7. With reference to the modern period, discuss the following:
a. Primary sources   b. Secondary sources
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GEOGRAPHY
Class-8
2020-21
Assignment - 1

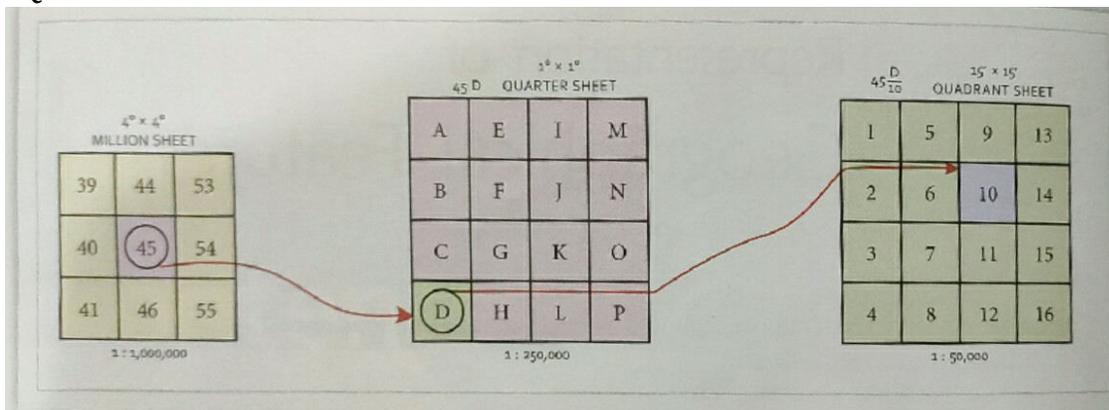## Ls. Representation of Geographical Features

Topographical maps

The large-scale maps, prepared by the Survey of India, based on the actual field survey are called the **topographical maps** or **topo sheets.**These maps show the details about landforms, drainage patterns, land use, settlement patterns, transport, forests and cultural features of a very small area.

According to the scale, the topo sheets are categorized into three main groups.

* Million sheets   *Quarter sheets

*Quadrant sheets

Million sheets   India and the adjoining countries are divided into 4° *4° sheets These sheets are called the million sheets The extent of each million sheet is 4°of latitudes and 4°of longitudes. A total of 36 million sheets are drawn to cover our whole country. The scale of these sheets is 1:1,000,000 or 1cm :10km

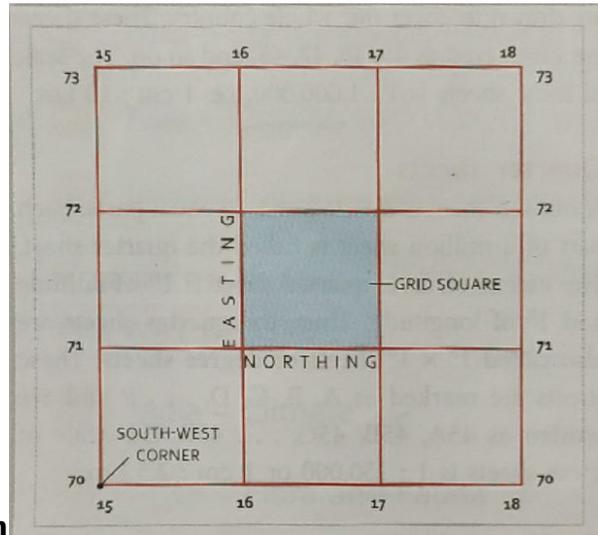Quarter sheets   A million sheet is divided into 16 equal parts. Each part of a million sheet is called the quarter sheet. The extent of each quarter sheet is 1°of latitude and 1°of longitude. The scale of these sheets is 1:250,000 or 1cm :2.5km.

Quadrant sheets   A quarter sheet is further sub-divided into 16 equal parts. Each part of a quarter sheet is called the quadrant sheet. The extent of each quadrant sheet is 1/4°of latitude or 1/4°of longitude. The scale of these sheets is 1:50,000 or 2cm:1km.

Grid system.   Most of the maps have a
network of latitudes and longitudes. This network is called a **grid**. The grid is useful
to locate places on the map.

An arbitrary grid system

On a topo sheet, it is difficult to calculate the exact latitude and longitude of a place.
To solve this problem, a set of vertical and horizontal lines are drawn in red. These
lines also form a grid and a network of squares. This is called the **arbitrary grid
system.**

Features.
*The south -west corner or the bottom-left corner of a topo sheet is always taken as
the **starting point.**
*The vertical grid lines, drawn from north to south, are called the **eastings.** They are
so called because they lie towards the east of the south-west corner.
*The horizontal grid lines, drawn from east to west are called the **northings .**They
are so called because they lie towards the north of the south-west corner.
*The eastings and the northings intersect to form a network of squares called the
arbitrary grid system. Each square in the arbitrary grid system is called the **grid
square.**
*The eastings and the northings are always drawn two centimetres apart. Thus, one
grid square represents an area of one square kilometre on the ground.
*The grid lines are numbered in two digits such as 00,01,02,....99.The numbering is
useful to locate places and features.
 *The value of the eastings and northings increase eastwards and northwards from
the south-west corner respectively.
 *While giving the grid reference of a place, the eastings are always quoted first and
then the northings.

Fill up the blanks :-
1 . ___million sheets are drawn to cover the whole of India.
2. A million sheet is divided into __ equal parts, called the __ sheet.
3. India and the adjoining countries are divided into __ sheets.
4. Each part of a quarter sheet is called the __ sheet.
5. The vertical grid lines are called __ and the horizontal grid lines are called __ .

Correct the statements :-
 1.Topo sheets show the details of a very large area
2. A set of vertical and horizontal lines are drawn in blue to form the arbitrary grid system.
3. The bottom-right corner of a topo sheet is always taken as the starting point.
4.The grid lines drawn from north to south are called northings.
5. The value of the eastings and northings decrease eastwards and northwards from the south-west corner respectively.

Answer the questions:-
1. What are topo sheets? What do they show?
2. According to scale the topo sheets can be divided into how many main groups? Name them and also write the scale of each.
3.What is grid? How is it useful ?
4. It is difficult to calculate the exact latitude and longitude of a place on a topo sheet. What is done to solve this problem? What is it called?
5. What is grid square? How are grid lines numbered and how is the numbering useful?

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COMPUTER APPLICATION
Class -8
2020-2021
Assignment -1

Chapter -1 Operating System (OS) and GUI
Introduction -

A computer works only on the instructions which are given by the user. All those instructions, which are specifically written for performing definite task are called **Software or Program.** Some of the software makes the hardware to work on the instructions provided. By using different types of software, the same set of hardware of computer performs different functions. For example a computer can write(using keyboard), print(using printer), save (using any storage medium) or can do any other task at the same time as per the instructions given by the software/program.

Software can be basically classified into two major categories:-

i)   System Software   ii). Application Software

System Software- System Software is the software which is required for the internal functioning of the computer. All the devices (like keyboard, mouse etc) which are attached with computer are checked and managed by this software. One of the major system software is Operating System.

Application Software – Application Software is the software, which is designed and developed for performing day-to-day activities done by a computer like typing, presentation etc. some of the examples are MS Word, PowerPoint etc.

I.   Answer the following Questions :-

Q1- What is Software?

Q2- Name the two categories in which software are basically classified?

Q3- Explain System Software and Application Software.

Q4 - Name one of the major System Software.

Q5 - Give two examples of Application Software.

II.   Fill in the blanks :-

i. A computer works only on the _____ which are given by the user.

ii. All those instructions which are specifically written for performing a definite task are called _____.

iii.   Software can be basically classified into ____ major categories.

iv._____software is required for internal functioning of the computer.

v. _____software is designed and developed for performing day-to-day activities done by a computer.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE
Class 8
2020-2021
Assignment 1

- ***Identify these famous freedom fighters and name them:***
1. He is a Tibetian symbol of not only their religion but their struggle against Chinese occupation _____
2. He is an Indian nationalist leader who struggled to alienate poverty, to liberate women and to put an end to cast discrimination _____.
3. He fought against apartheid in South Africa and was president of the country for 5 years in 1990's _____.
4. He was a Chiiricahua Apache chief famous for his string of revolts against Spanish occupation he endured for most of his life _____.

- ***Current affairs:***
- **Basic protective measures against the new corona virus**
- Stay aware of the latest information on the COVID-19 outbreak, available on the WHO website and through your national and local public health authority. Most people who become infected experience mild illness and recover, but it can be more severe for others. Take care of your health and protect others by doing the following:
- **Wash your hands frequently**
- Regularly and thoroughly clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water.
- **Why?** Washing your hands with soap and water or using alcohol-based hand rub kills viruses that may be on your hands.
- **Maintain social distancing**
- Maintain at least 1 metre (3 feet) distance between yourself and anyone who is coughing or sneezing.
- **Why?** When someone coughs or sneezes they spray small liquid droplets from their nose or mouth which may contain virus. If you are too close, you can breathe in the droplets, including the COVID-19 virus if the person coughing has the disease.
- **Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth**
- **Why?** Hands touch many surfaces and can pick up viruses. Once contaminated, hands can transfer the virus to your eyes, nose or mouth. From there, the virus can enter your body and can make you sick.
- **Practice respiratory hygiene**
- Make sure you, and the people around you, follow good respiratory hygiene. This means covering your mouth and nose with your bent elbow or tissue when you cough or sneeze. Then dispose of the used tissue immediately.

- **Why?** Droplets spread virus. By following good respiratory hygiene you protect the people around you from viruses such as cold, flu and COVID-19.
- **If you have fever, cough and difficulty breathing, seek medical care early**
- Stay home if you feel unwell. If you have a fever, cough and difficulty breathing, seek medical attention and call in advance. Follow the directions of your local health authority.
- **Why?** National and local authorities will have the most up to date information on the situation in your area. Calling in advance will allow your health care provider to quickly direct you to the right health facility. This will also protect you and help prevent spread of viruses and other infections.
- **Stay informed and follow advice given by your healthcare provider**
- Stay informed on the latest developments about COVID-19. Follow advice given by your healthcare provider, your national and local public health authority or your employer on how to protect yourself and others from COVID-19.
- **Why?** National and local authorities will have the most up to date information on whether COVID-19 is spreading in your area. They are best placed to advise on what people in your area should be doing to protect themselves.

1. Corona virus originated from which country?
2. Who declared 'Janta Curfew' in India and when?
3. Write four measures we can take to prevent corona virus.
4. What is meant by the term social distancing?
5. What do you understand by 'Complete Lockdown'?

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MORAL SCIENCE
Class 8
2020-2021
Assignment 1

Chapter 1: God is with us

Read the story carefully and answer the following questions:

One day Sneha asked her grandma, "how is it that you are always so happy? You have so much energy and you never seem to be in low spirits."

With her eyes smiling, grandma said, "I know the secret!"

"What secret is that?" asked Sneha.

To which grandma replied, "I'll tell you all about it but you have to promise that you would share the secret with others."

Grandma then disclosed the secret:

I have learnt there is little I can do in my life that will make me truly happy. I must depend on God to make me happy and meet my needs.

When a need arises in my life,, I have to trust God to supply according to his riches. I have learnt most of the time I don't need half of what I think I do.

God has never let me down.

Since I learnt that 'secret', I am happy and feel secure and positive about life.

Sneha at first thought, "that's too simple!" But after reflec1ting over her own life she recalled how she thought a bigger room would make her happy but it didn't! She thought a hike in her pocket money would make her happy,, but it didn't.

So how did she find happiness in her life? Spending time with her friends,, listening to grandma's tales buying gifts for her parents and through other such small gestures.

Now we know that secret too!

We cannot depend on people to make us happy. Only God in his infinite wisdom can do that, let us learn to trust him!

1. How does God talk to us when we feel the urge to do something for someone?
2. How do we feel when we are unwell and bedridden and we receive a call from someone?
3. Write two moments when you feel that God does not care for you.
4. What was the secret of grandma's happiness?
5. What is the moral of the story?
6. Write a short prayer to ask for God's help in times of trouble.

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भाषा

निर्देश – नीचे लिखे कार्य को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़िए, याद करिये और अपनी कॉपी में लिखिए।

I- भाषा किसे कहते हैं?

बच्चों, आदिमानव अपने मन के भाव एक–दूसरे को समझाने व समझने के लिए संकेतों का सहारा लेते थे, परंतु संकेतों में पूरी बात समझाना या समझ पाना बहुत कठिन था। आपने अपने मित्रों के साथ संकेतों (इशारों) में बात समझाने वाले अनेकों खेल खेले होंगे। उस समय आपको अपनी बात समझाने में बहुत कठिनाई हुई होगी। ऐसा ही आदिमानव के साथ होता था। इस असुविधा को दूर करने के लिए उसने अपने मुख से निकली ध्वनियों को मिलाकर शब्द बनाने आरंभ किए और शब्दों के मेल से बनी– भाषा।

भाषा शब्द संस्कृत के भाष धातु से बना है। जिसका अर्थ है– बोलना। कक्षा में अध्यापक अपनी बात बोलकर समझाते हैं और छात्र सुनकर उनकी बात समझते हैं। बच्चा माता–पिता से बोलकर अपने मन के भाव प्रकट करता है और वे उसकी बात सुनकर समझते हैं। इसी प्रकार, छात्र भी अध्यापक द्वारा समझाई गई बात को लिखकर प्रकट करते हैं और अध्यापक उसे पढ़कर मूल्यांकन करते हैं। सभी प्राणियों द्वारा मन के भावों का आदान–प्रदान करने के लिए भाषा का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

II- भाषा की परिभाषा

भाषा वह साधन है, जिसके द्वारा मनुष्य बोलकर, सुनकर, लिखकर व पढ़कर अपने मन के भावों या विचारों का आदान–प्रदान करता है।

दूसरे शब्दों में– जिसके द्वारा हम अपने भावों को लिखित अथवा कथित रूप से दूसरों को समझा सके और दूसरों के भावो को समझ सके उसे भाषा कहते है।

III- भाषा के प्रकार

भाषा के तीन रूप होते है–

* मौखिक भाषा
* लिखित भाषा
* सांकेतिक भाषा

1- **मौखिक भाषा**– विद्यालय में वाद–विवाद प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया गया। प्रतियोगिता में वक्ताओं ने बोलकर अपने विचार प्रकट किए तथा श्रोताओं ने सुनकर उनका आनंद उठाया। यह भाषा का मौखिक रूप है। इसमें वक्ता बोलकर अपनी बात कहता है व श्रोता सुनकर उसकी बात समझता है।

इस प्रकार, भाषा का वह रूप जिसमें एक व्यक्ति बोलकर विचार प्रकट करता है और दूसरा व्यक्ति सुनकर उसे समझता है, मौखिक भाषा कहलाती है।

दूसरे शब्दों में– जिस ध्वनि का उच्चारण करके या बोलकर हम अपनी बात दुसरो को समझाते है, उसे मौखिक भाषा कहते है।

उदाहरण– टेलीफोन, दूरदर्शन, भाषण, वार्तालाप, नाटक, रेडियो आदि।

2- **लिखित भाषा**– मुकेश छात्रावास में रहता है। उसने पत्र लिखकर अपने माता–पिता को अपनी कुशलता व आवश्यकताओं की जानकारी दी। माता–पिता ने पत्र पढ़कर जानकारी प्राप्त की। यह भाषा का लिखित रूप है। इसमें एक व्यक्ति लिखकर विचार या भाव प्रकट करता है, दूसरा पढ़कर उसे समझता है।

इस प्रकार भाषा का वह रूप जिसमें एक व्यक्ति अपने विचार या मन के भाव लिखकर प्रकट करता है और दूसरा व्यक्ति पढ़कर उसकी बात समझता है, लिखित भाषा कहलाती है।

दूसरे शब्दों में– जिन अक्षरों या चिन्हों की सहायता से हम अपने मन के विचारो को लिखकर प्रकट करते है, उसे लिखित भाषा कहते है।

उदाहरण– पत्र, लेख, पत्रिका, समाचार–पत्र, कहानी, जीवनी, संस्मरण, तार आदि।

3- **सांकेतिक भाषा**– जिन संकेतो के द्वारा बच्चे या गूँगे अपनी बात दूसरों को समझाते है, वे सब सांकेतिक भाषा कहलाती है।

दूसरे शब्दों में– जब संकेतों (इशारों) द्वारा बात समझाई और समझी जाती है, तब वह सांकेतिक भाषा कहलाती है।

उदाहरण– चौराहे पर खड़ा यातायात नियंत्रित करता सिपाही, मूक–बधिर व्यक्तियों का वार्तालाप आदि।

IV- भाषा का आधार और स्वरुप

एक सही एवं सुव्यवस्थित भाषा वर्णों के सुव्यवस्थित मेल से बने शब्द, शब्दों के सही मेल से बने वाक्य और वाक्यों के सही मेल से बनती है। अतः सही स्थान पर सटीक वर्णों, शब्दों एवं वाक्यों का प्रयोग कर अपनी भाव को व्यक्त किया जा सकता है। भाषा का स्वरुप तीन प्रकार से निर्धारित किया गया है –

- वर्ण
- शब्द
- वाक्य

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HINDI LITERATURE
Class 8
2020 – 21
Assignment – 1

माँ, कह एक कहानी (श्री मैथिली शरण गुप्त)

नीचे लिखी कविता को पढ़िए, याद कीजिये और अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखिए–

माँ कह एक कहानी

''माँ कह एक कहानी।''

''बेटा समझ लिया क्या तूने मुझको अपनी नानी?''

''कहती है मुझसे यह चेटी, तू मेरी नानी की बेटी

कह माँ कह लेटी ही लेटी, राजा था या रानी?

माँ कह एक कहानी।''

''तू है हठी, मानधन मेरे, सुन उपवन में बड़े सवेरे,

तात भ्रमण करते थे तेरे, जहाँ सुरभि मनमानी।''

''जहाँ सुरभि मनमानी! हाँ माँ यही कहानी।''

''वर्ण वर्ण के फूल खिले थे, झलमल कर हिमबिंदु झिले थे,

हलके झोंके हिले मिले थे, लहराता था पानी।''

''लहराता था पानी, हाँ हाँ यही कहानी।''

''गाते थे खग कल कल स्वर से, सहसा एक हँस ऊपर से,

गिरा बिद्ध होकर खर शर से, हुई पक्षी की हानी।''

''हुई पक्षी की हानी? करुणा भरी कहानी!''

''चौंक उन्होंने उसे उठाया, नया जन्म सा उसने पाया,

इतने में आखेटक आया, लक्ष सिद्धि का मानी।''

''लक्ष सिद्धि का मानी! कोमल कठिन कहानी।''

''माँगा उसने आहत पक्षी, तेरे तात किन्तु थे रक्षी,

तब उसने जो था खगभक्षी, हठ करने की ठानी।''

''हठ करने की ठानी! अब बढ़ चली कहानी।''

''हुआ विवाद सदय निर्दय में, उभय आग्रही थे स्वविषय में,

गयी बात तब न्यायालय में, सुनी सब ने जानी।''

''सुनी सब ने जानी! व्यापक हुई कहानी।''

राहुल तू निर्णय कर इसका, न्याय पक्ष लेता है किसका?''

कह दो निर्भय जय हो जिसका, सुन लूँ तेरी वाणी''

''माँ मेरी क्या बानी? मैं सुन रहा कहानी।

कोई निरपराध को मारे तो क्यों न अन्य उसे उबारे?

रक्षक पर भक्षक को वारे, न्याय दया का दानी।''

''न्याय दया का दानी! तूने गुणी कहानी।''

<div align="right">

– मैथिलीशरण गुप्त

</div>

ऊपर लिखी कविता के आधार पर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखिए–

(क): प्रस्तुत कविता में किस धर्मात्मा पुरुष के जीवन की चर्चा हो रही है ?

(ख): कविता में माँ किसे हठी कह रही है ?

(ग): घायल हंस को किसने बचाया ?

(घ): शांत उपवन में सहसा क्या घटित हुआ ?

(ड): कविता के आधार पर उपवन की सुंदरता का वर्णन कीजिये ?

(च): पशु पक्षियों का शिकार करना दंडनीय अपराध है । आपके विचार में पशु पक्षियों के शिकार करने की आदत को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय करना चाहिए ?

शब्दार्थ –

शब्द	अर्थ	शब्द	अर्थ
चेटी	दासी	पक्ष	पंख
बिद्ध	घायल	उभय	दोनों
विवाद	झगड़ा	व्यापक	विस्तृत
हठी	जिद्दी	उपवन	बागीचा

पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए और याद कीजिये–

घायल	आहत, चोटिल
पिता	तात, जनक
तीर	शर, वाण
कथा	कहानी, गाथा

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SANSKRIT
Class –8
2020 – 21
Assignment– 1

प्रिय छात्र एवं छात्राओं नवीन शैक्षणिक सत्र की आप सभी को मंगल कामनाये।

पाठ – 1वन्दना

आप सभी इन दोनों श्लोकों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़े तथा नीचे लिखे अर्थ को समझकर याद करें। हमारी परम्परा है कि जब हम किसी भी कार्य का शुभारंभ करते हैं, तो सर्वप्रथम ईश्वर की वन्दना करते है ताकि मेरा प्रत्येक कार्य सफल हो।

(1)   मूकं करोति वाचालं पग्डंलड़ृन्यते गिरिम् ।

यत्कृपा तमहं वन्दे परमानन्दमाधवम्।।

अर्थात् जिसकी कृपा से गूंगा बोलने लगता है तथा लंगड़ा पर्वत **लाँघ** जाता है, **मैं** उस परम आनंद देने वाले माधव (ईश्वर) की वन्दना करता हूँ।

शब्दअर्थ

मूकं	गूंगा
पडंगु	लंगड़ा
यत्कृपा	जिसकी कृपा से
गिरिम्	पर्वत
वन्दे	वन्दना करता हूँ।

(2) पश्येम शरदः शतम् जीवेम शरदः शतम्।

श्रृणुयाम शरदः शतम् प्रब्रवाम शरदः शतम्।

अदीनाःस्याम शरदः शतम्, भूयश्च शरद शतात्।।

अर्थात् हम सब सौ शरद देखें हम सब सौ वर्षो तक सुने, हम सब सौ वर्षो तक बोलें। हम सब सौवर्षो तक दीन-हीन न हो एवं सौ वर्षो तक स्वस्थ जीवन जियें और उससे अधिक जीवन की इच्छा करें।

शब्दअर्थ

पश्येम	देखे
शरदः	जाड़ा
शतम्	सौ
जीवेम	जिये
श्रृणुयाम्	सुने
प्रब्रवाम	वोले
अदीनाः	दीन-हीन

(3) संस्कृत में एक से दस तक संख्याये लिखकर याद करें पिछली कक्षा में आपको बताया गया है।

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