GURUKUL INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

JANJGIR

A DAY CUM BOARDING SR. SEC. ENGLISH MEDIUM SCHOOL

RUN BY MARS EDUCATION SOCIETY - JANJGIR

Affiliation No: 3330265 | School Code: 15094 | U-Dise No: 22061700909

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ASSIGNMENT

2024-25

Class : 8

MATHS

Q1 What is the multiplicative identity of rational numbers?

Q2 What is the additive identity of rational numbers?

Q3 Write the multiplicative inverse of −13/19 and −7

Q4 Sum of two numbers is 3/4, one of the number is 1/8 .Find the other one.

Q5 Simplify (−8/13) +(−3/26)

Q6 What number to be multiplied with 1/4 so as to get the product as −5/16

Q7 Represent −2/7 on the number line.

Q8 Evaluate: - 3/5 + 7/3 +-11/5 + -2/3

Q9 Which of the number 3/-4 or -5/8 is greater

Q10 Give a rational number that is equivalent to 4/7 with

(a) numerator 20 (b) denominator 28

Q11 Find the sum :- -5/6 + 4/9.

Q12 Write the additive inverse of the following-

a)-27 b) -58 c)9-4

Q13 Verify associativity of addition of rational numbers when, x=12, y=13, z=-15

Q14 Verify – (-x) = x for x = 35

Q15 What should be subtracted from -5/7 to get -1?

Q16 State whether the following statements are true or false.

(A) Every whole number is a rational number.

(B) Every integer is a rational number.

(C) 0 is a whole number, but it is not a rational number.

Q17 Subtract: - (a) ¾ from 1/3 (ii) -5/6 from 1/3

Q18 Using appropriate properties of addition, find the following:

(i)4 / 5 + 11 / 7 + (-7 / 5) + (- 2 / 7) (ii)3 / 7 + 4 / 9 + (- 5 / 21) + (2 / 3)

Q19 Fill in the blanks:

(i) (43 / 89) + (- 51 / 47) = …….. + (43 / 89)

(ii) 4 / 11 + {(- 7 / 12) + 9 / 10} = {(4 / 11) + (- 7 / 12)} + …..

(iii) 5 / 9 + …… = 0 = (- 5 / 9) + ……

Q20 Sum of two rational numbers is -5 If one of them is –13/ 6, find the other.

1. **Choose a Theme**: Decide on a theme for your poster. It could be about how computer network Work, The importance of computer networks in our daily lives, or the different types of network (PAN, CAN, LAN, MAN, WAN, etc.). **(Poster Work)**

2. **Use Visuals**: Use diagrams or drawings to illustrate different components of a network like routers, switches, computers, etc. You can also show how data travels through a network. (Copy Work)

3. **Research Project**: Choose a topic related to computer networks (like the history of the internet, how data is transmitted over networks, the device needed for computer networking and Network topology), and write a research paper on it. Be sure to cite your sources! **(Copy Work)**

4. **Objective:** To understand the basic components and structure of a computer network.

Instructions:

- **Identify:** Identify all the devices in your home that connect to the internet. This could include computers, phones, tablets, gaming consoles, smart TVs, etc.
- **Draw:** Draw a diagram of your home network. Place your internet router in the center and draw lines to each device that connects to it. If you have a device that connects to another device (like a printer connected to a computer), make sure to include that as well.
- **Describe:** Write a brief description of your network. How many devices are connected? Are they wired or wireless connections? Do you have a device that serves as a hub for other devices?
- **Presentation:** Prepare a short presentation of your home network to explain it to your classmates. Use your diagram and description to help others understand your network.

- **Materials Needed:** Paper, colored pens/pencils for the diagram, and the devices in your home.

Note: Project work will be submitted in pen drive and copy work will submit in Computer HW copy.

Remember: the goal of these activities is not just to complete an assignment, but to learn more about computers and how they work. Have fun with it! ☺

A. Answer these questions using *simple present* form of the verbs.

1. What does he play daily?

He _____ badminton daily.

2. Does his father speak English?

Yes, his father_____ English.

3. What do you want to become?

I _____ a doctor.

4 What does your mother like to eat?

My mother _____ green vegetables.

5. Do they live in Delhi?

Yes, they _____

6 Does he cheat them?

No, he _____

7 Does your brother always complete his homework?

Yes, my brother always _____

8 Does Sonu Nigam sing?

Yes, Sonu Nigam _____

9 Do you like to eat junk food?

No, I _____

10 Does Ayush talk with you on phone?

Yes, Ayush _____ cell phone every day

B. Answer the question using *present continuous* form of the verbs

1 To whom are you pointing at?

I _____ at Priyanka.

2 When is your kin arriving at Cheeka?

My kin _____ at Cheeka at 5 pm

3. Is your friend wearing a black dress?

Yes, my friend _____ a black dress.

4 Who is looking after your parents?

My brother _____ my parents.

5 Whose clothes is your brother washing?

My brother _____the clothes of my parents.

6. Who are you waiting for?

I _____for my sister.

7 Are you lacking in confidence?

I _____ lacking in confidence.

8. What is Rohit asking for?

Rohit _____ notebook and pen.

9. What are you watching?

I _____ Zee News.

10. Which dish is your mother preparing?

My mother _____ rajma and rice.

C. Fill in the blanks with the *past perfect tense* form of the verbs in brackets.

1. **The movie _____ when they reached the hall. (Start)**
2. **The people _____ the thief before the police came. (catch)**
3. **Kavita _____ his debt before the time period ended. (repay)**
4. **We reached there after train _____. (leave)**
5. **He wished he _____ to the party. (go)**

D. Fill in the blanks with the *past continuous tense* form of the verbs in brackets.

1. He _____ a letter while his mother was cooking in the kitchen. (type)
2. When we reached her home, they _____ their luggage for Mumbai. (pack)
3. My aunt _____with the neighbours when the guest arrived. (talk)
4. When the principal entered our classroom, all the students _____ their papers. (write)
5. My friend said to me that we _____ for you here. (wait)

E. Write a "diary entry" about a day when you felt very happy.

F. Write a "diary entry" about a day when you felt very sad.

Q5. Learn the following 'Dictation Words':

Investigation	Realisation	Personalisation	Radiance	Percussion
Appearance	Apparition	Disapproval	Pathetic	Revolution
Involuntary	Exhaustion	Movement	Nutrition	Automotive
Performance	Errand	Magazine	Malfunction	Furniture
Amazement	Psychologist	Reflection	Dermatologist	Perfection

Encyclopaedia	Vacation	Biscuit	Diabetics	Rhinoceros
Column	Scissors	Prudent	Convenience	Conscience
Insurance	Octopus	Typewriter	Pavement	Bravery
Repentance	Barrier	Impartial	Technology	Broccoli
Termination	Philosophy	Psychology	Apartment	Velocity

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

1. **Yoga and Meditation**: Learn about Yoga and Meditation and their benefits. Try to practice it daily and write a daily journal about your experience .

2. **Country-Capital Cards**: Make small cards and pasted in your hw copy, for each country and its capital that you want to include. On one side of the card, write the country's name and on the other side, write its capital. (any 20)

3. **Objective:** To enhance the student's knowledge about the diverse culture, history, and significant facts of different states in India.

Instructions:

Choose 3 states from different regions of India (North, South, East, West, and Central). For each state, research and create a report on the following topics:

- **History:** Brief history of the state.
- **Culture:** Discuss the unique cultural aspects of the state, including festivals, art, music, dance, and traditions.
- **Geography:** Describe the geographical features, climate, and important cities.
- **Cuisine:** Talk about the traditional food items of the state.
- **Tourist Attractions:** List and describe the major tourist attractions.
- **Famous Personalities:** Write about notable personalities from the state in various fields such as politics, sports, arts, science, etc.

Note: Complete your assignment in GK H.W Copy only.

प्रश्न 1. नीचे दिए गए गदयांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए

समाचार – पत्र पढ़ने से ज्ञान की वृद्धि होती है | राजनीति की उथल – पुथल,सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक प्रगति तथा विज्ञान की आधुनिकता आदि का ज्ञान हमें इन्हीं के द्वारा मिलता है | इनमें प्रकाशित विज्ञापनों के द्वारा आदेश भेजकर घर बैठे वस्तुएँ मँगवाई जा सकती हैं | नौकरियों के लिए रिक्तियों की जानकारी व योग्य वर वधू के चयन संबंधी जानकारी भी हमें इन पत्रों से मिलती रहती है | इन पत्रों में विज्ञापन देकर हम अपना व्यापार बढ़ा सकते हैं, परीक्षा परिणाम देख सकते हैं व चलचित्रों के विषय में जानकारी पा सकते हैं | इनके माध्यम से हम अपनी समस्याओं का विवरण सरकार तक पहुँचा सकते हैं | ये जनमत निर्माण व संग्रह में बड़े सहायक सिद्ध होते हैं |

क. समाचार – पत्र पढ़ने के कोई दो लाभ लिखिए |

ख. हम अपना व्यापार कैसे बढ़ा सकते हैं?

ग. समाचार – पत्र खरीददारी में कैसे सहायक सिद्ध होते है ?

घ. 'वर' शब्द के विलोम शब्द लिखिए |

प्रश्न 2. टेलीविज़न से विज्ञापन सुनकर किसी पाँच वस्तु पर विज्ञापन A4 आकार के कागज पर आकर्षक रूप से लिखिए |

प्रश्न 3. नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक कवियों के कोई तीन – तीन दोहें आकर्षक रूप से A4 आकार के कागज पर भावार्थ साथ लिखिए एवं याद करें |

(क) रहीमदास (ख) रसखान (ग) वृंदावनदास

प्रश्न 4. नैतिक मूल्यों पर आधारित उपनिषद की कोई पाँच कहानियाँ पढ़कर उनका सार लिखिए |

प्रश्न 5 ज्ञान पीठ पुरस्कारप्राप्त दस कवि/लेखकों का कोल्लाज बनाइए | किसी एक विजेता का संक्षिप्त परिचय |

प्रश्न 6. आपके द्वारा गर्मी की छुट्टी में किए किसी यात्रा का वर्णन 80 – 100 शब्दों में करें |

प्रश्न 7. पढ़ाए गए सभी पाठों की पुनरावृत्ति करें एवं प्रश्न – उत्तर याद करें |

प्रश्न 8. पूरक पाठ्यपुस्तक 'भारत की खोज ' से पाठ 1 से 3 तक पढ़े एवं अवकाश के बाद पाठ सार कक्षा में सुनाए |

Dear Children,

It's time for the summer vacation, and it is the time where we have fun. So, we have selected some educational projects for your holidays that will help you learning with enjoyment along with your family.

TO DO LIST:

- Select any one topic from the following project topic.
- Prepare a well detailed project in project file & papers.
- Prepare project in your own hand writing (Only difficult diagrams can be printed for convenience).
- Following is the sequence for project:

  Front Matter:

  Title page
  Certificate
  Table of contents
  Acknowledgement

  Body:

  Content from hints & research

  Recommendations
  End matter
  References
- Do research on current situations and collect about latest developments.

TOPIC : AGRICULTURE PRACTICES IN INDIA

Hints:

- What is agriculture?
- Types of crops
- Different types of farming methods
- How soil is prepared
- Selection of seeds
- Various types of fertilizers
- Irrigation practices
- Methods of crops harvesting
- Locate crop cultivated in various states in map

TOPIC: FIBRES & PLASTICS

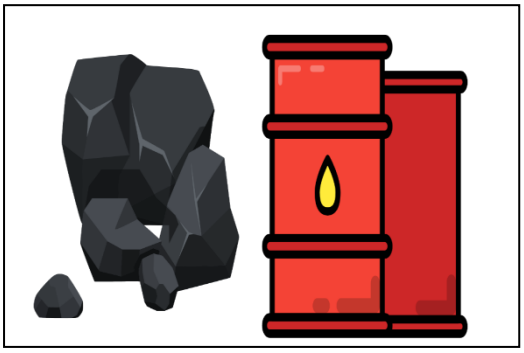
Hints:

- Types of Fibres
- Monomers & Polymers
- Types of plastics
- Advantages of plastics

TOPIC: FOSSIL FUELS- COAL & PETROLEUM

Hints:

- Resources
- Formation
- Cleaning & Refining methods
- Advantages & Disadvantages



TOPIC: SOUND & HUMAN EAR

Hints:

- Propagation
- Sound Waves
- Speed
- Human ear
- Vibrations
- Loudness & Pitch
- Noise pollution

TOPIC: NATURAL DISASTERS

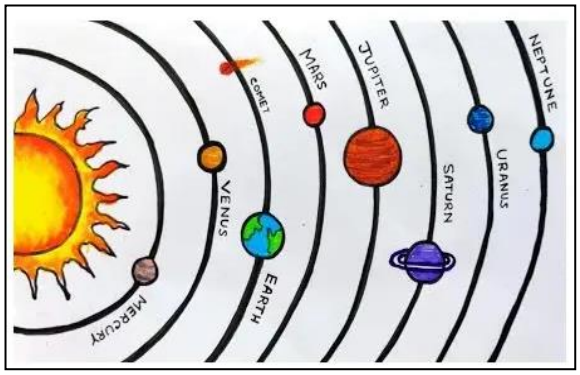
Hints:

- Earthquake, Flood, Drought, Tsunami
- Causes
- Prevention
- Locate prone areas in India map

TOPIC: SOLAR SYSTEM

Hints:

- Sun
- Planets
- Moon and its phases
- Asteroids
- Comets
- Meteors & Meteorites



SCIENCE READING COMPREHENSION

ATOMS AND ELECTRICITY

Atoms are the basis for everything in the universe. All matter is composed of atoms. Solids are made of densely packed atoms while gases have atoms that are spread out. Protons, electrons, and neutrons are the basic parts of atoms. The parts of the atom include positive and negative charges and are responsible for the electrical charges known as electricity.

Electrons are the smallest of the three particles that make up atoms. They are located in an area that surrounds the nucleus of an atom. Electrons have negative charges. Protons, electrons, and neutrons are all related to electric charges.

Protons have positive charges. Protons are large and are found in the nucleus. Along with neutrons, they are grouped together in the center of the atom.

Neutrons are neutral and do not have a charge. They are large and are found in the nucleus grouped together with the protons.

Atoms start out with the same number of electrons and protons. Under certain conditions, electrons can be removed from an atom or added to an atom. Removing electrons would leave the atom with more positive than negative charges.

Electricity is the transfer of electrons from one atom to another. Electrons have a negative charge; they sometimes are attracted to atoms that have a positive charge. Electrons orbit in an area that surrounds the nucleus of an atom. Electrons then sometimes jump to the shells of nearby atoms as they orbit. This jumping or movement of electrons creates **electric current**. Current is what flows through electrical wires and powers electronics items, from light bulbs to televisions.

Electrical charges are created in a power plant that goes through power lines to bring electricity into homes or businesses.

Static electricity is the imbalance of positive and negative charges in an object. Static electricity is created when electrons move from one place to another. Electrons can move more easily in some objects than in others. The rubbing of certain materials against one another can transfer negative charges, or electrons.

An example of static electricity is when a balloon is charged by rubbing it on the hair. It picks up extra electrons and has a negative charge. Holding it near a neutral object will make the charges in that object move. This is an example of static electricity. Another example involves clothing is in a dryer. The fabrics rub together and there is an exchange of electrons from the surfaces of the clothing. They are then attracted to each other and cling together. The crackling sound heard comes from the electrons being pulled away from each other when the clothes are separated.

In summary, without atoms and the interaction between electrons, protons, and neutrons, it would not be possible to have electricity. The main parts of an atom included protons with positive charges, electrons with negative charges, and neutrons with no charge. Electrical current is produced in power plants and is then transferred to homes and businesses through power lines.

Finally, a common form of electricity is static electricity which often occurs when electrons rub off and on various objects and interact with each other.

THE CELL

The basic units of structure for all living organisms are **cells**. All living things are made up of cells. Every person, animal and plant, as well as tiny organisms that can only be seen under a microscope are made up of cells. Living organisms may be made up of billions and billions of cells or a single cell.

The introduction of the term cell is credited to a physicist named **Robert Hooke**. The invention of the microscope helped Hooke describe the cells of the bark of a tree and other plant cells. The term cell was introduced by Hooke in 1665, because they reminded him of the tiny rooms or cells used by monks.

Cells are the basic units of life because cells make up all living things. Cells come from other cells, meaning they can reproduce to create new cells of the same kind.

All animal cells are surrounded by a structure called cell membrane. The **cell membrane** is like a boundary between the inside and outside of cells. Cell membranes have different functions depending on the type of cell the membrane surrounds. Some membrane control what enters or leaves the cell.

The **cytoplasm** of a cell is inside the cell membrane and is a liquid area that contains different fluids that help keep the cell working. The fluids contain enzymes, fats, sugars and acids. The waste products of a cell are also dissolved within the cytoplasm before exiting the cell.

The nucleus of a cell is usually found in its center. The **nucleus** could be considered the brain of the cell. The molecules of **DNA** are found in the nucleus of a cell which determines the characteristics of the organism, such as what it will look like.

DNA molecules contain the instructions for life. For a plant, it may be its size, for people it may be eye or hair color and much more. Nearly all cells have a nucleus. It also controls the eating, movement, and reproduction of the cell.

A plant cell is a little different than an animal cell. A cell wall is only found in plant cells but not animal cells. The **cell wall** of a plant is found on the outside of its cell membrane. The cell wall provides all plants protection and support, and it also helps plants keep their shape. Cell walls also

have tiny holes to allow the movement of nutrients and waste. Bacteria, fungi, and some protozoa also have cell walls.

Chloroplasts are also only found only in plant cells. **Chloroplasts** produce the food for the plant cells. In addition, the process of photosynthesis depends on the chloroplasts. The chloroplasts help the plant turn light energy from the Sun into food for the plant. There are green chlorophyll molecules in every chloroplast. Oxygen is also released through plants by the chloroplasts.

Vacuoles are a part of both plant and animal cells. Inside a fluid, **vacuoles** store the food and nutrients the cell needs to survive. They also store waste products of the cell to prevent contamination to the rest of the cell. The waste will then be sent out of the cell. The vacuoles in plant cells are larger than in animal cells because they hold large amounts of water and food.

Mitochondria also provide plant and animal cells with energy through a process known as cellular respiration. The mitochondrion takes in nutrients, breaks them down, and turns them into energy using molecules.

In summary, cells of plants and animals have many parts and functions which are the basic units and parts of the organism.

THEORY OF EVOLUTION

In 1859, Charles Darwin published convincing evidence that species evolve. He further explained how this process occurs. From that evidence and explanation, we have what scientists and others call today, the **Theory of Evolution**.

Like all scientific theories, the theory of evolution has developed through decades of scientific observations and experimentation. Today almost all scientists accept that evolution is the basis for the diversity of life on earth.

After years of research and study, Darwin suggested that by surviving long enough to reproduce, populations have the opportunity to pass on favorable characteristics to offspring. Over time, these characteristics will increase in a population and the nature of that population will gradually change. Darwin called this process by which populations change in response to their environment **natural selection**.

Darwin suggested that organisms differ from place to place because their habitats present different challenges to survival and reproduction. As a result, each species has evolved in response to their specific environment. This changing process in response to a particular environment is

called **adaption**. Darwin concluded that the species in a particular place evolved from a species that previously lived there or that migrated from a nearby area.

Darwin's evidence was based on the idea that in any population, individuals that are best suited to survive and do well in their environment will produce the most offspring. By doing so, the traits of that offspring will be passed on and become more common as each new generation arrives. **Traits** are the genetic characteristics that may be physical, such as hair color; or behavioral, such as birds building nests.

Scientist now know that genes are responsible for inherited traits. Therefore, certain forms of a trait become more common because more of the species carry the gene that is passed on. In other words, natural selection causes the frequency of genes in a population to increase or decrease over time.

Fossils offer the most direct evidence that evolution takes place. A fossil is the preserved or mineralized remains or imprint of an organism that lived past life-forms. Change over time, or **evolution** can be seen in the fossils. For example, fossil links have been found between fish and amphibians, between retiles and birds, and between reptiles and mammals. All of which add valuable evidence to the history of vertebrates.

Today, Darwin's theory of evolution is almost universally accepted by scientists as the best available explanation for the biological diversity on earth. Based on this supporting evidence, most scientist agree on the following three major points: 1) Earth is about 4.5 billion years old, 2) Organisms have inhabited earth for most of its history, and 3) All organisms living today evolved from earlier, simpler life-forms.

In summary, at age 22, Charles Darwin set off on a journey by the urging of his college professor on the naval voyage of the HMS Beagle that forever changed his life and the way people think of themselves. It was on this journey that evidence was collected to support what is universally accepted today as Darwin's Theory of Evolution.

HOW THE SUN WARMS THE EARTH

If a people preferred to live in warm weather all year long, where would they go? Or if they liked cold weather, where would they go? Making that decision depends on the angle at which the sun hits the earth. The sun warms the earth's surface which in turn transmits heat to the air above it. The angle that the sun hits the earth determines the amount of heat produced.

The sun's path is high overhead and at its hottest at midday. It shines down upon the areas around the equator at this time. At the same time the areas around the North and South Poles are coldest because they are further away at midday and the angles of the sun is different than the angle that hits around the equator. The lower the sun's angle the weaker the sun heats the earth.

The angle at which sunlight strikes the earth's surface is called the **angle of insolation**. Insolation is short for **incoming solar radiation**. It means the amount of the sun's energy that reaches earth at a given place and time. The amount of warming depends on the angle of insolation. The angle of insolation is always smaller near the North and South Poles which results in colder temperatures. On the other hand, the angle of insolation near the equator is greater and creates warmer temperatures. That means while it is freezing cold in one area of the earth it is hot in another.

What affects insolation? In the morning the sun is close to the horizon and at midday it is at its highest in the sky. After midday the sun lowers and the angle creates less heat. Measuring the angle of insolation is difficult because light rays are not easy to see. Therefore, the way to measure the angle is by measuring the shadows created by light rays. The shorter the shadow is, the more direct the angle of the light ray. As a result, the hotter the temperature is. The longer the shadow is, the more angle there is and the colder the temperature.

Why do some things get hotter than others? For example, dark colors get hotter than light colors in the same temperature. That is why dark asphalt roads get so hot in sunlight. Dark soils and rocks also get very hot. White sand and light colored rocks do not get as hot. The dark colors absorb the heat from the sun while light color reflects the heat.

The texture of a surface also determines its temperature. **Texture** is how smooth or rough a surface is. Rough textures cause light to bounce around at many angles. Each time a little more energy is absorbed by the surface. Therefore, rough surfaces tend to get hotter than smooth surfaces. The angles create heat.

If a person wants to live in a hotter climate, he or she would need to move closer to the equator because the sun's angle is at its highest closer to the equator and creates the most heat. On the other hand, if people want to live in a colder climate they need to move closer to the North

or South Poles because while the sun is at its highest the Poles are further away and the angle of the sun is at its greatest. Angles create heat. The lower the angle is, the hotter the temperature will be. The higher the angle is, the colder the temperature will be. It is the angle of insolation that must be measured to determine the hotter or colder areas to live.

MICROORGANISMS

There are tiny organisms everywhere in the world which cannot be seen with the naked eye. They are located in water, on land, and in the air. They can be found in people's homes, workplaces, and even in places that seem to be spotlessly clean. These tiny organisms are called **microorganisms** or **microbes**. There are five different types: bacteria, viruses, fungi, protozoa, and algae.

They are the smallest and simplest kind of living things, numbering into the billions upon trillions, and can only be seen using a microscope. They come in all kinds of varieties, shapes and sizes. They can be found alone or in groups called **colonies**. There are more microbes on the planet than any other kind of living organism. There are some called **heterotrophic**, which depend on other living organisms to survive. Others make their own food, just like plants, and are called **autotrophic**. Microorganisms can reproduce **sexually**, parents are involved, or **asexually**, no parent cells are joined.

The microorganisms live in cold, hot, wet, and dry climates living between rocks, in caves, deep below the ocean, at the North Pole, or in food which can then be dangerous to consume. However, there are microorganisms which are beneficial to other living organisms as well.

Many of them have **symbiotic** relationships, meaning they benefit themselves and the larger organisms. Some of the relationships are beneficial, but others can be damaging to a larger organism. Some of the microorganisms can cause a disease and are known as **pathogens**. This is how many people become ill.

An example of a beneficial microorganism is a bacterium in milk which helps convert milk to curd. Microorganisms are also helpful in other food-making such as brewing, winemaking, and baking. Microorganisms are vital to the food, nitrogen, and carbon cycles, and they have a key role in virtually all ecosystems. Microorganisms, such as bacteria, help with breaking down the dead and decaying organisms' remains through **decomposition** increasing the soils fertility. They are used for making medicines such as the antibiotics a person takes when they have a flu or fever. Some bacteria and fungi are used to make the medicines. In addition, some vaccines are dead or

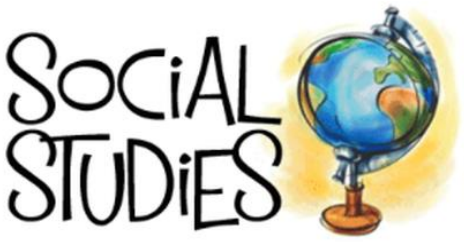
weakened versions of microbes used to help the body produce natural antibodies to prevent diseases like polio, cholera, typhoid, small pox, hepatitis and others.

Though microbes are extremely valuable to people and other organisms, they can also become harmful and deadly. They can cause diseases in plants and animals, as well as grow in various food substances. The food can become poisonous causing a person serious illness or even death. There are microorganisms that can spoil items in the home like clothing, leather, wood and many others.

Microorganisms can cause many of the infectious diseases as well, such as the pathogenic bacteria causing plague, tuberculosis and anthrax. Protozoa can cause malaria; fungi can cause ringworm. All of the disease-causing microbes can enter a person's body through the air, water, food, or contact with others, or by insects.

In summary, there are trillions and trillions of microorganisms found in every corner of the globe, in all types of climates. They are extremely tiny and can only be seen under a microscope. The microorganisms include bacteria, viruses, fungi, protozoa, and algae. Some microbes are dangerous to other living organisms, but many are helpful. Disease causing microbes can enter a person's body in several different ways such as through the air, water, or food, and can also spread from one person to another through contact.

…….



GEOGRAPHY:-

SECTION:-A [DIAGRAM WORK]

1. Draw the RESOURCES Diagram in A4 Size Paper.

SECTION:-B [CREATIVITY WORK]

2. Use any one Natural Resource and modify a new Human made resource. And show in SST class.

SECTION:- C [REMEMBER WORK]

(i) Why are resources distributed unequally over the earth?

(ii) What is resource development?

(iii) Why are human resources important?

(iv) What is sustainable development?

(v)Why does a democratic country need a Constitution?

(vi) What would happen if there were no restrictions on the power of elected representatives?

SECTION:-D [WRITING WORK]

4. Write a Short Story uses these three Words: - KNOWLEDGE, SKILL, TECHNOLOGY [write in A4 size paper]

CIVICS:-

5. Write Short Note on Indian Constitution Key Feature. [IN CHART PAPER WITH DIAGRAMMATIC BASE AND ADD IMAGE]

a. Federalism

b. Parliamentary Form of Government

c. Separation of Power

d. Fundamental Rights

e. Secularism

SECTION:-E [PRESENATATION WORK]

6. Choose any one Fundamental Right and Explain in Class.

Instruction :-Dear students read the assignment properly and complete your assignment in Sanskrit notebook.

प्र.1 प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि पूर्णवाक्येन लिखत ।

क) संस्कृते वर्णाःकति सन्ति ?

ख) स्वरवर्णाः कति सन्ति ?

ग) व्यंजनवर्णाः कति सन्ति ?

घ) अयोगवाहः कति भवन्ति ?

ङ) ऊष्मवर्णाः कति सन्ति ?

प्र.2. यथा निर्देशं पुर्णवाक्येन उत्तराणि लिखत ।

क) ऊष्मव्यंजनानि कानि लिखत ?

ख) अन्तःस्थः व्यंजनानि कानि लिखत ?

ग) गुणा केषु गुणाः भवन्ति ?

घ) नद्यः कं प्राप्ता अपेयाः भवन्ति ?

ङ) निर्गुणं प्राप्य गुणाः किं भवन्ति ?

च) कः पशुः ?

छ) सुभाषितानि इति शब्दस्य कः अर्थः ?

ज) सुभाषितानि कस्मिन् वचने अस्ति ?

प्र.3. प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत ।

क) वर्गीयव्यंजनानि लिखत ।

ख) 13 स्वरवर्णाः लिखत ।

प्र.4.किमर्थं संस्कृतं पठनीयम् (संस्कृत को क्यों पढना चाहिएअपने शब्दों में लिखें)?

प्र.5. सुभाषितानि पाठस्य श्लोकान् लिखत पठत स्मर्तव्य च ।(सुभाषितानि पाठ का सभी श्लोक को लिखें और याद करें)