

EAST POINT SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT-7 (CLASS VIII)

SUBJECT ENGLISH SUB. TESCHER MS. EKTA KHURANA

NOTICE WRITING AND DIARY ENTRY

NOTICE WRITING

What is a notice?

A notice is a written or printed announcement (Example - a notice for sale). It is written in order to inform a large number of people about something that has happened or is about to happen. It could be an upcoming event, competition, Lost and found notice or just a piece of information to be delivered to the targeted audience. It is generally written in a formal tone. Notices are factual and to-the-point. The language used is simple and formal, not flowery. They are put up on display boards in schools or at public places.

Format for Notice writing

The format of a notice should include: NAME OF THE INSTITUTION / ISSUING AUTHORITY / NOTICE / TITLE, DATE, and WRITER'S NAME WITH DESIGNATION.

A notice should contain all the necessary details such as:

- i. Name of the issuing agency (school, etc)
- ii. Date of issue/release of the notice
- iii. Title/Subject of the Event (what?)
- iv. BODY-Date/time/duration/Place/Venue (when and where?)
- v. Authorized signatory: Name and signature (contact details)

NAME OF THE SCHOOL

NOTICE

DATE

TITLE

This is to inform you that our school is organising _____ on ____ in ____
for_____.(Any additional point)The students those who are interested give their names to
their class teachers. For more information contact undersigned.

SIGNATURE

NAME

DESIGNATION

ACTIVITY (WRITING SKILLS)

Q1 There is going to be an inter-section debate for all the students of Class VII. As the cultural secretary, draft a notice providing all relevant details in not more than 50 words.

Q2The School has decided to organize a Christmas Carnival in the Sports Complex. The Principal has asked you, as the school Prefect, to write a notice about this carnival, inviting the students and teachers to participate in it. The notice should be written in not more than 50 words including all the relevant details.

REFERENCE

<https://youtu.be/cS3-bcW-dQU>

DIARY ENTRY

What is a diary entry?

A diary is a record of personal events. An individual often related what he has personally undergone within his diary or memories which are a record keeper of all the events of his life. A diary also helps often in preserving memories. By reading a person's diary, we can come to

learn a lot about his individual traits, his likes, and dislikes as well as his mode of life. Therefore, it should be kept safely. By writing a diary, we may learn a lot about ourselves as well. Maintaining a journal or a diary helps us to clarify our ideas and allows us to write about our achievements as well as ideas.

How to write a diary?

Some Simple Steps for Writing Diary

1. Write the time and date in case you want to refer to the entry you have made.
2. Write the content in your own unique style that your personal taste. You may write about
3. your own feelings or about events, conveying facts, information, ideas, advice, etc.
4. The diary should be taken as alive and as a platform for our thoughts and feelings.
5. The diary should be taken as alive as a platform for our thoughts and feelings.
6. Make your entries honestly and truthfully, don't lie to yourself.
7. We must close the diary with our name or signature

Things to remember:

1. Make your diary entry in the right format.
2. Let the tone be informal or semi-formal depending on the topic-matter included.
3. Express your feelings, opinions and emotions on the topics asked/people/places/events.

REFERENCE

<https://youtu.be/-wsGRyVY-0U>

How to write Diary entry format

Wednesday, 26 th February
9:00 am
 Dear Diary
I want to share what happened with me.....Bye for now.

Name

ACTIVITY (WRITING SKILLS)

Q1 While going home you came across many children on the roads at crossroads with begging bowls in their hands. You are shocked and disgusted at this unflattering picture of a country .Record your experience in your diary. (Word limit-150-180 words)

MATHEMATICS

SUB. TEACHER MS. SHIVANGI

Chapter – Direct and Inverse Proportion

Please watch this video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xi2UA94JRQ8>

Direct Variation: Two quantities x and y are said to be in **direct proportion** if they increase (decrease) together in such a manner that the ratio of their corresponding values remains constant. That is if $x/y = k$ (k is a positive number), then x and y are said to vary directly. In such a case if y_1, y_2 are the values of y corresponding to the values x_1, x_2 of x respectively then

$$x_1 / y_1 = x_2 / y_2.$$

Q-1) Rohit bought 12 registers for ₹156, find the cost of 7 such registers.

Q-2) Anupama takes 125 minutes in walking a distance of 100 metre. What distance would she cover in 315 minutes?

Q-3) If the cost of 93 m of a certain kind of plastic sheet ₹1395, then what would it cost to buy 105 m of such plastic sheet?

Q-4) A car is travelling at the average speed of 50 km/hr. How much distance would it travel in 12 minutes?

Q-5) 68 boxes of certain commodity require a shelf-length of 13.6 m. How many boxes of the same commodity would occupy a shelf length of 20.4m?

Q-6) The second class railway fare for 240 km of Journey is ₹15.00. What would be the fare for a Journey of 139.2 km?

Q-7) If a worker gets ₹2000 to work for 4 hours then how much time will they work to get ₹60000?

Q-8) A truck covers a distance of 510 km in 34 litres of diesel. How much distance would it cover in 20 litres of diesel?

Activity based Questions:

Q-1) If the weight of 10 sheets of thick paper is 50 grams, how many sheets of the same paper would weigh 600 grams?

Q-2) The cost of 4-litre milk is ₹200. Tabulate the cost of 2, 3, 5, 8 litres of milk of same quality.

SCIENCE

SUBJECT TEACHER MS. PARUL TYAGI

FORCE AND PRESSURE

LINK FOR ACTIVITY-<https://youtu.be/8BqDULsJqTU>

Force: A push or pull on an object is called force.

- At least two objects need to interact for force to come into play. Mutual interaction between two objects results in a force between the two objects.
- When two forces are applied on an object in the same direction, there is an add-on effect of both forces.
- When two forces are applied in opposite directions, the difference between two forces gives the value of the net force.
- Force is expressed in terms of its magnitude and the direction in which it is working. Any change in direction or magnitude of the force, there is a change in effect of the force.
- Generally, more than one force is acting on an object at any given time.

Effect of Force on State of Motion

A force can change the state of motion. Both rest and motion are called states of motion. When an object is at rest, its speed is zero.

Effect of force on an object at rest: A force can move an object at rest. For example; if a force is applied on a book the book can move in the direction of force.

Effect of force on a moving object: A force can have following effects on a moving object.

- When the applied force is in the same direction as direction of motion, there is an increase in the speed of object.
- When the applied force is in opposite direction of motion, there is a decrease in the speed of object. The object may also come to rest when the applied force is in opposite direction to the direction of motion.
- When the applied force is at some acute or obtuse angle to the direction of motion, there is a change in the direction of motion.

Effect of Force on Shape: Force can change the shape of an object. When force is applied on a ball of dough, there is a change in the shape of dough. Similarly, a potter changes a lump of clay into pots by applying force. When air is filled in a balloon; the shape of the balloon changes because of the applied force.

Types of Force:

There are two main types of forces, viz. contact force and non-contact force.

1. **Contact Force:** Contact force is a force which can produce its effect only by making a contact with object. Following are the contact forces:

Muscular Force: It is the force applied by muscles of humans or animals. A bullock is able to pull a cart because of muscular force. The bullock needs to be harnessed to the cart for applying the force.

- a. **Friction:** When one surface is moving over another surface, a force comes into play and opposes their relative motion. This force is called friction or force of friction. Friction always opposes motion because it acts in opposite direction to motion. Force of friction arises due to contact between two surfaces. If there is no contact between two surfaces there would be no friction.
2. **Non-contact Force:** The non-contact force is a force which can produce its effect without making a contact with object. Following are the non-contact forces:
 - a. **Magnetic Force:** The force applied by a magnet is called magnetic force. A magnet can exert its force on an object even from a distance and does not need to touch that object.
 - b. **Electrostatic Force:** It is the force applied by a charged body on another charged or non-charged body. When you brush a comb in your hairs and then bring the comb near small bits of paper, the comb attracts the bits of paper. This happens because of electrostatic force.
 - c. **Gravitational Force:** Every object in the universe exerts a force on another object. This force is called gravitational force. It is the gravitational force of various celestial bodies which keeps them in their position in the space.

Pressure

Pressure is the force acting on a unit area on an object.

Pressure = Force/Area on which it acts

In this equation, force is the numerator and area is the denominator. This means that pressure is directly proportional to the applied force but inversely proportional to the area on which it is acting.

Following examples illustrate this effect:

- It is easier to push a nail into a wooden door through its pointed end than through its blunt end, because small area of the pointed end helps in creating more pressure and it becomes easier to insert the nail.
- Shoulder straps of your school bag are wide. A larger area helps in reducing the pressure on the shoulder; and makes it less painful to carry the bag.
- Camel's feet are wide; making for larger area. Due to this, a camel can easily walk on sand.
- Eskimos wear ski-like footwear. Wider area of the footwear reduces pressure and thus prevents the Eskimo's feet from sinking in ice.

Pressure Exerted by Liquids and Gases

Liquids and gases exert pressure as follows:

- Pressure on the bottom of container depends on the height of column of gas or liquid. Due to this, divers have to withstand a large pressure at the bottom of the sea.
- A fluid exerts pressure on walls of the container. Containers for gases and liquids are usually cylindrical in shape to equally distribute the pressure on all portions of the wall.
- A fluid exerts equal pressure at same depth.

Atmospheric Pressure: The pressure exerted by atmospheric air is called atmospheric pressure. The weight of air in a column of height of atmosphere and area $10 \times 10 \text{ cm}$ is 1000 kg. This is roughly same as the area of our head. Can you believe that you have 1000 kg of air on your head?

ACTIVITY

AIM –To show that liquid exerts equal pressure in all the direction.

Required material- plastic bottle,water

Procedure- 1.fill the bottle with water.

2.Make three holes on it at same height

Observation- water comes out in equal amount from all sides.

Result- liquid exerts equal pressure in all the direction.



	LINK-https://youtu.be/0cYXGuN6Ow0
1.	Force- Any push or pull is known as force. Force= mass*acceleration $F = m \cdot a$ SI unit of force is Newton (N) Or 1Newton= $1 \text{ kg} \cdot 1 \text{ m/s}^2$
2.	Define 1 newton – If 1 kg mass is accelerated with 1 m/s^2 acceleration then force is said to be 1 newton.
3,	Force is a vector quantity ,it needs magnitude as well as direction If force is 5 N-then 5 is magnitude.
4.	If 5 kg object is accelerated with 10 m/s^2 .find applied force.
5tion	Balanced force- if equal force is applied on object from opposite directions ,then it is said balanced force.
6.	Unbalanced force- if unequal force is applied on object from opposite directsons ,then it is said unbalanced force.
7.	Force is of two types 1. Contact force-example (a) friction force (b) muscular force 2. NON-contact force- example (a) gravitational force (b) electrostatic force (c) magnetic force.
8.	Pressure-Force per unit area is known as pressure.

	<p>PRESSURE=FORCE/AREA 1 PASCAL= 1 NEWTON/1 METER²</p>
9.	Define 1 pascal - if 1 newton force is applied on 1 m ² area the pressure is said to be 1 pascal.
10.	<p>If 40 newton force is applied on 10 m² area the find pressure. Solution- PRESSURE=FORCE/AREA = 40/10 = 4N/m²</p>
11.	<p>If 40 newton force is applied on 20 m² area the find pressure. Solution- PRESSURE=FORCE/AREA = 40/20 = 2N/m²</p>
12.	<p>In above cases we find that for the same force if area is increased then pressure decreases. CONCLUSION- For same force if area is increased , pressure decreases or area is decreased then pressure increases .</p>
13.	Why do we use sharp knife ?
14.	How is camel able to move in desert ?
15.	Why the tip of nail is pointed?

SUBJECT GEOGRAPHY

SUBJECT TEACHER MS. NIDA

Study notes.

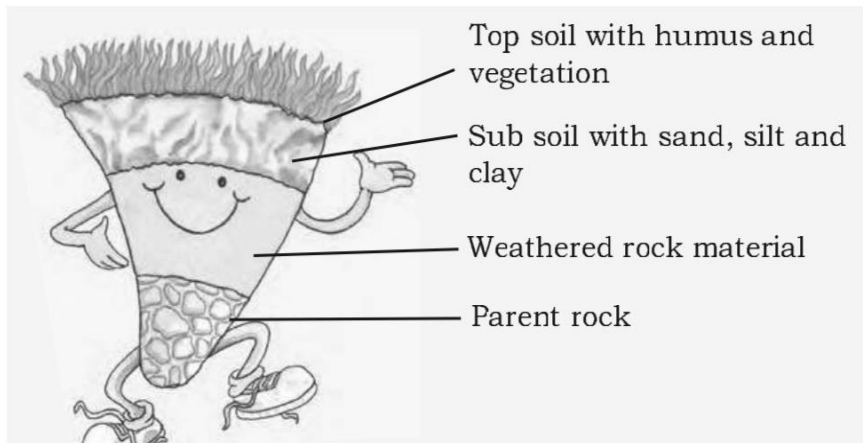
Chapter 2: Land, soil, water, Natural vegetation and wild life.

Soil:-

- Soil is the material found on the surface of the earth that is composed of organic & inorganic material.

Soil profile:-

- A vertical section of soil from the ground surface to the parent rock is known as soil profile.



Factors for degradation of soil:-

- Deforestation
- Overgrazing.
- Overuse of chemical fertilizers or pesticides.
- Landslides.
- Flood.

Methods of soil conservation

- **Mulching**:- The uncovered ground between plants is covered with a layer of organic matter like straw. Helps in retaining soil moisture.
- **Intercropping**:- Different crops are grown in alternate rows and are sown at different times to protect the soil from rain wash.
- **Contour ploughing**:- Ploughing parallel to the contours of a hill slope to form a natural barrier for water to flow down the slope.
- **Shelter belts** :- In the coastal & dry regions, Rows of trees are planted to check the wind movement to protect the soil cover .
- **Rockn Dam**:- Rocks are piled up to slow down the flow of water this prevents soil erosion

Video Link

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e4hEUjeeq4g&feature=youtu.be>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ax6D96BNLJ8&feature=youtu.be>

Assignment

1. State whether the given statement is true or false.
 - I. Ganga –Brahmaputra plain of India is an over populated region.(T)

- II. Water Availability per person in India is declining (T).
 - III. Rows of trees planted in the coastal areas to check the wind movement is called intercropping.(F)
 - IV. Human interference and changes of climate can maintain the ecosystem.(F)
2. What is soil ?
 3. What is soil profile ?
 4. What is weathering?(Solved)

Ans. Breaking up & decay of exposed rocks by frost, Plants, Animals or changes in temperature is called as weathering.

Long questions & answers

1. Explain factors of soil formation.
2. What are different methods of soil conservation?

Activity

Draw a diagram of soil profile in your Notebook. colour it.

SUBJECT HISTORY

SUBJECT TEACHER MS. POONAM PATHAK

Study notes.

TUBE LINK:-

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gGW4ggH5Jvs>

Society has constitutive rules that make it and differentiate it from other kinds of societies. In

large societies in which different communities of people live together, constitutive rules are formulated through consensus, and in modern countries, this consensus is available in written form, which we call a **Constitution**.

Why Does a Country Need a Constitution?

All democratic countries are likely to have a Constitution, but on the other hand, it is not necessary that all countries that have a Constitution are democratic. The Constitution serves several purposes as listed below.

1. A Constitution tells us what the fundamental nature of our society is.
2. A Constitution helps serve as a set of rules and principles that all persons in a country can agree upon as the basis of the way in which they want the country to be governed.

3 Significant Reasons Why We Need a Constitution

1. In democratic societies, the Constitution often lays down rules that guard against the misuse of authority by our political leaders.
2. The Constitution ensures that a dominant group does not use its power against less powerful people or groups.
3. The Constitution helps to protect us against decisions that could have an adverse effect on the larger principles that the country believes in.

A group of 300 people became members of the Constituent Assembly in 1946 and had written India's Constitution. While writing the Indian Constitution, these members kept in mind the different communities who speak different languages, belong to different religions, and have distinct cultures.

Activity:-

Find the name of five countries which experience Democratic government and 5 countries which experience Monarchy Government.

ASSIGNMENT:-

- 1) Define Constitution.
- 2) How many days had taken to form our Indian Constitution?
- 3) Where the Constituent assembly was located?
- 4) Who was the Chairman of drafting committee of our Indian Constitution?

Or

Who is known as the Father of our Indian Constitution?

- 5) Why we need constitution.

SUBJECT SANSKRIT

SUBJECT TEACHER MR. SANJAY KUMAR

Study notes.

Vedio Link-----<https://youtu.be/XkkayLZrT4M>

रेखाङ्कितपदैषु प्रकृति-प्रत्ययौ संयोज्य विभज्य वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

31. भिन्नम् रुग्णावस्थायाम् (दृश् + क्त्वा) अहम् अतीव दुःखी अभवम् ।
32. लुब्धः नरः सन्मार्गम् (त्यज् + तुमुन्) उद्यतः भवति ।
33. अहम् वृक्षम् (आ + रुह् + तुमुन्) न शक्नोमि ।
34. सः शीघ्रं (धावित्वा) (..... +) कन्दुकं गृह्णाति ।
35. मम माता भगवतः कथां (श्रु + तुमुन्) देवालयं गच्छति ।
36. मयूराः (नृत् + क्त्वा) वृक्षे विश्राम्यन्त ।
37. छात्राः पुस्तकानि आ + दा + ल्यप् पवित्रबद्धाः तिष्ठन्ति ।

38. पुत्रः पितरौ प्रणम्य (..... +) विद्यालयं गच्छति ।
39. प्रातराशं कृ + क्त्वा (.....) छात्राः विद्यालयं गच्छन्ति ।
40. गंगाजले प्र + विश् + ल्यप् (.....) भक्ताः ध्यानं कुर्वन्ति ।
41. ग्रीष्मकाले जनाः शीतलपेयम् पा + तुमुन् (.....) इच्छन्ति ।
42. प्राचार्यम् नत्वा (..... +) छात्राः कक्षायां प्रविशन्ति ।
43. श्वेतकेतुः उपाध्यायम् उपगम्य (..... +) वेदान् अधीतवान् ।
44. समाचारान् श्रु + तुमुन् (..... +) अहं दूरदर्शनं पश्यामि ।
45. बलाका दह् + क्त्वा (.....) अपतत् ।
46. सेना मार्गम् अव + रुध् + ल्यप् (.....) तिष्ठति ।
47. सा पुरस्कारं लभ् + तुमुन् (.....) आगच्छति ।
48. पाठम् आधृत्य (..... +) सः अभ्यासं करोति ।
49. काष्ठहारः वृक्षान् छेतुम् (..... +) गच्छति ।
50. रक्षकः चौरं ताड् + क्त्वा (.....) आनयति ।

नोटः

गतिविधि कोरोना महा व्याधि विषये मित्रं पत्रं लिखत ।

हिंदी असाइनमेंट - 7

चिट्ठियों की अनूठी दुनिया / कक्षा 8

(उपलब्धकर्ता: मिस सुजाता परमार)

पाठ-- चिट्ठियों की अनूठी दुनिया (लेखक अरविंद कुमार सिंह)

दिए गए पठित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें----

लेखक 'पत्र' की महत्ता बताते हैं कि आज का युग वैज्ञानिक युग है। मनुष्य के पास अनेक संचार के साधन हैं फिर भी मनुष्य पत्रों का सहारा जरूर लेता है। वे कहते हैं इनके नाम भी भाषा के अनुसार अलग-अलग हैं। तेलगू में उत्तरम, कन्नड़ में कागद, संस्कृत में पत्र, उर्दू में खत, तमिल में कडिद कहा जाता है। आज भी कई लोग अपने पुरखों के पत्र सहेजकर रखें हैं। हमारे सैनिक अपने घर वालों के पत्रों का इंतजार बड़ी बेसब्री से करते हैं।

उन्होंने यह बताते हुए कहा है कि आज भी सिर्फ भारत में प्रतिदिन साढ़े चार करोड़ पत्र डाक में डाले जाते हैं। पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने 1953 में सही ही कहा था कि--" हजारों सालों तक संचार का साधन केवल हरकारे यत्तेज घोड़े रहे हैं। उसके बाद पहिले आए। पर रेलवे और तार से भारी बदलाव आया तारों ने रेलों से भी तेज गति से संवाद पहुंचाने का सिलसिला शुरू किया। अब अब टेलीफोन वायरलेस और आगे रेडार दुनिया बदल रहा है।" २०वीं शताब्दी में पत्र केवल संचार का साधन ही नहीं अपितु एक कला मानी गई है। इसे पाठ्यक्रम का हिस्सा बनाया गया तथा भारत के अलावा अन्य देशों व विश्व डाक संघ ने 1972 से 16 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों के लिए पत्र लेखन प्रतियोगिताएँ आयोजित करने का कार्यक्रम शुरू किया। लेखक का मानना है इस संसार में कोई ऐसा मनुष्य नहीं होगा जिसने कभी किसी को पत्र न लिखा हो।

पत्र सिर्फ एक संचार माध्यम ही नहीं हैं, ये मार्गदर्शक की भूमिका भी निभाते हैं। मोबाइल से प्राप्त एसएमएस तो लोग मिटा देते हैं परन्तु पत्र हमेशा सहेज कर रखते हैं। आज भी संग्रहालय में महान हस्तियों के पत्र शोभा बने हुए हैं। महात्मा गांधी के पास पूरे विश्व से पत्र आते थे और वे उनका जवाब तुरंत लिख देते थे। 'रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर' और 'महात्मा गांधी' के पत्र व्यवहार को "महात्मा और कवि" के शीर्षक से प्रकाशित किया गया है। भारत में पत्र व्यवहार की परम्परा बहुत पुरानी है। सरकारी की अपेक्षा घरेलु पत्र मुख्य भूमिका निभाते हैं क्योंकि ये आम लोगो को जोड़ने का काम करते हैं। चाहे गरीब हो या अमीर सभी को अपने प्रियजनों से प्राप्त पत्र का इंतजार रहता है। गरीब बस्ती में तो मनीऑर्डर लेकर आने वाले डाकिए को लोग देवता समझते हैं। अंत में वे कहते हैं कि अत्यधिक संचार साधनों के होने के बावजूद भी पत्रों की अपनी एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है।

प्रश्न 1 पत्र लेखन कला को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रयास किये ?

प्रश्न 2 पत्र हमारी धरोहर हो सकते हैं, लेकिन एस. एम.एस क्यों नहीं ? तर्क सहित उत्तर दीजिए।

प्रश्न 3 पत्र जैसा संतोष फोन य् एस. एम.एस. का संदेश क्यों नहीं दे सकता ?

प्रश्न 4 क्या चिट्ठियों की जगह कभी फैक्स, ई - मेल टेलीफोन तथा मोबाइल ले सकते हैं ?

प्रश्न 5 कई स्थानों में डाकिये को देवता समान क्यों माना जाता है ?

प्रश्न 6 प्राचीन काल में संदेशों का आदान - प्रदान किनके द्वारा किया जाता था ?

प्रश्न 7 संचार के आधुनिक साधन कौन - कौन से हैं ?

प्रश्न 8 पहिले के आविष्कार ने पत्रों की दुनिया को कैसे प्रभावित किया तथा संदेश पहुंचाने का काम कौन शीघ्र करने लगे ?

हिंदी गतिविधि :

'चिट्ठियों की अनूठी दुनिया' तथा यू ट्यूब पर 'बॉर्डर' फिल्म का गीत, "संदेशे आते हैं संदेशे जाते हैं , चिट्ठी आती है" देखकर बताइये कि हमारे सैनिक पत्रों का इन्तजार उत्सुकता से क्यों करते हैं।

लिक को क्लिक करके देखें व अपनी भावनाएं व्यक्त करें

<https://youtu.be/NXZr9exURTg>

अथवा

पोस्टकार्ड लेकर अपनी प्रिय सखी को पोस्टकार्ड पर पत्र लिखकर बताएं कि आपकी ऑनलाइन कक्षाएँ कैसी चल रही हैं।