

EAST POINT SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT 21 CLASS VIII

English Assignment

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Learning Outcomes

- Distinguish passive voice from active voice.
- Convert passive voice to active voice because active voice is usually clearer.

How to distinguish Active voice from Passive voice in simple sentences

In an active voice sentence, an actor acts on a target. That is, an active voice sentence follows this formula:

Active Voice Sentence = actor + verb + target

A passive voice sentence reverses the formula. That is, a passive voice sentence typically follows the following formula:

Passive Voice Sentence = target + verb + actor

Active voice examples

For example, here's a short, active voice sentence:

The cat sat on the mat.

- actor: The cat
- verb: sat
- target: the mat

Passive voice examples

By contrast, here's that same sentence in passive voice:

The mat was sat on by the cat.

- target: The mat
- passive verb: was sat
- actor: the cat

Some passive voice sentences omit an actor. For example:

The mat was sat on.

- actor: *unknown*
- passive verb: was sat
- target: the mat

Who or what sat on the mat? A cat? A dog? A man? Readers can only guess.

How to recognise passive verbs?

Passive verbs typically have the following formula:

passive verb = form of be + past participle verb

A **form of *be*** in a passive verb is typically one of the following words:

- is/are
- was/were

A **past participle verb** is typically a plain verb plus the suffix *ed*. For example, the following are past participle verbs:

- interpreted
- generated
- formed

Unfortunately, some past participle verbs are irregular; that is, the past participle form does not end with the suffix *ed*. For example:

- sat
- known
- frozen

Putting the form of *be* and the past participle together yields passive verbs, such as the following:

- was interpreted
- is generated
- was formed
- is frozen

If the phrase contains an actor, a preposition ordinarily follows the passive verb. (That preposition is often a key clue to help you spot passive voice.) The following examples combine the passive verb and the preposition:

- was interpreted as
- is generated by
- was formed by
- is frozen by

Why do we prefer active voice over passive voice?

- Most readers mentally convert passive voice to active voice. Why subject your readers to extra processing time? By sticking to active voice, readers can skip the pre-processor stage and go straight to compilation.
- Passive voice obfuscates your ideas, turning sentences on their head. Passive voice reports action indirectly.

- Some passive voice sentences omit an actor altogether, which forces the reader to guess the actor's identity.
- Active voice is generally shorter than passive voice.

Video Link

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W1_IRU6zx9g&ab_channel=Dr.JodieSalter

Exercise

State whether the following sentences are Active or Passive:

1. Mary makes her bed every morning.
2. Charlie is writing a letter.
3. The whole cake was eaten by my brother.
4. The painting was being made by Joseph.
5. My mother is going to bake delicious cookies.
6. The ball was chased by the dog.
7. I washed my car last week.
8. I sent the letters yesterday.
9. The money was stolen.
10. They had won the game.

हिंदी कार्य पत्रिका 21

कक्षा - आठवीं

उपलब्धकर्ता मिस रंजना

Please watch this videos

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cwfyll9bP-g>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q2UHqKlbcjCw>

उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय

अधिगम बिंदु:-

- विद्यार्थी उपसर्ग व प्रत्यय से अवगत होंगे।
- विद्यार्थी जान सकेंगे कि वे शब्दांश जो किसी शब्द के आगे लगकर एक नए शब्द का निर्माण करता है तथा उसके अर्थ में परिवर्तन करता है, उन्हें उपसर्ग कहते हैं।
- विद्यार्थी जान सकेंगे कि जो शब्दांश शब्द के अंत में जुड़कर नए शब्द बनाते हैं, उन्हें प्रत्यय कहते हैं।

उपसर्ग : वे शब्दांश जो किसी शब्द के आगे लगकर एक नए शब्द का निर्माण करता है तथा उसके अर्थ में परिवर्तन करता है, उन्हें उपसर्ग कहते हैं।

जैसे :- आ + हार = आहार

वि + हार = विहार

आ + काश = आकाश

आ + कार = आकार

वि + चार = विचार

उपसर्गों के भेद :-

निम्नलिखित उपसर्गों के तीन भेद हैं।

1. तत्सम उपसर्ग
2. तद्भव उपसर्ग
3. आगत उपसर्ग

1. तत्सम उपसर्ग : वह उपसर्ग जो संस्कृत से हिंदी में लाए गए हैं, उन्हें तत्सम उपसर्ग कहते हैं।

जैसे :-

उपसर्ग अर्थ उदाहरण आ – तक, भर – आजीवन

नि – नीचे, अभाव – निवारण,

उप – समीप – उपकार,

प्रति – विरुद्ध – प्रतिक्रिया,

सु – अच्छा – सुगम, सुपुत्र

2. तद्भव उपसर्ग : यह उपसर्ग पूरी तरह से संस्कृत के उपसर्ग से ही आए हैं, इन्हें ही हिंदी उपसर्ग भी कहते हैं।

जैसे :-

उपसर्ग अर्थ उदहारण

अ अभाव अगर, अकास

अन आधा अधपका, अधमरा

कु बुक कुपुत्र

दु हीन, अधिक दुबला, दुसर

पर बाद का परसर्ग, परदेश

3. आगत उपसर्ग : जो उपसर्ग विदेशी भाषाओं से हिंदी में आ गए हैं, उन्हें आगत उपसर्ग कहते हैं।

जैसे :-

उपसर्ग अर्थ उदहारण

ख़ुश अच्छा ख़ुशबू, ख़ुशहाल

गैर बिना गैरहाजिरी, गैरकानूनी

कम थोड़ा कमज़ोर, कमसिन

अल निश्चित अलबेला, अलगाव

बद बुरा बदबू, बदनाम

प्रत्यय : जो शब्दांश शब्द के अंत में जुड़कर नए शब्द बनाते हैं, उन्हें प्रत्यय कहते हैं।

जैसे :- अक + चल = चलाक, गायक

आपा + पूज = पुजापा

ई + खेत = खेती, नरमी

प्रत्यय के भेद :-

प्रत्यय के निम्नलिखित दो भेद हैं।

1. कृत् प्रत्यय

2. तद्धित प्रत्यय

1. कृत् प्रत्यय : जो प्रत्यय शब्दांश के अंत में लगकर नए शब्द बनाते हैं, उन्हें कृत् प्रत्यय कहते हैं।

2. तद्धित प्रत्यय : जो प्रत्यय संज्ञा, सर्वनाम तथा विशेषण शब्दों के अंत में जुड़कर नए शब्दों का निर्माण करते हैं, उन्हें तद्धित प्रत्यय कहते हैं।

प्रत्यय

शब्दरूप

इया	मुखिया, रसिया
ई	भेदी, देहाती
गर	जादूगर, बाजीगर, कारीगर, सौदागर
दार	दुकानदार, मालदार, हिस्सेदार
ईला	रसीला, रंगीला
ता	सुन्दरता, मूर्खता
आस	खटास, मिठास

हिन्दी गतिविधि:-

“कामचोर” पाठ को पढ़कर उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय युक्त शब्दों को ढूँढकर अपनी कॉपी पर लिखिए।

MATHEMATICS

Assignment II Chapter 5 – Data Handling

Please watch these videos:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BrfqX2DWg8E>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zqKAgF9yeDU>

Learning Outcomes:

- To help the students understand the concept of pie chart and probability.
- Students will be able to draw pie chart for the given data.

Circle Graph or Pie Chart

A circle graph shows the relationship between a whole and its parts. Here, the whole circle is divided into sectors. The size of each sector is proportional to the activity or information it represents.

The time spent by a child during a day



For example, in the above graph, the proportion of the sector for hours spent in sleeping

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{number of sleeping hours} \div \text{whole day} \\ &= 8 \text{ hours} \div 24 \text{ hours} \\ &= 1/3 \end{aligned}$$

So, this sector is drawn as 1/3rd part of the circle.

Similarly, the proportion of the sector for hours spent in school =

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{number of school hours} \div \text{whole day} \\ &= 6 \text{ hours} \div 24 \text{ hours} \end{aligned}$$

So this sector is drawn 1/4th of the circle. Similarly, the size of other sectors can be found.

A circle graph is also called a **pie chart**.

Drawing Pie Charts

The favourite flavours of ice-creams for students of a school is given in percentages as follows.

Flavours	Percentage of students Preferring the flavours
Chocolate	50%
Vanilla	25%
Other flavours	25%

Let us represent this data in a pie chart.

The total angle at the centre of a circle is 360° . The central angle of the sectors will be a fraction of 360° . We make a table to find the central angle of the sectors:

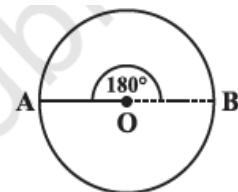
Flavours	Students in per cent preferring the flavours	In fractions	Fraction of 360°
Chocolate	50%	$\frac{50}{100} = \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ of $360^\circ = 180^\circ$
Vanilla	25%	$\frac{25}{100} = \frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$ of $360^\circ = 90^\circ$
Other flavours	25%	$\frac{25}{100} = \frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$ of $360^\circ = 90^\circ$

1. Draw a circle with any convenient radius. Mark its centre (O) and a radius (OA).

The angle of the sector for chocolate is 180° .



2. The angle of the sector for chocolate is 180° . Use the protractor to draw $\angle AOB = 180^\circ$.



3. Continue marking the remaining sectors.



Probability

In a daily life come across the words like probably, likely, may be, chance and hope etc. All these are synonyms to probability.

Probability of event E is defined as :

Probability of an event = No. of favorable outcomes ÷ Total number of outcomes

Outcomes:

The possible results of an experiment are called the outcomes.

Event:

A combination of outcomes is called an event.



Example: A bag has 4 red balls and 2 yellow balls. (The balls are identical in all respects other than colour). A ball is drawn from the bag without looking into the bag.

What is probability of getting a red ball? Is it more or less than getting a yellow ball?

Solution: There are in all $(4 + 2 =) 6$ outcomes of the event. Getting a red ball consists of 4 outcomes. (Why?)

Therefore, the probability of getting a red ball is $= 4/6 = 2/3$

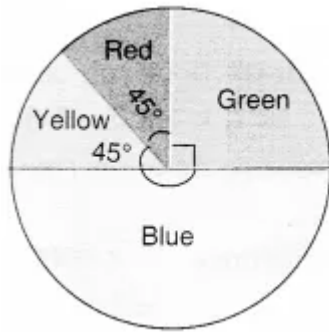
In the same way the probability of getting a yellow ball $= 2/6 = 1/3$

Therefore, the probability of getting a red ball is more than that of getting a yellow ball.

Solve the following Questions:

1. If a coin is flipped in the air, what is the probability of getting a tail?
 - a) 0
 - b) $\frac{1}{2}$
 - c) 1
 - d) 2
2. A bag has 4 red balls and 4 green balls, what is the probability of getting a red ball randomly?
 - a) $\frac{1}{4}$
 - b) $\frac{1}{8}$
 - c) $\frac{1}{2}$
 - d) 0
3. A ——— shows the relationship between a whole and its parts.
 - a) Bar Graph
 - b) Pie chart
 - c) Histograms
 - d) Pictograph
4. When a die is thrown, the probability of getting a prime number is
 - a) $\frac{1}{2}$
 - b) $\frac{1}{3}$
 - c) $\frac{1}{4}$
 - d) 0
5. If you have a spinning wheel with 3 green sectors, 1 blue sector and 1 red sector. What is the probability of getting a green sector?
 - a) $\frac{2}{5}$
 - b) $\frac{1}{5}$
 - c) $\frac{3}{5}$
 - d) 0
6. A circle graph is also called a ————
 - a) Pictograph
 - b) Histogram
 - c) Line graph
 - d) Pie Chart

7. Observe the pie chart and answer the following:



- i) Which of the two colours have the same central angles?
 - a) Red and Yellow
 - b) Green and yellow
 - c) Blue and Yellow
 - d) Blue and Red
- ii) Which colour has the greatest central angle?
 - a) Red
 - b) Yellow
 - c) Green
 - d) Blue
- iii) The proportion of sector for red is:
 - a) $\frac{1}{2}$
 - b) $\frac{1}{4}$
 - c) $\frac{1}{8}$
 - d) $\frac{1}{3}$
- iv) The difference of the central angles for green and blue is
 - a) 45°
 - b) 90°
 - c) 180°
 - d) 22.5°

8. The number of students in a hostel, speaking different languages is given below. Display the data in a pie chart.

Language	Hindi	English	Marathi	Tamil	Bengali	Total
Number of students	40	12	9	7	4	72

Activity:

Dice Roll — Probability

Things Required: A Dice, Colour Pens, A4 Sheet.



Procedure:

- 1st Step: On the A4 Sheet draw 6 columns with numbers from 1 to 6 using different colored pens

1	2	3	4	5	6

- 2nd Step: Roll the dice one by one 6 times and keep on ticking the column for the number which is rolled. Example: if you get a 3, tick under column 3; if you get a 1, tick under 1, and so on.
- 3rd Step: After the last roll, look at the results and note them down at the back of the sheet.
- 4th Step: List down the questions, such as the number that appeared the most, number that appeared the least, the number that didn't appear, and others.
- 5th Step: Calculate probability based on the data that you have gathered, and arrange it in a tabular form.

CLASS VIII SUBJECT SCIENCE

OBJECTIVE/LEARNING OUTCOME-Students will know the structure of DNA and and other parts of cell.

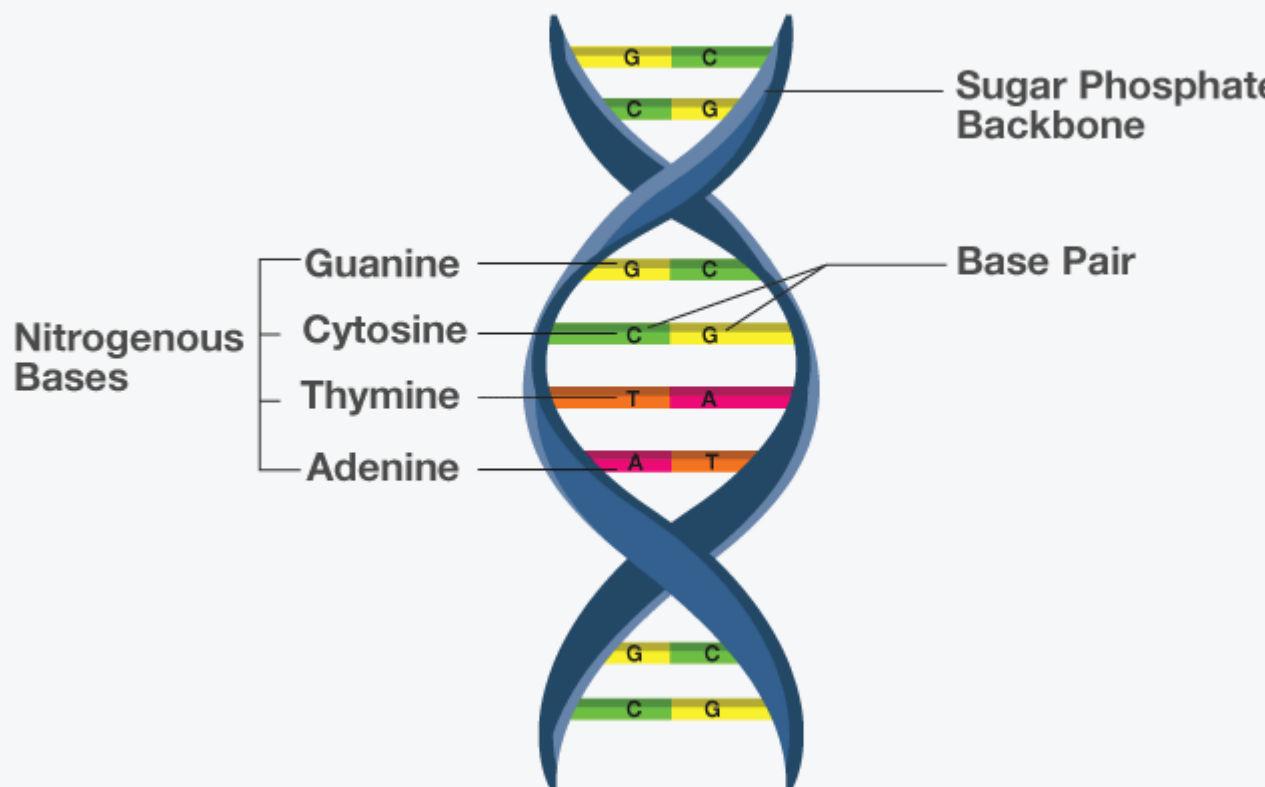
Link-https://youtu.be/I_ClbcUtbZ4

DNA

- DNA molecules contain the information necessary for constructing and organising cells.

Functional segments of DNA are called genes.

DNA STRUCTURE



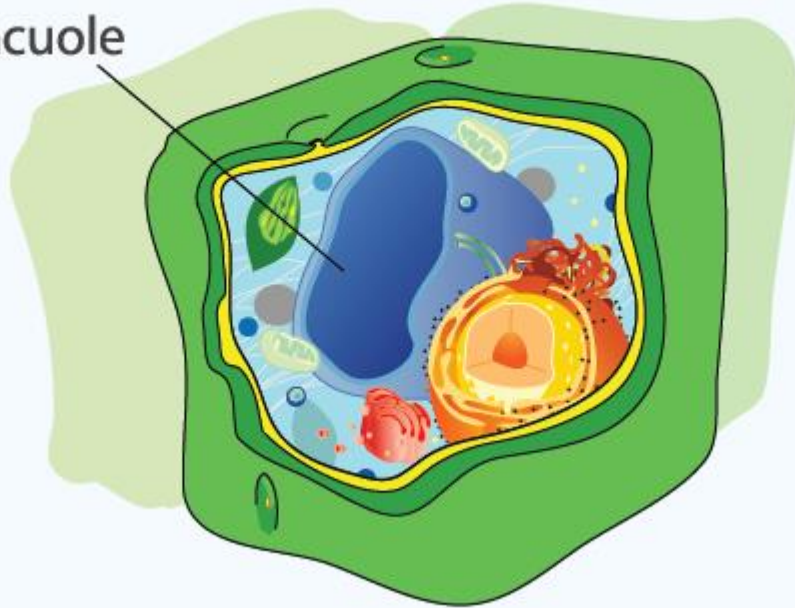
Vacuoles, Endoplasmic Reticulum and Golgi Apparatus

Vacuoles

- Vacuoles are storage bubbles of irregular shapes which are found in cells.
- The vacuole stores the food, a variety of nutrients that a cell might need to survive or waste.
- In plant cells, vacuoles are much larger than in animal cells and they provide rigidity to the plant cells.

VACUOLES

Vacuole



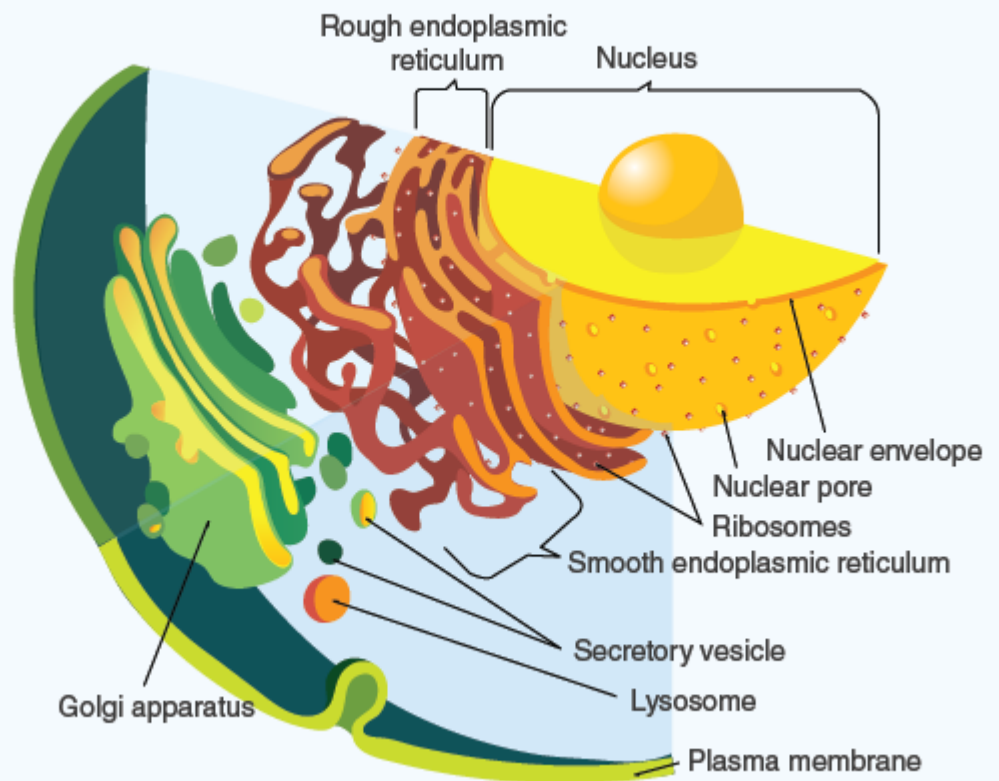
Golgi Apparatus

- Golgi Apparatus also termed as Golgi Complex is a membrane-bound nucleus.
- Its main function is to modify proteins.
- These modified proteins are placed in Golgi so that it can transport elsewhere in the cell when required.

Endoplasmic Reticulum

- It is a membranous organelle.
- It is found in all eukaryotic cells.
- The ER is divided into two types based on their physical and functional properties viz. Smooth and Rough ER.

ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM



Rough ER

- It synthesizes and secretes proteins in the cells.

Smooth ER

- The SER is involved in the synthesis of phospholipids, the main lipids in cell membranes and are very important in the process of metabolism.
- They also transport the products of the rough endoplasmic reticulum to other cell parts like the Golgi apparatus.

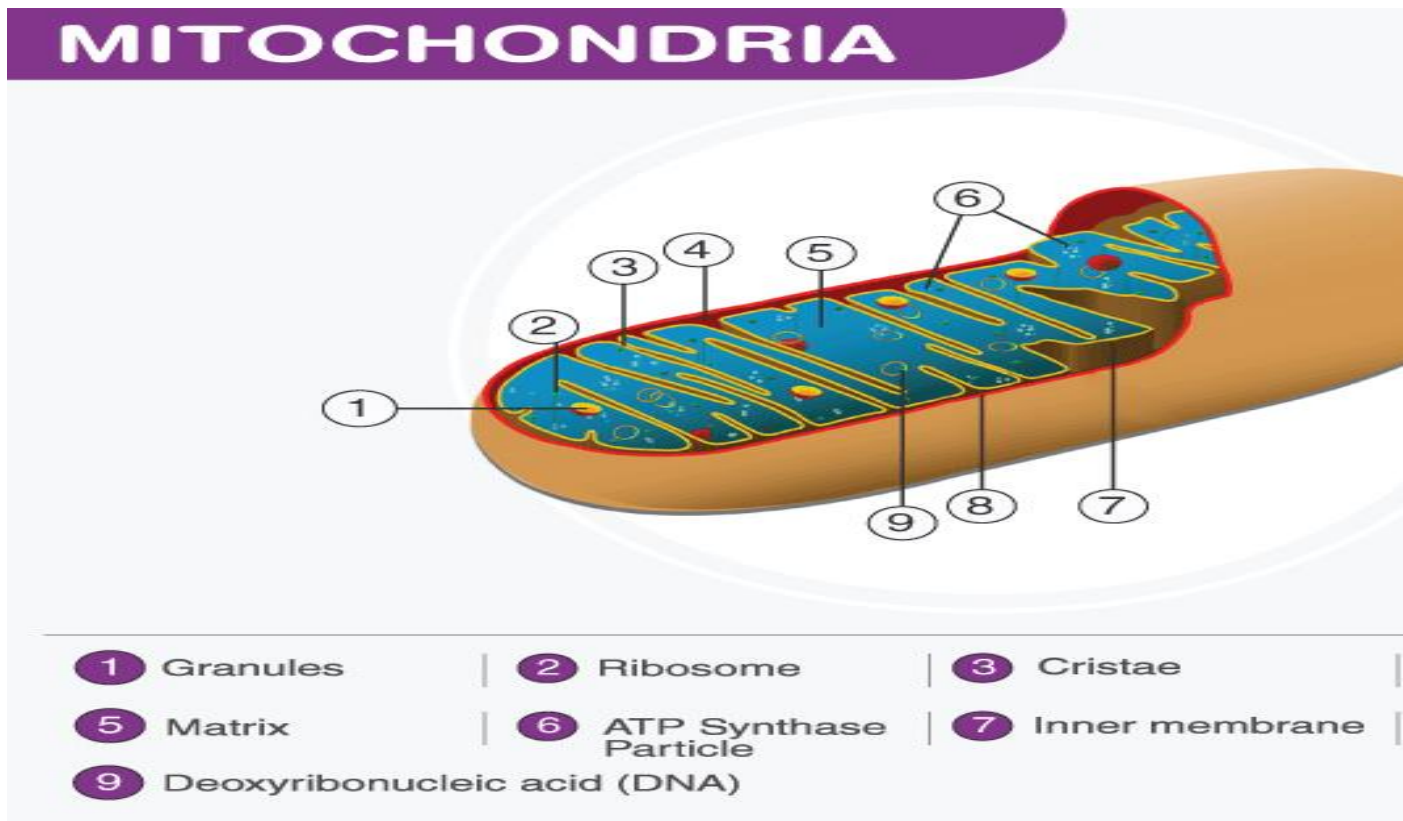
Lysosomes

- Lysosomes are small membrane-bound sac-like structures which release **digestive enzymes** that break down food.
- They also remove the old and damaged or dead organelles from the cell and thus, protect the cell from further damage.

Mitochondria

- Mitochondria is a double membrane-bound sausage shaped organelle.
- Also known as '**powerhouse of the cell**'.

- Mitochondria are the sites of aerobic respiration in the cell and it produces energy in the form of ATP.



ACTIVITY-Dwaw the well labelled diagram of DNA and MITOCHONDRIA.

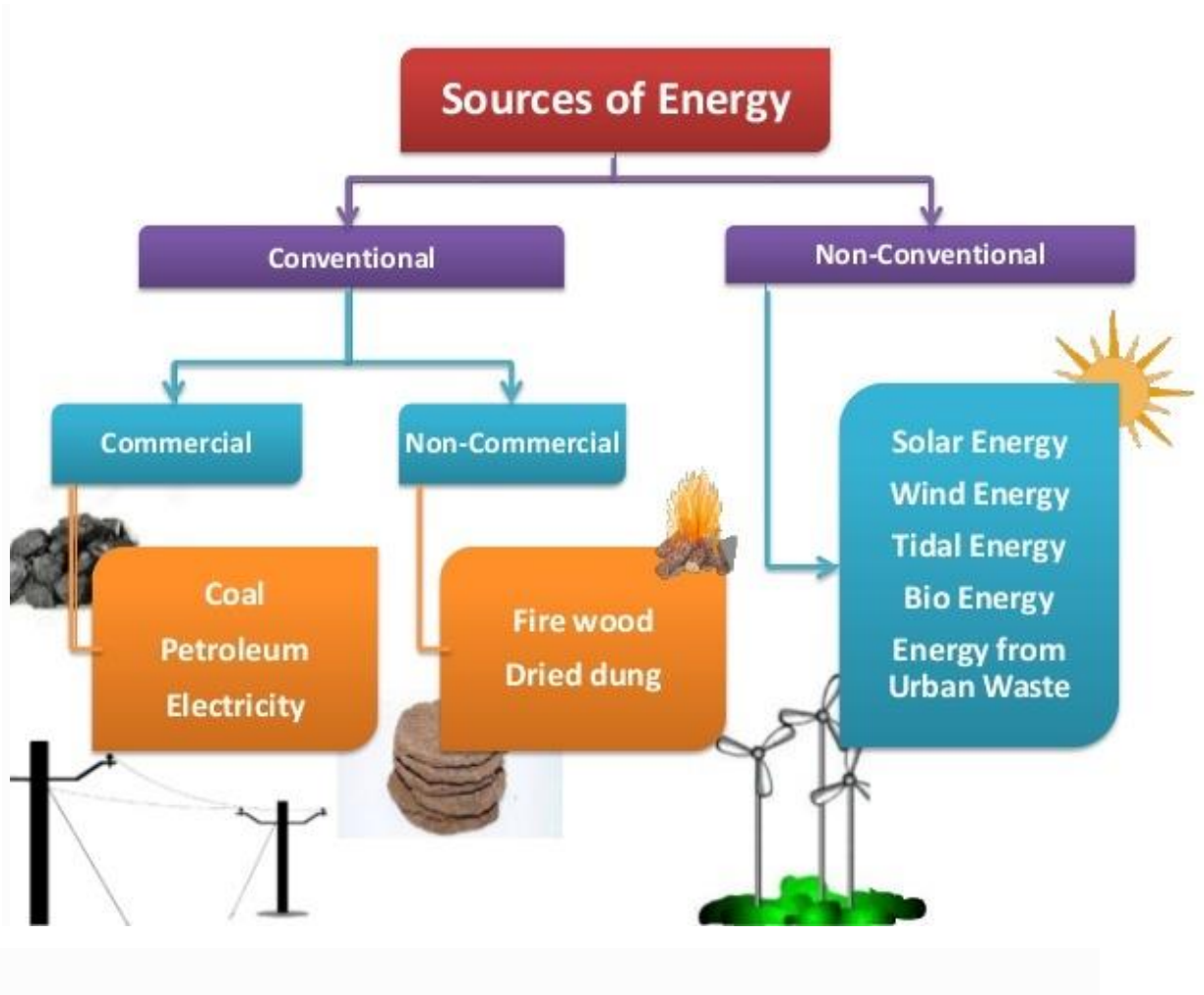
subject: social science (Geography)

Chapter 3: Mineral & power resources

Study material

Power Resources:

1. Power resources are of two types: (a) Conventional Resources, (b) Non-conventional Resources
2. We need power resources for industry, domestic use, agriculture, transport, communication and defence.



Conventional Sources of Energy	Non-conventional Sources of Energy
Conventional sources of Energy have been used since a long time	Non-Conventional sources of Energy are recently discovered sources of energy
They are common and widely used sources	They are relatively new and hence are not widely used. Example - Solar cells are still not widely used
Most of these sources cause pollution when used	Most of these sources do not cause pollution when used

ASSIGNMENT

Q1- An example of mineral fuel is

- A) Coal
- B) bauxite
- C) iron
- D) gold

Q2- Crude oil can be found in

- A) Qatar
- B) Thailand
- C) Malaysia
- D) Zambia

Q3. _____ is an example of conventional energy sources.

- A) Firewood
- B) Technology
- C) iron
- D) Silver

Q4- _____ is disadvantage of using hydel power.

- A) easy access
- B) doesn't cause pollution.
- C) local people are forced to evacuate the area for construction of hydel power project
- D) cheap for usage

Q5- Thermal power is electricity generated from _____.

- A) Coal
- B) Hydel power
- C) firewood
- D) iron

Q6- Coal is an example of _____ energy resource.

- A) renewable
- B) non-renewable
- C) human-made
- D) non – ferrous

Q7- _____ is a mineral fuel.

- A) Gold
- B) Silicon
- C) Petroleum
- D) Iron

Q8. Petroleum is referred to as 'blach gold ' because

- A) It is black in colour
- B) It is yellow in colour
- C) It is valuable
- D) It is used in making jewelry

Q9. Energy obtained from the earth is known as

- A) Nuclear energy
- B) Bio gas
- C) Geothermal
- D) Thermal

Q10. Mineral fuel is found in

- A) Sedimentary rocks
- B) Metamorphic rocks
- C) Igneous rocks
- D) All of these

II. Briefly answer the following questions;

1. What is the need of power resources?
2. What are non conventional resources?
3. What has made life in cities more comfortable?

III. Long answer type questions;

1. Explain the importance of power.
2. Distinguish between conventional and non conventional sources of energy.

Video Link:-

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C4nIVcNnOsQ&feature=youtu.be>

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

Activity:-

Make a flow chart of examples of conventional & non-conventional sources of energy in MS Word.