

# **EAST POINT SCHOOL**

## **ASSIGNMENT 23 CLASS VIII**

### **English Assignment MS. EKTA**

### **ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE**

#### **Learning Outcomes**

- Distinguish passive voice from active voice.
- Convert active voice sentences into passive voice.
- Understand the usage of past participle forms.
- Learn to weave and write story with the help of phrases.

#### **A. Complete the sentences with the correct active or passive form of the verb given in the brackets.**

1. At last night's ceremony, they \_\_\_\_\_ the award to an unknown actress. (give)
2. The survivors \_\_\_\_\_ by a cruise ship that \_\_\_\_\_ to be near them. (rescue, happen)
3. Two hours after the accident the doctor \_\_\_\_\_ him dead. (declare)
4. I remember \_\_\_\_\_ to the circus by my father. (be take)
5. The weather \_\_\_\_\_ in the next few days. (not improve)
6. Coffee \_\_\_\_\_ before you \_\_\_\_\_ it. (must roast, sell)
7. The bridge \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment so it \_\_\_\_\_. (repair, cannot use)
8. The police \_\_\_\_\_ the victim a picture of the suspect. (show)
9. The new staff members \_\_\_\_\_ all the help they need. (give)
10. That door \_\_\_\_\_ for ages. (not open)
11. A few days ago, a judge \_\_\_\_\_ him to appear before court next month. (order)
12. The Times \_\_\_\_\_ such a shocking letter before. (never publish)
13. They \_\_\_\_\_ on what to do when the headmaster \_\_\_\_\_ in. (instruct, come)
14. The vandals \_\_\_\_\_ bottles into windows and \_\_\_\_\_ a few cars. (throw, destroy)
15. The new teammates \_\_\_\_\_ more time to get accustomed to the practice sessions. (should give)
16. After dad \_\_\_\_\_ me to the zoo, he \_\_\_\_\_ me some new clothes at the department store. (take, buy)

17.I \_\_\_\_\_ to the party last Thursday because I \_\_\_\_\_.  
(not go, not invite)

18.I \_\_\_\_\_ so surprised by such an outstanding performance before. (never be)

19.When we \_\_\_\_\_ out of the cinema, the bus \_\_\_\_\_ to take us home. (come, take)

20.All the papers \_\_\_\_\_ in by next Friday. (must hand)

**B. Rewrite the following changing the active sentences to passive and passive sentences to active.**

1. The thieves have been arrested by the police.
2. The marvellous performance delivered by the children enthralled us.
3. He has been invited to their party.
4. We have shipped your order.
5. The girl recited the poem beautifully.
6. The guests enjoyed the party.
7. The child impressed everyone with his polite manners.
8. A girl from Chennai won the first prize.
9. The readers like the latest book of the writer.
10. They are painting the walls.
11. The car has been fixed by the mechanic.
12. She accepted their invitation with pleasure.

### **WRITING SKILLS ACTIVITY**

**Develop a meaningful story using the given phrases in not more than 100 – 150 words.**

A narrow stairway... two people want to pass through at the same time ... neither wants to make way for the other ... both ask the other person to go back ... first man says he never makes way for a fool ... second man says that he does

**कक्षा -आठवीं, विषय-हिंदी**

**(MS. RANJANA)**

**समाप्त**

**Please watch this videos**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ArxGs6Zy5Vk>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=il4GBusZpIA>

## अधिगम बिंदु

विद्यार्थी समास से अवगत होंगे।

विद्यार्थी पाठ पढ़ते समय बता सकेंगे की समास ये है ।

समास का अर्थ 'संक्षिप्त' होता है। समास का तात्पर्य है 'संक्षिप्तीकरण'। दो या दो से अधिक शब्दों से मिलकर बने हुए एक नवीन एवं सार्थक शब्द को समास कहते हैं।

कम से कम दो शब्दों में अधिक से अधिक अर्थ प्रकट करना समास का लक्ष्य होता है।

जैसे -

'रसोई के लिए घर' इसे हम 'रसोईघर' भी कह सकते हैं।

सरल भाषा में पहचानने का तरीका =>

पूर्व प्रधान - अव्ययीभाव समास

उत्तर पद प्रधान - तत्पुरुष , कर्मधारय व द्विगु

दोनों पद प्रधान - द्वंद्व समास

दोनों पद प्रधान - बहुव्रीहि इसमें कोई तीसरा अर्थ प्रधान होता है।

समास के भेद-समास के निम्नलिखित छह भेद होते हैं -

(क) अव्ययीभाव समास

(ख) तत्पुरुष समास

(ग) कर्मधारय समास

(घ) द्विगु समास

(ङ) द्वंद्व समास

(च) बहुव्रीहि समास

## समास के भेद

### अव्ययीभाव समास

जिस सामासिक पद का पूर्वपद (पहला पद प्रधान) प्रधान हो , तथा समासिक पद अव्यय हो , उसे अव्ययीभाव समास कहते हैं। इस समास में समूचा पद क्रियाविशेषण अव्यय हो जाता है।

जैसे प्रतिदिन , आमरण , यथासंभव इत्यादि।

आजन्म - जन्म से लेकर  
यथास्थान - स्थान के अनुसार  
आमरण - मृत्यु तक  
अभूतपूर्व - जो पहले नहीं हुआ  
निर्भय - बिना भय के  
निर्विवाद - बिना विवाद के  
निर्विकार - बिना विकार के

## 2. तत्पुरुष समास

तत्पुरुष समास का उत्तरपद अथवा अंतिम पद प्रधान होता है। ऐसे समास में परायणः प्रथम पद विशेषण तथा द्वितीय पद विशेष्य होते हैं। द्वितीय पद के विशेष्य होने के कारण समास में इसकी प्रधानता होती है।

ऐसे समास तीन प्रकार के हैं तत्पुरुष , कर्मधारय तथा द्विगु।

तत्पुरुष समास के छः भेद हैं -

- कर्म तत्पुरुष
- करण तत्पुरुष
- संप्रदान तत्पुरुष
- अपादान तत्पुरुष
- संबंध तत्पुरुष
- अधिकरण तत्पुरुष

### कर्म तत्पुरुष

इसमें कर्म कारक की विभक्ति 'को' का लोप हो जाता है।

सर्वभक्षी - सब का भक्षण करने वाला

यशप्राप्त - यश को प्राप्त

मनोहर - मन को हरने वाला

गिरिधर - गिरी को धारण करने वाला

कठफोड़वा - कांठ को फोड़ने वाला

### करण तत्पुरुष

इसमें करण कारक की विभक्ति 'से', 'के', 'द्वारा' का लोप हो जाता है। जैसे - रेखा की , रेखा से अंकित।

सूररचित - सूर द्वारा रचित

तुलसीकृत - तुलसी द्वारा रचित

शोकग्रस्त - शोक से ग्रस्त

पर्णकुटीर - पर्ण से बनी कुटीर

रोगातुर - रोग से आतुर

अकाल पीड़ित - अकाल से पीड़ित

### संप्रदान तत्पुरुष

इसमें संप्रदान कारक की विभक्ति 'के लिए' लुप्त हो जाती है।

युद्धभूमि - युद्ध के लिए भूमि

रसोईघर - रसोई के लिए घर

सत्याग्रह - सत्य के लिए आग्रह

हथकड़ी - हाथ के लिए कड़ी

देशभक्ति - देश के लिए भक्ति

धर्मशाला - धर्म के लिए शाला

### अपादान तत्पुरुष

इसमें अपादान कारक की विभक्ति 'से' लुप्त हो जाती है।

जन्मांध - जन्म से अंधा

कर्महीन - कर्म से हीन

वनरहित - वन से रहित

अन्नहीन - अन्न से हीन

जातिभ्रष्ट - जाति से भ्रष्ट

नेत्रहीन - नेत्र से हीन

देशनिकाला - देश से निकाला

### संबंध तत्पुरुष

इसमें संबंध कारक की विभक्ति 'का', 'के', 'की' लुप्त हो जाती है।

जलयान - जल का यान

छात्रावास - छात्रावास

चरित्रहीन - चरित्र से हीन

कार्यकर्ता - कार्य का करता

विद्याभ्यास - विद्या अभ्यास

सेनापति - सेना का पति

### अधिकरण तत्पुरुष

इसमें अधिकरण कारक की विभक्ति 'में', 'पर' लुप्त हो जाती है।

रणधीर - रण में धीर

क्षणभंगुर - क्षण में भंगुर

पुरुषोत्तम - पुरुषों में उत्तम

आपबीती - आप पर बीती

लोकप्रिय - लोक में प्रिय

कविश्रेष्ठ - कवियों में श्रेष्ठ

### 3. कर्मधारय समास

जिस तत्पुरुष समास के समस्त पद समान रूप से प्रधान हो, तथा विशेष्य - विशेषण भाव को प्राप्त होते हैं। उनके लिंग, वचन भी समान हो वहां कर्मधारय समास होता है।

आसानी से समझे तो जिस समस्त पद का उत्तर पद प्रधान हो तथा पूर्वपद व उत्तरपद में उपमान - उपमेय तथा विशेषण - विशेष्य संबंध हो कर्मधारय समास कहलाता है।

पहला व बाद का पद दोनों प्रधान हो और उपमान - उपमेय या विशेषण विशेष्य से संबंध हो

अधमरा - आधा है जो मरा  
महादेव - महान है जो देव  
प्राणप्रिय - प्राणों से प्रिय  
मृगनयनी - मृग के समान नयन  
विद्यारत्न - विद्या ही रत्न है  
चंद्रबदन - चंद्र के समान मुख  
श्यामसुंदर - श्याम जो सुंदर है  
क्रोधाग्नि - क्रोध रूपी अग्नि  
नीलकंठ - नीला है जो कंठ

#### 4. द्विगु समास

जिस समस्त पद का पहला पद (पूर्वपद) संख्यावाचक विशेषण हो वह द्विगु समास कहलाता है। द्विगु समास दो प्रकार के होते हैं १ समाहार द्विगु तथा २ उपपद प्रधान द्विगु समास।

नवरात्रि - नवरात्रियों का समूह  
सप्तऋषि - सात ऋषियों का समूह  
पंचमढी - पांच मणियों का समूह  
त्रिनेत्र - तीन नेत्रों का समाहार  
अष्टधातु - आठ धातुओं का समाहार  
तिरंगा - तीन रंगों का समूह  
सप्ताह - सात दिनों का समूह ।

#### 5. द्वंद समास

द्वंद समास जिस समस्त पदों के दोनों पद प्रधान हो , तथा विग्रह करने पर 'और' , 'अथवा' , 'या' , 'एवं' लगता हो वह द्वंद समास कहलाता है।

अन्न - जल = अन्न और जल

नदी - नाले = नदी और नाले

धन - दौलत = धन दौलत

मार - पीट = मारपीट

आग - पानी = आग और पानी

गुण - दोष = गुण और दोष

पाप - पुण्य = पाप या पुण्य

ऊंच - नीच = ऊंच या नीचे ।

## 6. बहुव्रीहि समास

जिस पद में कोई पद प्रधान नहीं होता दोनों पद मिलकर किसी तीसरे पद की ओर संकेत करते हैं उसमें बहुव्रीहि होता है।

बहुव्रीहि समास में आए पदों को छोड़कर जब किसी अन्य पदार्थ की प्रधानता हो तब उसे बहुव्रीहि समास कहते हैं। जिस समस्त पद में कोई पद प्रधान नहीं होता , दोनों पद मिलकर किसी तीसरे पद की ओर संकेत करते हैं , उसमें बहुव्रीहि समास होता है। जैसे -

**नीलकंठ** - नीला है कंठ जिसका अर्थात् शिव इस समास के पदों में कोई भी पद प्रधान नहीं है , बल्कि पूरा पद किसी अन्य पद का विशेषण होता है।

**चतुरानन** - चार है आनन जिसके अर्थात् ब्रह्मा

**चक्रपाणि** - चक्र है पाणी में जिसके अर्थात् विष्णु

**चतुर्भुज** - चार है भुजाएं जिसकी अर्थात् विष्णु

**पंकज** - पंक में जो पैदा हुआ हो अर्थात् कमल

**वीणापाणि** - वीणा है कर में जिसके अर्थात् सरस्वती

**लंबोदर** - लंबा है उद जिसका अर्थात् गणेश।

### अभ्यास कार्य

प्रश्न 1 निम्नलिखित समस्त पदों का समास विग्रह करें और भेद का नाम भी लिखिए।



पीतांबर	प्रतिदिन
सुबह शाम	गुल्ली डंडा
देशभक्ति	घुड़सवार
विचार मग्न	असंभव
लाभ हानि	हरि कीर्तन
बेसहारा	महात्मा
बंधन मुक्त	नमक मिर्च
अनपढ़	दुख दर्द

**प्रश्न 2- दिए गए समास विग्रहों से समस्त पद बनाइए तथा समास का नाम भी लिखिए।**

पाठ के लिए शाला  
ध्यान से मग्न  
भूख से मरा  
देश निकाला  
उद्योगपति  
आनंद में मग्न  
माल के लिए गोदाम  
गायों के लिए शाला  
आज्ञा के अनुसार  
राजनीति का ज्ञाता  
रोग से मुक्त  
जेब के लिए घड़ी  
प्रेम से आतुर  
जन्म से अंधा  
गिरी में प्रवेश  
पर्ण की बनी कुटी  
बैल की गाड़ी  
विद्या से हिन।

**चित्र वर्णन:-**

**चित्र को देखकर अपने मन में उभरे विचारों को 25 - 30 शब्दों में लिखिए।**



## SCIENCE MS. PARUL

### Reproduction in Animals Notes - Chapter 9

Link-<https://youtu.be/WFMgtBKrSbc>

#### Introduction to Reproduction

- Reproduction is the process of giving rise to an offspring.
- Reproduction is essential for the continuation of a species.
- There are two modes of reproduction:
  1. Sexual reproduction and
  2. Asexual reproduction

#### Asexual reproduction

The type of reproduction in which only a single parent is involved is called asexual reproduction.

- There is no mixing of genetic information.
- Eg: buds in Hydra

#### Sexual reproduction

The type of reproduction, which involves two parents to give rise to an offspring is called as sexual reproduction.

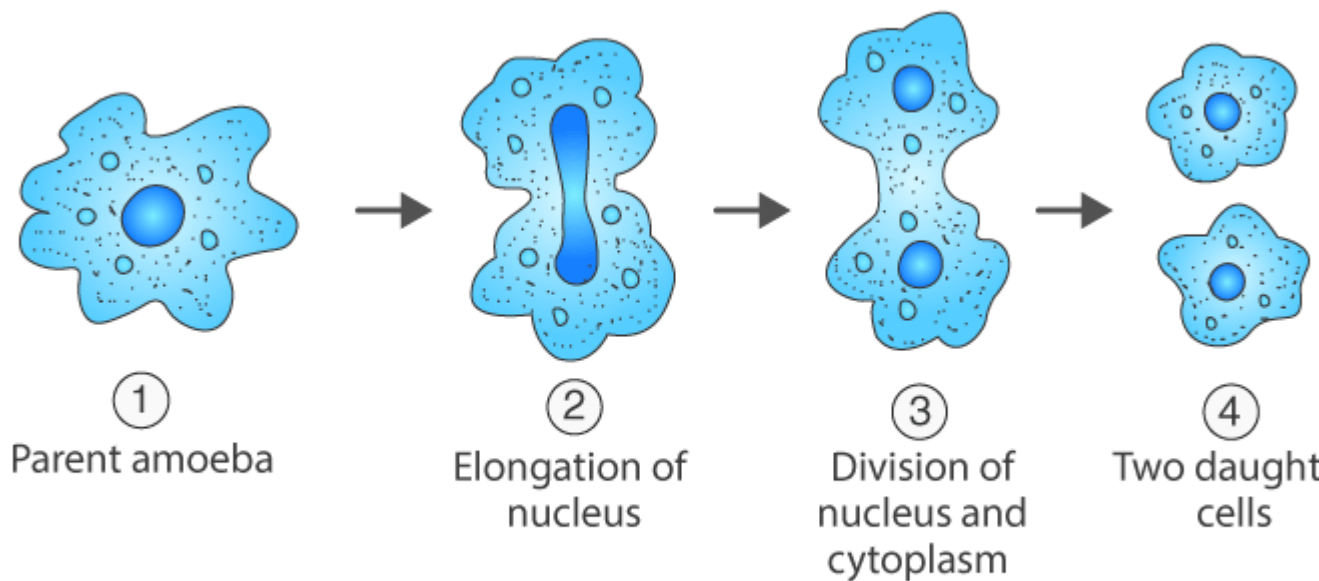
- The males and females have different reproductive parts or organs.
- These organs produce the male and female gametes, which fuse together to form the offspring.
- Genetic information from both parents is inherited.
- Eg: humans

#### Fission

It is a type of asexual reproduction in which a single-celled organism divides into two.

- Division of nucleus is followed by division of other cell organelles in the cytoplasm and finally the cytoplasm.
- Thus two cells are produced from one parent cell.
- Example: Amoeba.
- Amoeba reproduces by binary fission, which is dividing into two cells.

If one parent cell gives rise to many daughter cells, this type of fission is called as multiple fission.

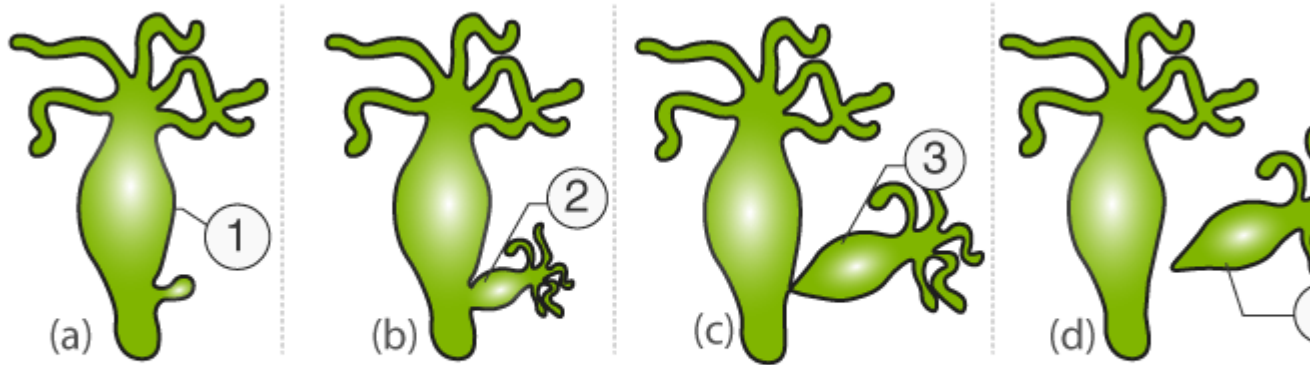


Fission in Amoeba

© Byju

## Budding

- A bud starts as an outgrowth on the parent body.
- As this bud grows, it becomes a new individual organism.
- In some organisms, the buds remain attached to the parent's body (example: yeast)
- In some organisms, it detaches from parent body and develops into a complete mature individual (hydra).
- This type of reproduction is called as budding.



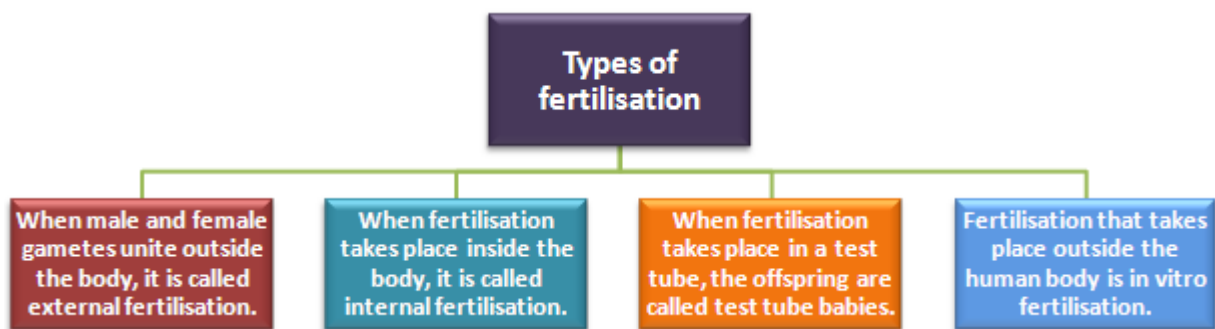
1 Parent Hydra | 2 Developing Bud | 3 New Bud | 4 New Hydra

## Budding in Hydra

© Byj

### Fertilisation

It is the fusion of male and female gametes to give rise to a single cell – zygote. Fertilisation can be external fertilisation or internal fertilisation.



## Sexual Reproduction in Humans

### Male reproductive system

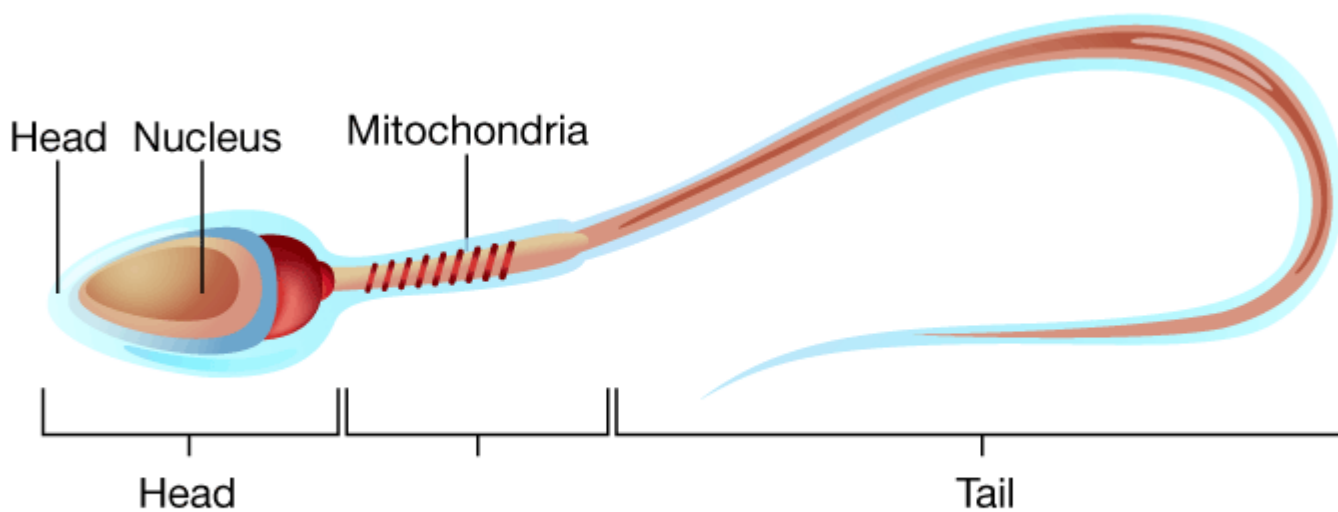
- The male reproductive system consists of a **pair of testes, a pair of sperm ducts and a penis.**
- The testes are located outside the male body.
- **Sperms** are produced in testes.
- Sperms are the **male gametes.**

### Testosterone

- Testosterone is the primary male sex hormone and is produced by the testes.
- Testosterone is responsible for the development of sex organs, production of sperms and also the development of secondary sexual characteristics.

## Sperms

- Sperms are the male gametes produced by testes in humans.
- Millions of sperms are produced by the testes in a day.
- Each sperm is a single, microscopic cell having a head, a middle piece and a tail as its parts.
- Head contains a nucleus with a single set of chromosomes.
- The middle piece contains a large number of mitochondria that provide energy during active movement.
- Sperm is a motile gamete, which moves through the female reproductive tract with the help of the tail.



Sperm, the male gamete

## Female reproductive system

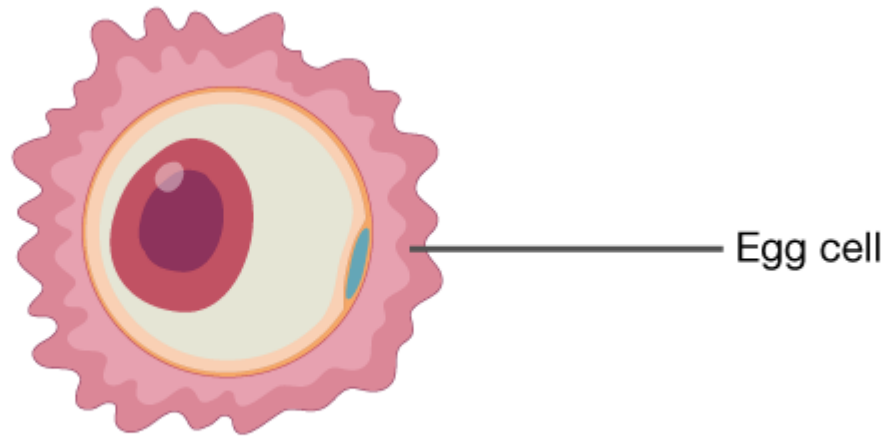
- The female reproductive system consists of a pair of ovaries, a pair of fallopian tubes (oviducts) and a single uterus.
- Ova are produced by ovaries.
- Fallopian tubes (oviducts) carry the ova from ovaries to the uterus.
- Uterus holds the growing embryo/foetus and thus helps in holding the pregnancy.

## Oestrogen

- Estrogen or oestrogen is the primary female sex hormone secreted by ovaries.
- It is responsible for the development of female reproductive organs, secondary sexual characteristics, development of female gamete i.e. Ovum and maintenance of menstrual cycle.

## Ovum

- The ovary produces the female gametes known as ovum or ova (plural).
- In human beings, a single mature egg or ovum is released into the oviduct/fallopian tube by the respective side ovary every month.
- The ovum is a single cell and is much larger than the sperm.
- It is non-motile and is carried to the uterus by the oviduct.



Ovum, the female gamete

#### Differences between sexual reproduction and asexual reproduction

SEXUAL REPRODUCTION	ASEXUAL REPRODUCTION
It is a mode of reproduction which involves two parents in giving rise to offspring.	It is a mode of reproduction which involves only one parent giving rise to offspring.
Gonads, endocrine glands bring about the process of reproduction.	Reproductive structures are not involved. Vegetative parts of individuals are used for the process of reproduction.
Sex cells develop by the process of meiosis.	Cells taking part do not undergo meiosis.
Gametes of opposite sex fuse to form a single cell, the zygote.	Gametes are not formed. Single parent cell gives rise to daughter cell.
Zygote undergoes different stages of development to give rise to new individual.	Single cell develops fast to give rise to new individual.
Time period involved in the production of offspring is more.	Time period involved in the production of new individual is less.
Offspring formed do not resemble the parents exactly. They exhibit variability.	Offspring formed are exact individuals of the parents.

Activity- Draw the diagram of budding and fission .

**MATHEMATICS MS. SHIVANGI**  
**Chapter 2 – Linear Equation in One Variable**

Please watch this video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OJWYyAEHZ5Q>

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

**Learning Outcomes:**

- i. Students will be able to Solve equations having variables on both the side.
- ii. Students will be able to frame equations having variables on both the sides.

**Solving Equations having the Variable on both Sides**

An equation is the equality of the values of two expressions. In the equation  $2x - 3 = 7$ , the two expressions are  $2x - 3$  and  $7$ . In the given example we see that the RHS is only a number. But this need not always be so; both sides could have expressions with variables. For example, the equation  $2x - 3 = x + 2$  has expressions with a variable on both sides; the expression on the LHS is  $(2x - 3)$  and the expression on the RHS is  $(x + 2)$ .

Example: Solve  $2x - 3 = x + 2$

Solution:  $2x - x = 2 + 3$   
 $x = 5$

Example: Solve and check your answer:

$$8x + 4 = 3(x - 1) + 7$$

Solution:

We have  $8x + 4 = 3(x - 1) + 7$

$$\Rightarrow 8x + 4 = 3x - 3 + 7$$

$$\Rightarrow 8x + 4 = 3x + 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 8x - 3x = 4 - 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0 \div 5$$

$$\text{or } x = 0$$

Thus  $x = 0$  is the required solution.

$$\text{Check: } 8x + 4 = 3(x - 1) + 7$$

Putting  $x = 0$ , we have

$$\text{LHS} = 8 \times 0 + 4 = 0 + 4 = 4$$

$$\text{RHS} = 3(0 - 1) + 7 = -3 + 7 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

Hence Verified

**Some Applications:**

Example: The digits of a two-digit number differ by 3. If the digits are interchanged, and the resulting number is added to the original number, we get 143. What can be the original number?

Solution: Take, for example, a two-digit number, say, 56. It can be written as

$$56 = (10 \times 5) + 6.$$

If the digits in 56 are interchanged, we get 65, which can be written as  $(10 \times 6) + 5$ .

Let us take the two digit number such that the digit in the units place is  $b$ . The digit in the tens place differs from  $b$  by 3. Let us take it as  $b + 3$ . So the two-digit number is  $10(b + 3) + b = 10b + 30 + b = 11b + 30$ .

With interchange of digits, the resulting two-digit number will be  $10b + (b + 3) = 11b + 3$

If we add these two two-digit numbers, their sum is  
 $(11b + 30) + (11b + 3) = 11b + 11b + 30 + 3 = 22b + 33$

It is given that the sum is 143.

$$\text{Therefore, } 22b + 33 = 143$$

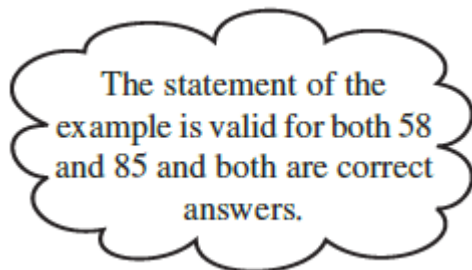
$$22b = 143 - 33$$

$$22b = 110$$

$$b = 110 / 22$$

$$b = 5$$

The units digit is 5 and therefore the tens digit is  $5 + 3$  which is 8. The number is 85.



**Check:** On interchange of digits the number we get is 58. The sum of 85 and 58 is 143 as given.

### Solve the following Questions:

Q-1) The solution for  $3m = 5m - (8/5)$  is:

- a.  $8/5$
- b.  $4/5$
- c.  $5/4$
- d.  $4/3$

Q-2) In a two digit number, the unit digit's is  $x$  and the ten's digit is  $y$ . Then the number is

- a.  $10y + x$
- b.  $10x + y$
- c.  $10y - x$
- d.  $10x - y$

Q-3) The value of  $x$  in  $\frac{3}{4}x = 7 - x$  is

- a. 4
- b. 3
- c.  $7/3$
- d. 7

Q-4)  $\frac{3}{4}$  part of a number is 5 more than its  $\frac{2}{3}$  part. The statement in the form of an equation is:

- a.  $\frac{2}{3}x - \frac{3}{4}x = 5$
- b.  $\frac{2}{3}x - 5 = \frac{3}{4}x$
- c.  $\frac{3}{4}x = \frac{2}{3}x + 5$
- d.  $\frac{3}{4}x - 5 = -\frac{2}{3}x$



Q-5) The solution of the equation  $9z - 15 = 9 - 3z$  is

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

Q-6) The value of x for the equation  $3x - 4 = 2x + 1$  is:

- a. -3
- b. 0
- c. 5
- d. 1

Q-7) Solve the following equation:  $2y + \frac{5}{3} = \frac{26}{3} - y$

Q-8) Arjun is twice as old as Shriya. Five years ago his age was three times Shriya's age. Find their present ages.

**Activity based question:**

Q-1) Half of a herd of deer are grazing in the field and three fourths of the remaining are playing nearby. The rest 9 are drinking water from the pond. Find the number of deer in the herd.



Half of a herd of deer grazing in the field



three fourths of the remaining are playing nearby



9 deers drinking water

**Subject-History**

**Sub teacher-Poonam Pathak**

**Topic:- Chapter 4 – Tribal, Dikus and the vision of the golden age**

## Sub Topic 1:- Uprisings of Tribals

### A Closer Look: Birsa Munda

**Learning Objectives:-** To make children aware of the changes that occurred after coming of the British Rule.

**Methodology:-**PPT, Video and word file

**You tube link:-**[https://youtu.be/1nzfpB2b\\_5Y](https://youtu.be/1nzfpB2b_5Y)

**Activity 1:-** Research work on “Birsa Munda “ and his revolt.

**A Closer Look:** The tribal groups rebelled in different of the country against the changes in laws, restrictions on their practices, the new taxes they had to pay and exploitation by traders and moneylenders.

### Uprisings of Tribals:

Kol uprising – 1831-32

Santhal uprising -1855

Munda uprising – 1895-1900

Bastar uprising – 1910

### Birsa Munda:

- 1. A movement began under the leadership of Birsa Munda.**
- 2. The British officials were worried as the political aim of the Birsa movement was to drive out missionaries, moneylenders, Hindu landlords and the government and set up a Munda Raj with Birsa at its head.**

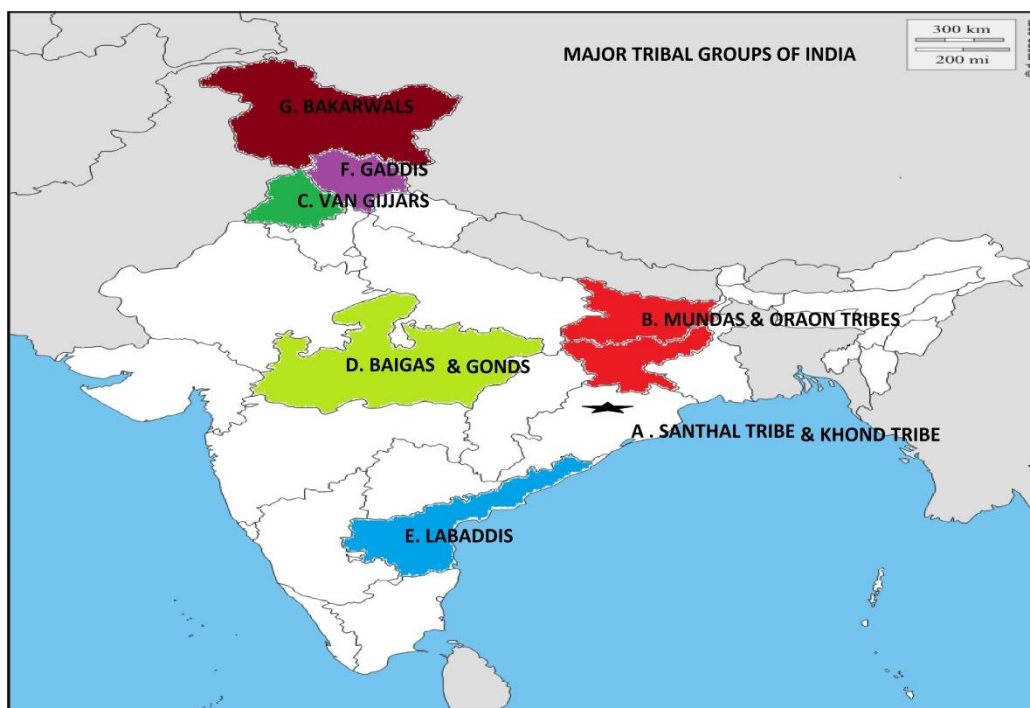
3. In 1895, Birsa Munda was arrested.
4. He was released in 1897 and he toured the villages to gather support. He urged people to destroy 'Ravana' (dikus and the European), and establish a kingdom under his leadership.
5. In 1900 Birsa died of cholera and the movement faded out.

### Effects of Uprisings:

1. British made the laws stricter so that moneylanders could not exploit the tribes by snatching away their lands.
2. It showed the power of tribals that they can also fight for their rights and could be heard

### Assignment:-

1. Name the leader of Munda tribe.
2. Who were referred as the dikus?
3. Write a short note on Munda revolt.



**Map work:-**

**Choose the correct option:-**

**Q1- \_\_\_\_\_ were followers of Birsa Munda.**

**Orans**

**Bhils**

**Brahmans**

**Vaishyas**

**Q2- \_\_\_\_\_ tribe is based in Odisha.**

**Bhotia**

**Santhal**

**Dongria Kandha**

**Orans**

**Q3- Britishers were referred as \_\_\_\_\_ by tribals.**

**Killers**

**Devta**

**Dikus**

**Raja**

**Q4- Tribals cook food with the help of \_\_\_\_\_ seeds.**

**Palash**

**Mahua**

**Mango**

**Avocado**

**Q5- To colour their clothes, tribals use the flowers of**

**Mango**

**Kusum**

**Lotus**

**Rose**

**Q6- \_\_\_\_\_ was one of the prominent tribal leaders during the freedom struggle.**

**Birsa Munda**

**Bhagoji Naik**

**Arjun Munda**

**Ambroz Naik**

**Q7- \_\_\_\_\_ are prominent tribes of Maharashtra**

**Banjara**

**Bhils**

**Bhotia**

**Mala Irular**

Q8- Oran tribe is based in \_\_\_\_\_

- Kerala
- Jharkhand
- Tamilnadu
- Punjab

Q9- \_\_\_\_\_ are the tribes who never interact with the outside world.

- Khasi
- Jarawas
- Orans
- Gujjars

Q10- Shifting cultivation is known as \_\_\_\_\_ in Madhya Pradesh

- Buwai
- Bewar
- Jhuming
- Ploughing

Q11- \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the animals reared by tribal

- Yak
- Dog
- Cat
- Snake

Q12- \_\_\_\_\_ is a tribe based in Kashmir

- Bakarwal
- Jhum
- Santhal
- Jarawas

Q13- \_\_\_\_\_ based in Himachal Pradesh are shepherd tribes.

- Santhal
- Gaddis
- Khasi
- Bhil

Q14- \_\_\_\_\_ were main people in the tribal region before the British conquered them.

- King
- Minister
- Tribal chief
- Advisors

Q15- British failed in their efforts to settle \_\_\_\_\_ at one place.

- Tribals
- Jhum cultivators
- Villagers
- Farmers

Q16- The Santhal revolt took place in

- 1855
- 1857
- 1860
- 1862

Q17- Warli revolt took place in \_\_\_\_\_ in 1940.

Gujarat  
Rajasthan  
Bihar  
Tamilnadu

Q18- \_\_\_\_\_ occurred in Central India in 1910.

Bastar rebellion  
Worli revolt  
Oran revolt  
Jarawa revolt

Q19- Birsa Munda died in

1900  
1897  
1899  
1901

Q20- Tribals were often forced to work in \_\_\_\_\_ mines of Bihar during British rule.

Coal  
Gold  
Petroleum  
Iron

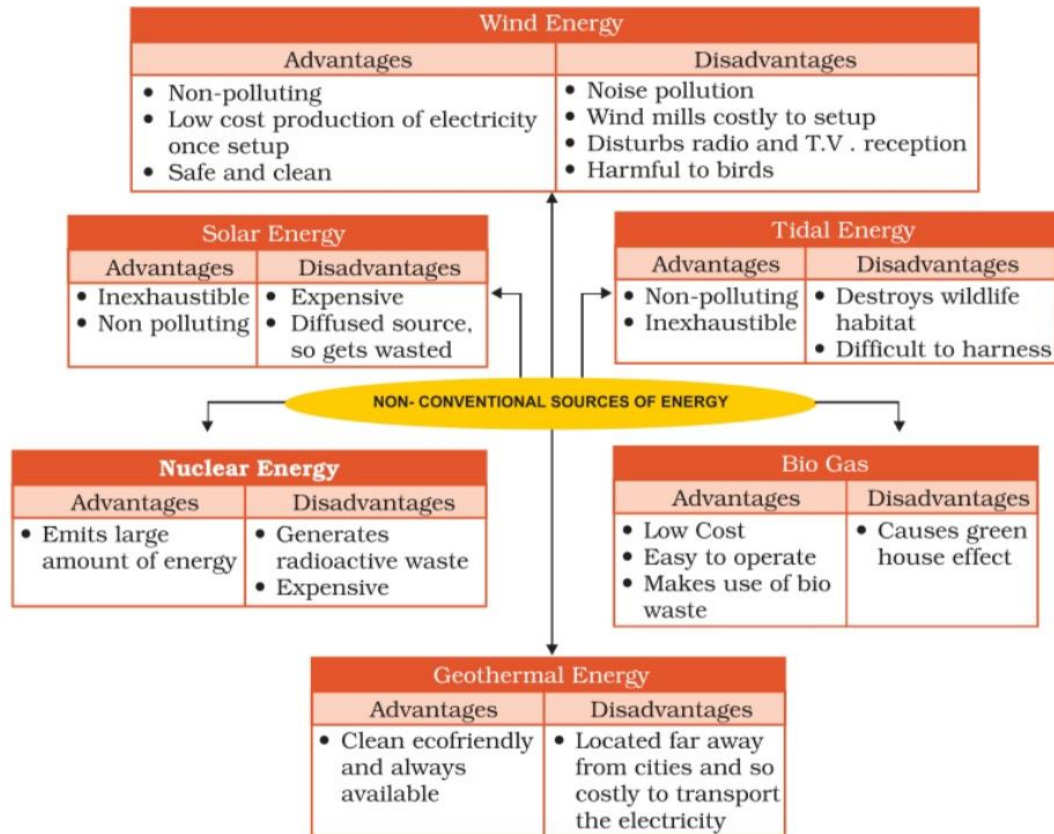
**subject: social science (Geography)**

**SUBJECT TEACHER MS. NIDA**

**Chapter 3 : MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCE**

**Learning objectives:**students will be able to know the need of using non con conventional power resources and they will learn various examples of non conventional sources of energy.

## Non-Conventional Sources of Energy



### VIDEO LINK:

[www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y3Su1mXohmw&feature=youtu.be](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y3Su1mXohmw&feature=youtu.be)

[www.youtube.com/watch?v=FxJojZneKTo&feature=youtu.be](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FxJojZneKTo&feature=youtu.be)

## ASSIGNMENT

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What is the appropriate source of energy for coastal area?
  - a. Tidal energy
  - b. Solar energy
  - c. Wind energy

- d. Biogas
2. What is Black Gold?
    - a. Coal
    - b. Oil
    - c. Mica
    - d. Both a and b
  3. Energy obtained from the earth is known as
    - a. Nuclear Energy
    - b. Biogas
    - c. Geothermal energy
    - d. Thermal energy
  4. ----- is disadvantage of using hydel power.
    - a. Easy access
    - b. Cause pollution
    - c. Local people are forced to evacuate the area for construction of hydel power project
    - d. Cheap for usage
  5. ----- is found with petroleum deposits and is released when crude oil is brought to the surface.
    - a. Natural gas
    - b. Hydel energy
    - c. Biogas
    - d. None of these
  6. Which of the following practices will not conserve LPG in your kitchen?
    - a. Soaking the dal for sometime before cooking it.
    - b. Cooking food in a pressure cooker
    - c. Keeping the vegetables chopped before lighting the gas for cooking
    - d. Cooking food in an open pan kept on low flame
  7. Which of the following countries do not have huge reserves of petroleum and natural gas?
    - a. Iran
    - b. Iraq
    - c. China
    - d. Saudi Arabia
  8. ----- was the first country in the world to develop hydropower.
    - a. USA
    - b. Norway
    - c. Russia
    - d. China
  9. The first tidal energy station was built in
    - A. France
    - B. USA
    - C. Brazil
    - D. India
  10. Which of the following is not a characteristic of minerals?
    - a. They are created by natural processes
    - b. They have a definite chemical composition
    - c. They are inexhaustible
    - d. Their distribution is uneven



### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. What does unchecked burning of fossil fuel lead to?
2. What is the cause of depletion of fossil fuels?
3. Name the sites of first solar and wind power bus shelter , hydroelectric project and tidal energy station.

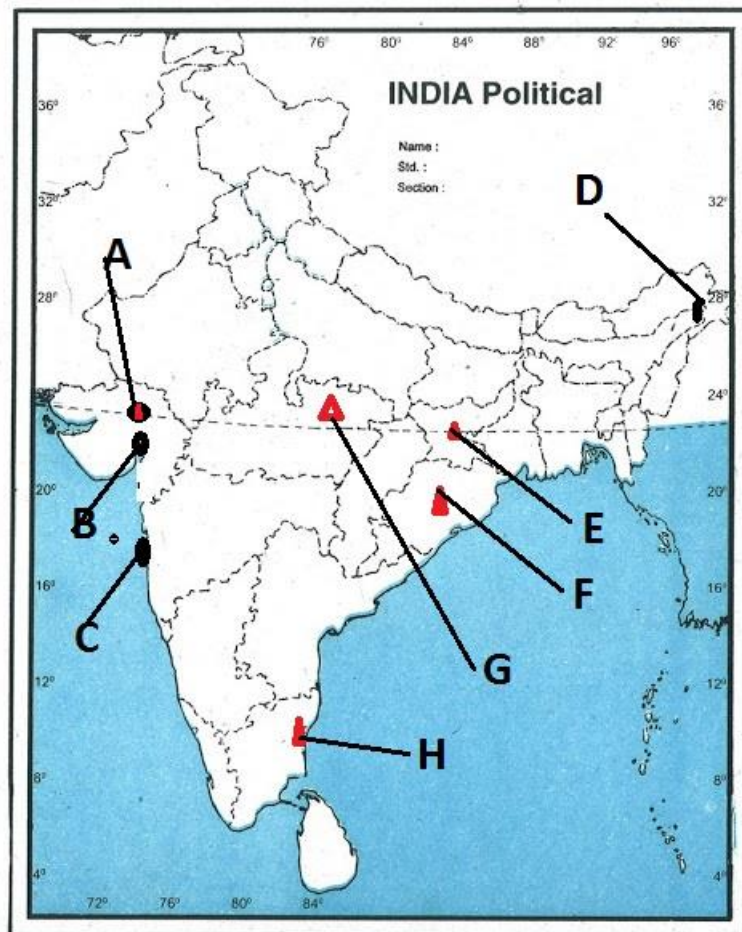
### LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Distinguish between conventional and non conventional sources of energy.
2. Give an account of HYdel power.

**ACTIVITY** :Identify the following oil fields and coal fiels marked on the given political map of India

**A,B,C, and D** are oil fields

**E,F,G,H** are coal fileds



SUBJECT SANSKRIT  
MR. SANJAY KUMAR

चित्र को देखकर संस्कृत में पांच वाक्य लिखिए

