

EAST POINT SCHOOL ASSIGNMENT 27 CLASS VIII

CLASS REP MS. RANJANA

ARTICLE WRITING

OBJECTIVES

- Read and comprehend articles written in Newspapers and Magazines.
- Write articles on social and important issues.
- Express their views and opinions freely on a particular issue.

DEFINITION

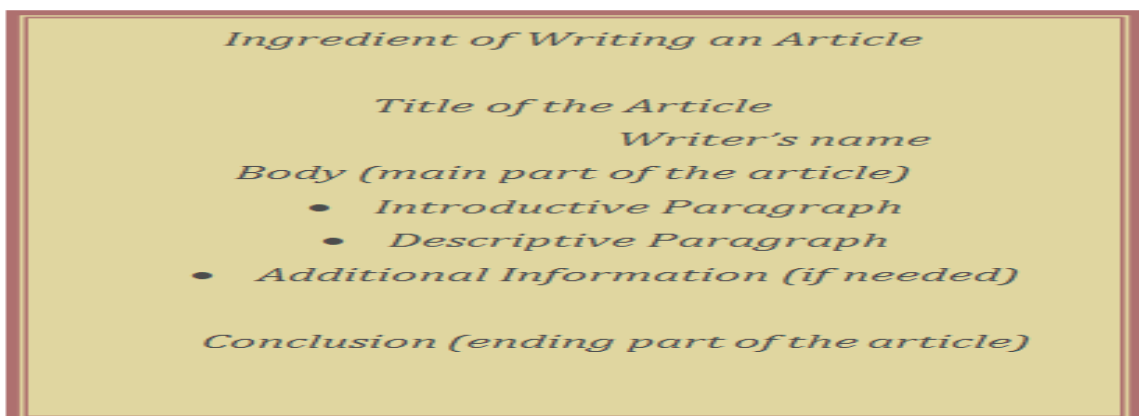
An article is usually an independent piece of prose found in newspapers or magazines. It is usually non-fiction and informative in nature. The name of the writer is always mentioned with the article.

Objectives of Article Writing

An article is written with the following objectives

- It brings out the topics or the matter of interest in the limelight
- The article provides information on the topics
- It offers suggestions and pieces of advice
- It influences the readers and urges them to think
- The article discusses various stories, persons, locations, rising-issues, and technical developments

FORMAT



- Title: Eye-catching

- Introduction: Put the topic in perspective
: Catch the reader's attention
- Exposition of topic: Merits/demerits, causes-results, effects, etc
 - Winding up: Your comments, opinion, criticism, etc
 - Conclusion: A hope, warning, an appeal or a call for action
- Name of the writer: It can be placed just after the heading or at the end of the article

Points to remember:

- The purpose of writing the article should be clear.
- The title can be a single word, a phrase or even a sentence, which is catchy.
- The body of the article follows a structured approach.
- Think of the kind of readers expected to read the article and then attempt to write it.
- The vocabulary and grammar has to be specific to the topic and use of difficult and bombastic language should be avoided.
- The visual/verbal input should be used to the optimum and interpreted as per the needs of the article.
- The points, quotations, etc in the article have to be planned out.
- Quotations should be added only when absolutely essential. Do not overdo the use of quotations.

SOLVED EXAMPLE

Increase in the number of vehicles causes pollution and traffic jams. Write an article in 100-150 words for 'The New Indian Express', Delhi, highlighting the

urgent need to solve these man-made problems, giving suitable suggestions.
You are Madhav/Madhuri.

Answer:

The Problem of Pollution

By: Madhav

Cities, in general, have a great deal in common with vehicles. In fact they often seem to be turning into vehicles. India's population and its traffic is concentrated within its cities. The increasing number of vehicles in Delhi is putting our city at the risk of completely losing clean air to breathe. Delhi would have, in fact, been buried under a pollution load if the Supreme Court had not intervened to introduce cleaner fuels and emissions technology in the city, in the form of CNG-run public vehicles. Moreover, increase in the number of vehicles also means getting stuck in rush traffic hour which has also become a routine.

It is high time we now look towards solving this problem of heavy traffic congestion which is taking a toll both on our health and our time. The traffic police department must use technology for controlling and monitoring the movement of vehicles at important and busy crossroads for which the department officials can also take the help of Close Circuit T.V. Drives should be launched to educate the masses about the importance of driving in their respective lanes only and to follow traffic signals strictly. Violation of these should result in fines and in case of repeated offence the driving license of the person should be confiscated.

Pollution check of vehicles by owners at regular intervals should be made mandatory. This can also contribute a lot in saving the environment from pollution. Thus, we as responsible citizens just need to make a start.

QUESTIONS

QUESTION-1

Nature has a lot to offer us. She feeds clothes and takes care of us. She is the best teacher we could ever have. We learn to be patient, forgiving and selfless from her, but she also has a dark side, and can be ruthless if her patience is tested too much.

Based on the short article given above, write an article for your school magazine highlighting the virtues of nature and why she is considered the best teacher. Do not exceed 150 words.

QUESTION 2

Read any newspaper article on any current Issue and complete the graphic organizer given below based on the article. Paste the newspaper article in your notebook also.

Write Your Own Newspaper Article

Use the guide sheet below to help you plan the information you will include for your article.

Headline: _____

By-line: _____

Who is involved in the event?

Where did the event happen?

What happened in the event?



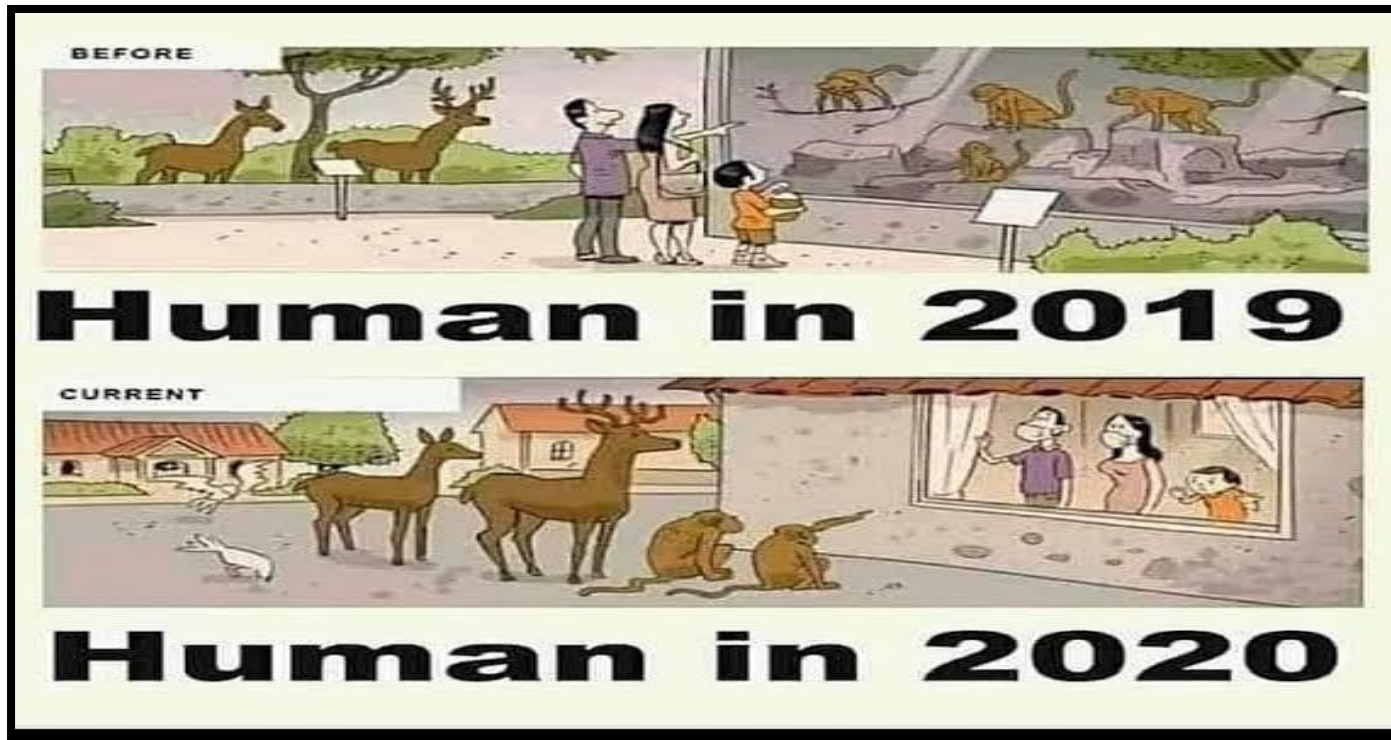
Why is the event important?

When did the event happen?

How did the event happen?

QUESTION 3

Look and observe the picture given below and write an article on the topic
“Effects of Global Lockdown on Nature and Wildlife” in about 100-120 words.



VIDEO LINK

<https://youtu.be/eJuk5HRiP-o>

हिंदी असाइनमेंट-27

कक्षा -आठवीं, विषय-हिंदी

लेखक - पालगम्मी साईनाथ

जन्म - 1957 जन्म स्थान - मद्रास

नवंबर माह का पाठ्यक्रम

पाठ्यपुस्तक वसंत

अकबरी लौटा

जहाँ पहिया है

व्याकरण - समास , अपठित गद्यांश , संवाद।

Please watch this videos

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qKPQICn8MF4>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KOHQsA0hKhS>

अधिगम बिंदु :

- पालगम्मी साईनाथ जी इस लेख के द्वारा एक साइकिल आंदोलन की बात करते हैं।
- तमिलनाडू के क्षेत्र में प्रसिद्ध जिले में किस तरह से महिलाएँ साइकिल के पहिये को एक आंदोलन का रूप देती हैं और किस तरह से वह स्वतंत्र होती हैं।

पाठ प्रवेश

“जहाँ पहिया है” पाठ के लेखक “पालगम्मी साईनाथ जी” हैं। पालगम्मी साईनाथ जी इस लेख के द्वारा एक साइकिल आंदोलन की बात करते हैं और तमिलनाडू के क्षेत्र में प्रसिद्ध जिले में किस तरह से महिलाएँ साइकिल के पहिये को एक आंदोलन का रूप देती हैं और किस तरह से वह स्वतंत्र होती हैं। अपने घर और सामाज से बाहर निकलकर आत्मनिर्भर बनती हैं। साइकिल का पहिया एक साधान के रूप में प्रस्तुत होता है और उसका उपयोग होता है एक बहुत ही बड़े आंदोलन के रूप में जहाँ पर पुरुष प्रधान सामाज में पहले स्त्रियों को किसी भी तरह की स्वतंत्रता नहीं थी, कोई भी काम करने की या घर से बाहर जाकर कमाने की। लेकिन इस पहिये के ही द्वारा उनमें आत्मनिर्भरता जागी और उन्होंने अपने काम स्वयं करने आरंभ किए, अब वे बिलकुल स्वतंत्रता से अपने कार्य करती हैं और उनमें एक नई आज़ादी का अनुभव या संचार हुआ है। इस लेख में तमिलनाडू के एक गरीब जिले में होने वाले सामाजिक परिवर्तन तथा आंदोलन का वर्णन कर रहे हैं। लेखक के अनुसार लोग रूढ़ियों से मुक्त होने के लिये रास्ते चुनते हैं। कई बार वे बहुत अजीब होते हैं जैसे उक्त जिले में अपनी पहचान प्रदर्शित करने के लिए साइकिल का चयन किया। वहाँ नव साक्षर लड़कियाँ, महिलाएँ साइकिल चलाती हैं। लेखक के अनुसार साइकिल चलाने संबंधी इस आंदोलन ने महिलाओं के न सिर्फ आर्थिक पक्ष को मजबूत किया बल्कि उनमें एक नए आत्मविश्वास का संचार भी हुआ।

पाठ का सार –

लेखक इस रिपोर्ट के द्वारा बताते हैं कि जंजीरो द्वारा समाज में फैली हुई रूढ़ियाँ संकेत कर रही हैं कि हमारे पुरुष प्रधान समाज में नारी को हमेशा से दबना पड़ा है। पर जब वह दमित नारी कुछ करने की ठानती है, तो ये जंजीरें लगती हैं। तमिलनाडू की महिलाओं ने इन्हीं जंजीरों को तोड़ने के लिये साइकिल चलाना शुरू किया। साइकिल सीखी एक महिला ने लेखक को बताया कि उस पर साइकिल चलाने के कारण लोगो ने व्यंग किया पर उसने ध्यान नहीं दिया।

लेखक बताते हैं कि फातिमा नामक एक महिला को साइकिल का इतना चाव था कि वो रोज आधा घंटा किराये पर साइकिल लेती थी, गरीब होने के कारण वह साइकिल खरीद नहीं सकती थी। वहाँ लगभग सभी महिलाएँ साइकिल चलाती थी। 1992 में अंतरराष्ट्रीय महिला

दिवस पर 1500 महिलाओं ने साइकिल चलाई। वह महिलाएँ जो पहले पिता या भाई पर आश्रित थी, वह अब आसानी से कहीं भी आ जा सकती थी। इस आंदोलन से महिलाओं के न सिर्फ आर्थिक पक्ष को मजबूत किया बल्कि उनमें एक नए आत्मविश्वास का संचार भी हुआ। पुरुष वर्ग को इससे एतराज नहीं होना चाहिए पर यदि होता है तो भी महिलाएँ इसकी परवाह नहीं करती।

शब्दार्थ (किन्हीं पांच के वाक्य बनायें)

चौंकने – हैरानी

नवसाक्षर – नयी पढ़ी लिखी

स्वाधीनता – आज़ादी

गतिशीलता – प्रगति

अभिव्यक्त – प्रकट

प्रतीक – निशानी

नवसाक्षर – नयी पढ़ी लिखी

कौशल – प्रवीणता

शिविर – सीखने के कैंप

फब्तियाँ – ताने

हैसियत – औकात

निर्भर – आश्रित

आवेग – जोश

रोज़मर्रा – प्रतिदिन का काम

प्रशिक्षण – सिखाना

वृद्धि – ज़्यादा

इंतजार – प्रतीक्षा

निर्भर – आश्रित

पहलुओं – पक्ष

दिक्कत – परेशानी

आर्थिक – धन से सम्बंधित

गँवाती – बरबाद

पठित गद्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

1992 में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस के बाद अब यह जिला कभी भी पहले जैसा नहीं हो सकता। हैंडल पर झंडियाँ लगाए, घंटियाँ बजाते हुए साइकिल पर सवार 1500 महिलाओं ने पुडुकोट्टई में तूफान ला दिया। महिलाओं की साइकिल चलाने की इस तैयारी ने यहाँ रहनेवालों को हक्का-बक्का कर दिया।

इस सारे मामले पर पुरुषों की क्या राय थी? इसके पक्ष में 'आर. साइकिल्स' के मालिक को तो रहना ही था। इस अकेले डीलर के यहाँ लेडीज़ साइकिल की बिक्री में साल भर के अंदर काफ़ी वृद्धि हुई।

1. 'अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस' पहली बार कब मनाया गया?
2. इस प्रतियोगिता से महिलाओं के जीवन में क्या परिवर्तन आया?
3. महिलाओं द्वारा साइकिल चलाने का प्रदर्शन कैसा था?
4. लोग हक्के-बक्के क्यों थे?
5. इस सारे मामले पर यहाँ किस मामले की बात की गई ?

प्रश्न अभ्यास –

प्रश्न-1 " जहाँ पहिया है " पाठ में किस इलाके का उल्लेख हुआ है ? (1)

प्रश्न-2. पुडुकोट्टई की महिलाओं ने साइकिल को किसलिए चुना ? (1)

प्रश्न-3. पुडुकोट्टई की महिलाओं ने क्या कर दिखाया ? (1)

प्रश्न-4. नवसाक्षर महिला ने " जहाँ पहिया है " पथ के लेखक को क्या बताया ? (2)

प्रश्न-5. " जहाँ पहिया है " कहानी में लेखक ने कौन सा अनुभव को असाधारण बताया हैं ? (2)

प्रश्न-6. "...उन जंजीरों को तोड़ने का जिनमें वे जकड़े हुए हैं, कोई-न-कोई तरीका लोग निकाल ही लेते हैं...." आपके विचार से 'जंजीरों' द्वारा किन समस्याओं की ओर इशारा कर रहा है? (3)

प्रश्न-7. क्या आप लेखक की इस बात से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का कारण भी बताइए। (3)

प्रश्न-8. 'साइकिल आंदोलन' से पुडुकोट्टई की महिलाओं के जीवन में कौन-कौन से बदलाव आए हैं? (3)

प्रश्न-9. शुरुआत में पुरुषों ने इस आंदोलन का विरोध किया परंतु आर-साइकिल्स के मालिक ने इसका समर्थन किया, क्यों? (3)

प्रश्न-10. प्रारंभ में इस आंदोलन को चलाने में कौन-कौन सी बाधा आई?

प्रश्न-11. आपके विचार से लेखक ने इस पाठ का नाम जहाँ पहिया है? क्यों रखा होगा?

प्रश्न-12. अपने मन से इस पाठ का कोई दूसरा शीर्षक सुझाइए। अपने दिए हुए शीर्षक के पक्ष में तर्क दीजिए।

प्रश्न13. उपसर्गों और प्रत्ययों के बारे में आप जान चुके हैं। इस पाठ में आए उपसर्गयुक्त शब्दों को छाँटिए। उनके मूल शब्द भी लिखिए। आपकी सहायता के लिए इस पाठ में प्रयुक्त कुछ 'उपसर्ग' और 'प्रत्यय' इस प्रकार हैं – अभि, प्र, अनु, परि, वि(उपसर्ग), इक, वाला, ता, ना।

(Hots)

प्रश्न14. फातिमा ने कहा, "...मैं किराए पर साइकिल लेती हूँ ताकि मैं आज़ादी और खुशहाली का अनुभव कर सकूँ।" साइकिल चलाने से फातिमा और पुडुकोट्टई की महिलाओं को 'आज़ादी' का अनुभव क्यों होता होगा? (Hots)

हिंदी गतिविधि

1. साइकिल ने पुडुकोट्टई की महिलाओं के जीवन में कौन से सकारात्मक परिवर्तन लाए।
2. " हमारे महान मनीषियों के सपनों का भारत है और रहेगा। " हमारे पूर्वजों ने कैसे भारत का सपना देखा था ?

MATHEMATICS – Square and Square Root

Please watch these video:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ga1_wuLz0QM

Learning Outcomes:

- i. Students will be able to find the square root of a number through long division method.

Finding square root by division method

When the numbers are large, even the method of finding square root by prime factorization becomes lengthy and difficult. To overcome this problem we use Long Division Method.

The smallest 3-digit perfect square number is 100 which is the square of 10 and the greatest 3-digit perfect square number is 961 which is the square of 31. The smallest 4-digit square number is 1024 which is the square of 32 and the greatest 4-digit number is 9801 which is the square of 99.

we say that if a perfect square is of n-digits, then its square root will have $n/2$ digits if n is even or $(n+1) / 2$ if n is odd.

Let us understand long division method with the help of an example.

1. Taking 484 as the number whose square root is to be evaluated. Place a bar over the pair of numbers starting from the unit place or Right-hand side of the number. In case, if we have the total number of digits as odd number, the leftmost digit will also have a bar, $\overline{4} \overline{84}$.
2. Take the largest number as the divisor whose square is less than or equal to the number on the extreme left of the number. The digit on the extreme left is the dividend. Divide and write the quotient. Here the quotient is 2 and the remainder is 0.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \overline{4 \ 84} \\ -4 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

3. Next, we then bring down the number, which is under the bar, to the right side of the remainder. Here, in this case, we bring down 84. Now, 84 is our new dividend.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \overline{4 \ 84} \\ -4 \\ \hline 0 \ 84 \end{array}$$

4. Now double the value of the quotient and enter it with blank space on the right side.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \overline{4 \ 84} \\ -4 \\ \hline 4 \ 2 \ 0 \ 84 \end{array}$$

5. Next, we have to select the largest digit for the unit place of the divisor (4_) such that the new number, when multiplied by the new digit at unit's place, is equal to or less than the dividend (84).

In this case, $42 \times 2 = 84$. So the new digit is 2.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \ 2 \\ \overline{4 \ 84} \\ -4 \\ \hline 42 \ 0 \ 84 \\ \quad -84 \\ \quad \hline \quad \quad 0 \end{array}$$

6. The remainder is 0, and we have no number left for division, therefore,

$$\sqrt{484} = 22$$

Example: Find the greatest 4-digit number which is a perfect square.

Solution: Greatest number of 4-digits = 9999. We find $\sqrt{9999}$ by long division method. The remainder is 198. This shows 992 is less than 9999 by 198.

This means if we subtract the remainder from the number, we get a perfect square.

Therefore, the required perfect square is $9999 - 198 = 9801$.

And $\sqrt{9801} = 99$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 99 \\
 9 \overline{) 9999} \\
 \underline{- 81} \\
 189 \\
 \underline{- 1701} \\
 198
 \end{array}$$

Example: Find square root of 17.64

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4.2 \\
 4 \overline{) 17.64} \\
 \underline{16} \quad \downarrow \\
 164 \\
 \underline{164} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\sqrt{17.64} = 4.2$$

Activities:

1. Represent each digit in the wall clock in term of its square root. For example 2 can be written as $\sqrt{4}$ and so on.



2. Write the square root of all the perfect squares between 100 and 600.

Solve the following:

Q-1) Find the number of digits in the square root of 27225 (without any calculation). [1 Mark]

Q-2) Find the square root of 7921 using long division method. [2 Mark]

Q-3) Find the square root of 42.25 using long division method. [2 Mark]

Q-4) Find the least number which must be added to 1750 so as to get a perfect square. Also, find the square root of the obtained number. [3 Mark]

Q-5) Find the least number that must be subtracted from 5607 so as to get a perfect square. Also find the square root of the perfect square. [3 mark]

HOTS

Q-6) In a right triangle ABC, $\angle B = 90^\circ$. a. If AB = 6 cm, BC = 8 cm, find AC b. If AC = 13 cm, BC = 5 cm, find AB.

Q-7) Find the greatest 4-digit number which is a perfect square.

Q-8) Find the length of a side of a square, whose area is equal to the area of a rectangle with sides 64 m and 49 m.

Q-9) A ladder 5.5 m long is leaned against a wall. The ladder reaches the wall to a height of 4.4m. Find the distance between the wall and the foot of the ladder.

Q-10) There are 500 children in a school. For a P.T. drill they have to stand in such a manner that the number of rows is equal to number of columns. How many children would be left out in this arrangement?

CLASS VIII SUBJECT-SCIENCE

CHAPTER –SOUND

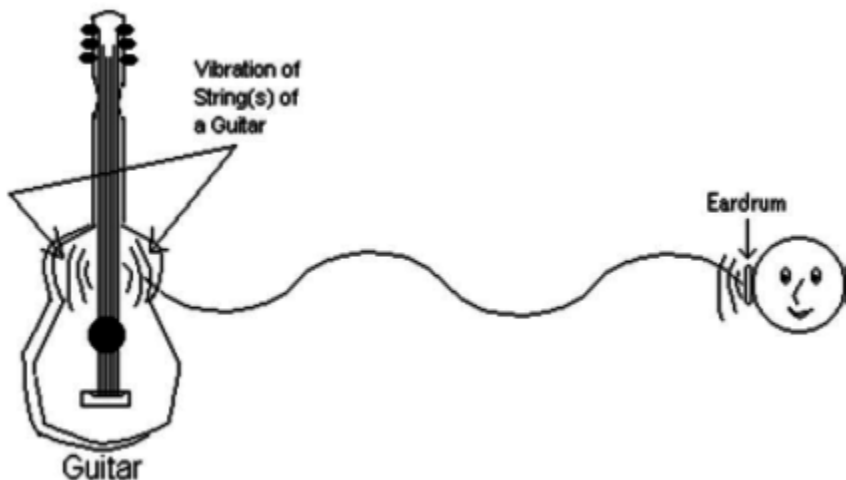
Link-<https://youtu.be/hvG8a-Q4evg>

LEARNING OBJECTIVE-Students will know the characteristics of sound. They will be aware about the working of musical instruments.

Study material-

Introduction to waves

- The sound is produced by vibrating objects.
- They travel from one place to another in the form of waves. Hence, the name sound waves.

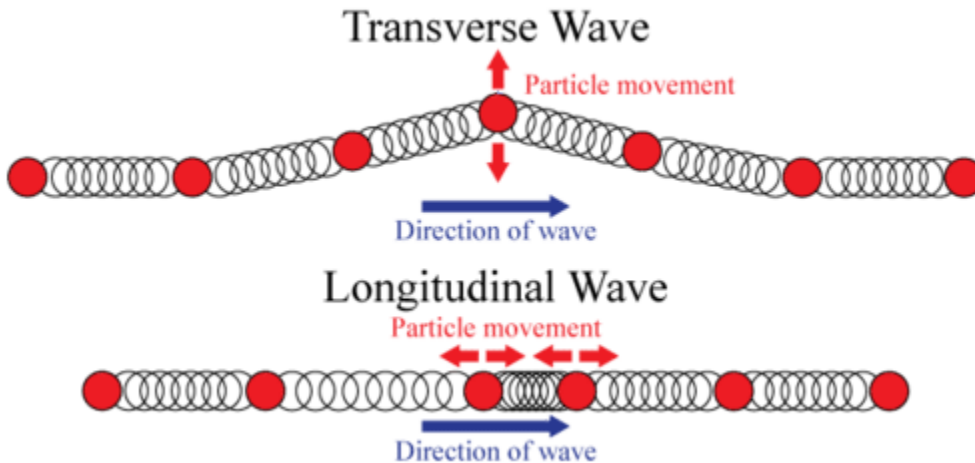


Wave and particle motion of waves

- Mechanical waves are waves that travel through a material medium.
- It is of two types: depending on the direction of motion of the particle of the medium and the wave propagation:

*transverse

*longitudinal



Transverse waves

- Particle motion is to **perpendicular** the direction of wave motion.
- This type of wave is a mechanical wave called a transverse wave. E.g.: Light, or even Mexican wave in a stadium.

Longitudinal waves

- When the particles of the medium travel **parallel** to the direction of the wave motion by means of successive compression or rarefaction.
- It is also a mechanical wave.
- Example: a slinky

To know more about Sound Waves, [visit here](#).

Sound Properties

Introduction to sound waves

- Sound needs a medium to propagate. The matter or material through which sounds propagates is called a medium.
- Sound cannot travel in a vacuum. The moon does not have an atmosphere, hence, you can hear on the moon.

ACTIVITY -1

Aim-To show that sound can be produced in liquid also.

Material required- Water tumbler, water, bell.

Procedure- *Fill the tumbler with water.

*Ring the bell inside the tumbler



Observation –You can hear the ringing sound.

Result- Sound can travel through the liquid.

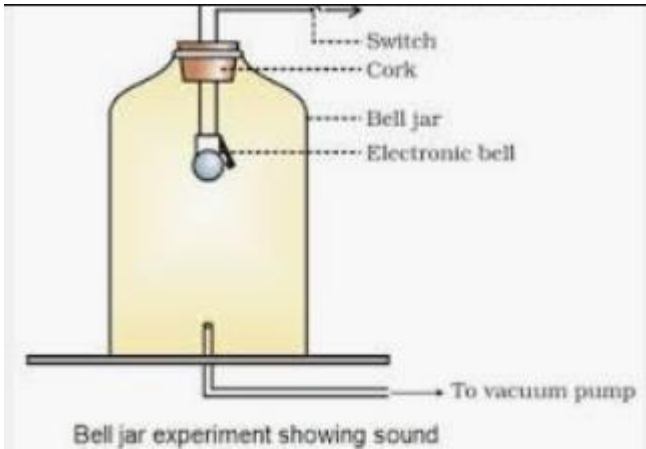
ACTIVITY -2

Aim-To show that sound needs medium to travel.

Material required- flask, vacuum pump, electric bell , cock.

Procedure- *Arrange the electric bell inside the flask,as shown in figure .

- Evacuate the air of flask with the help of vacuum pump gradually
- Switch on the electric bell
- Start evacuate the air of flask.



Observation -*Initially we are able to hear the sound clearly,

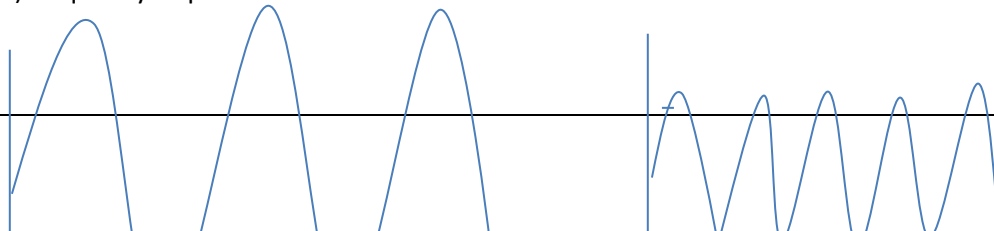
*As we start evacuation the sound become less loud.

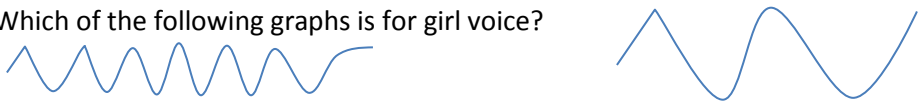
*At the stage when we have evacuated the flask completely, we are not able to hear the sound.

Result- Sound needs medium to travel.

Feedback and comments on completion understanding and difficulties.

	One mark
Q1	Why sound waves are called mechanical waves?
Q2	Define the longitudinal wave and give two examples of it.
Q3	Will we be able to talk on moon ? give reason.
	Two mark
Q4	Show by an activity that sound can travel through liquid.
Q5	What types of waves are produced in tabla and in the string of violin?
Q6	The two waves are given below, differentiate between them on the basis of (a)Amplitude or loudness (b)Frequency or pitch



	Three mark
Q7	An object vibrates 50 times in 5 second, calculate the time period and frequency.
Q8	Explain how the human ear works. Draw its well labeled diagram.
	HOTS
Q1.	<p>(a) Which of the following graphs is for girl voice?</p>  <p>Label amplitude, wavelength and frequency of given wave ?</p>
Q2.	How does velocity of sound change in air with (a) change in temperature (b) change in air pressure ?
Q3.	Why are the ceilings concert halls and conference halls are made curved? Explain by giving a diagram.
Q4.	(A)What is the range of frequencies associated with (1) Infra sound, and (2) ultra sound? (B) Which has shorten wavelength-infrasonic or ultrasonic?
Q5.	The town hall building is situated close to Amit's house. There is a clock on the top of the tower hall building which rings the bellevery hour. Boojhohas noticed that the sound of the clock appears to be much clearer at night.Explain.

Class **8th** subject: social science (Geography)

Chapter 4: **AGRICULTURE**

Study material

Learning Objectives: Students will be able to know about different types of farming practiced in India and different crops of each type of farming.

Types of Farming

Subsistence farming and Commercial farming– main types of farming depending upon the geographical conditions, demand of produce, labour and level of technology.

Subsistence farming- classified as intensive subsistence and primitive subsistence farming.

Subsistence farming	Intensive subsistence agriculture	Primitive subsistence agriculture
<p>The type of farming is practised to meet the needs of the farmer’s family.</p>	<p>The farmer cultivates a small plot of land using simple tools and more labour. Climate with a large number of days with sunshine and fertile soils permit growing of more than one crop annually on the same plot.</p>	<p>Includes shifting cultivation and nomadic herding. Shifting Cultivation– a plot of land is cleared by felling the trees and burning them. The ashes are then mixed with the soil and crops are grown. After the soil loses its fertility, the land is abandoned and the cultivator moves to a new plot. Shifting cultivation is also known as ‘slash and burn’ agriculture. Nomadic Herding-herdsmen move from place to place with their animals for fodder and water, along defined routes. This type of movement arises in response to climatic constraints and terrain.</p>
<p>Main Crop Other Crops</p>	<p>Rice Wheat, maize, pulses and oilseeds</p>	<p>Shifting Cultivation– maize, yam, potatoes and cassava Nomadic Herding-Sheep, camel, yak and goats are most commonly reared. They provide milk, meat, wool, hides and other products to the herders and their families.</p>
<p>Areas</p>	<p>Prevalent in the thickly populated areas of the monsoon regions of the south, southeast and east Asia.</p>	<p>Shifting Cultivation-practised in the thickly forested areas of Amazon basin, tropical Africa, parts of Southeast Asia and Northeast India. Nomadic Herding– practised in the semi-arid and arid regions of Sahara, Central Asia and some parts of India, like Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir.</p>

Commercial Farming– Commercial grain farming, mixed farming and plantation agriculture

Commercial Farming	Commercial grain farming	Mixed Farming	Plantation Agriculture
Crops are grown and animals reared-sale in market. The large area is cultivated and a large amount of capital is used. Work done by machines.	Crops are grown for commercial purposes. These areas are sparsely populated with large farms spreading over hundreds of hectares. Severe winters restrict the growing season and only a single crop can be grown.	The land is used for growing food and fodder crops and rearing livestock	A type of commercial farming where a single crop is grown. Large amount of labour and capital are required. The produce may be processed on the farm itself or in nearby factories. The development of a transport network is thus essential for such farming.
Crops	Wheat and maize		Tea, coffee, sugarcane, cashew, rubber, banana or cotton
Areas	Temperate grasslands of North America, Europe and Asia	Practised in Europe, eastern USA, Argentina, southeast Australia, New Zealand and South Africa	Major plantations found in the tropical regions of the world. Rubber in Malaysia, coffee in Brazil, tea in India and Sri Lanka

VIDEO LINK:

<https://youtu.be/tRroMClzrCo>

<https://youtu.be/tkbaCZUel-U>

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 mark each)

1. How can one increase agricultural production?
2. How is nomadic herding practiced? What does the reared animal provide the herders and their family?
3. Define organic farming. Which factors are vital for agricultural activities?

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 mark each)

1. Write the main features of Intensive subsistence farming.

2. Describe the main characteristics of shifting agriculture.

Picture Based Questions

1. Look at the picture given below and answer the following questions



A. What is shown in the above picture?

B. Which method is used in the picture for the purpose of ploughing?

ACTIVITY: On an outline political map of the world shade the arable land.

II. Collect seeds of wheat, rice, jowar, bajra, ragi, maize, oilseeds, and pulses available in the market. Find out in which type of soil they grow.

LESSON PLAN (November) 2 week

Subject-civics

Sub teacher-Poonam Pathak

Topic:- Chapter 5- Judiciary

Sub Topic :- Criminal Justice System

Learning Objectives:- To make Students aware about the Judiciary System and division of Laws

Methodology:-PPT, Video and word file

You tube link:- <https://youtu.be/-55j84V8WEs>

Activity 1:- Find out about the level of the courts in India

Judiciary:-

- The Constitution of India secures justice to all its citizens apart from securing liberty, equality, and promoting fraternity. Indian democracy the Supreme Court plays important role of safeguarding the fundamental rights of citizens which includes providing fair justice also.
- Justice which is the soul of a democratic society must be administered without fear or favor. Integrity, Impartiality and Intelligence are some of the important characteristics of the independent judiciary in a democratic setup.
- Therefore, the judiciary plays a crucial role in the functioning of India's democracy.

What is the Role of the Judiciary:

(i) Dispute Resolution- The judicial system provides a mechanism of courts for resolving disputes between citizens, citizens and the government, two state governments and the central and state governments.

(ii) Judicial Review- The judiciary has the power to strike down particular laws passed by the Parliament if it believes that these are a violation of the basic structure of the Constitution

(iii) Upholding the law & enforcing Fundamental Rights – Every citizen of India can approach the Supreme Court or the High Court if his/her Fundamental Rights have been violated.

What is an Independent Judiciary:

(i) Judiciary is the guardian of the constitution and defender of fundamental rights of the people. For performance of this role it is essential that the judiciary must be independent.

(ii) India has an independent judiciary that allows the courts to play a central role in ensuring that there is no misuse of power by the legislature and the executive.

(iii) It plays a crucial role in protecting the Fundamental Rights of citizens because anyone can approach the courts if they believe that their rights have been violated.

What is the Structure of Courts in India:

(i) There are three different levels of courts in our country. Several courts are at the lower level while only one at the apex level.

- **District level or subordinate court:** Most people interact at this level. Each district is presided by District Judge
- **State level court:** High Court is the highest court of the state.
- **Supreme Court:** The Supreme Court of India is the highest judicial authority. It is located in New Delhi and is presided over the Chief Justice of India. The decisions made by the Supreme Court are binding on all other courts in India.

(ii) In India, we have an integrated judicial system, meaning that the decision made by higher courts are binding on the lower Courts as all these different levels of courts are connected to each other.

Assignments:-

1mark

1. What do you mean by independent judiciary?
2. The judiciary acts as per the wishes of the government. (True/False)
3. The seven north-east states have a common High Court. Where is this located

4.Match the following:

Column A	Column B
(i) Judiciary	(a) Dispute between the Centre and the States
(ii) Supreme Court	(b) Criminal law cases
(iii) Separation of Powers	(c) Uphold the law of the land
(iv) FIR	(d) Key feature of the Constitution

3 marks:-

1. What is an independent judiciary and why the independent judiciary system is important is important?

5 marks:- (critical thinking based)

1. Describe the different branches of the legal system. How do they differ from one another.

