

EAST PINT SCHOOL
ASSIGNMET 28
CLASS-VIII

ENGLISH
POEM-IMAGINATION

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Read and comprehend the text.
- Inculcate the habit of reading books.
- Answer extrapolatory and value based questions.
- Develop imaginative powers and creative thinking skills among the readers.

ABOUT THE POET

Irish playwright George Bernard Shaw wrote more than 60 plays during his lifetime and was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1925. He is known for plays such as Pygmalion and Man and Superman.

Summary of the Poem

The poet George Bernard Shaw in this poem encourages the readers to nature the joy of reading. Reading takes us to the world of imagination, where we imagine ourselves great, that does not happen in normal life. The poet presents himself as the protagonist and shares his imaginations with us.

The poet imagines himself being a pirate and sailing across the seven seas. He later becomes a cowboy and takes pleasure in doing simple things. He always wanted adventure and discover the joy of reading. He imagines to have lived with Eskimos in the land of ice and snow. He fantasies to have gone hunting and fishing with them.

Later when he read the book of Jules Verna he imagines to have gone to the moon to have a look at it. When he read the experiences of Dr. Livingstone, he imagines to have visited Africa with Dr. Livingstone as his guide and then off to America with Huckleberry Finn. In his world of fantasy and imagination, he performed all wonderful deeds. He also goes wild to imagine himself as a hero of all nations. As he grew up his childish fantasies ended. He became serious but still cherishes the childish fantasies.

Stanza Wise Explanation

STANZA 1

This is a poem written by the famous Irish playwright George Bernard Shaw. In this poem the poet tells us how he lived in a world of fantasy and imagination. As a boy the poet used to play the game of pirates and act as if he was sailing in a ship on the seven seas. Then he would think he was a cowboy, taking care of cattle on a ranch, riding on a horse.

STANZA 2

The poet as a little boy had clear imagination. He loved adventure. He took a liking to reading books and discovered a lot of joy in reading. While reading he would become so engrossed' in it, that he would forget the hard and dull work of the day.

STANZA 3

After reading a book on the life of Eskimos, he imagines to be living with the Eskimos in the land of ice and snow. He goes hunting and fishing there in the world of fantasy. The book transports him to the world of imagination. He feels as if he is living with them, as his mind sets his fantasy aglow.

STANZA 4 AND STANZA 5

When he read the book written by Jules Verne, he went off to the moon to take a look at it. After virtually enjoying his visit, he comes back to reality. The book by Dr. Livingstone takes him to the forests of Africa. He learns the ways of the jungle life under the guidance of the author. He reads 'The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn' and pays a visit to America in his imagination. He prefers to do the wonderful deeds done by the heroes of the novels and become a hero himself. Of course, all in the world of fantasy and imagination.

STANZA 6 AND STANZA 7

As the poet grows up, his childish fantasies come to an end. He becomes serious about the harsh realities of life. He could no longer lose himself in the imaginary world. The poet says that he still likes the mysterious nature of the books. He wants us to understand that books are windows to the world. Sitting at home, we can explore the whole universe. We can transport ourselves to those unknown, unseen places and experience the same joy we get when we visit those places in reality.

Question Bank

Q4 The poet's life is unlike the books he reads. Quote from the poem to validate this.

HOTS

I. REFERENCE TO CONTEXT

(1 Marks)

I had a vivid imagination;
Adventure was always on my mind.
I discovered the joys of reading,
And escaped the daily grind.

- a) Name the poem and the poet.
- b) What did the poet discover?
- c) Identify the rhyme scheme.

II. In my world of fantasy and Imagination,
I performed such wonderful deeds.
A Hero of all the Nations,
I was the one that did succeed.

- a) Where did the poet perform wonderful deeds?
- b) What were the advantages of his world?
- c) What do you mean by the word "deeds"?

Activity

Q1 Read any other poem of the poet "George Bernard Shaw" and write down its summary in 50-60 words. **(5 Marks)**

Q2 Write a short paragraph on the topic "Books is the storehouse of knowledge" in about 100 words. **(5 Marks)**

VIDEO LINK OF THE POEM

<https://youtu.be/ZX1MBF7KuUs>

हिंदी असाइनमेंट-28 कक्षा -आठवीं, विषय-हिंदी

अपठित बोध / संवाद लेखन

Please watch this video

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

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sDr7H2ioXmw>

अधिगम बिंदु

- विद्यार्थी संवाद व अपठित गद्यांश क्र बारे में जान पाएंगे।
- विद्यार्थ संवाद की मुख्य बातों को ध्यान में रखकर संवाद लेखन लिखने में सक्षम होंगे एवं अपठित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर उनके प्रश्नों के उत्तर दे सकेंगे।

गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए –

धरती का स्वर्ग श्रीनगर का 'अस्तित्व' डल झील मर रही है। यह झील इंसानों के साथ-साथ जलचरों, परिंदों का घरोंदा हुआ करती थी। झील से हज़ारों हाथों को काम और लाखों को रोटी मिलती थी। अपने जीवन की थकान, मायूसी और एकाकीपन को दूर करने, देश-विदेश के लोग इसे देखने आते थे।

यह झील केवल पानी का एक स्रोत नहीं, बल्कि स्थानीय लोगों की जीवन-रेखा है, मगर विडंबना है कि स्थानीय लोग इसको लेकर बहुत उदासीन हैं। समुद्र-तल से पंद्रह सौ मीटर की ऊँचाई पर स्थित डल एक प्राकृतिक झील है और कोई पचास हज़ार साल पुरानी है। श्रीनगर शहर के पूर्वी और उत्तर-पूर्वी दिशा में स्थित यह जल-निधि पहाड़ों के बीच विकसित हुई थी। सरकारी रिकार्ड गवाह है कि 1200 में इस झील का फैलाव पचहत्तर वर्ग किलोमीटर में था। 1847 में इसका क्षेत्रफल अड़तालीस वर्ग किमी आँका गया। 1983 में हुए माप-जोख में यह महज साढ़े दस वर्ग किमी रह गई। अब इसमें जल का फैलाव आठ वर्ग किमी रह गया है। इन दिनों सारी दुनिया में ग्लोबल वार्मिंग का शोर है और लोग बेखबर हैं कि इसकी मार इस झील पर भी पड़ने वाली है। इसका सिकुड़ना इसी तरह जारी रहा तो इसका अस्तित्व केवल तीन सौ पचास साल रह सकता है। इसके पानी के बड़े हिस्से पर अब हरियाली है। झील में हो रही खेती और तैरते बगीचे इसे जहरीला बना रहे हैं। सागसब्जियों में अंधाधुंध रासायनिक खाद और कीटनाशक दवाएँ डाली जा रही हैं, जिससे एक तो पानी दूषित हो गया, साथ ही झील में रहने वाले जलचरों की कई प्रजातियाँ समूल नष्ट हो गईं।

आज इसका प्रदूषण उस स्तर तक पहुँच गया है कि कुछ वर्षों में ढूँढ़ने पर भी इसका समाधान नहीं मिलेगा। इस झील के बिना श्रीनगर की पहचान की कल्पना भी नहीं की जा सकती। यह भी तय है कि आम लोगों को झील के बारे में संवेदनशील और भागीदार बनाए बगैर इसे बचाने की कोई भी योजना सार्थक नहीं हो सकती है।

प्रश्न: (क) डल झील को स्थानीय लोगों की जीवन रेखा क्यों कहा गया है? (2)

प्रश्न: (ख) सरकारी रिकॉर्ड झील के सिकुड़ने की गवाही किस प्रकार देते हैं? (2)

प्रश्न: (ग) ग्लोबल वार्मिंग क्या है? इसका झील पर क्या असर हो रहा है? (2)

प्रश्न: (घ) डल झील की खेती और बगीचे इसके सौंदर्य पर ग्रहण लगा रहे हैं, कैसे? (2)

प्रश्न: (ङ) झील पर प्रदूषण का क्या असर होगा? इसके रोकने के लिए क्या किया जाना चाहिए? (2)

संवाद की भाषा सरल तथा सहज होनी चाहिए।

- संवाद लेखन में सरल तथा छोटे-छोटे वाक्यों का प्रयोग करना चाहिए।
- भाषा सुनने वाले के मानसिक स्तर के अनुरूप होनी चाहिए।
- संवाद लेखन में किसी एक पात्र के कथन को बहुत लंबा नहीं खींचना चाहिए।
- भाव विचारों की पुनरुक्ति से बचना चाहिए।
- संवाद लेखन के अंत में एक बार पढ़कर उसे दोहरा लेना चाहिए ताकि अशुद्धियों का निराकरण किया जा सके।

अपने-अपने जीवन लक्ष्य के बारे में दो मित्रों की बातचीत को संवाद रूप में लिखिए।

राम – मित्र चंदन! बारहवीं के बाद तुमने क्या सोचा है?

चंदन – मित्र राम! मैंने तो अपना लक्ष्य पहले से ही तय कर रखा है। मैंने डॉक्टर बनने के लिए पढ़ाई भी शुरू कर दिया

राम – डॉक्टर ही क्यों?

चंदन – मैं डॉक्टर बनकर लोगों की सेवा करना चाहता हूँ।

राम – पर सेवा करने के तो और भी तरीके हैं ?

चंदन – पर मुझे यही तरीका पसंद है। डॉक्टर ही रोते-तड़पते मरीज के चेहरे पर मुसकान लौटाकर वापस भेजते हैं।

राम – पर कुछ डॉक्टर का भगवान का दूसरा रूप नहीं कहा जा सकता है?

चंदन – पर मैं सच्चा डॉक्टर बनकर दिखाऊँगा पर तुमने क्या सोचा है, अपने जीवनलक्ष्य के बारे में?

राम – पर इतनी मेहनत तो अपने वश की नहीं। सुना है-डॉक्टर, इंजीनियर बनने के लिए बड़ी मेहनत की आवश्यकता होती है जो मेरे वश की नहीं।

चंदन – पर बिना मेहनत सफलता कैसे पाओगे? रंजन-मैं नेता बनकर देश सेवा करना चाहता हूँ।

चंदन – तूने ठीक सोचा है। हल्दी लगे न फिटकरी, रंग बने चोखा।

राम – नेता बनना भी आसान नहीं है। तुम्हारे लक्ष्य के लिए शुभकामनाएँ।

रचनात्मक गतिविधि

1. मोबाइल फ़ोन से बच्चों की पढ़ाई प्रभावित हो रही है। इस बारे में दो महिलाओं की बातचीत को संवाद रूप में लिखिए। (5)
2. दीपावली का त्योहार आपने कैसे मनाया इसका वर्णन करते हुए अपने मित्र को पत्र लिखिए। (100 से 150 शब्दों में) (5)
3. पराली के कारण प्रदूषित वातावरण से बचने की अपील करते हुए जान साधारण के लिए सन्देश दीजिए I/ उक्ति लेखन (slogan writing) (30 से 40 शब्दों में) (5)

MATHEMATICS – Cube and Cube Roots

Please watch these video:

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

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7C8BzbGxTWM>

Learning Outcomes:

- i. Students will be able to understand the concept of Perfect Cubes.
- ii. Students will be able to determine whether a given number is perfect cube or not.

Perfect Cube or Cube numbers

A perfect cube is an integer that is equal to some other integer raised to the third power. We refer to raising a number to the third power as cubing the number.

For example, 125 is a perfect cube because $5^3 = 125$. However, 121 is not a perfect cube because there is no integer n such that $n^3 = 121$.

Numbers	Cube
11	1331
12	1728
13	2197
14	2744
15	3375
16	4096
17	4913
18	5832
19	6859
20	8000

Cubes and their prime factors

Consider the following prime factorisation of the numbers and their cubes.

**Prime factorisation
of a number**

$$\begin{aligned}4 &= 2 \times 2 \\6 &= 2 \times 3 \\15 &= 3 \times 5 \\12 &= 2 \times 2 \times 3\end{aligned}$$

**Prime factorisation
of its cube**

$$\begin{aligned}4^3 &= 64 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 2^3 \times 2^3 \\6^3 &= 216 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 2^3 \times 3^3 \\15^3 &= 3375 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 = 3^3 \times 5^3 \\12^3 &= 1728 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \\&= 2^3 \times 2^3 \times 3^3\end{aligned}$$

each prime factor
appears three times -
in its cubes

Each prime factor of a number appears three times in the prime factorisation of its cube. In the prime factorisation of any number, if each factor appears three times, then the number is a perfect cube

Example:

Q-1) Is 729 a perfect cube?

Sol: $729 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$

Since factors can be grouped in triples.

Yes, 729 is a perfect cube.

Q-2) Is 243 a perfect cube?

Sol: $243 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$

In the above factorisation 3×3 remains after grouping the 3's in triplets. Therefore, 243 is not a perfect cube.

Q-3) Is 392 a perfect cube? If not, find the smallest natural number by which 392 must be multiplied so that the product is a perfect cube.

Sol: $392 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 7 \times 7$

The prime factor 7 does not appear in a group of three. Therefore, 392 is not a perfect cube. To make it a cube, we need one more 7. In that case $392 \times 7 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 = 2744$ which is a perfect cube. Hence the smallest natural number by which 392 should be multiplied to make a perfect cube is 7.

Activities

Consider the following pattern.

Q-1) $2^3 - 1^3 = 1 + 2 \times 1 \times 3$

$$3^3 - 2^3 = 1 + 3 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$4^3 - 3^3 = 1 + 4 \times 3 \times 3$$

Using the above pattern, find the value of the following.

(i) $7^3 - 6^3$ (ii) $12^3 - 11^3$

Q-2) Write the cubes of all natural numbers between 1 and 10

Solve the following Questions:

Q-1) Find the cube of 9

[1 Mark]

Q-2) Find the one's digit of the cube of 77.

[1 Mark]

Q-3) Find whether 53240 is a perfect cube or not?

[2 Mark]

Q-4) Raj made a cuboid of plasticine. Length, breadth and height of the cuboid are 15 cm, 30 cm, 15 cm respectively.

How many such cuboids will he need to form a cube?

[2 Mark]

Q-5) Find the smallest number by which 675 must be multiplied to obtain a perfect cube. [3 Mark]

Q-6) Find the smallest number by which 188 must be divided to obtain a perfect cube. [3 Mark]

Q-7) By taking three different, values of n verify the truth of the following statements:

If n is even, then n^3 is also even.

Q-8) Observe the following pattern:

$$1^3 = 1$$

$$1^3 + 2^3 = (1+2)^2$$

$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 = (1+2+3)^2$$

Write the next three rows and calculate the value of $1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + 9^3$ by the above pattern.

Q-9) Prove that if a number is trebled then its cube is 27 times the cube of the given number.

Q-10) Find the Volume of a cube whose side is 8 cm.

Q-11) Find the cube of $\frac{7}{9}$.

SUBJECT-SCIENCE

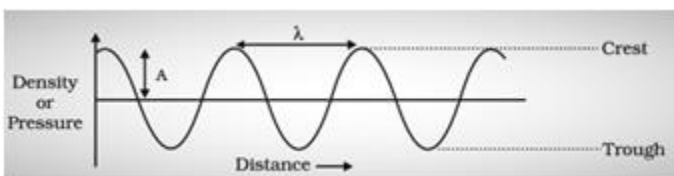
CHAPTER –SOUND

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.

Wavelength

The distance between two successive crests or troughs (or) successive compressions and rarefactions is called as wavelength (λ). The SI unit of wavelength is metre (m).



Time period

Time taken by two consecutive compressions or rarefactions to cross a fixed point is called a Time period (T). The SI unit of time in seconds (s).

Frequency

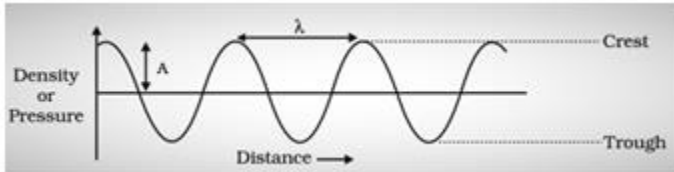
The number of compressions or rarefactions per unit time is called frequency (ν).
The SI unit of frequency is Hertz. The SI unit is Hertz (s^{-1})

$$v = \lambda \nu$$

Speed (v), wavelength (λ) and frequency (ν) are related as $v = \lambda \nu$

Amplitude

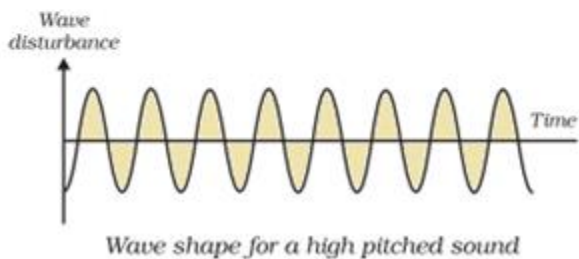
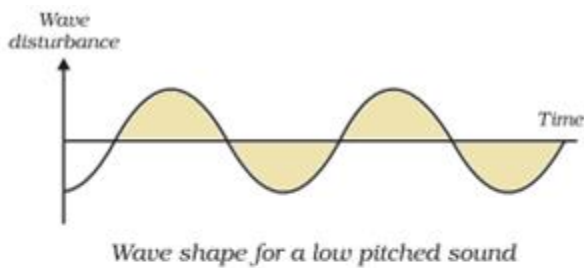
The magnitude of disturbance in a medium on either side of the mean value is called an amplitude (A).
As shown in the figure below, the unit of amplitude will be the density or pressure. Distance between mean position and crest (maximum displacement).



Amplitude (A)

Pitch

The number of compressions or rarefactions per unit time. Directly proportional to frequency.



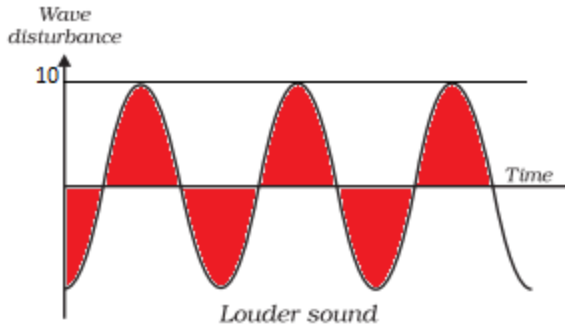
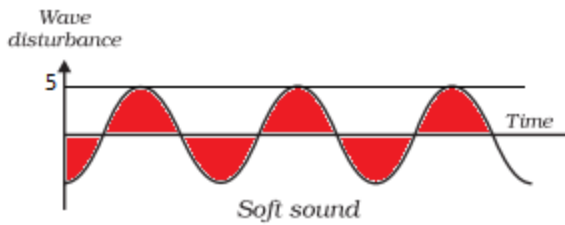
Representation of low and high pitch

Volume

Volume or loudness of a sound depends on the amplitude. The force with which an object is made to vibrate gives the loudness.

Higher force \rightarrow higher amplitude \rightarrow louder sound

The amount of sound energy flowing per unit time through a unit area is called the intensity of sound.



The Intensity of Sound

Note and Tone

A sound of a single frequency is called a tone. A sound produced with a mixture of several frequencies is called a note.

Quality of sound

The richness or timber of sound is called the quality. Sound with the same pitch and loudness can be distinguished based on the quality. Music is pleasant to the ears while noise is not. But they both can have the same loudness and pitch.

Speed of sound

Sound travels through different media with different speeds. Speed of sound depends on the properties of the medium: pressure, density and temperature

Speed of sound: Solids > Liquids > Gases

Speed of sound in air = 331 m/s at 0°C and 344 m/s at 22° C

ACTIVITY- 1 Take a rubber band. Put it around the, longer side of a pencil box (Fig. 13.2). Insert two pencils between the box and the stretched rubber. Now, pluck the rubber band somewhere in the middle. Do you hear any sound? Does the band vibrate?



Plucking the rubber band

ACTIVITY 2- Take 6-8 bowls or tumblers. Fill them with water upto different levels, increasing gradually from one end to the other. Now take a pencil and strike the bowls gently. Strike all of them in succession. You will

hear pleasant sounds. This is your Jaltarang (Fig. 13.5).



Jaltarang

Q1	A pendulum oscillates 60 times in 2 seconds. Find its time period and frequency.
Q2	The sound from a mosquito is produced when it vibrates its wings at an average rate of 1000 vibrations per second. What is the time period of the vibration?
Q3	Lightning can be seen as the moment it occurs. Paheli observes lightning in her area. She hears the sound 5 s after she observed lightning. How far is she from the place where lightning occurs? (speed of sound = 330 m/s).
Q4	We have learnt that vibration is necessary for producing sound. Explain why the sound produced by every vibrating body cannot be heard by us?
Q5	What is the human hearing range?
Q6	A simple pendulum makes 10 oscillations in 20 seconds. What is the time period and frequency of its oscillation?
Q7	Two astronauts are floating close to each other in space. Can they talk to each other without using any special device? Give reasons.
Q8	An alarm bell is kept inside a vessel as shown in Fig. 13.1. A person standing close to it can distinctly hear the sound of the alarm. Now if the air inside the vessel is removed completely how will the loudness of alarm get affected for the same person?
Q9	Suppose a stick is struck against a frying pan in a vacuum. Will the frying pan vibrate? Will we be able to hear the sound? Explain.
Q10	We have a stringed musical instrument. The string is plucked in the middle first with a force of greater magnitude and then with a force of smaller magnitude. In which case would the instrument produce a louder sound?

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

Chapter 4: **AGRICULTURE**

REVISION

Learning outcomes: students will be able to revise the different types of farming methods in India.

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (1marks each)

1. Define the term Agriculture.
2. Where is the breeding of fish done in the process of Pisciculture?
3. Define commercial farming.
4. Give some examples of Primary Activities.
5. Give some examples of secondary activities.
6. What does primitives farming include?
7. Name the factors influencing agriculture.

Fill in the blanks

1. Shifting agriculture is also known as-----
2. -----,soil and climate are vital factors for agricultural activities
3. Advertising is an example of ----- activities.

Short answer type questions(3 marks each)

1. What do the term plantations means and which are the major plantations in the tropical regions of the world?
2. How is Nomadic farming practised? What does the reared animal provide the herders and their family?
3. Which form of agriculture is best suited for our country? Why?

Long answer type questions (5 marks each)

1. What is subsistence farming? Briefly explain its classifications.
2. Soil preparation is one of the types of agricultural practices. What do you understand by soil preparation?

PICTURE BASED QUESTION:

Look at the picture given below and answer the following questions:



1. What type of plantation is shown in the above picture?
2. Who had discovered these plants?

ACTIVITY:

1. Mark all the states and their capitals on the political map of India by using some creative ideas.
2. Find out different names of shifting cultivation in different states of India.

VIDEO LINK

<https://youtu.be/S8mNZGYyG7c>

<https://youtu.be/FGZ53xyz5as>

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.

SANSKRIT

SUBJECT TEACHER MR. SANJAY

PLEASE WATCH TIS VIDEO

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oRWhjw4TeBk&feature=youtu.be>

प्रत्यय - क्त्वा .ल्यप् . तुमुन् - प्रत्ययों का प्रयोग करते हुए पाँच संस्कृत वाक्य लिखो।