

EAST POINT SCHOOL
ONLINE ASSIGNMENT 38 CLASS VIII
REVISION ASSIGNMENT
ENGLISH
POEM-HAUNTED HOUSES

OBJECTIVES

- Read the poem and comprehend the text.
- Identify the poetic devices and rhyme scheme of the poem.
- Analyze the theme of the poem.

ABOUT THE POET

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was a Harvard scholar versed in several European languages. He was heavily influenced by Romanticism and made a name as a poet and novelist with works like *Hyperion*, *Evangeline*, *Poems on Slavery* and *The Song of Hiawatha*. He was also known for his translation of Dante's *The Divine Comedy*.

SETTING OF THE POEM

The poem is set in a haunted house. The phantoms are gliding through open door noiselessly. They are moving about the house doing their own errands.

POEM

All houses wherein men have lived and died
Are haunted houses. Through the open doors
The harmless phantoms on their errands glide,
With feet that make no sound upon the floors.

We meet them at the doorway, on the stair,
Along the passages they come and go,
Impalpable impressions on the air,
A sense of something moving to and fro.

There are more guests at table, than the hosts
Invited; the illuminated hall
Is thronged with quiet, inoffensive ghosts,
As silent as the pictures on the wall.

The stranger at my fireside cannot see
The forms I see, nor hear the sounds I hear;
He but perceives what is; while unto me
All that has been is visible and clear.

We have no title-deeds to house or lands;
Owners and occupants of earlier dates

From graves forgotten stretch their dusty hands,
And hold in mortmain still their old estates.

The spirit-world around this world of sense
Floats like an atmosphere, and everywhere
Wafts through these earthly mists and vapors dense
A vital breath of more ethereal air.

Our little lives are kept in equipoise
By opposite attractions and desires;
The struggle of the instinct that enjoys,
And the more noble instinct that aspires.

These perturbations, this perpetual jar
Of earthly wants and aspirations high,
Come from the influence of an unseen star,
An undiscovered planet in our sky.

And as the moon from some dark gate of cloud
Throws o'er the sea a floating bridge of light,
Across whose trembling planks our fancies crowd
Into the realm of mystery and night,--

So from the world of spirits there descends
A bridge of light, connecting it with this,
O'er whose unsteady floor, that sways and bends,
Wander our thoughts above the dark abyss.

SUMMARY OF THE POEM

Longfellow begins his poem with a straightforward but surprising statement: "All houses wherein men have lived and died/ Are haunted houses." The speaker shows the typical ghostly prerequisite of suffering, unfinished business, or malicious intent; every soul that departed this earth, he proposes, lingers in his/her former dwelling. And Longfellow's ghosts are very different from the "ghosties" of popular imagination; they are neither unhappy nor fearsome, and they neither moan nor clank. These are domesticated ghosts, busy with errands, moving purposefully around the house as they did in life. The speaker describes them as "harmless," "inoffensive," and welcome to join him at table.

In the next stanza, we learn that only the speaker can see and hear these phantoms—what "has been"—which makes us question whether they exist only in his memory. Later he admits his belief in the supernatural with "the spirit world around this world of sense / Floats like an atmosphere." All our daily activities on the material plane occur within, or beside, a medium of departed souls. The ethereal image of moonlight floating across the ocean waves is compared to a glorious "bridge of light" that descends "from the world of spirits" to earth. Our thoughts,

memories, and aspirations can travel across the “trembling planks” of this bridge to connect with the spirits of loved ones who have gone before, and to rise above “the dark abyss” of the materialistic world in which we live. In this memorable image, Longfellow captures the way that moonlight “sways and bends” on the water to create the “unsteady floor” of this bridge that only spirits, not bodies, can cross.

Like most of Longfellow’s work, this poem is comforting, both in structure and in content. It assures us that, rather than being hostile, ghosts are simply the shades or vestiges of departed friends and family members—enhanced by memory and emotion—whom we are glad to have still with us in whatever form.

Q1 Complete the statement

1. The house is haunted because _____
2. The poem deals with _____

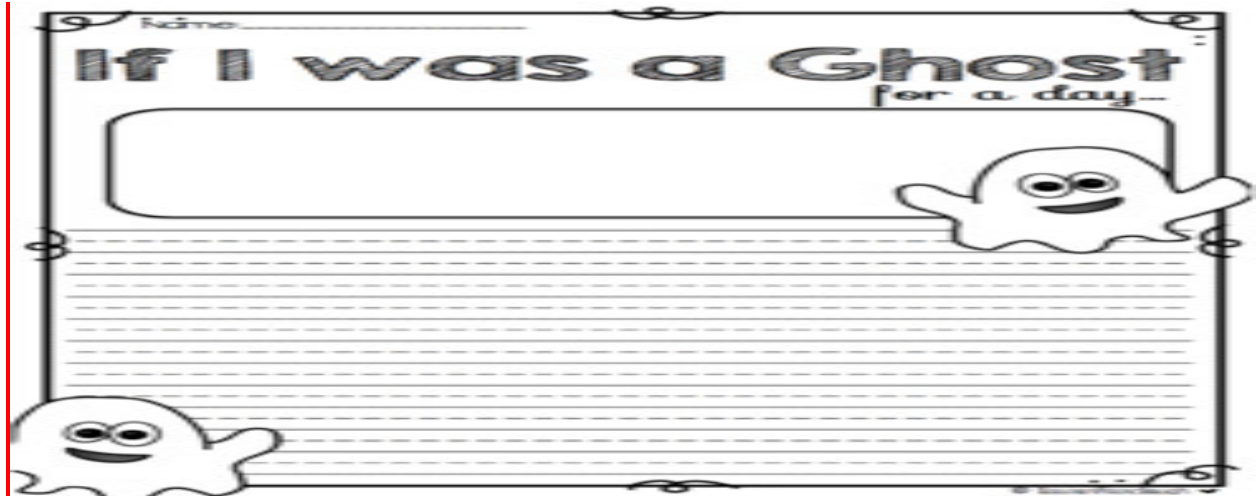
Q2 Answer the following questions.

1. Where does the poet cross the ghosts? How does he perceive them?
2. Where is the poem set? What are the phantoms doing?
3. Who are the guests? What are they doing?

Q3 Value Based/ HOTS

1. The poet feels that the world as we call the real world is only part of all the of reality. The world of the spirits is also real. How does he convey this?
2. The poet has used several poetic devices in the poem. Find out any two poetic devices and write down its examples.

ACTIVITY



VIDEO LINKS

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f6bWP0B4UfU>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4MTi4Wzw9sA>

**EAST POINT SCHOOL
CLASS VIII
MATHEMATICS – Introduction to Graph**

Please watch this video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xAgBhn66Jo>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qc62g4RyARY>

Learning Outcomes:

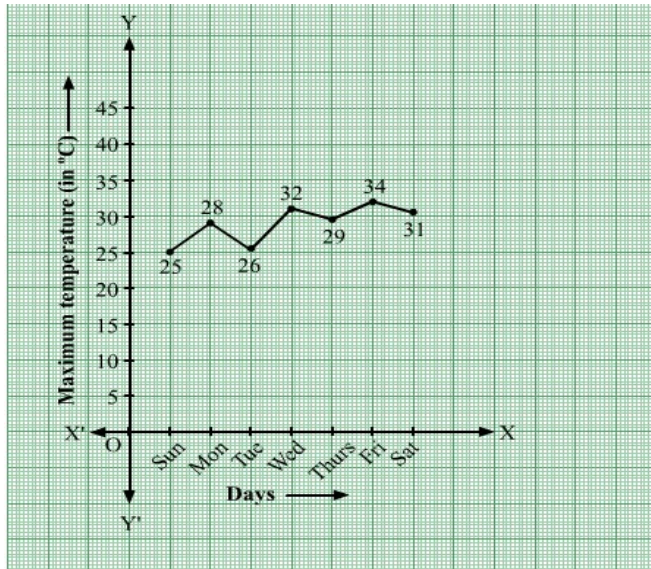
- i. Students will be able to understand the concept of line graph.
- ii. Students will be able to plot points on the co-ordinate axis.

Line Graph

A line graph displays data that changes continuously over periods of time.

Example:

The following table depicts the maximum temperature on the seven days of a particular week. Study the table and draw a line graph for the same.

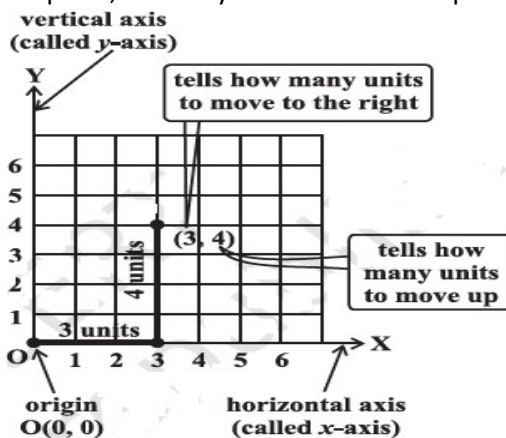


Co-ordinates

Example:

Plot the point (3,4) on a graph sheet.

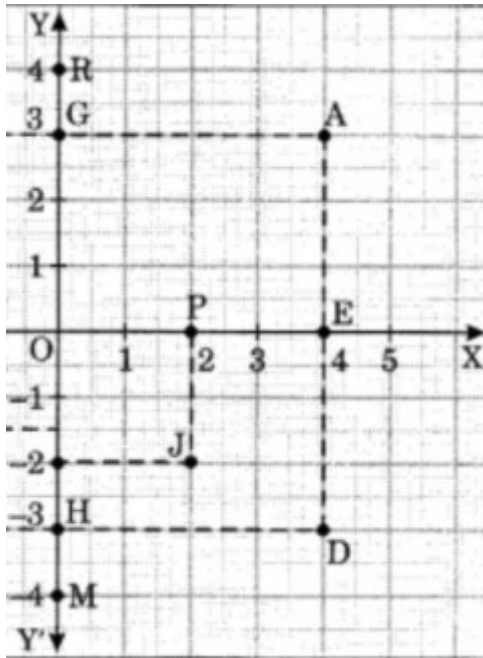
Sol: We draw the x and y axes conveniently and then fix the required point. 3 is called the x-coordinate of the point; 4 is the y-coordinate of the point. We say that the coordinates of the point are (3, 4).



Activities:

I Represent India's happiness index score for past 10 years on a line graph.

II Write the coordinates of each point shown in the graph.



Answer the following:

Q-1) What are the co-ordinates of the origin? [1 Mark]

Q-2) What are the coordinates of a point whose x-coordinate is 3 and y-coordinate is 4? [1 Mark]

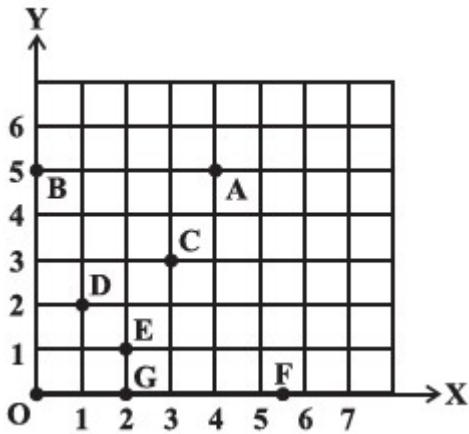
Q-3) choose the letter(s) that indicate the location of the points given below: [2 Marks]

(i) (2, 1)

(ii) (0, 5)

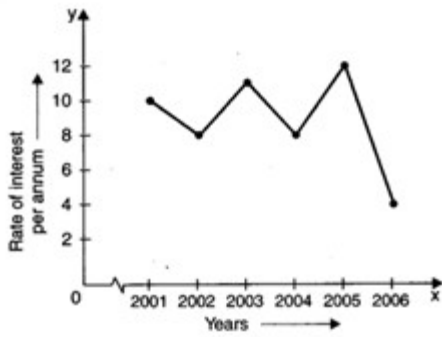
(iii) (2, 0)

Also write(iv) The coordinates of A.



Q-4) Read the graph and answer the following questions:

[3 Marks]



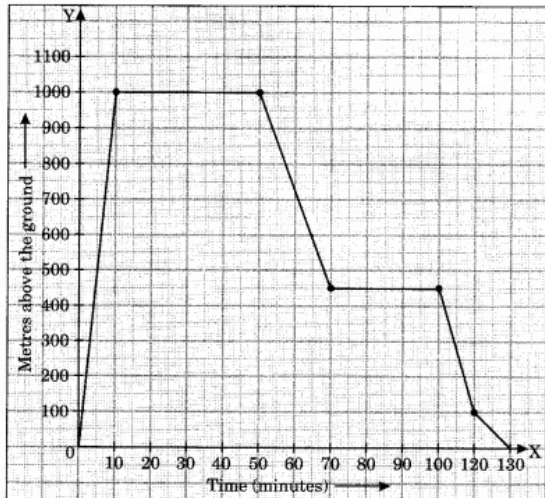
- i. In which year was the rate of interest maximum ?
 - (a) 2005
 - (b) 2003
 - (c) 2006
 - (d) 2002.
- ii. In which year was the rate of interest minimum ?
 - (a) 2006
 - (b) 2004
 - (c) 2001
 - (d) 2005.
- iii. The difference in the maximum and minimum rates of interest was
 - (a) 2%
 - (b) 4%
 - (c) 6%
 - (d) 8%.

Q-5) Draw the line passing through (2, 3) and (3, 2). Find the coordinates of the points at which this line meets the x-axis and y-axis. [3 Marks]

HOTS

Q-1) Plot the points (2, 8), (7, 8) and (12, 8). Join these points in pairs. Do they lie on a line? What do you observe?

Q-2) The given graph shows the flight of an airplane.



- (i) What are the scales taken on x-axis and y-axis?
- (ii) Upto what height the aeroplane rises?
- (iii) What was the speed of the aeroplane while rising?
- (iv) How long was the plane in level flight?
- (v) How long did the whole flight take?

Q-3) Use the table below to draw linear graphs:

(b) Population (in thousands) of men and women in a village in different years.

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
No. of men	12	12.5	13	13.2	13.5
No. of women	11.3	11.9	13	13.6	12.8

Q-4) Plot the following points and verify if they lie on a line. If they lie on a line, name it.

- i. K (1, 3), L (2, 3), M (3, 3), N (4, 3)
- ii. W (2, 6), X (3, 5), Y (5, 3), Z (6, 2)

SUBJECT –SCIENCE

CHAPTER -SOUND

OBJECTIVE/LEARNING OUTCOME-Students will know the sound properties.

LINK-[Link-https://youtu.be/hvG8a-Q4evg](https://youtu.be/hvG8a-Q4evg)

Q1. The sound can travel in air when:

- (a) Particles of medium travel from one place to another
- (b) There is no moisture in the atmosphere
- (c) Disturbance travel from one place to another
- (d) Both particles as well as disturbance travel from one place to another

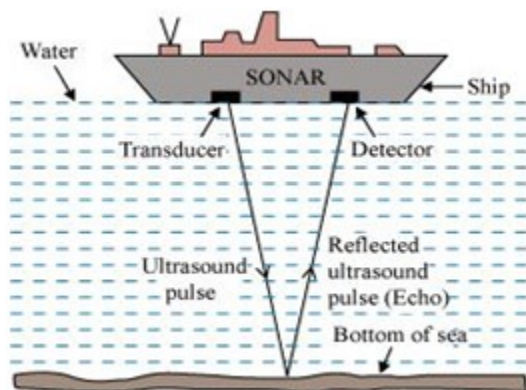
Q2. We can distinguish between a man's voice and a woman's voice of the same loudness even without seeing them. This is due to a characteristic of sound which measures the shrillness of sounds. Can you choose the correct unit of the quantity on which this characteristic of sound depends?

- (a) hertz
- (b) meter/second
- (c) meter
- (d) unitless

Q3. A key of mechanical piano is first struck gently and then struck again but much harder this time. What kind of change in sound will you observe in the second case:

- (a) Sound will be louder but the pitch will not be different
- (b) Sound will be louder and the pitch will also be higher
- (c) Sound will be louder but the pitch will be lower
- (d) Both loudness and pitch will remain unaffected

Q4. The echo-receiver of a sonar attached to a ship, receives the echo from the bottom of sea 4 seconds after the ultrasonic waves were sent into the sea.



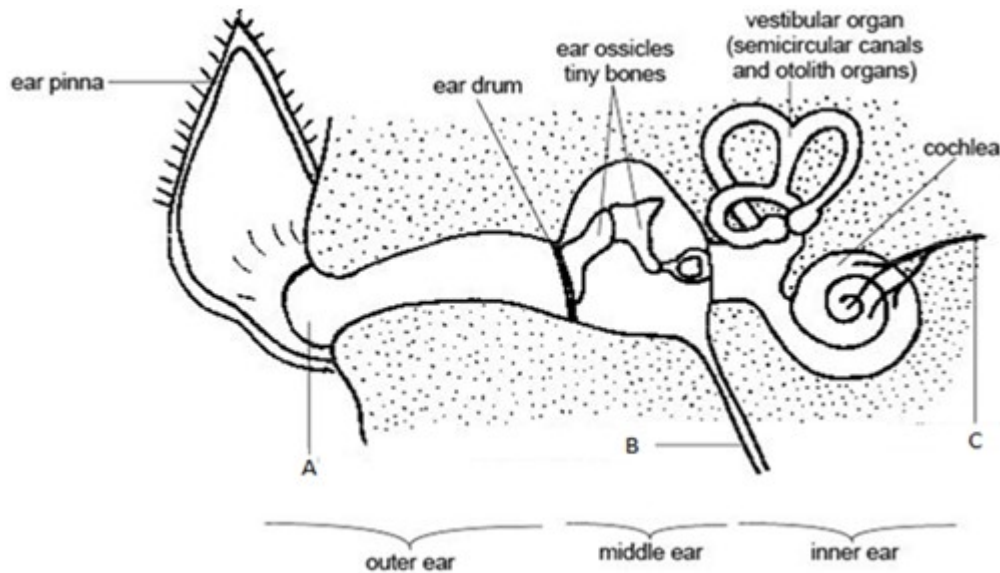
If the speed of sound in water is 1500 m/s, then what is the depth of the sea?

- (a) 6000 m
- (b) 3000 m
- (c) 15000 m
- (d) 3500 m

Q5. Before the main shock waves, the earthquake produces the characteristic sound waves which some animals like rhinoceros can hear. Can you guess the kind of sound waves produced here?

- (a) Infrasonic sounds
- (b) Ultrasonic sounds
- (c) Audible Sounds
- (d) None of these

Q6. Given below is the diagram of human ear. Choose the correct labeling of the parts A, B and C.



- (a) A-ear lobe, B-ear canal, C-auditory nerve
- (b) A-ear drum, B-auditory nerve, c-ear canal
- (c) A-ear canal, B-Eustachian tube, C-auditory nerve

(d) A-ear canal, B-Eustachian tube, C-cochlea

Q7. On increasing the temperature, the speed of sound in air:

(a) Increases

(b) Decreases

(c) Does not change

(c) First increases then becomes constant

Q8. Loudness measures the sound energy reaching the ear per second and depends on the amplitude of the sound wave. What is the unit used to measure the loudness of sound?

(a) hertz

(b) decibel

(c) meter/second

(d) second

Q9. We can easily distinguish between the sounds of the different singers even without having seen them. This is all due the different quality or timber of their sounds. On what factor does the quality of sound depend?

(a) Wavelength

(b) Waveform

(c) Wave frequency

(d) Wave amplitude

Q10. Before playing the orchestra in a musical concert, a sitarist tries to adjust the tension and pluck the string suitably. By doing so, he is adjusting

i. Amplitude of the sound

ii. Frequency of the sitar string with the frequency of other musical instruments

iii. Intensity of sound

iii. Loudness of sound

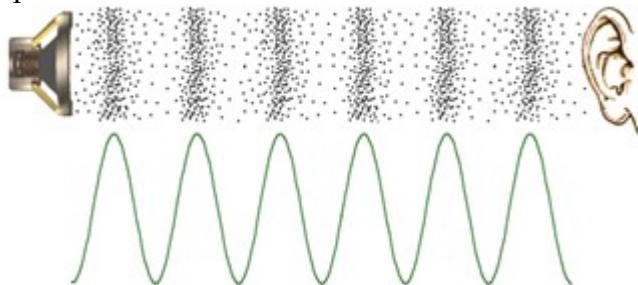
Choose the correct option:

- (a) (i) and (iii)
- (b) only (ii)
- (c) (ii) and (iv)
- (d) only (iv)

Q11. The bats can fly in the darkness of night without colliding with the other objects by emitting special sounds while flying. Which characteristic of sound is used by the bats to navigate?

- (a) Ultrasound
- (b) Infrasound
- (c) Audible sound
- (d) None of these

Q12. The sound travels from particle to particle in the form of vibrations and has different speeds in different mediums.



The maximum speed of vibrations which produce audible sound will be in:

- (a) Sea water
- (b) Ground glass
- (c) Human blood
- (d) Dry air

Q13. Which of the following can produce longitudinal as well as transverse waves under different conditions?

- (a) Bats
- (b) Slinky
- (c) Tuning fork
- (d) None of these

Q14. If the speed of a wave is 380 m/s and its frequency is 1900 Hz, then the wavelength of the wave will be:

- (a) 20 m
- (b) 0.2 m
- (c) 200 m
- (d) 2 m

Q15. You must have seen the doctor checking the sounds produced in the chest or heartbeat of a patient using a medical instrument called Stethoscope. On what principle does this Stethoscope work?

- (a) Multiple refractions
- (b) Multiple reflections
- (c) Wave motion
- (d) None of these

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.

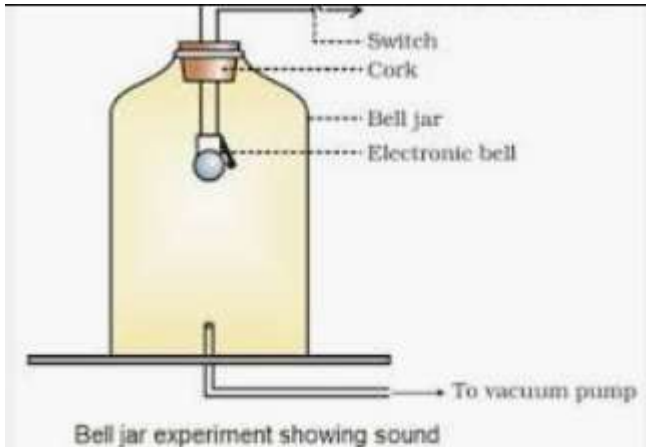
ACTIVITY -2

Aim-To show that sound needs medium to travel.

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

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,

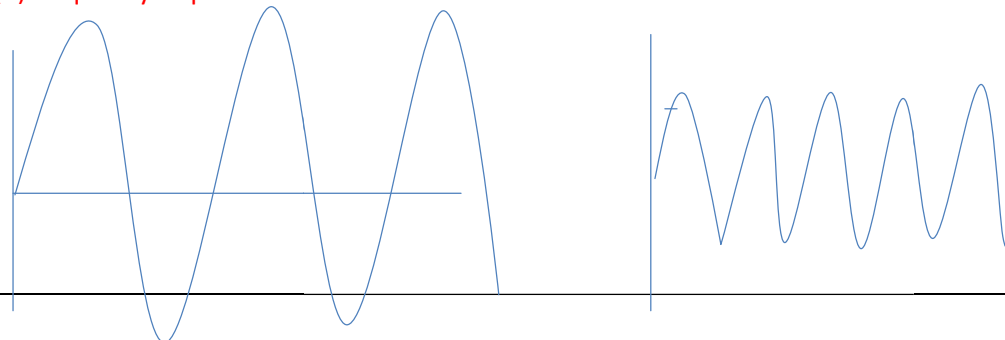
*As we start evacuation the sound become less loud.

*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



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असाइनमेंट – 38 विषय - हिंदी
कक्षा – 8 उपलब्धकर्ता मिस रंजना
पुनरावृत्ति अभ्यास कार्य

PLEASE WATCH THIS VIDEOS

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9SAGsw8VigY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WXDvYKHn4xk>

अधिगम बिंदु

विद्यार्थी अपठित गद्यांश को सीख पाएंगे।

विद्यार्थी बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्नों के उत्तर दे सकेंगे।

नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर विकल्पों के आधार पर दीजिए –

कैलाश को मृणालिनी की झेंपी हुई सूरत देखकर मालूम हुआ कि इस वक्त उसका इनकार वास्तव में उसे बुरा लगा है। ज्यों ही प्रीतिभोज समाप्त हुआ और गाना शुरू हुआ, उसने मृणालिनी और अन्य मित्रों को साँपों के दरबे के सामने ले जाकर महुअर बजाना शुरू किया। फिर एक-एक खाना खोलकर एक-एक साँप को निकालने लगा। वाह! क्या कमाल था। ऐसा जान पड़ता था कि ये कीड़े उसकी एक-एक बात, उसके मन का एक-एक भाव समझते हैं।

किसी को उठा लिया, किसी को गरदन में डाल लिया, किसी को हाथ में लपेट लिया। मृणालिनी बार-बार मना करती कि इन्हें गरदन में न डालो, दूर ही से दिखा दो। बस जरा नचा दो। कैलाश की गरदन में साँपों को लिपटते देखकर उसकी जान निकली जाती थी। पछता रही थी कि मैंने व्यर्थ ही इनसे साँप दिखाने को कहा मगर कैलाश एक न सुनता था। प्रेमिका के सम्मुख अपने सर्प-कला-प्रदर्शन को ऐसा अवसर पाकर वह कब चूकता! एक मित्र ने टीका की – “दाँत-तोड़ डाले होंगे।”

प्रश्न: 1. मृणालिनी के उदास होने का कारण क्या था?

प्रश्न: 2. कैलाश ने मृणालिनी की उदासी दूर करने का प्रयास कब किया?

प्रश्न: 3. हर साँप कैलाश की बात मानता है। यह कैसे पता चलता है ?

प्रश्न: 4. मृणालिनी को अब किस बात का पछतावा हो रहा था और क्यों?

प्रश्न: 5. कैलाश किस अवसर को नहीं चूकना चाहता था और क्यों?

उपसर्ग (MCQ) (1X5=5)

प्रश्न=01. इनमें से किस शब्द में “परा” उपसर्ग नहीं है

- (अ) पराधीन
- (ब) पराभव
- (स) परामर्श
- (द) पराजय

प्रश्न=02. इनमें से किस शब्द में उपसर्ग नहीं है।

- (अ) विवाद
- (ब) विमल
- (स) विभा
- (द) विश्व

प्रश्न=03. उपसर्ग रहित शब्द है।

- (अ) अध्यादेश
- (ब) राहगीर
- (स) प्राचार्य
- (द) अनेक

प्रश्न=04. किस शब्द में “अभि” उपसर्ग नहीं है

- (अ) अभेद्य
- (ब) अभिजात
- (स) अभियुक्त
- (द) अभ्यास

प्रश्न=05. इनमें से किस शब्द में “ला” उपसर्ग नहीं है

- (अ) लाइलाज
- (ब) लापता
- (स) लाजवाब
- (द) लानत

प्रश्न: 2 निम्नलिखित शब्दों में संधि कीजिए – (1X10=10)

1. अनु + एषण , अभि + उदय
2. दुः + उपयोग , रमा + इंद्र
3. महा + उदधि , दिन + अंत
4. अति + आचार , प्रति + अंग
5. पीत + अंबर , जन्म + उत्सव

6. चरम + उत्कर्ष , महा + ईश्वर
7. कारा + आवास , काल + अंतर
8. अरुण + उदय , द्राक्ष + आसव
9. सर्व + अधिक , नील + ईष
10. परम + ईश्वर , अल्प + उक्ति

प्रश्न: 3. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में संधि-विच्छेद कीजिए -(1X10=10)

1. परमेश्वर , इत्यादि
2. शिवालय , गिरीन्द्र
3. विद्यार्थी , अनाथालय
4. यद्यपि , अत्याचार
5. वनौषधि , तल्लीन
6. पूर्वोक्ति , अन्यार्थ
7. परमौज , गजेंद्र
8. ज्ञानोदय , प्रत्यंग
9. आशीर्वाद , अभीष्ट
10. सूक्ति , सिंधूमि

प्रश्न: 4. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में संधि कीजिए- (1X10=10)

1. यदि + अपि =
2. मत + ऐक्य =
3. स्व + इच्छा =
4. महा + औषध =
5. वार्षिक + उत्सव =
6. वन + औषधि =
7. महा + उदय =
8. उदय + अंचल =
9. शब्द + अर्थ =
10. मंत्र + आलय =

प्रश्न: 5. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में संधि-विच्छेद कीजिए – (1X10=10)

1. लोकेन्द्र = +
2. यथार्थ = +
3. अधरौष्ठ = +
4. हिमांशु = +
5. सोमेंद्र = +
6. नवोदित = +
7. विस्मयादि = +

8. नवोदय = +
9. सर्वोदय = +
10. लघूत्तर = +

LESSON PLAN / Assignment (February) 1week

Subject-History

Sub teacher-Poonam Pathak

Topic:- The Making of the National Movement: 1870s-1947

Sub topic- The Emergence of Nationalism

Methodology:-PPT, Video and word file

You tube link :

https://drive.google.com/file/d/12D_rcl6tgOvmfnKoVHQujcqDroWqxpEP/view?usp=drivesdk

Activity 1:- Make a list of different political parties which established during the national movement in India

Activity 2:- Research work on: Illbert Bill, Arms Act and the Vernacular Press Act.

The Emergence of Nationalism:

(i) India was the people of India- all the people irrespective of class, colour, caste, creed, language or gender are Indians.

(ii) The awareness of being Indian and that its resources and systems were meant for all of them led to see the true nature and role of British in India.

(iii) The political associations came into being in the 1870s and 1880s.

(iv) Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and many such associations functioned in specific parts of country their goals were stated as the goals of all the people of India, not those of any one region.

(v) They worked with the idea that the people should be sovereign – a modern consciousness and a key feature of nationalism.

- (vi) The Arms Act was passed in 1878, disallowing Indians from possessing arms.
- (vii) The Vernacular Act, 1878 which allowed the government to confiscate the assets of newspapers including their printing presses if the newspapers published anything that was found 'objectionable'.
- (viii) In 1883 Lord Ripon's Law Member, Sir Courtenay illbert introduced a bill called illbert Bill.
- (ix) The bill provided for the trial of British or European persons by Indians, and sought equality between British and Indian judges in the country.
- (x) The bill caused widespread agitation among the Whites who strongly opposed the bill and forced the government to withdraw it.
- (xi) The Indian National Congress which was established in 1885 by a British servant Allan Octavian Hume. It includes 72 delegates from different parts of the country. The main leaders of the organization were- DadaBhaiNaoroji, W.C. Bannerji, SurendranathBannerji, Romesh Chandra Dutt, S. Subramanialyer, Pherozechah Mehta, and BadruddinTyabji.

Assignments:-

1mark

Choose the correct option:-

Question 1.

Marathi newspaper 'Kesari' was edited by

- (a) LalaLajpat Rai
- (b) BalgangadharTilak
- (c) ChittaRanjan Das
- (d) Sarojini Naidu

Question 2.

LalaLajpat Rai was a nationalist from

- (a) Bengal

- (b) Bihar
- (c) Punjab
- (d) Haryana

Question 3.

Which of the following movement is associated with ChittaRanjan Das?

- (a) Quit India Movement
- (b) The Salt March
- (c) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (d) None of these

Question 4.

Hindustan Socialist Republic Association was related with the nationalist

- (a) LalaLajpat Rai
- (b) BalgangadharTilak
- (c) Bhagat Singh
- (d) None of these

Question 5.

The Vernacular Press Act was enacted in

- (a) 1840
- (b) 1857
- (c) 1878
- (d) 1890

3 marks:-

- 1. Name some of the political associations that were formed in the 1870s and 1880s. What were their goals?**
- 2. Define the terms sovereign, Publicists and Repeal.**

5 marks:-Critical thinking based question/HOTS)

- 1. Why were people dissatisfied with British rule in the 1870s and 1880s?**

Class 8th subject: social science (Geography)

Chapter 6 : Industries

Study material

Industrial System:

- An industrial system consists of inputs, processes and outputs.
- Raw materials, labour and costs of land, transport, power and other infrastructure are the inputs.
- The processes include a wide range of activities that convert the raw materials into finished products.
- The result or the outputs are the end of product and income earned from it.
- Industrial set ups also depends on the political will.

Industrial Regions:

- Industrial regions emerge when a number of industries locate close to each other and share the benefits of their closeness.
- Major industrial regions tend to be located in the temperate areas, near sea ports and especially near coal-fields.
- Major industrial regions of the world are eastern North America, western and Central Europe, eastern Europe and eastern Asia.
- In India the industrial regions are Mumbai-Pune cluster, Bangalore-Tamil Nadu region, Hugli region, Ahmadabad-Baroda region, etc.
- Industrial regions depends on technological advancement of a country too.
- Now industrial corridors are being set up by countries to utilise maximum potential. China-India economic corridor is one of the such examples.

ASSIGNMENT

Fill in the blanks

1. ----- is an example of co-operative sector industry.
2. First textile mill was established in ----- year.

Give two examples of the following in the space provided.

1. Raw materials -----and -----
2. End product ----- and -----
3. Tertiary activities ----- and -----
4. Agro- based industries ----- and -----
5. Cotton industries ----- and -----
6. Co- operatives -----and -----

Short answer type questions (3 marks)

1. What does industrial system consist of?
2. How does co- operative sector industries function/
3. What are the inputs, processes and output of the textile industry?

Long Answer type questions (5 marks)

1. What are industrial regions? Give an account of various industrial regions of the world.

ACTIVITY:

Find out the inputs , outputs and processes involved in the manufacture of a leather shoe.

Video link

<https://youtu.be/bhIBBE7cewc>

<https://youtu.be/bhIBBE7cewc>

SANSKRIT

MR. SANJAY CHAUHAN

प्र० अध्यय का प्रयोग करके संस्कृत में वाक्य लिखो :-
(कति ,कदा, कुत्र, किम, विना, यावत् - तावत्, अपि, च)