REVISION ASSIGNMENT

CLASS VIII

ENGLISH

OBJECTIVES

- **Comprehend simple and complex unseen passage and poems.**
- **Answer the questions based on the text.**
- **Enhance vocabulary by locating synonyms and antonyms of the given words.**

Q1 Read the passage and answer the following questions.

Mother Teresa

I. Mother Teresa lived for a long time in Kolkata and showed her compassion to hundreds and thousands of poor orphans, lepers and the dying. Born in Yugoslavia, her original name was Agnes. At the age of 18, she entered the order of the Sisters of Our Lady of Loreto in India and taught at St. Mary's School in Kolkata. There was a slum opposite her school and she could not fail to notice the miserable condition of the people living there. Their suffering resulted in her decision to live among the poor and help them.

II. She started an order called "The Missionaries of Charity". Their daily routine started with a one hour session of prayers and meditation. Then, they washed the clothes meant for the home, for the dying, the children's home, the slum school and the leprosaria. Then they went into the city searching for the unwanted, the hungry, the diseased, and the destitute and brought them to their homes and took care of them.

III. Mother Teresa was not after money. When Pope John Paul II presented her with his costly Linkan car, she sold it and built a leper colony with the money. In a similar way, she did not enjoy the cash awards that went along with the other international awards that she received and spent all the money for the poor. She cared for the uncared because she never wanted them to feel unwanted. It is no surprise that she is called "the lady of the slums" and "the saint of the gutters".

1.1Answer the following questions:-

a) From which country did Mother Teresa come to India?
b) What made her change her profession?
c) Mention two ways in which Mother Teresa and her colleagues helped the poor and the unwanted?

1.2 Find out the similar words from the passage:-

Pathetic (paraI) b) astonish (para III)

Q2 Read the passage carefully and answers the following questions:-

We give undue importance to our health and the treatment of diseases. A large number of medicines treat only the symptoms of the disease, and not the root cause. In fact, the cause of many chronic ailments is still being researched. It is here that Yoga therapy comes to our assistance. Yoga emphasizes the treatment of the root cause of an ailment. It works in a slow, subtle and miraculous manner. Modern medicine can claim to save a life at a critical stage, but, for complete recovery and regaining of normal health, one must believe in the efficiency of Yoga therapy. The Yogic way of life includes a code of ethics, regulations, discipline and more, combined with prayer and meditation. Even a discussion of these subjects helps one relieve mental tensions and change attitudes. Simple Asanas help to stretch and relax the whole body and neutralize tensions. The sincere practice of Yoga postures benefits all levels of experience.

Through continued practice, Yoga postures can have a profound effect on the inner dimensions of life, establishing deep calm, concentration, emotional stability and confidence. Man is physical; mental and spiritual being; yoga helps promote a balanced development of all the three. Other forms of physical exercises, like aerobics, assure only physical well-being. They have little to do with the development of the spiritual or astral body.

Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What do most of the medicines treat?
2. What does the phrase ‘Chronic ailments’ refer to?
3. How is yoga different from other treatments?
4. What does the yogic way of life include?
5. What do ‘Simple Asanas’ help too?
6. How does a sincere practice of yoga postures benefit us?
7. How does yoga therapy work?
8. Is yoga better than physical exercises? How?

ACTIVITY

Read the poem with proper stress, intonation and articluation of voice and answer the following questions.

Angry

Anon

Sometimes when the day is bad
And someone's made me very sad
Or I've been given angry stares
I go behind the front porch stairs.

There, curled up with chin on knee
I like to be alone with me
And listen to people talk
And hurry by me on the walk.

There I sit without a sound
And draw stick pictures on the ground.
If I should tire of it all,
I throw some pebbles at the wall.

After I've been there awhile
And find that I can almost smile,
I brush me off and count to ten
And try to start the day again.

Increase your vocab!

brush me off : refuse to talk with oneself
porch : balcony, veranda, covered entrance

Going back to the poem

1. Answer these questions.

a) Where does the speaker go when he is angry?
b) What does he do when he is angry and alone?
c) When does his anger disappear? What is the significance of counting to ten?
d) What does "start the day again" mean?

हिंदी असाइनमेंट – 39
कक्षा - आठवीं
पुनरावृति अभ्यास कार्य

PLEASE WATCH THIS VIDEOS
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nu6vq9jeb_U

अधिगम बिंदु
विद्यार्थी उपसर्ग /प्रत्यय के बारे में जान पाएंगे
विद्यार्थी उपसर्ग /प्रत्यय को अलग कर सकेंगे।

उपसर्ग /प्रत्यय

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=06. "स्वयं" मे उपसर्ग है
(अ) सु
(ब) सू

(स) स्
(द) कोई नहीं

प्रश्न=7. संस्कृत में उपसर्ग की कुल संख्या होती है।
(अ) 21
(ब) 23
(स) 22
(द) 24

प्रश्न=08. सार्थक शब्द में उपसर्ग है।
(अ) स
(ब) सा
(स) सू
(द) सु

प्रश्न=9. अनेक शब्द में उपसर्ग है?
(अ)अ
(ब)अन्
(स) अने
(द) आ

प्रश्न - शब्दों में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग पहचानकर लिखें -

हरदिन ----------,	अत्यंत ----------,
हमदर्दी ----------,	अधिकार ----------,
सरताज ----------,	अनुशासन ----------,
सब-जज ----------,	अपकार ----------,
विलाप ----------,	अभिनय ----------,
लापरवाह ----------,	अवनति ----------,
बेईमान ----------,	आजीवन ----------,
बदमाश ----------,	उत्तम ----------,
प्रबल ----------,	उपवन ----------,
प्रत्यक्ष ----------,	दुर्जन ----------,

Q1. निर्वाह में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग है
A.नि

B.नि:

C.निर

D.निरि

Q2. हिंदी में कृत प्रत्ययों की संख्या कितनी है

A.28

B.30

C.42

D.50

Q3. कृदन्त प्रत्यय किन शब्दों के साथ जुड़ते है

A.संज्ञा

B.सर्वनाम

C.विशेषण

D.क्रिया

Q4. निम्न पद इक प्रत्यय लगने से बने है इनमें से कौन सा पद गलत है

A.दैविक

B.सामाजिक

C.भौमिक

D.प्रक्षिक

Q5. किस शब्द की रचना प्रत्यय से हुई है

A.अभियोग

B.व्यायाम

C.अपमान

D.इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q6. बेइंसाफी में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग है

A.बे

B.इन

C.बेइ

D.बेइन

Q7. निम्न में से उपसर्ग रहित शब्द है

A.सुयोग

B.विदेश

C.अत्यधिक

D.सुरेश

Q8. बहाव शब्द में प्रयुक्त प्रत्यय कौन सा है

A.बह

B.हाव

C.आव

D.आवा

Q9. विज्ञान शब्द में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग है

A.विज्ञ

B.ज्ञान

C.वि

D.अन

Q10. चिरायु शब्द में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग है

A.चि

B.चिर

C.यु

D.आयु

EAST POINT SCHOOL

CLASS VIII

MATHEMATICS – Revision Worksheet

Linear Equation in One Variable and Mensuration

Learning Outcomes:

i) To help the students recall the concept of solving Linear equation in one variable.

ii) To help students recall the formula used to find the surface area and volume of different figures.

Chapter -2 Linear Equation in one variable

Please watch these video:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M69nlpTQnDw

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

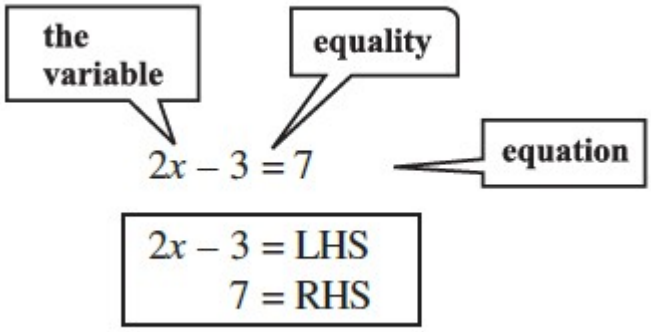
Definition:

A linear equation in one variable is an equation which has a maximum of one variable of degree1. It is of the form ax + b = 0, where x is the variable.

This equation has only one solution. Few examples are:

- 3x = 1
- 22x-1=0
- 4x+9=-11

➢ An algebraic equation is an equality involving variables. It has an equality sign. The expression on the left of the equality sign is the Left Hand Side (LHS). The expression on the right of the equality sign is the Right Hand Side (RHS).



➢ In an equation the values of the expressions on the LHS and RHS are equal. This happens to be true only for certain values of the variable. These values are the solutions of the equation.

Example: Solve the following equation: 7x – 9 = 16

Solution: 7x – 9 = 16

7x = 16 + 9

7x = 25

x = 25/7

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 × 5) + 6.

If the digits in 56 are interchanged, we get 65, which can be written as (10 × 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* = 10*b* + 30 + *b* = 11*b* + 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.
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.
Example: Present ages of Anu and Raj are in the ratio 4:5. Eight years from now the ratio of their ages will be 5:6. Find their present ages.

Solution: Let the present ages of Anu and Raj be 4x years and 5x years respectively.
After eight years. Anu's age = (4x + 8) years;
After eight years, Raj's age = (5x + 8) years
Therefore, the ratio of their ages after eight years= $\frac{4x+8}{5x+8}$
This is given to be 5: 6
Therefore, $\frac{4x+8}{5x+8} = \frac{5}{6}$

$$6(4x + 8) = 5(5x + 8)$$
$$24x + 48 = 25x + 40$$
$$24x - 25\,x = 40 - 48$$
$$-x = -8$$
$$x = 8$$

Therefore, Anu's present age = 4x = 4 × 8 = 32 years
Raj's present age = 5x = 5 × 8 = 40 years

Solve the following Questions:
MCQ

Q-1) The highest power of the variable appearing in a linear equation is _____ [1 mark]
a. 1
b. 2
c. 3
d. 4

Q-2) The sum of two numbers is 45 and their ratio is 7:8. The two numbers are: [1 Mark]
a. 20 and 25
b. 30 and 15
c. 10 and 35
d. 21 and 24

Q-3) The solution for 3m = 5m – (8/5) is: [1 Mark]
a. 8/5
b. 4/5
c. 5/4
d. 4/3

Q-4) In an isosceles triangle, the base angles are equal, and the vertex angle is 80 degrees. Find the measure of the base angles. [2 mark]

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

Q-6) I have a total of ₹ 300 in coins of denomination ₹1, ₹ 2 and ₹ 5. Thenumber of ₹2 coins is 3 times the number of ₹5 coins. The total number ofcoins is 160. How many coins of each denomination are with me? [3 mark]

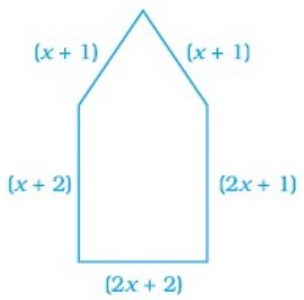
Q-7) The denominator of a fraction is greater than the numerator by 8. If the numerator is increased by 17 and denominator is decreased by 1, the number obtained is 3/2. Find the fraction. [3 mark]

HOTS

Q-1) Find the value of x

$$\frac{5(1-x)+3(1+x)}{1-2x} = 8$$

Q-2) For what value of x is the perimeter of shape 77 cm?



Q-3) The angles of a triangle are in the ratio 2:3: 4. Find the angles of the triangle.

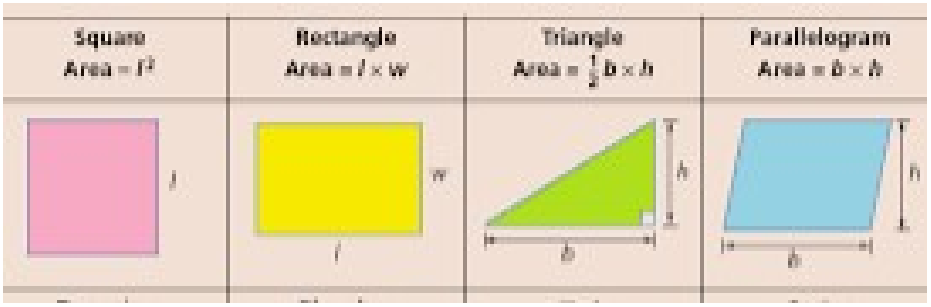
Chapter Mensuration

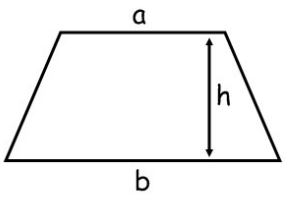
Please watch these video:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ma303Fv69WA

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DYPIIqOO4ZI

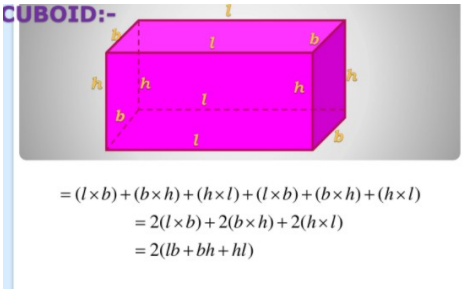
Summary



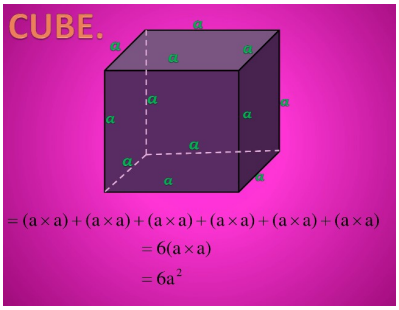


Area of Trapezium = $\frac{1}{2}h(a+b)$

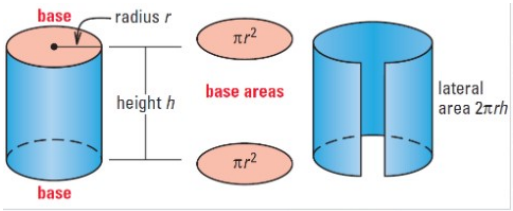
Surface Area of Cuboid



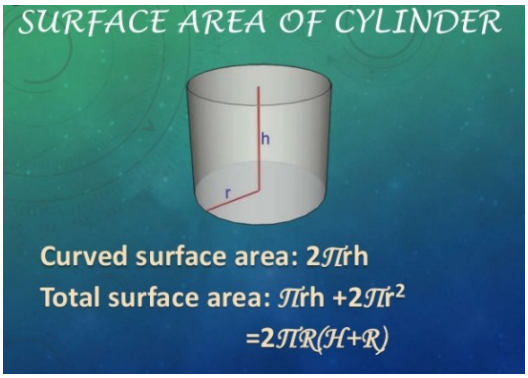
Surface Area of Cube:



Lateral Surface Area of Cylinder

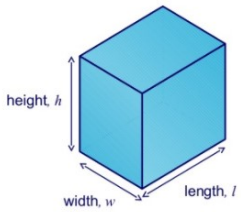


Total Surface area of cylinder



Volume of Cuboid

We can find the volume of a cuboid by multiplying the area of the base by the height.

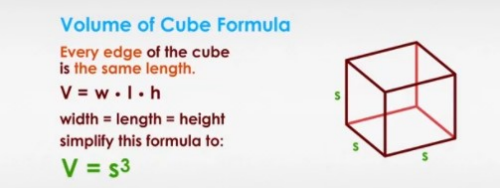


The area of the base
= length × width

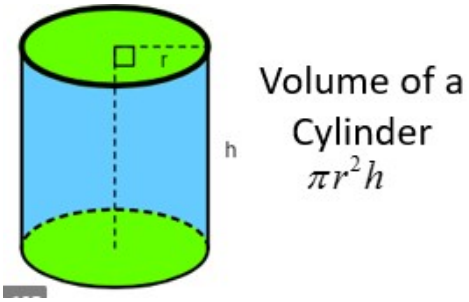
So,

Volume of a cuboid
= length × width × height
= lwh

Volume of Cube



Volume of Cylinder



Solve the following Questions:

Q-1) Find the total surface area of a cube of side 8 cm. [1 Mark]

Q-2) The area of a rhombus is 240 cm^2 and one of the diagonals is 16 cm. Findthe other diagonal. [1 Marks]

Q-3) Find the curved surface area of the cylinder of radius 7m. and height 3m. [2 marks]

Q-4) Find the volume of a cuboid whose
length = 12 cm, breadth = 8 cm, height = 6 cm [2 Mark]

Q-5) If each edge of a cube is doubled, [3 Marks]
(i) how many times will its surface area increase?
(ii) how many times will its volume increase?

Q-6) The area of a trapezium is 34 cm^2 and the length of one of the parallel sides is10 cm and its height is 4 cm. Find the length of the other parallel side. [3 Mark]

HOTS

Q-1) The length of a side of a square field is 4 m. What will be the other diagonal of the rhombus, if the area of the rhombus is equal to the square field and one of its diagonal is 2 m?

Q-2) A flooring tile has the shape of a parallelogram whose base is 24 cm and the corresponding height is 10 cm. How many such tiles are required to cover a floor of area 1080 m^2?

Q-3) The sum of the radius of the base and height of a solid cylinder is 37 m. If the total surface area of the solid cylinder is 1628 m^2, find the circumference of its base.

EAST POINT SCHOOL

CLASS 8

GEOGRAPHY

STUDY MATERIAL

Ch -5: Industries

Distribution of Major Industries:

- The iron and steel industry, the textile industry and the information technology industry are world's major industries.
- Iron and steel industries are located in Germany, USA, China, Japan and Russia.
- Textile industries are locate in India, Hong Kong, South Korea, Japan and Taiwan.
- The Silicon valley of Central California and Bangaluru region of India are the major hubs of information technology industry.
- In India Iron and Steel industry base is found at Chota Nagpur Plateau which is rich in mineral resources.

Iron and Steel Industry:

- Iron and steel industry comprises various inputs, processes and outputs and it is a mineral-based industry.
- Inputs in this industry include raw materials such as iron ore, core and limestone, labour, capital and other infrastructure. In processing iron ore is converted into steel by undergoing different stages like smelting, refining. Output results obtained is the steel.
- Steel is called the backbone of modern industry as almost everything is made of iron and steel.
- In India, iron and steel industry has developed taking advantages of raw materials, cheep labour, transport and market.
- Major steel-producing centres in India are-Bhilai, Durgapur, Bumpur, Jamshedpur, Rourkela, Bokaro and is spread over four states-West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha and Chattisgarh.
- TISCO was the first major steel producing company in India in 1907 at Jamshedpur. The availibilty of water from subernrekha and Kharkai rivers, railways conectivity, markets presence and cheap labour provide the basis for its establishment.
- Technological know how make the industries to flurish.

ASSIGNMENT

1. Which factors affect the location of industry ?
   (a) Land
   (b) Labour
   (c) Capital
   (d) All of these
2. Industrialisation often leads to:
   (a) Poverty
   (b) Population
   (c) Development
   (d) None of these
3. Majot industrial regions are located near:
   (a) Deserts
   (b) Sea Ports
   (c) Glaciers
   (d) Mountains
4. Which metal is often called the backbone of modern industry?
   (a) Steel
   (b) Gold
   (c) Silver
   (d) Aluminium
5. The earlier name of Jamshedpur was:
   (a) Sakshi
   (b) Sakchi
   (c) Subarnarekha
   (d) Kharkai
6. Which one of the following industries is known as the sunrise industry?
   (a) Iron and steel industry
   (b) Cotton textile
   (c) Information Technology
   d. electronic industry
7. Silicon Valley is located in
   (a) Bangalore
   (b) California

(c) Ahmedabad

d. Bihar

8. Which one of the following is a natural fibre?
(a) nylon
(b) jute
(c) acrylic

d. cotton

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS(3 MARKS EACH)

1. Why was Sakchi chosen to set up the steel plant? Give reasons.
2. How is the steel used by other industries as raw materials?

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS(5 Marks each)

1. What was the ideal location for iron and steel industry before 1800 A.D and after 1950 how did the concept for ideal location of iron and steel industries change?

Activity: On the political map of India locate and label the following iron and steel plants

- Bhilai
- Bokaro
- Rourkela
- Durgapur

VIDEO LINK:

https://youtu.be/JYN6LuEj5lI\

https://youtu.be/U80SAWwRJZ0

EAST POINT SCHOOL

CLASS VIII SUBJECT –SCIENCE

CHAPTER- COMBUSTION AND FLAME WORKSHEET -1

1. Ignition temperature is the lowest temperature at which a substance catches fire. Identify the correct option regarding the ignition temperature of a good fuel.

A. Ignition temperature below room temperature

B. Ignition temperature above room temperature

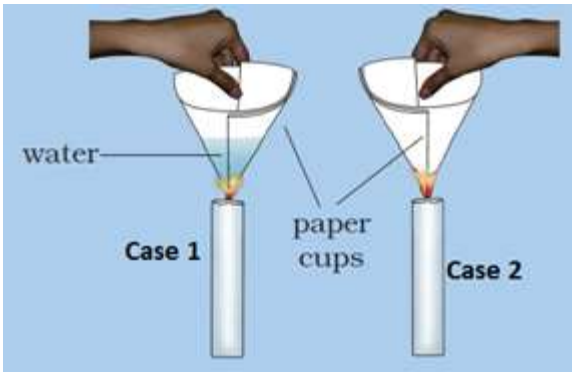
C. Ignition temperature equal to 100°C

D. Ignition temperature equal to room temperature

Answer: (B) Ignition temperature above room temperature

Solution: Ignition temperature is the lowest temperature at which a substance catches fire. We know, if the temperature of the fuel will be lower than the room temperature, then it can catch fire very easily which will be hazardous. So, for an ideal or a good fuel, the ignition temperature should be higher than room temperature.

2. The picture below shows two cases in which a person is trying to burn the paper cup. In case 1, the cup has water in it and in case 2, it is empty and dry. Identify in which of the cases the paper will burn.



A. Case 1

B. Case 2

C. Both case 1 and case 2

D. The paper doesn't burn in both the cases.

Answer: (B) Case 2

Solution: In case 2, the empty paper cup reaches its ignition temperature and catches fire. In case 1, the heat supplied to the paper cup is transferred to water in it. So, in the presence of water, the ignition temperature of the paper is not reached. So, the paper would not burn in case 1.

3. Combustion of a substance releases heat and ___.

A. oxygen

B. wood

C. light

D. water

Answer: (C) light

Solution: Combustion or burning is an exothermic chemical reaction (in the presence of oxygen) that releases a significant amount of heat and light. Light is either in the form of a glow or a flame. Not all substances have a flame when burned. Flame depends on whether or not combustible vapours are released by the fuel. An example of combustion without a flame is the burning of coal. An example of combustion with a flame is a burning candle.

4. The suspended particles released by combustion of coal in air may lead to a health disease. Select the correct option.

A. Goitre

B. Arthritis

C. Asthma

D. Bone cancer

Answer: (C) Asthma

Solution: Suspended particulate matter (SPM) refers to microscopic solid or liquid matter suspended in the Earth's atmosphere. Air pollutants consist of gaseous pollutants, odours, and SPM, (suspended particulate matter) such as dust, fumes, mist, and smoke. The high concentration of these in and near urban areas causes severe pollution to the surroundings. A high amount of SPM in air leads to respiratory problems and lung-related diseases like asthma.

5. What is the main chemical component present in striking surface of a matchbox?

A. Potassium chlorate

B. Phosphorus

C. Potassium

D. Graphite

Answer: (B) Phosphorus

Solution: When a matchstick strikes on striking surface of a matchbox, the heat of the friction causes a reaction between the potassium chlorate in the match head and phosphorus in the striking surface.

6. An ideal fuel is cheap, readily available, easily combustible and easy to transport. It has high calorific value. It does not produce gases or residues that pollute the environment. Based on the above statements which of the following is closest to being an ideal fuel?

A. Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)

B. Kerosene

C. Petrol

D. Coal

Answer: (A) Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)

Solution: There is probably no fuel that could be considered as an ideal fuel. We should look for a fuel which fulfils most of the requirements for a particular use. Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) contains methane which doesn't produce a large amount of toxic gases or residue that pollute the environment. It is also easily combustible. Of the given options it is closest to being an ideal fuel.

7. When sufficient oxygen is not available, combustion of methane produces _____ gas and water.

A. nitrogen

B. hydrogen

C. carbon monoxide

D. carbon dioxide

Answer: (C) carbon monoxide

Solution: Incomplete combustion takes place when sufficient amount of oxygen is not present. Incomplete combustion of fuels containing carbon like wood, coal, methane, petroleum, etc releases carbon monoxide (CO) gas which is a very poisonous gas.

8. When a cracker is ignited, a sudden reaction takes place with the evolution of heat, light and sound. Identify the type of combustion?

A. Random combustion

B. Rapid combustion

C. Spontaneous combustion

D. Explosion

Answer: (D) Explosion

Solution: When a cracker is ignited, a sudden reaction takes place with the evolution of heat, light and sound. A large amount of gas liberated during this reaction. Such a reaction is called explosion.

9. The combustion reaction which occurs on its own, without any external supply of heat is called as:

A. Explosion

B. Spontaneous combustion

C. Fire

D. Rapid combustion

Answer: (B) Spontaneous combustion

Solution: The type of combustion in which a material suddenly bursts into flames, without any external heat supply is called spontaneous combustion. For example, substances like phosphorus and sodium burn when kept open at room temperature.

10. The efficiency of a fuel is expressed in terms of its _____.

A. density

B. calorific value

C. volume

D. purity

Answer: (B) calorific value

Solution: Fuel efficiency is expressed in terms of calorific value and its unit is kilojoule per kg. It is the amount of heat produced on complete combustion of 1kg of a fuel.

11. The SI unit of the calorific value of a fuel is :-

A. N/kg

B. KJ/kg

C. KW/kg

D. J/kg

Answer: (D) J/kg

Solution: The SI unit of calorific value is J/kg since calorific value is heat produced when 1 kg of fuel is burnt.

12. The middle zone of a candle flame is also called the zone of _____ combustion.

A. spontaneous

B. rapid

C. partial

D. complete

Answer: (C) partial

Solution: In the middle zone of candle flame, incomplete combustion takes place.