

EAST POINT SCHOOL
CLASS VIII
WORK PLAN-SEPTEMBER-WEEK-2
ENGLISH

READING

1. Read the passage given-below and answer the questions that follow:

The culture of nuclear families is in fashion. Parents are often heard complaining about the difficulties in bringing up children these days. Too much of freedom in demand, too much independence; over night parties; excessive extravagance, splurging pocket money; no time for studies and family all this is a common cry of such families. Aren't parents, themselves, responsible for this pitiful state ? The basic need of a growing youth is the family, love, attention and bonding along with moral values. One should not forget that 'charity begins at home'.

Independence and individuality both need to be respected, in order to maintain the sanctity of family. Children, today are to be handled with tact in order to bridge the ever widening generation gap. Only the reasonable demands need to be fulfilled, as there are too many expenses to be met and top many social obligations to be taken care of by the parents. Our forefathers lived happily in joint families. Children loved to live with their cousins, learnt to adjust within means. There was perfect harmony between the generations. There never existed the concept of old-age homes. There was deep respect for the family elders and love, care and concern for the youngsters. Even the minor family differences were solved amicably.

Questions:

1. Mention any two major common concerns of a nuclear family. (1 x 5 = 5 Marks)
2. Who, according to the passage, are responsible for them ?

3. Explain the expression 'charity begins at home'.
4. Describe the atmosphere in joint families.
5. Which word in the passage means 'Holiness of life' ?

2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

An elderly carpenter was ready to retire. He told his employer of his plans to leave the house building business and live a more leisurely life with his family. He would miss the pay cheque, but he needed to retire. The employer was sorry to see his good worker go and asked if he could build just one more house as a personal favour. The carpenter said 'yes', but in time it was easy to see that his heart was not in his work. He resorted to shoddy workmanship and used inferior material. It was an unfortunate way to end his career.

When the carpenter finished his work, his employer handed over the key of the house to the carpenter— "This is your house, my gift to you."

What a shock! What a shame ! If he had only known he was building his own house, he would have done it all so differently! Now he had to live in a poorly built house. So it is with us. We build our lives, a day

at a time, often putting less than our best into the building. Then, with a shock, we realize we have to live in the house we have built. If we could do it over, we would do it much differently. But, you cannot go back. You are the carpenter, and every day you hammer a nail, place a board, or erect a wall. Someone once said, your attitude, and the choices you make today, help build the "house" you will live in tomorrow. Therefore, build wisely!

Questions:

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2. Who, according to the passage, are responsible for them ?
3. Explain the expression 'charity begins at home'.
4. Describe the atmosphere in joint families.
5. Which word in the passage means 'Holiness of life' ?

WRITING:-

Q-1) Write a letter to your father about your preparation for ensuring the National Science Olympiad.

Q-2) Write a speech on the topic, 'LAUGH! THE WORLD LAUGHS WITH YOU'.

HINDI

प्रश्न: 1. निम्नलिखित शब्दों से मूल शब्द एवं प्रत्यय पृथक कीजिए-

1. औद्योगिक
2. क्रोधित
3. वास्तविक
4. पढ़ाकू
5. अंकित
6. चिकनाहट
7. मिलान
8. लिखावट
9. आर्थिक
10. प्रसन्नता

प्रश्न: 2. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग पृथक कर लिखिए-

1. दुरुपयोग
2. संपादक
3. प्रत्येक
4. अपवित्र

5. अनुभव
6. आचरण
7. अनियमित
8. अनुकूल
9. बेजोड़
10. संक्षिप्त

प्रश्न: 3. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए -

1. आजीवन, दुर्भाग्य में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग बताइए।
2. पराक्रम, उपदेश में कौन-सा उपसर्ग है ?
3. अनवरत, प्रत्येक में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग लिखिए।
4. औद्योगिक, भौतिक शब्दों के प्रत्यय और मूलशब्द लिखिए।
5. संबंध, आलोक शब्दों के उपसर्ग और मूलशब्द लिखिए।

बहुविकल्पी प्रश्न

4. सही विकल्प चुनिए

(क) सज्जन

- (i) सत + जन
- (ii) सत् + जन
- (iii) सज् + जन
- (iv) सत् + ज्जन

(ख) निर्जन

- (i) निर् + जन
- (ii) निर् + जन
- (iii) निः + जन
- (iv) नि + रजन

(ग) गायक

- (i) गा + यक
- (ii) गे + अक

- (iii) गै + अक
- (iv) गौ + अक

(घ) उच्चारण

- (i) उत् + चारण
- (ii) उच्च + अरण
- (iii) उच्चा + रण
- (iv) उच्चा + अरण

(ङ) परमेश्वर

- (i) पर + मेश्वर
- (ii) परम + ईश्वर
- (iii) परम + एश्वर
- (iv) इनमें से कोई नहीं

5. निम्न संधि शब्दों में सही संधि रूप पर का चिह्न लगाएँ –

(क) दुः + उपयोग

- (i) दुषुपयोग
- (ii) दुरुपयोग
- (iii) दुष्प्रयोग
- (iv) दुरूपयोग

(ख) परम + ईश्वर

- (i) परमीश्वर
- (ii) परमिश्वर
- (iii) परमेश्वर
- (iv) इनमें से कोई नहीं

(ग) प्रतीक्षा + आलय

- (i) प्रतीक्षलय
- (ii) प्रतीक्षालय
- (iii) प्रतीच्छालय
- (iv) इनमें से कोई नहीं

(घ) अति + चार

- (i) अतिचार
- (ii) अतियाचार
- (iii) अत्याचार
- (iv) अत्यिचार

(ङ) मनः + विज्ञान

- (i) मनोविज्ञान
- (ii) मनोविज्ञान
- (iii) मनः विज्ञान
- (iv) मनोः विज्ञान

1. निम्नलिखित अपठित काव्यांश को ध्यान से पढ़ें और प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें :

भारतेंदु के जीवन का उद्देश्य अपने देश की उन्नति के मार्ग को साफ-सुथरा और लंबा-चौड़ा बनाना था। उन्होंने इसके काँटों और कंकड़ों को दूर किया। उसके दोनों ओर सुंदर-सुंदर क्यारियां बनाकर उनमें मनोरम फल-फूलों के वृक्ष लगाए। इस प्रकार उसे सुरमय बना दिया कि भारतवासी उस पर आनंदपूर्वक चलकर अपनी उन्नति के इष्ट स्थान तक पहुंच सके। यद्यपि भारतेंदु जी अपने लगाए हुए वृक्षों को फल-फूलों से लदा न देख सके, फिर भी हमको यह कहने में किसी प्रकार का संकोच नहीं होगा कि वे जीवन के उद्देश्य में पूर्णतया सफल हुए। हिंदी भाषा और साहित्य में जो उन्नति आज दिखाई पड़ रही है उसके मूल कारण भारतेंदु जी हैं और उन्हें ही इस उन्नति के बीज को रोपित करने का श्रेय प्राप्त है।

उपरोक्त गद्यांश के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

(क) भारतेंदु के जीवन का उद्देश्य क्या था ?

(ख) भारतेंदु ने अपने जीवन में क्या किया ?

(ग) भारतेंदु जी को किसका श्रेय प्राप्त है ?

(घ) मनोरम का अर्थ बताइए ?

(ङ) प्रस्तुत गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक लिखिए।

MATHEMATICS

Revision Worksheet

Rational numbers, Data handling, Exponents and Powers

Exponents and Powers

VIDEO LINKS:-<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qi2wTREepaA>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N7KyotcCYRw>

Laws Of Exponents:

1. $a^{-m} = \frac{1}{a^m}$
2. $a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$
3. $a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}$
4. $(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$
5. $a^m \times b^m = (a \times b)^m$
6. $a^m \div b^m = (a \div b)^m$
7. $a^0 = 1$

Solve the following Questions

Q-1) $(-1)^{\text{even number}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- i. -1
- ii. 1
- iii. 0
- iv. Even number

Q-2) $(-1)^{\text{odd number}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- i. -1
- ii. 1
- iii. 0

iv. odd number

Q-3) The exponent in 3^{10} is

i. 3

ii. 1

iii. 0

iv. 10

Q-4) $a^{m+n} =$ _____

i. a^{m+n}

ii. a^{mn}

iii. a^{m-n}

iv. a^{n-m}

Q-5) $a^m \div a^n =$ _____

i. a^{m+n}

ii. a^{mn}

iii. a^{m-n}

iv. a^{n-m}

Q-6) $2^0 \times 3^0 \times 4^0 =$ _____

i. 1

ii. 0

iii. 24

iv. 6

Q-7) For a rational number x , $(x^3)^{-2} =$ _____

i. x^6

ii. x^{-6}

iii. x^2

iv. x^{-2}

Q-8) In simplified form $(5^{-1} + 6^{-1} + 7^{-1})^0$ is equals to

- i. 18
- ii. 1
- iii. 0
- iv. 1

Q-9) Simplify $(2^{20} \div 2^{15}) \times 2^3$

- i. 128
- ii. 256
- iii. 32
- iv. 64

Q-10) The standard form of 0.0000000000085 is:

- i. 8.5×10^{-13}
- ii. 8.5×10^{-12}
- iii. 8.5×10^{-11}
- iv. 8.5×10^{-14}

Q-11) Write in usual form: 3.45×10^5

Q-12) Write the reciprocal of $(-\frac{1}{2})^0$

Q-13) If $(-3)^{m+1} \times (-3)^5 = (-3)^7$, then find the value of m.

Q-14) Simplify and express the result in power notation with positive exponent.

- i. $(3^7 \div 3^{10})^2 \times 3^8$
- ii. $(2^5 \div 2^8)^5 \times 2^{-5}$
- iii. $(-3)^4 \times \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^4$

Q-15) Simplify: $\left\{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-2} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-3}\right\} \div \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{-2}$

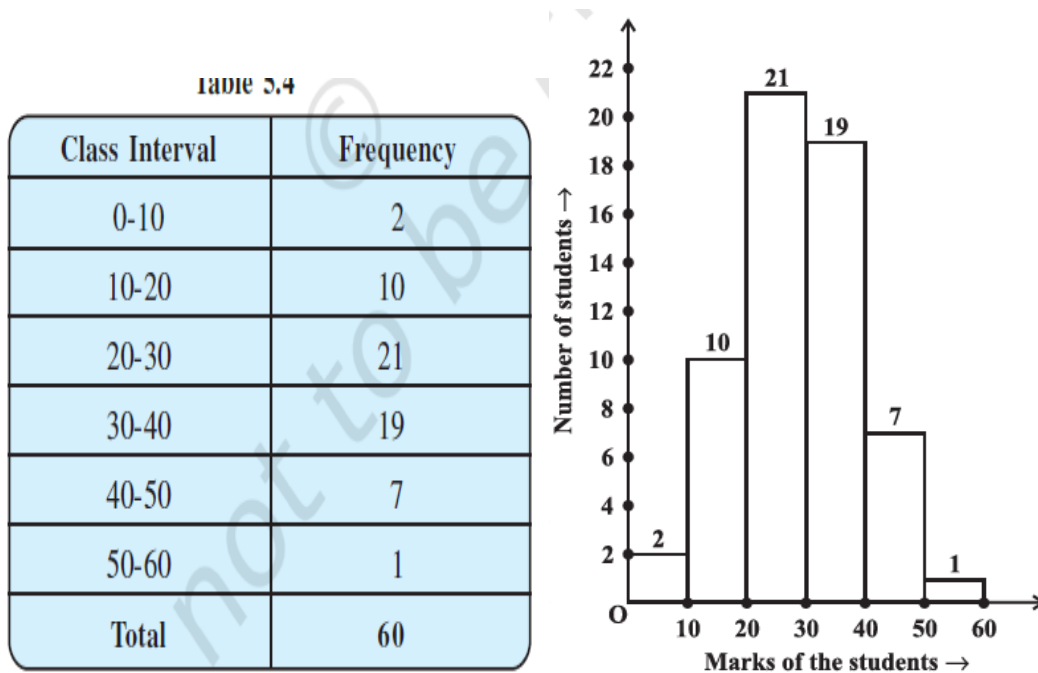
Data Handling

Please watch these video:

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

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zqKAgF9yeDU>

HISTOGRAMS



The height of the bars show the frequency of the class-interval.

Also, there is no gap between the bars as there is no gap between the class-intervals.

The graphical representation of data in this manner is called a histogram.

CIRCLE GRAPH OR PIE CHART

A circle graph shows the relationship between a whole and its parts. Here, the whole circle is divided into sectors. The size of each sector is proportional to the activity or information it represents.

PROBABILITY

In a daily life come across the words like probably, likely, may be, chance and hope etc. All these are synonyms to probability.

Probability of event E is defined as :

Probability of an event = $\frac{\text{No. of favorable outcomes}}{\text{Total number of outcomes}}$

Solve the following questions

Q-1) The width or size of the class interval 30-40 is:

- a) 10
- b) 30
- c) 40
- d) 70

Q-2) If a coin is flipped in the air, what is the probability of getting a tail?

- a) 0
- b) $\frac{1}{2}$
- c) 1
- d) 2

Q-3) The difference between the upper class limit and lower class limit of a class interval is called:

- a) Frequency
- b) Width
- c) Grouped data
- d) Ungrouped data

Q-4) What is the upper limit of the class interval 250-275?

- (a) 250
- (b) 275
- (c) 25
- (d) 525

Q-5) If 30-40 is the class interval of grouped data, then lower class limit is:

- a) 70
- b) 30
- c) 40
- d) 10

Q-6) A bag has 4 red balls and 4 green balls, what is the probability of getting a red ball randomly?

- a) $\frac{1}{4}$

- b) $\frac{1}{8}$
- c) $\frac{1}{2}$
- d) 0

Q-7) If a die is thrown in air, the probability of getting even numbers is:

- a) $\frac{1}{2}$
- b) $\frac{1}{6}$
- c) $\frac{1}{3}$
- d) $\frac{2}{3}$

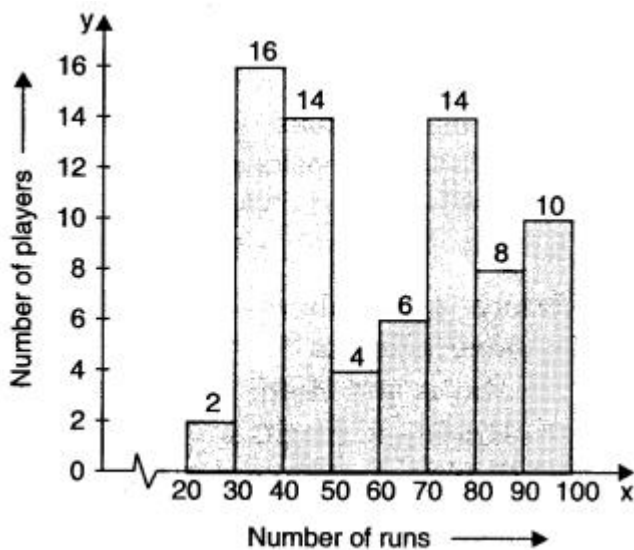
Q-8) A circle graph is also called a _____

- a) Bar graph
- b) Histogram
- c) Line graph
- d) Pie Chart

Q-9) The difference between the upper-class limit and lower class limit of a class interval is called:

- a) Frequency
- b) Width
- c) Grouped data
- d) Ungrouped data

Q-10) Observe the histogram and answer the questions given below :



- i. Which group contains maximum players?
- ii. Which two groups have the same number of players?
- iii. How many players make runs 80 and above?
- iv. How many players make runs less than 40?

Q-11) There are 900 creatures in a zoo as per list given below:

Beast animals	Other land animals	Birds	Water animals	Reptiles
150	400	175	125	50

Represent the above data by a pie chart.

Q-12) If you have a collection of 6 pairs of white socks and 3 pairs of black socks. What is the probability that a pair you pick without looking is (i) white? (ii) black?

Rational Numbers

Please watch these video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FXirE450Lkl>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lg04THe8wfY&t=2s>

Definition: A number is called Rational if it can be expressed in the form p/q where p and q are integers ($q > 0$). Example: $1/2, 4/3, 5/7, -2, 4, 0$ etc

It includes all natural, whole number and integers. Rational numbers are positive and negative.

- Zero is called the additive identity for the addition of rational numbers.
If zero is added to any number, we get the number itself.
- One is the multiplicative identity for whole numbers, integers and rational numbers
- A rational number a/b is called the reciprocal or multiplicative inverse of another non zero rational number c/d if $a/b \times c/d = 1$.

Solve the following

Q-1) The reciprocal of a positive rational number is

(a) a positive rational number

(b) a negative rational number

(c) 0

(d) 1.

Q-2) The multiplicative inverse of -25 is

(a) $-2/5$

(b) $-5/2$

(c) $5/2$

(d) 1

Q-3) $a \times (b \times c) = (a \times b) \times c$ is called

(a) associative law for addition

(b) associative law for multiplication

(c) commutative law for addition

(d) commutative law for multiplication.

Q-4) If $\frac{a}{b}$ and $\frac{c}{d}$ are two rational numbers then closure property of addition satisfies :

(a) $\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{c}{d} + \frac{a}{b}$

(b) $\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d}$ is a rational number

(c) $\frac{a}{b} \times \frac{c}{d}$ is a rational number

(d) None of these

Q-5) $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$ is called

(a) commutative law for multiplication

(b) commutative law for addition

(c) associative law for addition

(d) associative law for multiplication.

Q-6) Which of the following is not commutative for rational numbers:

(a) Addition

(b) Multiplication

(c) Subtraction

(d)None of these

Q-7) The value of $\left(\frac{9}{16} \times \frac{4}{12}\right) + \left(\frac{9}{16} \times \frac{-3}{9}\right)$

(a)1

(b)-1

(c)0

(d)2

Q-8) Represent 5/9 on number line

Q-9) Find out six rational numbers lying between -4/8 and -3/5.

Q-10) Solve the following using distributive property:

$$\left(\frac{7}{5} \times \frac{-3}{12}\right) + \left(\frac{7}{5} \times \frac{5}{12}\right)$$

Q-11) Verify $-(-x) = x$ for $x = \frac{-15}{13}$

SCIENCE

1.If we apply oil on door hinges, the friction will

(a) increase

(b) decrease

(c) disappear altogether

(d) will remain unchanged

2. Lubricant

(a) reduce friction

(b) increase friction

(c) both (a) and (b)

(d) none of these

3. Force of friction depends on

(a) roughness of surface

(b) smoothness of surface

(c) inclination of surface

(d) all of these

4. Force of friction depends on

(a) roughness of surface

(b) weight

(c) size

(d) all of these

5. Fluids are

(a) liquids

(b) gases

(c) both (a) and (b)

(d) none of these

6. Which is a streamlined object?

(a) Boats

(b) Aeroplanes

(c) Ships

(d) All of these

7. Smooth surface has

(a) less friction

(b) more friction

(c) sometimes less and sometimes more

(d) all of these

8. Which of the following is responsible for wearing out of bicycle tyres?

(a) Muscular force

(b) Magnetic force

(c) Frictional force

(d) Electrostatic force

9. It is difficult to walk on an oily floor because

(a) Floor gets spoiled

(b) There is more resistance

(c) Force of friction is high

(d) Force of friction is very less

10. Spring balance is a device used for measuring the _____ acting on an object.

(a) mass

(b) pressure

(c) force

(d) None of the above

11. Which of the following is a liquid at room temperature?

(a) Iron

(b) Bromine

(c) Iodine

(d) Phosphorus

12. The most reactive metal is

(a) copper

(b) silver

(c) potassium

(d) calcium

13. The metal which is liquid at room temperature is

- (a) sodium
- (b) bromine
- (c) calcium
- (d) mercury

14. Which one of the following metals is the most ductile?

- (a) Aluminium
- (b) Copper
- (c) Silver
- (d) Gold

15. Which one of the following metals is the most reactive and stored in kerosene?

- (a) Iron
- (b) Gold
- (c) Copper
- (d) Potassium

16. Name the gas evolved when magnesium reacts with dilute hydrochloric acid

- (a) Chlorine

- (b) Oxygen
- (c) hydrogen
- (d) Nitrogen

17. The metal which is not corroded by air, water and acid is

- (a) copper
- (b) zinc
- (c) aluminium
- (d) gold

18. Metals are

- (a) soft and brittle
- (b) hard and solid
- (c) liquid
- (d) generally liquid

19. Materials having qualities of both metals and non-metals are

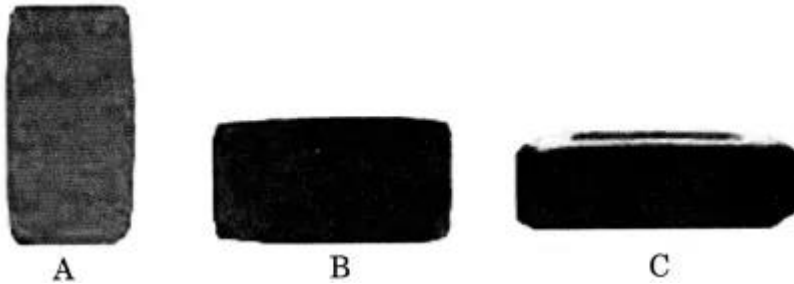
- a) alloys
- (b) metalloids
- (c) noble metals
- (d) none of these

20. Which metal reacts readily with cold water?

- (a) Gold

- (b) Silver
- (c) Magnesium
- (d) Calcium

22. A brick is kept in three different ways on a table as shown in given figure. The pressure exerted by the brick on the table will be



- (a) maximum in position A
- (b) maximum in position C
- (c) maximum in position B
- (d) equal in all cases

22. Pressure =

- (a) Area / force on which it acts
- (b) force / area on which it acts
- (c) Volume / force on which it acts
- (d) Force / volume on which it acts

23. If 5 N force is applied on 10 m² area then the pressure exerted on the surface will be

- A. 0.5N/ m²
- B. 5N/ m²
- C. 2.5N/ m²
- D. 50N/ m²

SOCIAL STUDIES

History (Revision Worksheet)

Tribals, Dikus and the Vision of the golden age

Question 1.

The local weavers and leather workers turned to for supplies of Kusum and Palash flowers.

- (a) Santhals
- (b) Mundas
- (c) Khonds
- (d) Labadis

Question 2.

Which revolt was popular in Maharashtra in 1940?

- (a) The Kols
- (b) The Bastar
- (c) The Warli
- (d) Birsa movement

Question 3.

The Khonds lived in

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Odisha

Question 4.

What type of lives did the herders live?

- (a) Sophisticated

- (b) Settled
- (c) Nomadic
- (d) None of these

Question 5.

..... tribe practised settled agriculture.

- (a) Khonds
- (b) Santhals
- (c) Labadis of Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Mundas of Chottanagpur Plateau

Question 6.

In many regions Forest Department set up forest villages to ensure

- (a) a regular supply of cheap labour
- (b) a regular supply of forest produce
- (c) a regular supply of agricultural produce
- (d) none of the above

Question 7.

The revolt of Songram Sangma rose in the year 1906 in

- (a) Bengal
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Assam
- (d) Odisha

Question 8.

Birsa spent time in the company of preachers.

- (a) Buddha
- (b) Vaishnav
- (c) Sikhs
- (d) None of these

[Match the following:](#)

Column A	Column B
(i) Mahua	(a) A deciduous forest's tree which provides timber
(ii) Vaishnav	(b) The name given to Jhum cultivation
(iii) Diku	(c) A flower which is used to make alcohol
(iv) Baigas	(d) Tribal people who live in Central India
(v) Bewar	(e) Worshippers of Vishnu
(vi) Sal	(f) A person who comes from outside

1. Where did Santhals reared cocoons?
2. What was in great demand in European market in 18th century?
3. Why were large number of tribals were recruited in Assam and Jharkhand?
4. What did movements of Birsa showed British officials?
5. What was the symbol for Birsa Raj?
6. Why did British officials allowed the right to carry on Shifting cultivation?
7. What happens in jhum cultivation when crops are ready and harvested?
8. Give some examples of conflict between tribals and British.
9. What happened in 18th century when market in Europe expanded?
10. Who declared Forest as a state property?

SANSKRIT

पुनरावृत्ति कार्यपत्रम् चित्र वर्णनम्

प्र 1 अधोलिखित चित्रं दृष्ट्वा वाक्यानि लिखत –



१. अस्मिन् चित्रे भवति ।

क. वर्षाऋतु ख. वृक्षाः ग. भवनम्

२. चित्रे एकं विशालं अस्ति ।

क. विद्यालयं ख. छात्राः ग. वर्षाऋतु

३. अत्र द्वौ गच्छतः ।

क. विद्यालयं ख. छात्रौ ग. वर्षाऋतु

४. एका महिला धारयति ।

क. भवनम् ख. छत्रं ग. धारयति

५ मार्गे सर्वत्रअस्ति ।

क.भवनम् ख. जलं ग. धारयति

प्रश्न2- चित्रं दृष्ट्वा मञ्जूषाणाम् सहायतया वाक्यानि रचयत :-



(मञ्जूषा:- पुस्तकालयस्य ,तिष्ठन्ति ,बालाः, पठन्ति ,पुस्तकानि, तूष्णीम् ,कुर्वन्ति)

1 इदम् -----चित्रम् अस्ति ।

2 बालाः -----तिष्ठन्ति ।

3 तत्र अनेकानि -----सन्ति ।

4 ते पुस्तकानि -----।

5 छात्राः कोलाहलं न -----।

प्रश्न३ - चित्रं दृष्ट्वा मञ्जूषाणाम् सहायतया वाक्यानि रचयत :-



मञ्जूषा

सरोवरः, त्रयः जनाः, खगाः, अत्र, वृक्षेषुः, मीनाः, चनस्य, अपि, पत्राणि, समीपे,
तरन्ति, कलरवम्, वने, च, स्नानम्, कुर्वन्ति, कूजन्ति, उपतिष्ठन्ति

1 इदम् -----चित्रम् अस्ति ।

2 बालाः ----- |स्नानं कुर्वन्ति

3 तत्र अनेकानि -----सन्ति ।

4 ते प्रसन्नाः -----|

5 तत्र.....एव विशालः वृक्षः अस्ति।

प्रश्न४ - चित्रं दृष्ट्वा मञ्जूषाणाम् सहायतया वाक्यानि रचयत :-



बालकाः ,उद्यानं ,खगाः ,बालिका ,मयूरः

1. अस्मिन् चित्रे _____ अस्ति ।
2. अत्र _____ क्रीडन्ति ।
3. एका _____ पठति ।
4. आकाशे _____ उड्डयन्ति ।
5. अत्र एकःअस्ति ।

प्रश्न५ - चित्रं दृष्ट्वा मञ्जूषाणाम् सहायतया वाक्यानि रचयत :-



मंजूषा- कक्षायाः, अध्यापिका, छात्राः, पुस्तकानि, श्यामपटं ।

1. इदं चित्रं _____ अस्ति ।
2. अस्मिन् चित्रे _____ अस्ति ।
3. अत्र चित्रे _____ लिखन्ति ।
4. एतस्मिन् चित्रे _____ सन्ति ।
- 5 कक्षायां एकंअपि अस्ति ।