

Home Assignment – May 09, 2020
Class VIII

English

Q.1 Enrich your Vocabulary :

Design a Word Book / Vocabulary Journal containing 25 new words from the dictionary. Select words which you can use in this assignment . Follow the following format:

Word :

Part of speech :

Meaning :

Sentence 1 :

Sentence 2 :

Q.2 Rituals are very important to us as they bind us to our traditions and our history. Identify a ritual that your family has been following for many years. Write about it in the form of a letter to your pen pal who lives in London. Remember to describe the ritual and the thought /belief behind it.

Q.3 'It is not enough to stare up the steps. We must step up the stairs.'

Imagine yourself standing in front of a staircase. Explore your thoughts and compose an inspiring poem of 4- 6 stanzas. Read it aloud to your family during dinner time.

Q.4 You are planning to launch a confectionary outlet near your house. Design a creative MENU (of at least 10 items) for the same. Remember to give each item an attractive name and follow it with a brief description.

Keep the following in mind while designing the menu:

- * Target your audience
- * Ignite the senses
- * Price reasonably
- * Design wisely

Think of a catchy name for your outlet.

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हिंदी

प्रश्न 1. निम्नलिखित प्रसंग को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए –



अमेरिका के पहले राष्ट्रपति जॉर्ज वाशिंगटन को सादगी ही नहीं, वक्त की पाबंदी भी बहुत पसंद थी। वे अपना हर काम नियत समय पर करते थे। उनके नौकर-चाकर भी उनके इस स्वभाव से परिचित थे इसलिए वे भी ठीक समय पर कार्य करने के आदी थे। चुने गए नए कांग्रेसी सदस्यों को वाशिंगटन ने अपने आवास पर भोज के लिए आमंत्रित किया लेकिन तय समय पर वे नहीं पहुँचे। हालाँकि उन्हें आने में कुछ देर का ही विलंब हुआ था। मेहमानों ने आकर देखा कि वाशिंगटन भोजन कर रहे हैं। सदस्य हैरत में पड़ गए। जॉर्ज वाशिंगटन ने उनके चेहरे पर आश्चर्य का भाव देखा तो बोले- "भाइयो, मैं सभी कार्य वक्त पर करता हूँ इसलिए मेरा रसोइया भी यह नहीं देखता कि सब निमंत्रित अतिथि आ गए हैं या नहीं। वह तो निर्धारित समय पर भोजन सामने रख दिया करता है।" सदस्यों को अपनी गलती का अहसास हुआ। वाशिंगटन ने उन्हें समझाते हुए कहा- "जीवन का प्रत्येक क्षण अमूल्य है, अपने कार्य समय पर करें ताकि अच्छे परिणामों की प्राप्ति हो।"

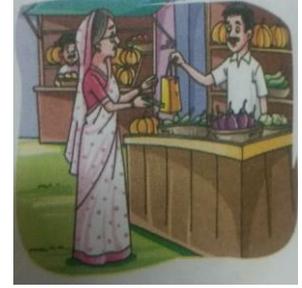
1. जॉर्ज वाशिंगटन के साथ रहने से किनमें और क्या परिवर्तन आया ?
2. यदि आप किसी के अतिथि बनेंगे तो किन बातों का ध्यान रखेंगे ?
3. वाशिंगटन ने सदस्यों को क्या महत्वपूर्ण सीख दी?

- भाषा में एकरूपता लाने के लिए भाषा के जिस रूप को भाषा निदेशालय व शिक्षाविदों द्वारा मान्यता दी जाती है और जो व्याकरण सम्मत रूप है, वही मानक रूप कहलाता है। जैसे - 'गये' का मानक रूप 'गए' है।

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प्रश्न 2. नीचे कुछ शब्दों के अमानक रूप दिए गए हैं। उनके मानक रूप लिखिए-
नयी, जायेंगे, चाहिये, ठण्ड, छुट्टियाँ, सुन्दर

प्रश्न 3. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में रेखांकित शब्दों के कारक के भेद बताइए-



i माली ने फूल तोड़ा।

ii यह तुम्हारी पुस्तक है।

iii आकाश में तारे हैं।

iv माँ ने फल खरीदे।

प्रश्न 4. इस वर्ग पहेली में नीचे दिए गए शब्दों के समानार्थी हैं, उन्हें चुनकर लिखिए -

मे	घ	ह	वा	सु
ह	पं	त	रि	म
पा	व	स	द	न
प	कु	सु	म	द
त्र	का	अ	नि	ल

(क) बादल -----

(ख) फूल -----

(ग) वर्षा -----

(घ) वायु -----

(ङ) पत्ता -----

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प्रश्न 5. निम्नलिखित विलोम शब्दों के उचित विकल्प को चुनकर लिखिए -

- i) गणतंत्र × प्रजातंत्र, राजतंत्र, जनतंत्र
- ii) जीत × हार, पराजय, जय
- iii) प्रेम × नफरत, गुस्सा, घृणा
- iv) सच × झूठ, असत्य, मिथ्या

प्रश्न 6. ग्रीष्मावकाश में आप अपने ननिहाल गए हुए हैं और मित्र के साथ मिलकर पढ़ नहीं पा रहे हैं। ऐसी कल्पना करके अपने-अपने पढ़ने के तरीकों पर चर्चा करते हुए आप दोनों के बीच हुई बातचीत को 50-60 शब्दों में संवाद के रूप में लिखिए।

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Mathematics

Topic: Percentage and its applications

Percentage is a way of expressing a number as a fraction of 100 (Per cent meaning Per 100).

For example: 45% means $\frac{45}{100}$ or 0.45

Percent of increase = $\frac{\text{Increase}}{\text{Original value}} \times 100 \%$

Percent of decrease = $\frac{\text{Decrease}}{\text{Original value}} \times 100 \%$

Ratio is a comparison of two values expressed as a quotient.

Symbol of ratio is:

Proportion is an equation stating that two ratios are equal.

Symbol of proportion is:

Two ratios are said to be in proportion if the product of the extreme terms is equal to the product of middle terms.

$$A : B :: C : D \quad \text{if} \quad AD = BC$$

Ratio	Fraction	Decimal	Percentage
2:4	$\frac{2}{4}$	0.5	50 %
5:8	$\frac{5}{8}$	0.625	62.5%

Solve the following questions based on the concepts given above:

Q.1 Weight of Rahul increased from 70 kg to 84 kg. What is the percentage increase in his weight?

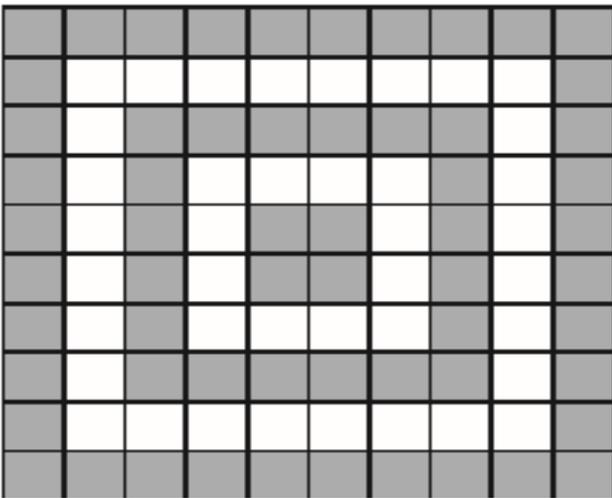
Q.2 Diya has an assignment of 40 math problems. She does 40% of the assignment in 1 hour. How long will it take for her to complete the rest of the assignment, assuming that she works at the same pace?

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Q.3 Find the ratio of the following:

- a) 2 m to 48 cm
- b) 3 days to 50 hours
- c) 1km to 460 m
- d) 1 dozen to 3 scores

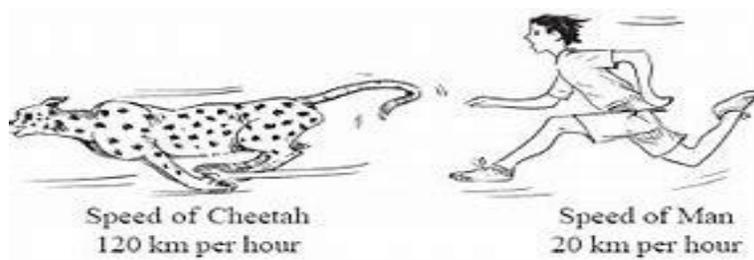
Q.4 What is the percentage of the unshaded region in the figure shown below?



Q.5 The first three terms of a proportion are 22, 33 and 42. Find the fourth term.

Q.6 The scale of a map is 1:5000000. What is the actual distance between two towns, if they are 4 cm apart on the map?

Q.7 A cheetah runs at a speed of 120 km/ hr and a man runs at a speed of 20km/ hr as shown in the picture below: Convert their speeds in m/s and find the ratio.



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Q.8 Mini has 75 soft toys. Out of these 15 were given by her grandmother. What percentage of the soft toys, did her grandmother give?



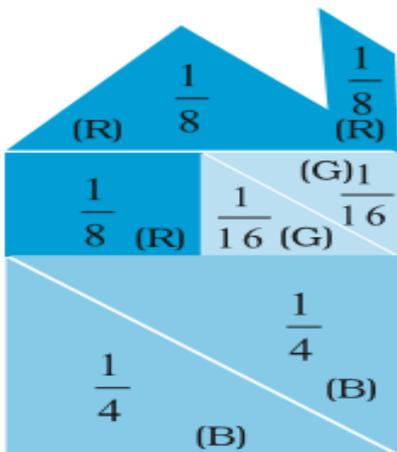
Q.9 Divide ₹5600 among Ravi, Raj and Rohan in the ratio of 1:3:4

Q.10 Express 18 hours as a percentage of 3 days.

Q.11 Arrange the following ratios in ascending order:

(5:6), (8:9), (11:18)

Q.12 The pieces of a Tangram have been rearranged to make the given shape:



(A Tangram is a geometrical puzzle consisting of a square cut into seven pieces which can be arranged to make various other shapes.)

Observe the given shape, in which the different regions are represented by R , B and G. Find the percentage of the region that has been marked :

a) R _____ b) B _____ c) G _____

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Q.13 Which of the percentage given below is the greatest:

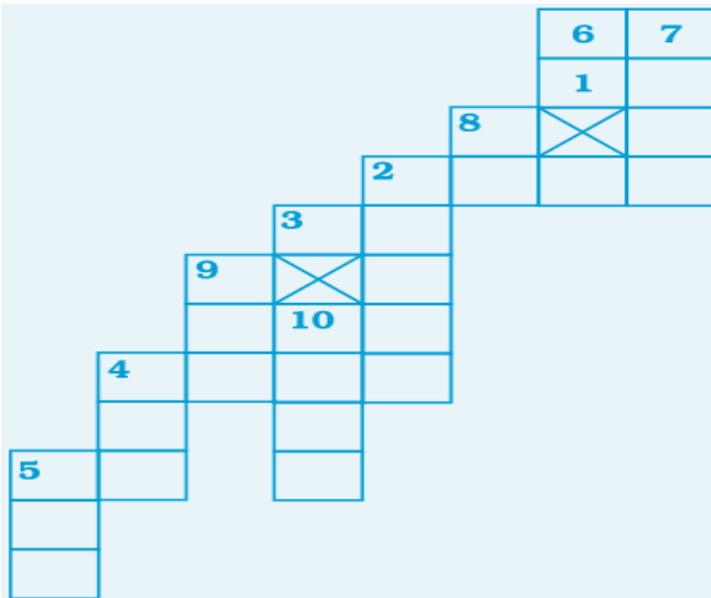


100 % of 10	10% of 100	1% of 1000
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Q.14 It is now time to solve the number puzzle crossword.

Across

1. Express 3:15 as a percent.
2. A worker is paid ₹2850 for 15 days. What amount will he receive if he works for 8 days?
3. 2% of 1 hour = _____ seconds
4. What is 25% of 12000?
5. Price of a shirt decreased from ₹800 to ₹600. What is the % decrease?



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Down

2. Find the value of y if, $y : 2400 :: 3000 : 600$
5. Cost of 12 bats if cost of 5 bats is ₹90.
6. A number whose 25 % is 8.
7. Out of 15000 people, 60% people voted. Find the number of people who did not vote.
8. Convert $\frac{12}{16}$ into percent.
9. The first three terms of a proportion are 14, 140 and 49. Find the fourth term.
10. Abhijeet spends 90 % of his salary. Find his salary if his saving is ₹ 900.

Q.15 The recipe for 11 cupcakes is give below:

- 110 grams butter
- 120 grams sugar
- 1 teaspoon/4 grams baking powder
- 2 eggs
- 1 teaspoon vanilla extract
- 110 grams self-raising flour
- 2 tablespoon milk



Study the recipe and answer the following questions:

- a) How many grams of butter will be there in each cupcake?
- b) Find the ratio of the quantity of butter and sugar in making 1 cupcake.
- c) How many eggs would be needed in making 22 cupcakes?
- d) What is the Percentage of baking powder amongst the dry ingredients?

After answering the above questions, prepare some cupcakes and enjoy with your family members.

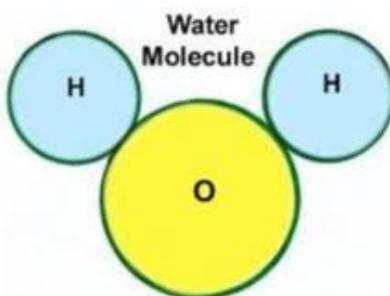
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Science (Chemistry)

Topic: Chemical formula

Chemical formula

The chemical formula of a molecular compound tells us the number of atoms of each element present in the compound. E.g. Water H_2O -The formula tells us that there are 2 Hydrogen atoms and 1 oxygen atom present in each water molecule.



1. CHEMICAL FORMULA FOR ELEMENTS

The chemical formula of an element is simply its' symbol
e.g.

Magnesium	Mg
Iron	Fe
Phosphorus	P
Argon	Ar

However some elements exist as two atoms joined together. These are known as the **DIATOMIC ELEMENTS**. There are 7 diatomic elements. Whenever we write the chemical formula of these elements we put a subscript '2' beside them

e.g.

Iodine	I₂	I n
Oxygen	O₂	O ctober
Chlorine	Cl₂	C hildren
Bromine	Br₂	B uy
Nitrogen	N₂	N asty
Hydrogen	H₂	H alloween
Fluorine	F₂	F oods



We can use the mnemonic to help us remember the diatomic elements

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2. USING VALENCY

The valency of an atom or ion is the number of electrons it shares, loses or gains in a chemical reaction to become stable i.e. the number of bonds it forms with other atoms

Group number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
Valency	1	2	3	4	3	2	1	0

To write a chemical formula use the **S.V.S.D.F** system.

1. Write down the **Symbol** of both the elements involved.
2. Beneath each symbol, write its **Valency**
3. **Swap** the valencies over.
4. If valencies can be simplified, **Divide** them and reduce them to the lowest number.
5. Write the **Formula**.

Example 1. Sodium chloride

1. Na Cl
2. Na¹ Cl¹
3. Na₁ Cl₁
4. (Not needed)
5. NaCl

Example 2. Calcium bromide

1. Ca Br
2. Ca² Br¹
3. Ca₁ Br₂
4. (Not needed)
5. CaBr₂

3. ROMAN NUMERALS

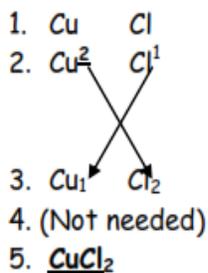
Some elements, particularly the transition metals in the centre block of the periodic table can have more than one valency. Roman numerals are often used to show the valency for these elements.

<u>Roman Numeral</u>	<u>Valency</u>
I	1
II	2
III	3
IV	4
V	5
VI	6

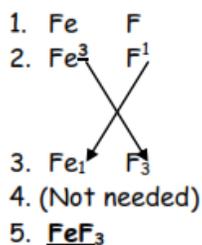
We then follow the same set of valency rules as before.

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Example 1. Copper(II) chloride



Example 2. Iron(III)fluoride



4. PREFIXES

In the names of some compounds the ratio of atoms present can be indicated by prefixes.

If no prefix is given then it is assumed that only **one** atom of that element is present

Prefix	Meaning
Mono	1
Di	2
Tri	3
Tetra	4
Penta	5
Hexa	6

AS SOON AS YOU SEE A PREFIX ANYWHERE IN THE NAME OF A COMPOUND DO NOT USE CROSS VALENCY METHOD AND NEVER CANCEL DOWN RATIOS !

Examples

Carbon <u>mono</u> oxide	CO
Nitrogen <u>di</u> oxide	NO_2
Phosphorus <u>tri</u> chloride	PCl_3
Phosphorus <u>penta</u> chloride	PCl_5
<u>Di</u> nitrogen <u>tetra</u> oxide	N_2O_4

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5. COMPOUNDS CONTAINING COMPLEX IONS

Complex ions contain more than one kind of atom. The table below contains some common complex ions

one positive		one negative		two negative		three negative	
Ion	Formula	Ion	Formula	Ion	Formula	Ion	Formula
ammonium	NH_4^+	ethanoate	CH_3COO^-	carbonate	CO_3^{2-}	phosphate	PO_4^{3-}
		hydrogencarbonate	HCO_3^-	chromate	CrO_4^{2-}		
		hydrogensulphate	HSO_4^-	dichromate	$\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$		
		hydrogensulphite	HSO_3^-	sulphate	SO_4^{2-}		
		hydroxide	OH^-	sulphite	SO_3^{2-}		
		nitrate	NO_3^-				

The valency of a complex ion is the same as the value of the charge of the ion

e.g. NH_4^+ 1 positive charge so valency = 1
 CO_3^{2-} 2 negative charge so valency = 2

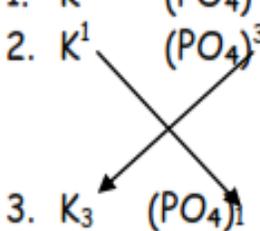
When writing chemical formulae with complex ions always put these ions
INSIDE A BRACKET.

e.g. NH_4^+ becomes (NH_4)
 CO_3^{2-} becomes (CO_3)
 PO_4^{3-} becomes (PO_4)

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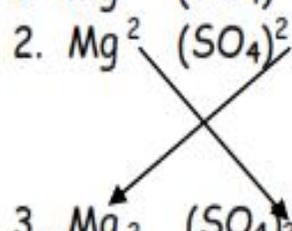
We can use the same cross valency method for writing chemical formulae for compounds containing complex ions

Example 1 Potassium phosphate

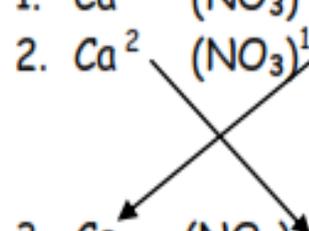
1. K (PO₄)
 2. K¹ (PO₄)³
 3. K₃ (PO₄)₁
 4. (Not needed)
 5. K₃(PO₄)
- 

Note: Brackets are **not** needed if there is only **one** complex ion in the formula so K₃(PO₄) could be written as K₃PO₄

Example 2 Magnesium sulphate

1. Mg (SO₄)
 2. Mg² (SO₄)²
 3. Mg₂ (SO₄)₂
 4. Mg(SO₄)
 5. Mg(SO₄) or MgSO₄
- 

Example 3 Calcium nitrate

1. Ca (NO₃)
 2. Ca² (NO₃)¹
 3. Ca₁ (NO₃)₂
 4. Ca(NO₃)₂
 5. Ca(NO₃)₂
- 

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Q.1 Formula Writing Exercise A

For each box write the chemical formula of the compound formed.

	Li ⁺	Mg ²⁺	NH ₄ ⁺	Al ³⁺	Na ⁺	K ⁺	Ca ²⁺
Br ⁻	LiBr						
SO ₄ ²⁻							
OH ⁻							
F ⁻							
O ²⁻							
NO ₃ ⁻							
PO ₄ ³⁻							
Cl ⁻							
S ²⁻							
I ⁻							
CO ₃ ²⁻							

Q.2 Formula Writing Exercise B

Write the formula for each ion below the ion's name, then fill in the blanks with the correct **formula** and **name** of the compound formed by the combination of ions.

	Chloride ion	Hydroxide ion	Nitrate ion	Sulphate ion	Phosphate ion
Sodium ion	NaCl Sodium Chloride				
Copper (I) ion					
Ammonium ion					
Calcium ion					
Iron (II) ion					
Iron (III) ion					
Aluminium ion					

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Q.3 Give a correct chemical name for each of the following compounds:

1. MgO Magnesium oxide
2. PbI₂ _____
3. FeS _____
4. ZnSO₄ _____
5. Li₂CO₃ _____
6. Ba (NO₃)₂ _____
7. NH₄NO₃ _____
8. K₂SO₃ _____
9. Ca₃ (PO₄)₂ _____
10. NaHCO₃ _____
11. CCl₄ _____
12. NO₂ _____
13. N₂O₅ _____
14. CaO₂ _____
15. HCl _____
16. HNO₃ _____
17. H₂SO₄ _____
18. H₃PO₄ _____

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Social Science

Topic: Where, When & How

Q.1 The newspaper and press played a major role during the colonial period. It is an important source to provide ample information about the British rule. Research and find out -



- a) Name the first newspaper published in India.
- b) Name two newspapers started by Raja Ram Mohun Roy.
- c) Name the Bengali weekly which reported on the exploitation of indigo farmers.
- d) Name the weekly journal published by Mahatma Gandhi which is an important source on the colonial period.
- e) Name any two nationalistic newspapers published during our freedom struggle and mention the names of the leaders associated with it.

Q.2 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

- a) The British began to colonise India around the –
 - i) Fifteenth century
 - ii) Mid- sixteenth century
 - iii) Mid- eighteenth century
 - iv) Seventeenth century

- b) The purpose of the British rule was –
 - i) To unite Indian kings
 - ii) To implant industries
 - iii) To colonise India
 - iv) To develop India

- c) Where are the official records of the government preserved?
 - i) Parliament
 - ii) National museum
 - iii) National Archives of India
 - iv) Rashtrapati Bhawan

- d) The modern period is characterised by features such as –
 - i) Religious ideas
 - ii) Artistic ideas
 - iii) Industrialisation
 - iv) Wars

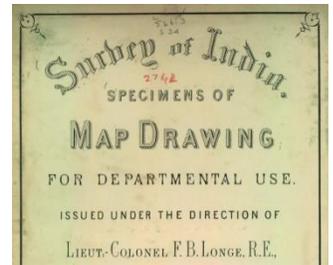
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e) The Scottish economist who divided the Indian history into three periods such as Hindu, Muslim and the British.

- i) Warren Hastings
- ii) Charles Wood
- iii) William Jones
- iv) James Mill

Q.3 Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

The British introduced the practice of surveying India in order to know the country and rule it efficiently. The office of surveyor of India was set up in Dehradun which prepared detailed maps of villages, towns, mountains and the coastal areas. Maps of villages, towns, roads, rivers and mountain ranges were also made. These surveys and maps gave them a detailed information about the flora, fauna, crops, soil and topography of India.



- a) What made the British conduct survey routinely in India?
- b) Who is known as ‘The Father of Indian Surveys’?
- c) Explain briefly the objective of conducting the following surveys:
 - i) Anthropological survey
 - ii) Zoological survey
 - iii) Archaeological survey
 - iv) Botanical surveys

Q.4 Match the following key terms with its appropriate meaning.

Terms	Meanings
Colonisation	Regional language
Archive	Counting of population of an area generally in 10 years
Census	Exploiting an area and its resources after capturing it by force
Vernacular	A type of document used to communicate with others in the same organisation
Memos	A collection of historical records or documents