Shreeram Model School

Home Assignment II

Date : 20/07/2020

CLASS 8

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Sr No.	Subject	Topic	Topic link	HOMEWORK
01	**HISTORY** **GEOGRAPHY**	**CHAPTER 9** PART II: CHALLENGING THE CASTE SYSTEM **CHAPTER 05** : INDUSTRIES	CHAPTER NOTES ATTACHED (SPIRAL) PART I : https://youtu.be/DrAwI-ShiMc PART II: https://youtu.be/l2YU3d_Sbcc	LEARN AND WRITE IN YOUR NOTEBOOK
02	**HINDI**	CHAPTER 03	https://youtu.be/HOm19P6TT5w	LEARN AND WRITE IN YOUR NOTEBOOK
03	**SCIENCE**	CROP PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT	CHAPTER NOTES ATTACHED (SPIRAL)	LEARN AND WRITE IN YOUR NOTEBOOK
04	**MATHS**	UNDERSTANDING QUADRILATERALS	https://youtu.be/G98hO-YVAC8	PRACTISE AND COMPLETE THE SOLUTION IN FAIR NOTE BOOK
06	**ENGLISH**	**CHAPTER:** A DAY IN THE COUNTRY	PART I: https://youtu.be/qn-w5fhlKNM PART II: https://youtu.be/WDKoQ-kVpco PART III: https://youtu.be/B-XjbAt3VHM PART IV: https://youtu.be/hY_pWWa9Yso PART V: https://youtu.be/OyUt4CgBWFM PART VI: https://youtu.be/Wy2cxynXViE	LEARN AND WRITE IN YOUR NOTEBOOK COMPLETE THE GRAMMAR PART IN BBC

		CHAPTER: CAN WE CHANGE THIS **GRAMMAR :** MODALS	PART I: https://youtu.be/u0dagvSpQbY PART II: https://youtu.be/cNElbAjKEts https://youtu.be/X2Px7JlLoNo	

HISTORY

SENIOR SHREERAM MODEL HIGH SCHOOL

VIII – SOCIAL SCIENCE A S S I G N M E N T (History) 2020– 2021

Chapter – 9 (ii) (Challenging the Caste System)

EXTRA QUESTIONS

Important terms:

1. **Hierarchy –** A system in society in which people are graded into different categories.
2. **Heralded –** Brought in, introduced.
3. **Denounce –** Strongly criticize or condemn.
4. **Untouchability –** Practice of not allowing the down trodden touch an upper caste or be touched by them.
5. **Dalit –** Person belonging to a family who has been performing menial jobs since ages.
6. **Harijan –** Name given to the untouchables by Mahatma Gandhi which means children of God.
7. **Hegemony –** Control or domination by one country, section, class or organization.

One Word Answer:

1. ***Who was the Guru of Swami Vivekanand?***
   Ans.: Ramakrishna Paramhans
2. ***Who is known as Lokhitwadi?***
   Ans.: Gopal Hari Deshmukh
3. ***Who wrote the book Gulamgiri?***
   Ans.: Jyotiba Phule
4. ***Which social reformer heralded a social revolution in Andhra Pradesh?***
   Ans.: Kandukuri Veeresalingam
5. ***When was the Hithakarani opened by Veersalmgam?***
   Ans.: 1908
6. ***To which caste did Shri Narayan Guru belong?***
   Ans.: Ezhava caste
7. ***When and where was the Sabarmati Ashram founded?***
   Ans.: In Gujrat in 1916
8. ***Name the weekly magazine started by Mahatma Gandhi?***
   Ans.: Harijan
9. ***Which weekly magazine was started by Dr. B.R Ambedkar?***
   Ans.: Mooknayak
10. ***When was the Poona Pact signed?***
    Ans.: 1932

11. ***Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the constitute Assembly?***
Ans.: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

12. ***Who is known as Periyar?***
Ans.: EV Ramaswamy Naicker

13. ***Who established temples in which no images of gods and goddess were kept?***
Ans.: Shri Narayan Guru

14. ***Who founded the Ramakrishna Mission?***
Ans.: Swami Vivekanand

<u>Very Short Answer Questions:</u>

1. ***Mention any two restrictions which the untouchables suffered from.***
Ans.:
i) They could not draw water from wells & tanks used by other castes.
ii) They could not enter Hindu temples or study the shastras.

2. ***Why were the depressed classes attracted to Christianity?***
Ans.: Because of its casteless nature that offered them equality and respect.

3. ***Name two social reform movements that attacked the caste system.***
Ans.: The Brahmo Samaj, the Prarthana Samaj, the Arya Samaj, the Ramakrishna Mission and the Theosophical society attacked the caste system.

4. ***Why did Swami Vivekanand start the Ramakrishna Mission?***
Ans.: He wanted to propagate the teachings of his guru.

5. ***What is the best way to serve God according to Swami Vivekanand?***
Ans.: Swami Vivekanand believed that the best way to serve God is to serve mankind.

6. ***How did Veersalingam herald a social revolution in Andhra Pradesh?***
Ans.: He started a Telugu journal titled 'Viveka Vardhini' and through his writings he denounced the caste system and encouraged inter-caste marriages.

7. ***What was the motto of Shri Narayan Guru's life?***
Ans.: The motto of his life was "One God & One Religion".

8. ***Which institution was established by Shri Narayan Guru to carry out social reform?***
Ans.: He founded 'Sri Narayan Dharma Paripalana Yogam' in 1903 which popularized his belief of 'One caste, one religion and one God.'

9. ***Why did Ramaswamy Naicker criticize the Hindu scriptures?***
Ans.: He said that these texts had been used to establish the authority of Brahmins over low castes.

10. ***How did the 'Self – Respect Movement' of Periyar benefit the dalits?***
Ans.: This organization fought for securing reservations for low caste people in government jobs.

11. ***Why did Mahatma Gandhi denounce untouchability?***
Ans.: Because he considered the practice of untouchability inhuman and a shame and curse for humanity.

12. ***Write the contribution of Veersalingam in the field of writing.***

Ans.:

i) He started a Telugu journal – 'Viveka Vardhini'.

ii) He wrote the first Telugu novel 'Rajasekhara Charita'.

13. ***What were the views of Shri Narayan Guru regarding caste system?***

Ans.: He regarded distinctions based on caste as meaningless. He said that all of us belong to one caste that is humanity.

14. ***What was Dr. B.R Ambedkar's mission in life?***

Ans.: Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar devoted all his life to the cause of the lower castes and ceaselessly fought against the caste system.

15. ***Discuss two contributions of Dr. Ambedkar for the upliftment of depressed classes?***

Ans.:

i) Dr. Ambedkar started an organization called Bahishkrit Hitkari Sabha for the education and social upliftment of depressed classes.

ii) Due to his efforts more seats were reserved for the depressed classes in the legislatures.

16. ***What was the purpose of the weekly 'Mooknayak'?***

Ans.: Through his wekly 'Mooknayak' meaning leader of the silent, Dr. Ambedkar made attacks on orthodox Hindu beliefs.

17. ***What was the greatest achievement of the social reformers in challenging the caste system?***

Ans.: It was due to the sustained efforts of the reformers that the constitution of India has abolished untouchability.

18. ***Explain two provisions of the constitution for removal of untouchability.***

Ans.:

i) The practice of untouchability is an offence punishable by law.

ii) The constitution also forbids any restrictions on the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, hotel etc.

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

Short Answers Questions:

1. ***Name the prominent reformers of the south.***

Ans.: Kandukuri Veeresalingam, Shri Narayana Guru and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker.

2. ***Who was Jyotiba Phule? What were his contributions in social reformation?***

Ans.: Jyotiba Phule was a social reformer. He founded the "Satyashodhak Samaj" in Maharastra in 1848. He welcomed everyone into the Samaj without any distinction of caste and religion. This organization worked for the upliftment of the oppressed classes.

3. ***Which organization was founded by E.V. Ramaswami Naicker for the benefit of the dalits?***

Ans.: Self- Respect Movement.

4. ***Who established temples in which images of gods were not kept?***

Ans.: Shri Narayana Guru.

5. ***What did Mahatma Gandhi call the lower castes? Through which magazine did he champion their cause?***

   Ans.: Harijans or children of God. Harijan Magazine.

6. ***Due to whose efforts could untouchability be abolished by the Indian Constitution?***

   Ans.: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

Long Answers Questions:

1. ***What do you understand by caste system?***

   Ans.:

   i) Hindu society was divided into different sections, each was known as caste. The castes were created according to their functions in society.

   ii) Brahmanism and Khatriyas considered themselves as high class. The caste of vaishya was related to trade. Shudras formed the last class. They kept the cities and villages clears. Such people were considered to be untouchable.

   iii) The caste into which a man was born determined his whole life. It determined whom he would marry and with whom he would dine and what his profession would be.

2. ***Explain untouchability? Why is it called inhuman?***

   Ans.:

   i) The practice of social discrimination against the lower sections of the society is known as untouchability.

   ii) **1.** It is called inhuman because the touch of the untouchables was considered impure.
   2. Their very shadow was to be avoided.
   3. They could not draw water from wells and tanks used by the upper castes.
   4. They could not enter the Hindu temples, nor could they study the shastras.
   5. They lived in separate, specially demarcated areas.

3. ***Who was Narayan Guru? Explain his role in the upliftment of untouchables.***

   Ans.:

   i) Narayana Guru was a leading light of the reform movement in the south.

   ii) He regarded distinctions based on caste as meaningless.

   iii) He founded Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana, Yogam in 1903, which popularized his belief on one caste, one religion and one God.

   iv) He devoted his whole life for the uplift of the untouchables.

   v) He established a number of schools to educate people of lower castes.

4. ***Who was Kandukuri Veeresalingam? Discuss his efforts for the upliftment of the oppressed and downtrodden.***

   Ans.:

   i) Veeresalingam was a social reformer in Andhra Pradesh.

   ii) He started a Telugu journal with the name 'Viveka Vardhini'.

   iii) He was also the author of the first Telugu novel 'Rajasekhara Charita'.

   iv) Through his writings he made ceaseless efforts to denounce the caste system.

   v) He played a major role in the establishment of several schools for untouchables and working class people.

5. ***What did E.V. Ramaswami Naicker do for the benefit of the dalits?***

Ans.: Periyar Ramaswamy founded the 'Self Respect Movement' for the benefit of dalits. This organization fought for securing reservation for low-caste people in government jobs. It was due to the efforts of this organization that the first amendment in the Indian Constitution was made to safeguard the rights of the lower-caste Indians.

6. ***Discuss the contribution of Mahatma Gandhi towards removal of untouchability.***
   Ans.: Mahatma Gandhi started an All India Anti-Untouchability League and also a weekly magazine 'Harijan' in 1833. He also undertook a 'Harijan tour' between November 1933 and August 1934, wherein he not only visited Harijan colonies and interacted with them but also had meals with them in their utensils.

7. ***What did Ambedkar want to prove by means of the temple entry movement?***
   Ans.: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar started a temple entry movement, in which his Mahar caste followers participated. Brahmin priests were outraged. His aim in launching this movement was to secure the right of equality for every person in society.

GEOGRAPHY

SENIOR SHREERAM MODEL HIGH SCHOOL

VIII – SOCIAL SCIENCE **A S S I G N M E N T (Geography) 2020– 2021**

Chapter – 5 (Industries)

EXTRA QUESTIONS

Important Terms:

1. **Large-scale Industries –** Industries in which capital investment is large.
2. **Small-scale Industries –** Industries in which capital investment is small.
3. **Public Sector Industry –** Industries owned and run by government or its agencies for the welfare of the people.
4. **Private Sector Industry –** Industries owned and run by an individual or individuals for profit.
5. **Joint Sector Industry –** Industries owned and run by the state and individuals or group of individuals.
6. **Cooperative Sector Industry –** Industries owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials.
7. **Smelting –** The process in which metals are extracted from their ores by heating beyond their melting point.
8. **Cottage Industries –** Industries in which products are made by hand at small places.

One Word Questions Answers:

1. ***Name the system under which goods are manufactured.***
   Ans.: Industry.

2. ***Which city is known as the Silicon valley of India?***
   Ans.: Bengaluru.

3. ***Give an example of Cooperative Sector Industry.***
   Ans.: Amul Milk Cooperative Society in Anand.
   OR
   Ananad Milk Union Limited.

4. ***Where are important iron & steel plants located? Name any of two places.***
   Ans.: Jamshedpur, Durgapur.

5. ***Write the full form of HMT.***
   Ans.: Hindustan Machine Tools.

6. ***Where are the bangle manufacturing factories located in India?***
   Ans.: Firozabad (Uttar Pradesh).

7. ***Name the industry that is the basic or the key industry.***
   Ans.: Iron & Steel Industry.

8. ***When and where was TISCO set up?***
   Ans.: In 1907 at Sakchi.

9. ***Who established TISCO?***
   Ans.: Jamshedji Tata.

10. ***When and where was the first cotton textile mill set up?***
    Ans.: In Mumbai in 1854.

11. ***Write down any two of the important centres of cotton textile industry in India.***
    Ans.: Surat, Ahmedabad.

12. ***Which city is known as the 'Manchester of Japan'?***
    Ans.: Osaka.

13. ***Name the capital of Karnataka.***
    Ans.: Bengaluru.

14. ***Which city is called the 'Manchester of India'?***
    Ans.: Ahmedabad.

15. ***Write down the full form of SAIL.***
    Ans.: Steel Authority of India.

<u>Very Short Answer Questions:</u>

1. ***What is meant by the term 'industry'?***
   Ans.: Industry refers to an economic activity that is concerned with production of goods, extraction of minerals and provisions of services.

2. ***What are the main factors influencing the location of an industry?***
   Ans.: The availability of raw material, land, water, labour, power, capital, transport and market are the main factors which influence the location of an industry.

3. ***Which industry is often referred to as the backbone of modern industry and why?***
   Ans.: Iron & Steel industry is referred to as the backbone of modern industry because it provides basis to many other industries.

4. ***On which different bases can industries be classified?***
   Ans.: The classification of industries is as follows;
   i) On the basis of raw material
   ii) On the basis of size.
   iii) On the basis of ownership.

5. ***What do you mean by forest-based industries?***
   Ans.: Industries which use products obtained from forests as their raw materials are called forest – based industries.

6. ***What are mineral based industries?***
   Ans.: Industries which use raw materials obtained from minerals and rocks are known as mineral-based industries.

7. ***Explain marine based industries.***
   Ans.: Marine-based industries use products from the sea and oceans as raw materials.

8. ***Explain large scale industries with examples.***
   Ans.: Large scale industries run on higher amount of capital invested and use of superior technology. Example – production of automobiles and heavy machinery.

9. ***What are small scale industries?***
   Ans.: Small scale industries run on small capital where all the products are manufactured by hand, by the artisans, for e.g. – Basket weaving, pottery.

10. ***Define industries on the basis of size.***
    Ans.: Classification of industries on the basis of size refers to the amount of capital invested, number of people employed and the volume of production.

11. ***How are industries classified on the basis of owner ship?***
    Ans.: On the basis of ownership industries can be classified into private sector, state owned or public sector, joint sector and cooperative sector.

12. ***Which physical factors effect the location of an industry?***
    Ans.: Physical factors that affect the location of an industry are:
    i) Availability of land
    ii) Availability of Raw Materials and Energy Resources.
    iii) Availability of Power
    iv) Availability of water

13. ***Name the human factors that affect the location of an industry.***
    Ans.: Human factors that affect the location of an industry are:
    i) Capital
    ii) Labour
    iii) Means of Transport
    iv) Location of Market
    v) Policies of the Government.

14. ***What do you understand by Industrial Regions?***
    Ans.: Industrial regions are those where a cluster of industries are located in close proximity due to its locational advantages.

15. ***From where does TISCO get its coal?***
    Ans.: TISCO uses coal from the Damodar Valley coalfields of Jharia and Raniganj.

16. ***Which industries were set up in Jamshedpur after TISCO?***
Ans.: Industries which were set up in Jamshedpur after TISCO are:
Locomotive, agricultural equipment, chemicals, machinery and electrical industries

17. ***Where is Silicon Valley situated and what is it known for?***
Ans.: The Silicon Valley is situated in California on the western coast of the USA. It is well known for the computer and electronics industry.

18. ***Which city is called the IT capital of India and why?***
Ans.: Bengaluru is called the IT capital of India as many multinational companies are set up here.

19. ***Where is Ahmedabad located and why it is suitable for the growth of cotton?***
Ans.: Ahmedabad is located on the banks of the Sabarmati River. It is suitable for the growth of cotton textile industry as the river provides abundant water for cultivation of cotton. The black soil is also favourable for the growth of cotton.

20. ***Where is Pittsburgh and why it is famous?***
Ans.: Pittsburgh is in USA. It is famous as it is an important centre of iron & Steel industry.

Extra Long Answers Questions:

1. ***What locational advantages are enjoyed by TISCO?***
Ans.: It enjoys the following advantages.
i) All raw materials are available in close proximity Good quality of coal from Raniganj and Jharia.
ii) Iron ore is easily available from Singhbhum district of Jharkhand.
iii) The Damodar River and its tributaries like Subarnarekha and Kharkari provide sufficient water for the plant.
iv) Good quality of limestone and manganese are obtained from Odisha and Chattisgarh.
v) Cheap and abundant labour are available from the states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Bengal and Orissa.

2. ***What were the reasons for the growth of cotton textile industry Osaka?***
Ans.: Osaka is known as the 'Manchester of Japan'. Geographical factors which help Osaka for the growth of industry are:
i) Extensive plain around Osaka for setting up the industries.
ii) Warm and humid climate, avalaibility of hydel power and provision of abundant water for cotton mills by river Yodo.
iii) New and efficient machinery.
iv) Cheap and skilled workers.
v) Harbour near the sea coast provides transport facilities.

3. ***What are the chief characteristics of the cottage industry?***
Ans.: The main features of this industry are:
i) They use locally available raw materials and the products are made mainly for the local market.
ii) These industries are a type of household manufacturing units in which a family works in their home with ordinary tools.
iii) Only little capital is needed in this industry. Potters weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters are some of the major groups of this industry.

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

Short Answers Questions:

1. ***Distinguish between the following.***

   i) **Agro based & Mineral based industries.**

   Ans.: Agro-based industries : Industries obtaining raw materials from agriculture are called agro-based industries. For example : Sugar industry is agro-based because it manufactures sugar by using sugarcane.

   Minerals-based industries : Manufacture of iron and steel items, utensils, aluminium doors, cup-plates, etc. are mineral-based industries because the raw materials used by them are obtained from minerals and rocks.

   ii) **Large - scale & Small – scale industries.**

   Ans.: Large-scale industries : Some units are quite large in terms of the number of employees and also the capital involved. They are called large-scale industries. Examples : iron & steel, ship building, rail coach building, aircraft building.

   Small-scale industries : Paper manufacture, manufacture of plastic goods, bakery products, dairy products etc. are small-scale industries which have only a few employees and the amount of capital invested in not very large.

   iii) **Public sector and Private sector industries.**

   Ans.: Public sector industries : Certain industries are owned by the government under its full control. These industries are called public sector industries. Examples : SAIL, HMT, ONGC.

   Private sector industries : Industries under the control of an individual or a company come under the category of private sector industries. Examples : Dabur India Ltd., Tata Iron & Steel Company.

2. ***Define the term industry.***

   Ans.: Industry is an economic activity where raw materials are converted into useful finished products with the help of machines.

3. ***State the locational factors of an industry.***

   Ans.: Locational factors of industries

Physical factors	Human factors
Availability of land	Capital
Availability of raw materials	Labour
Availability of power	Transport and communication
Availability of water	Market
	Government policies

4. ***Why is iron & steel industry called the basic industry?***

   Ans.: Because several other industries are dependent on it.

5. ***Name the important iron & steel plants located in West Bengal, Jharkhand and Orissa.***

   Ans.: TISCO (Jharkhand), Durgapur (West Bengal), Bokaro (Orissa).

6. ***What are Cooperative sector and joint sector industries?***

Ans.: Cooperative Sector Industries: These industries are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both. For example: Amul Milk Co-operative Society in Anand (Gujrat).

Joint Sector Industries: Industries owned and run by the state and an individual or a group of individuals are called joint sector industries. Example : Maruti Udyog Ltd, Cochin Refineries Limited, etc.

7. ***Why is Bengaluru called the 'Information Capital of India'?***
Ans.: Because it is the hub of Information Technology industry.

<u>Long Answers Questions:</u>

1. ***Compare and contrast the locational factors of iron and steel industry in Jamshedpur, India and Pittsburgh, USA.***
Ans.: Jamshedpur in India : The location of iron and steel industry at Jamshedpur has several locational advantages. Sakchi is 32 km from the Kalimati railway station. All the raw materials like iron ore, coal, limestone and manganese are available in close proximity. Nearness to the port of Kolkata, banking facilities and a large market for iron and steel goods are other factors.

Pittsburgh in USA : The raw materials like iron ore come from Minnesota, about 1500km from Pittsburg, Coal is available from local area. The Great Lakes provide the cheapest means of transport for the steel industry. Rivers like Ohio also provide a large amount of water for iron and steel plants.

2. ***Discuss the factors responsible for the development of cotton textile industry at Ahmedbad.***
Ans.: Ahmedabad is located on the bank of River Sabarmati which provides abundant water for cotton textile industry. The black soil of Gujrat is favourable for the growth of cotton. The humid climate is favourable for spinning of cotton. Large area is available for setting up of cotton mills. Availability of both skilled & unskilled labour, good network of rail and roads, nearness to the port of Mumbai has facilitated the export of cotton textiles and import of machinery.

3. ***How are industries classified on the basis of raw material used?***
Ans.: On the basis of raw materials, industries can be classified into the following types:

Agro-based industries : Industries obtaining raw materials from agriculture are called agro-based industries. Examples of agro-based industries are cotton and jute textiles, food processing, vegetable oil, etc.

Forest-based industries : Industries which use products obtained from forests as their raw materials are called forest-based industries. For example, industries which manufacture paper, furniture, cardboard, resin, etc.

Mineral-based industries : Industries which use raw materials obtained from minerals & rocks are known as mineral-based industries. For example, the manufacture of iron & steel items, utensils, aluminium doors, cement, machinery, etc.

Marine-based industries : Industries which utilize articles from seas and oceans as their raw materials are called marine-based industries. For example, manufacturing fish oil and processing sea food are marine-based industries.

4. ***What are the similarities between information technology industry in Bengaluru and California?***
Ans.:

i) Bengaluru saw the development of the 'Electronic City on the lines of the Silicon Valley in California.

ii) Both the cities have a pleasant climate and good accessibility and are well connected by means of rail, road and air.

iii) Both have large number of skilled labour, a large number of highly trained and talented professionals.

iv) Rapids growth can be seen in the field of software development and electronic industry and information technology in both Bengaluru and California.

v) California is close to the most advanced scientific and technological centers similarly Bengaluru has some of the best science, engineering and management colleges.

5. ***Suggest five measures to minimize environmental pollution caused by industries.***

Ans.:

i) Industries should make use of organic, non-hazardous materials whenever possible.

ii) Toxic waste should be curtailed and disposed off accordingly.

iii) Chemical wastes should not be disposed off into water bodies.

iv) Toxic fumes should be kept in check.

v) Noise pollution caused by heavy machinery should be kept in check.

CLASS - VIII

Geography Assignment

ch - 5 - INDUSTRIES.

Q1- Multiple Choice Questions:-

1) Which industries use products obtained from forests as their raw materials?

a) Agro-based industries ☐

b) Forest-based industries ☐

c) Small-scale industries ☐

2) In which activity, raw materials are converted into useful goods by different means?

a) Tertiary activity

b) Primary activity.

c) Secondary activity.

3) When raw materials are converted into a new product, the market value of new product is _____ than the raw materials.

a) more.

b) less.

c) equal.

4) SAIL is an example of _____ industries.

a) Joint sector industries.

b) Public sector industries.

c) Large-scale industries.

5) Large-scale, small-scale and cottage industries are classified on the basis of—

a) on the basis of size.

b) on the basis of raw-materials

c) On the basis of ownership.

Q2- Fill in the blanks:-

1) _____ is the process in which metals are extracted from their ores by heating beyond their melting point.

2) _____ is an economic activity that is concerned with the production of goods, extraction of minerals or the provision of services.

3) _____ undertakings are owned and run by an individual or individuals for profit.

4) Iron and steel, shipbuilding etc. are the examples of _____ industries.

5) _____ industries are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw-materials, workers or both.

6) Availability of land and water are the _____ factors affecting the location of an industry.

7) _____ and _____ are locational factors of industries.

8) _____ can be both skilled and unskilled.

9) _____, _____ and _____ are the examples of cottage industries.

10) There are _____ basis on which the industries can be classified.

Q3- Answer in true or false:- Write the correct answer for the false ones-

1) Marine-based industries use raw materials obtained from minerals and rocks.

2) Developed countries lay emphasis on ultramodern technology.

3) Industries can be classified on four different basis.
4) Small-scale industries are quite large in terms of the number of employees and the capital invested.
5) Maruti Udyog Ltd is an example of Joint sector industries.
6) Public sector industries are owned and operated by the government under its full control.
7) Capital, labour, Transport, Market, Government basis are the physical locational factors.
8) Coal, electricity and petrol are the major sources of power.
9) Sugarcane is produced on large areas around Chhotanagpur.
10) Plain areas are required for the establishment of industries.

HINDI

Chapter -3 Grammar विसर्ग संधि

अभ्यास 3

1. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से संधियुक्त शब्दों को छाँटकर रेखांकित कीजिए— *(Understanding)*

i. श्री गोपाल चतुर्वेदी ने किशोरावस्था से ही कविताएँ लिखना शुरू कर दिया था।
ii. संविधान में नागरिकों के कर्तव्यों को रेखांकित किया गया है।
iii. मेरे पिता जी पराधीन भारत के निवासी थे।
iv. विराट ने पुस्तकालय से लाई हुई पुस्तक में से दुर्लभ चित्र फाड़ दिए।
v. हैदराबाद के नवाब के पास सर्वोत्तम रत्न थे।
vi. विद्यानिवास मिश्र जी ने अनेक विचारोत्तेजक निबंध लिखे हैं।
vii. दधीचि एक परोपकारी ब्रह्मर्षि थे। उन्होंने अपनी हड्डियाँ दान देकर वृत्तासुर का वध करने में मदद की।
viii. मॉडर्न स्कूल में पूर्वोत्तर के शिक्षार्थी भी पढ़ रहे हैं।
ix. आइंस्टीन की दृष्टि भविष्योन्मुखी थी।
x. हमारी परंपरा महिमामयी, उत्तराधिकार विपुल और संस्कार उज्ज्वल हैं।

2. संधि कीजिए— *(Analyzing, Applying)*

ध्वज + आरोहण	ध्वजारोहण		सम् + हार	संहार
गज + इंद्र	गजेन्द्र		चर + अचर	चराचर
भाव + अर्थ	भावार्थ		योग + अभ्यास	योगाभ्यास
अभि + सेक	अभिषेक		यदि + अपि	यद्यपि
सीमा + अंत	सीमांत		उत् + ज्वल	उज्ज्वल
राम + अवतार	रामावतार		अर्ध + अंगिनी	अर्धांगिनी
यशः + दा	यशोदा		मुनि + इंद्र	मुनीन्द्र
पुष्प + अंजलि	पुष्पांजलि		यह + ही	यही
जगत् + ईश	जगदीश		धर्म + इंद्र	धर्मेन्द्र
मत + ऐक्य	मतैक्य		राजा + इंद्र	राजेन्द्र
सदा + एव	सदैव		नारी + ईश्वर	नारीश्वर
यथा + इष्ट	यथेष्ट		उमा + ईश	उमेश
वाक् + मय	वाङ्मय		निः + चल	निश्चल
पर + उपकार	परोपकार		महा + ऋषि	महर्षि
परि + छेद	परिच्छेद		सागर + ऊर्मि	सागरोर्मि

3. संधि-विच्छेद कीजिए और संधि का भेद भी लिखिए— *(Analyzing, Applying)*

मनोविनोद	मनः+विनोद	विसर्ग संधि
नवोत्पल	नव+उत्पल	अयादि "
वेदांत	वेद+अंत	दीर्घ "
रत्नाकर	रत्न+आकर	दीर्घ "
शरच्चंद्र	शरद+चंद्र	व्यंजन "
वीरोचित	वीर+उचित	गुण "
परिणाम	परि+नाम	व्यंजन संधि
राजर्षि	राज+ऋषि	गुण "
मरणासन्न	मरण+आसन्न	स्वर "
उत्तरोत्तर	उत्तर+उत्तर	गुण "
नीरोग	निः+रोग	विसर्ग संधि
तदुपरांत	तत्+उपरान्त	दीर्घ "
संकल्प	सम्+कल्प	व्यंजन "
लोकोक्ति	लोक+उक्ति	गुण संधि
संशय	सम्+शय	व्यंजन "
विच्छेद	वि+छेद	व्यंजन "

संबोधन	सम्+बोधन	व्यंजन संधि
उद्घाटन	उत्+घाटन	" "
तदनुसार	तत्+अनुसार	स्वर "
एकैक	एक+एक	वृद्धि संधि
कमलेश	कमल+ईश	गुण संधि
प्रत्युपकार	प्रति+उपकार	यण "
कभी	कब+ही	विसर्ग संधि
वध्वागमन	वधू+आगमन	यण संधि
अन्वेषण	अनु+एषण	यण "
मात्राज्ञा	मातृ+आज्ञा	यण "
देवर्षि	देव+ऋषि	गुण संधि
परीक्षा	परि+ईक्षा	दीर्घ "
लोकोपचार	लोक+उपचार	स्वर "
विवाहोत्सव	विवाह+उत्सव	गुण "
सुरेंद्र	सुर+इंद्र	गुण संधि
कारावास	कारा+आवास	स्वर "

4. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में कुछ शब्दों को संधि-विच्छेद रूप में लिखा गया है। उनकी संधि कर वाक्य को दोबारा लिखिए— *(Remembering, Understanding)*

i. दीक्षा+अंत समारोह में अवश्य जाना चाहिए। — दीक्षान्त

ii. लगभग सौ शब्दों में अनु+छेद लिखिए। — अनुच्छेद

iii. भोलाराम निः+धन है। — निर्धन

iv. परम+ईश्वर सबकी रक्षा करें। — परमेश्वर

v. रावण को लंका+ईश भी कहते हैं। — लंकेश

vi. भारत महा+उत्सवों का देश है। — महोत्सवों

vii. यह दृश्य बहुत मनः+हर है। — मनोहर

viii. मंच पर रवि की प्रस्तुति अति+अंत प्रभावशाली थी। — अत्यन्त

ix. दीपिका नै + इका की भूमिका में थी। — नायिका

x. प्रेमचंद ज्यादातर लेखन कार्य में तत्+लीन रहते थे। — तल्लीन

SCIENCE

SENIOR SHREERAM MODEL HIGH SCHOOL

VIII – SCIENCE **A S S I G N M E N T (Textual)** **2020– 2021**

Chapter – 1 (Crop Production and Management)

Define The Following Terms:

1. **Horticulture crops** : Large scale cultivation of vegetables, fruits and decorative plants is called horticultural and these crops are called horticultural crops.
2. **Broadcasting** : The method of sowing by scattering the seeds in the field by hand is called broadcasting.
3. **Pisciculture** : The production of fish on a large scale by farming fish culture in fish nurseries (called hatcheries) is known as piscicultutre.
4. **Cereal crops** : Cereal crops are plants grown on large area for their nutritious seeds, called grains. Rice, wheat, maize are the most commonly grown cereal crops.

Very Short Answer Type Questions:

1. ***Name the agriculture implements commonly used for sowing the seeds?***
   Ans.: Seed drill.
2. ***Would you sow the seeds which float on water?***
   Ans.: No.
3. ***Which crop is grown in rainy season?***
   Ans.: Kharif.
4. ***What is the rearing of honey-bees on large scale called?***
   Ans.: Apiculture.
5. ***Name two dairy products.***
   Ans.: Milk, khoya.

Short Answer Type Questions:

1. ***Mention two advantages of sowing by transplantation.***
   Ans.: **a)** Transplantation enables selective cultivation of healthy seedlings. It results in better crop production.
   b) Transplantation allows better root penetration and shoot development.
2. ***How are fertilizers applied to the soil?***
   Ans.: Fertilizers are applied to the soil either by broadcasting or through irrigation channels. In broadcasting the fertilizer is scattered in the field by hand. Through irrigation channel the fertilizer is kept in irrigation channel and it reaches the plants in dissolved from.
3. ***Why should seeds be treated with fungicides before sowing?***
   Ans.: Seeds should be treated with fungicides before sowing so that the crop grown from the seeds would be healthy and free from diseases.

4. ***How are perishable foods stored on the commercial scale?***

Ans.: On commercial scale, perishable food items are stored at low temperature in deep freezers or cold storages.

5. ***Name the commonly grown cereal crops.***

Ans.: Some commonly grown cereal crops are wheat, gram, barley, rice, maize etc.

Long Answer Type Questions:

1. ***Describe the two main crop seasons of our country mentioning their period of sowing and harvesting.***

Ans.: Two main crops of our country are (i) Rabi crops (ii) Kharif crops.

i) Rabi crops : Period of sowing : October/November.
Period of harvesting : March/April.

ii) Kharif crops : Period of sowing: June/July.
Period of harvesting: September/October.

2. ***Why is land ploughed and levelled before sowing?***

Ans.: **Ploughing is done :**

i) for the penetration of roots of plants and aeration.
ii) to promote the growth of useful soil bacteria and make the soil easy to measure.
iii) to uproot unwanted plants or weeds standing in the fields.

Levelling is done to :

i) break or crush bigger chunks of dry soil into smaller pieces.
ii) protect upper layer of the soil from erosion by wind or water.
iii) prevent water logging and promote uniform irrigation.

3. ***Explain transplantation. Which crops are sown by this method?***

Ans.: The process of transferring the seedlings from the seed-bed or nursery to the main field is called transplantation. It enables selective cultivation of healthy seedlings, that result in better crop production. Rice (paddy), tomato, onion, chilli etc. are sown by this method.

4. ***What is drip irrigation method? Why is it considered advantages over methods?***

Ans.: In drip irrigation method water is released drop by drop just near the roots of plants through a network of pipes.

It is considered advantageous over other methods because it is the most economical method of irrigation. It is highly suitable for water deficient regions.

5. ***How does a manure differ from a fertilizer?***

Ans.: Difference between a Manure and a Fertilizer

Fertilizer	Manure
1. A fertilizer is an inorganic substance, that is prepared in the factories.	1. A manure is a mixture of inorganic and organic substances, which is obtained by the decomposition of cattle dung, human waste, and plant residues.

2. A fertilizer provides a specific nutrient to the soil. 3. A fertilizer has a high concentration of soil nutrients.	2. A manure provides more than one nutrients to the soil. 3. A manure has low concentration of soil nutrients.

Higher Order Thinking Skills:

1. ***What is the organic farming?***

   Ans.: Organic farming is a method of farming that primarily aims at cultivating the land and raising crops in an eco-friendly way. It uses organic wastes (animal and farm wastes) to release nutrients to crops for increased production.

2. ***What are the drawbacks of seeds being unevenly distributed in a field?***

   Ans.: Drawbacks of seeds being unevenly distributed in a field are
   - Plants will grow very close to each other.
   - Plants will not get enough space to grow.
   - Plants will not get enough water and nutrients.
   - Plant will not get sufficient sunlight and pesticides.

3. ***Why is the use of biopesticides encouraged over chemical pesticides?***

   Ans.:
   - These do not harm non-target species.
   - They leave minimal crop residues.
   - They permit harvest flexibility.
   - They are cheaper.

4. ***What is mulching and its advantages?***

   Ans.: Mulching is an extremely effective method of controlling weeds. Mulches are materials placed over the soil surface to maintain moisture and stop weed growth.

   Advantages of Mulching
   - Mulches prevent loss of water from the soil by evaporation.
   - Mulches reduce the growth of weeds.
   - Mulches keep the soil cooler in the summer and warmer in the winter.

5. ***Name the grains which are termed millets.***

   Ans.: Pearl millet (Also known as Bajra in India, and as Kambu in Tamil.
   Foxtail millet (Also known as Thinai in Tamil)
   Proso millet, common millet, broom corn millet, hog millet or white millet.
   Finger millet (Also known as Ragi or Mandwa in India, and as Kezhvaragu in Tamil)

Extra Very Short Answer Type Questions:

1. ***Which agriculture practice is carried out with the help of a sickle?***

   Ans.: Harvesting

2. ***What name is given to the cutting and gathering of a food crop like wheat or paddy?***

   Ans.: Harvesting

3. ***Name the tool (or implement) used in the traditional harvesting of crops.***
   Ans.: Sickle

4. ***Name the process of beating out the grains from harvested crop.***
   Ans.: Threshing

5. ***Name the machine used in recovering the grains from already cut crop.***
   Ans.: Thresher

6. ***Name the machine which does the cutting of standing crops and recovers the grain too.***
   Ans.: Combine

7. ***Name the process in which grains are separated from chaff and hay with the helf of wind.***
   Ans.: Winnowing

8. ***Name three food materials obtained from animals.***
   Ans.: Milk, meat, eggs

9. ***Name an animal food obtained from insects.***
   Ans.: Honey

10. ***What name is given to that branch of agriculture which deals with feeding, shelter, health and breeding of domestic animals?***
    Ans.: Animals husbandry

11. ***Name the major food nutrient provided by fish.***
    Ans.: Protein

12. ***Name the vitamin/vitamins present in cod liver oil.***
    Ans.: Vitamin A and Vitamin D

13. ***Name one Government Agency which is involved in procuring food grains (like wheat and rice) from farmers and storing them properly.***
    Ans.: Food corporation of India (FCI)

14. ***What type of organisms grow on stored food grains having higher moisture content?***
    Ans.: Fungus and moulds

15. ***Which crop is generally grown between two cereal crops in crop rotation to restore the fertility of soil?***
    Ans.: Leguminous crop

16. ***State one advantage of growing a leguminous crop between two cereal crops.***
    Ans.: It improves the fertility of the soil by replenishing it with nitrogen and hence brings about an increase in the production of food grains.

17. ***Name the nitrogen-fixing bacteria present in root nodules of leguminous plants.***
    Ans.: Rhizobium bacteria

18. ***Which is the first step in the cultivation of a crop?***
    Ans.: Preparation of soil i.e ploughing and levelling.

19. ***For what purpose is a hoe used?***

Ans.: It is used for removing weeds and also for loosening and turning the soil.

20. ***Name the implement used in sowing.***

Ans.: Seed drill

21. ***Name the practice used for cultivating paddy.***

Ans.: Transplantation

22. ***Name the two types of substances which are added to the fields by the farmer to maintain the fertility of soil.***

Ans.: Manures and chemical fertilizers

23. ***Some grass is growing in a wheat field. What will it be known as?***

Ans.: Weed

24. ***Name one crop which can tolerate standing water (water – logging) in the field and one which cannot.***

Ans.: Crop which can tolerate standing water – Rice

Crop which cannot tolerate standing water – wheat

25. ***Which is the best time for the removal of weeds?***

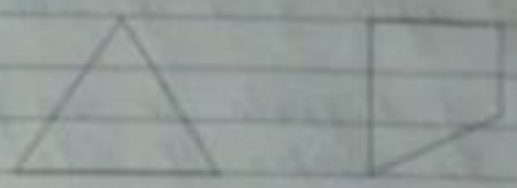
Ans.: The best time for the removal of weeds is before the plants produce flowers and seeds.

MATHS

Chapter # 3
Understanding Quadrilaterals

- Important Terms

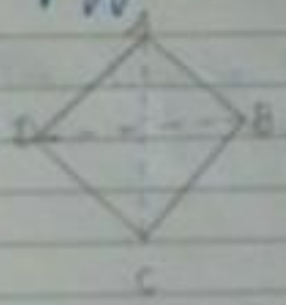
- Polygons: A simple closed curve made up of only line segments is called a polygon.
For example:



- Regular polygons: All polygons having all its sides and all its angles equal is called a regular polygon.

- Irregular polygons: Polygons that are not regular, are called Irregular polygons.

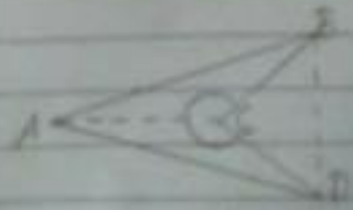
- Convex polygons:



(i) Convex Quadrilateral

Fig (i) is called a convex quadrilateral as both its diagonals AC and BD lie in the interior of quadrilateral ABCD.

- Concave Quadrilateral:



(ii) Concave quadrilateral

Fig (II) is not a convex quadrilateral as although diagonal AC lies in the interior of the quadrilateral but diagonal BD lies in its exterior.

- Formulae:

- Sum of angles of an n-sides polygon $= (n-2) \times 180^\circ$

- Number of diagonals in any polygon $= \frac{n(n-3)}{2}$ where n is the number of sides of a polygon.

- The sum of the measures of the exterior angles of a polygon $= 360^\circ$

- Measure of each exterior angle of a regular polygon of n sides $= \frac{360^\circ}{n}$

- Measure of each ~~exterior~~ interior angle of a regular polygon of n sides $= \frac{(n-2) \times 180^\circ}{n}$

Ch → 3
Ex - 3.1

1. How many diagonals does each of the following have?

Number of diagonals in any polygon = $\frac{n(n-3)}{2}$

(a) Quadrilateral

No. of sides in quadrilateral = 4

$= \frac{n(n-3)}{2}$

$= \frac{4(4-3)}{2}$

$= \frac{16-12}{2}$

$= \frac{4}{2}$

$= 2$

(b) Pentagon

No. of sides in pentagon = 5

$= \frac{n(n-3)}{2}$

$= \frac{5(5-3)}{2}$

$= \frac{25-15}{2}$

$= \frac{10}{2}$

$= 5$

(c) Hexagon

No. of sides in hexagon = 6

$= \frac{n(n-3)}{2}$

$= \frac{6(6-3)}{2}$

$= \frac{36-18}{2}$

$= \frac{18}{2}$

$= 9$

(d) Triangle

No. of sides in a triangle = 3

$= \frac{n(n-3)}{2}$

$= \frac{3(3-3)}{2}$

$= \frac{9-9}{2}$

$= 0$

= none

2) Write the name of the regular polygon of

(a) 3 sides

3 sides = Equilateral triangle

(b) 4 sides

4 sides = square

(c) 8 sides

8 sides = Regular octagon

3) What is the sum of all angles of

Sum of angles of n-sided polygon = $(n-2) \times 180^\circ$

(a) a hexagon

No. of sides in a hexagon = 6

$= (6-2) \times 180^\circ$

$= 4 \times 180^\circ$

$= 720^\circ$

(b) an octagon

No. of sides in an octagon = 8

$= (8-2) \times 180^\circ$

$= 6 \times 180^\circ$

$= 1080^\circ$

(c) a regular decagon

no. of sides in a decagon = 10

$= (10-2) \times 180^\circ$

$= 8 \times 180^\circ$

$= 1440^\circ$

(d) a regular 14 sided polygon

no. of sides = 14

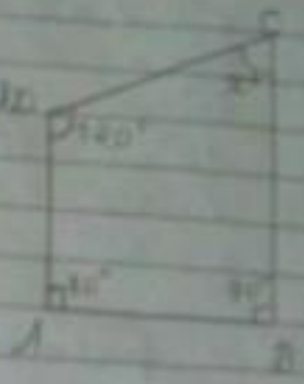
$= (14-2) \times 180^\circ$

$= 12 \times 180^\circ$

$= 2160^\circ$

4) In the following figures, find the values of x, y and z.

In quadrilateral



$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C + \angle D = 360^\circ$ (A.S.P)

$90^\circ + 90^\circ + x^\circ + 100^\circ = 360^\circ$

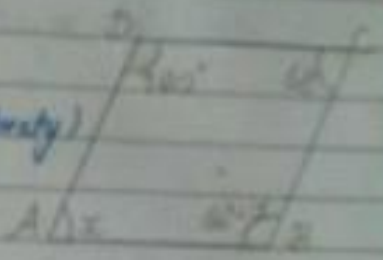
$90^\circ + 90^\circ + 100^\circ + x^\circ = 360^\circ$

$300^\circ + x^\circ = 360^\circ$

$x = 360^\circ - 300^\circ$

$x = 60^\circ$

(b) In quadrilateral



$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C + \angle D = 360^\circ$ (Angle Sum Property)

$x + 60^\circ + x + 60^\circ + 100^\circ = 360^\circ$

$x + x + 60^\circ + 60^\circ + 100^\circ = 360^\circ$

$2x + 240^\circ = 360^\circ$

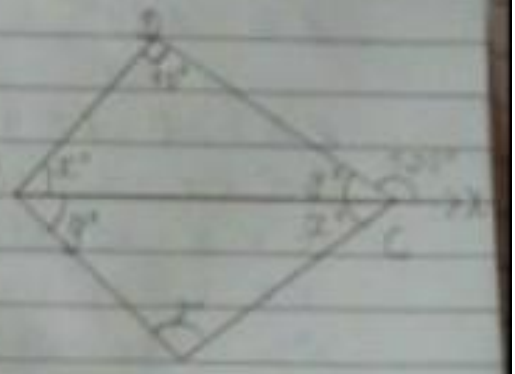
$2x = 360^\circ - 240^\circ$

$2x = 120^\circ$

$x = \frac{120^\circ}{2}$

$x = 60^\circ$

(c) In quadrilateral



$y + 100^\circ = 180^\circ$ (linear pair)

$y = 180^\circ - 100^\circ$

$y = 60^\circ$

$y + 90^\circ + x = 180^\circ$ (Angle Sum Property)

$60^\circ + 90^\circ + x = 180^\circ$

$150^\circ + x = 180^\circ$

$x = 180^\circ - 150^\circ$

$x = 30^\circ$

$y^\circ + z + x = 180^\circ$

$30^\circ + z + 30^\circ = 180^\circ$

$60^\circ + 30^\circ + z = 180^\circ$

$90^\circ + z = 180^\circ$

$z = 180^\circ - 90^\circ$

$z = 90^\circ$

(d) In Pentagon

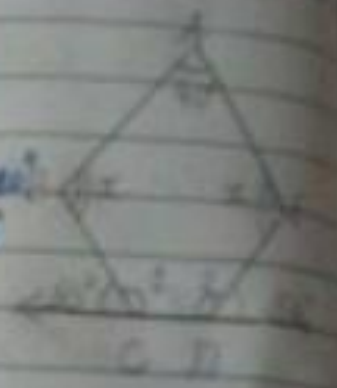
No of sides in a pentagon = 5

sum of angles of a pentagon $(n-2)\times 180^\circ$

$= (5-2)\times 180^\circ$

$= 3\times 180^\circ$

$= 540^\circ$



$\angle 1 + 60^\circ = 180^\circ$ (linear pair)

$\angle 1 = 180^\circ - 60^\circ$

$\angle 1 = 120^\circ$

$\angle \theta + 50^\circ = 180^\circ$ (linear pair)

$\angle \theta = 180^\circ - 50^\circ$

$\angle \theta = 130^\circ$

$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C + \angle D + \angle E = 540^\circ$

$40^\circ + x + x + 120^\circ + 130^\circ = 540^\circ$

$x + x + 40^\circ + 120^\circ + 130^\circ = 540^\circ$

$2x + 290^\circ = 540^\circ$

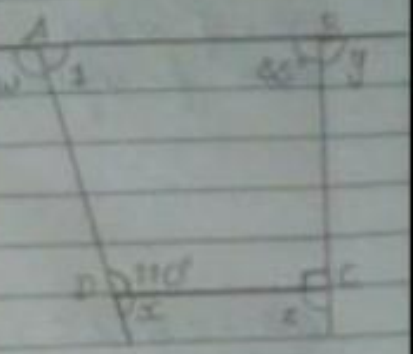
$2x = 540^\circ - 290^\circ$

$2x = 250^\circ$

$x = \frac{250^\circ}{2}$

$x = 125^\circ$

5) Find $x + y + z + w$ in the figure



$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C + \angle D = 360^\circ$ (A.S.P)
$\angle 1 + 85^\circ + 90^\circ + 110^\circ = 360^\circ$
$\angle 1 + 285^\circ = 360^\circ$
$\angle 1 = 360^\circ - 285^\circ$
$\angle 1 = 75^\circ$

$x + 110^\circ = 180^\circ$ (linear pair)
$x = 180^\circ - 110^\circ$
$x = 70^\circ$

$y + 85^\circ = 180^\circ$ (linear pair)
$y = 180^\circ - 85^\circ$
$y = 95^\circ$

$z + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$ (linear pair)
$z = 180^\circ - 90^\circ$
$z = 90^\circ$

$w + 75^\circ = 180^\circ$ (linear pair)
$w = 180^\circ - 75^\circ$
$w = 105^\circ$

$x + y + z + w$
$70^\circ + 95^\circ + 105^\circ + 90^\circ$
$165^\circ + 195^\circ$
360°

6) Find $a + b + c + d + e$ in the figure

In Pentagon

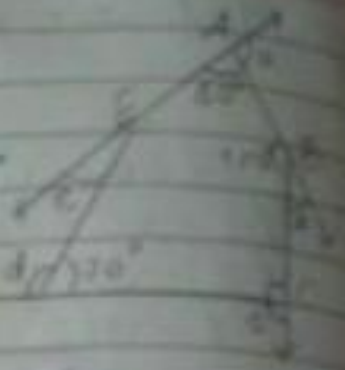
No. of sides = 5

Sum of angles of polygon = $(n-2) \times 180^\circ$

$= (5-2) \times 180^\circ$

$= 3 \times 180^\circ$

$= 540^\circ$



$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C + \angle D + \angle E = 540^\circ$ (Angle Sum Property)

$80^\circ + 150^\circ + 90^\circ + 70^\circ + \angle E = 540^\circ$

$390^\circ + \angle E = 540^\circ$

$\angle E = 540^\circ - 390^\circ$

$\angle E = 150^\circ$

$\angle a + 80^\circ = 180^\circ$ (linear pair)

$\angle a = 180^\circ - 80^\circ$

$\angle a = 100^\circ$

$\angle b + 150^\circ = 180^\circ$ (linear pair)

$\angle b = 180^\circ - 150^\circ$

$\angle b = 30^\circ$

$\angle c + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$ (linear pair)

$\angle c = 180^\circ - 90^\circ$

$\angle c = 90^\circ$

$\angle d + 70^\circ = 180^\circ$ (linear pair)

$\angle d = 180^\circ - 70^\circ$

$\angle d = 110^\circ$

$\angle e + 150 = 180^\circ$ (linear pair)

$\angle e = 180^\circ - 150^\circ$

$\angle e = 30^\circ$

$\angle a + \angle b + \angle c + \angle d + \angle e$

$100^\circ + 30^\circ + 90^\circ + 110^\circ + 30^\circ$

$130^\circ + 230^\circ$

360°

Ex 3.2

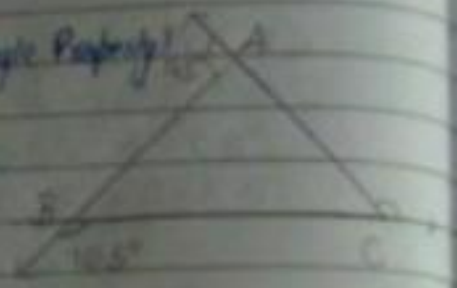
2) (a) $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 360^\circ$ (Exterior Angle Property)

$95^\circ + 105^\circ + x = 360^\circ$

$200^\circ + x = 360^\circ$

$x = 360^\circ - 200^\circ$

$x = 140^\circ$



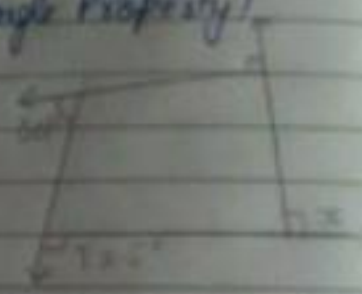
(b) $60^\circ + 90^\circ + 105^\circ + x = 360^\circ$ (Exterior Angle Property)

$150^\circ + 105^\circ + x = 360^\circ$

$255^\circ + x = 360^\circ$

$x = 360^\circ - 255^\circ$

$x = 105^\circ$



3) What is the measure of each exterior angle of a regular polygon of

(a) 6 sides

No. of sides = 6

Measure of each exterior angle $= \frac{360^\circ}{6}$

$= 60^\circ$

(b) 15 sides

No. of sides = 15

Measure of each exterior angle $= \frac{360^\circ}{15}$

$= 24^\circ$

3) What is the measure of each interior angle of

(a) a regular pentagon

Measure of each interior angle $= \frac{(n-2) \times 180^\circ}{n}$

$= \frac{(5-2) \times 180^\circ}{5}$

$= \frac{3 \times 180^\circ}{5}$

$= \frac{540^\circ}{5}$

$= 108^\circ$

(b) a regular octagon

Measure of each interior angle $= \frac{(n-2) \times 180^\circ}{n}$

$= \frac{(8-2) \times 180^\circ}{8}$

$= \frac{6 \times 180^\circ}{8}$

$= \frac{1080^\circ}{8}$

$= 135^\circ$

4) Each exterior angle of a regular polygon is 36°. Find the number of sides of the polygon.

Number of sides $= n$

Measure of each exterior angle $= 36^\circ$

Number of sides $= \frac{360^\circ}{\text{each exterior angle}}$

$= \frac{360^\circ}{36^\circ}$

= 10

5) Each interior angle of a regular polygon is 156. Find the number of sides of polygon.

Interior angle + Exterior angle = 180°
156° + Exterior angle = 180°
Exterior angle = 180° - 156°
Exterior angle = 24°

number of sides=360/24

=15

6) Is it possible to have a regular polygon whose each exterior angle measures 35°? Justify

No. of sides = $\frac{360^\circ}{\text{Each exterior angle}}$

$= \frac{360^\circ}{35^\circ}$

$= \frac{72}{7}$

It is not possible

7) Is it possible to have a regular polygon whose each interior angle measures 104°? Justify

Interior angle + Exterior angle = 360°
104° + Exterior angle = 360°

Exterior angle = 360° ÷ 90

109°60' 21

= 90

31

It is not possible

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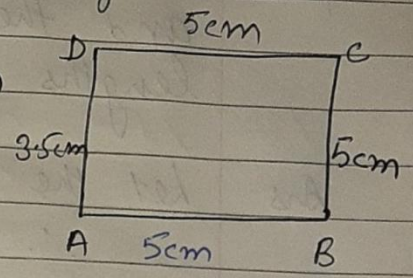
Exercise = 3.3

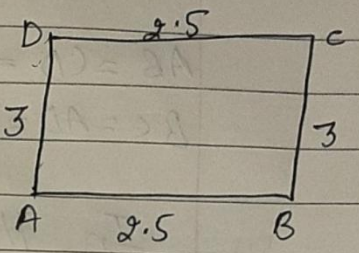
Q1. Is it possible to have a parallelogram with following measurements:

(a) AB = BC = CD = 5cm, DA = 3.5cm



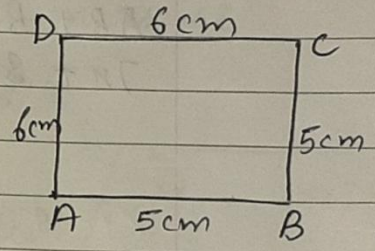
Opposite sides are not equal it is not a ||gm

(b) AB = CD = 2.5 cm, BC = DA = 3cm



Opposite sides are equal it is a ||gm

(c) AB = BC = 5cm, CD = DA = 6cm



Opposite sides are not equal ∴ It is not a ||gm.

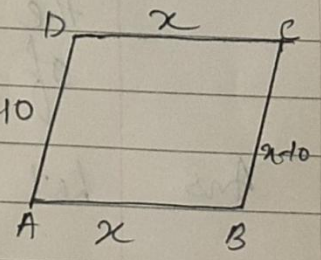
Q2. The perimeter of a ||gm is 280cm. One of its sides is less than the other by 10 cm. Find the lengths of the sides of the ||gm.

Ans. Let the one side of ||gm be = x cm

∴ other " " " = (x−10) cm

AB = CD = x cm (opp. sides of

BC = AD = (x−10) cm ||gm are equal)



Perimeter of ||gm = 280 cm

AB + BC + CD + DA = 280

x + x−10 + x + x−10 = 280

4x − 20 = 280

4x = 280 + 20

4x = 300

x = 300/4, 75

x = 75cm

∴ AB = CD = 75cm

BC = AD = 75 − 10

= 65cm

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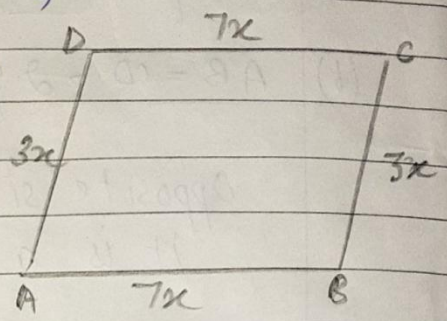
Q3. Two sides of a ||gm are in the ratio 3:7 and the perimeter is ~~3:7~~ 200 cm. Find the lengths of the sides of the ||gm.

Ans Let the common ratio be x

$\therefore$ Sides of ||gm $3x$, $7x$



$AB = CD = 7x$ [opposite sides of
$BC = AD = 3x$ ||gm are equal]

In ||gm ABCD

$AB + BC + CD + DA = 200cm$

$7x + 3x + 7x + 3x = 200cm$

$20x = 200cm$

$x = \frac{20\cancel{0}}{2\cancel{0}}$ 10

$x = 10cm$

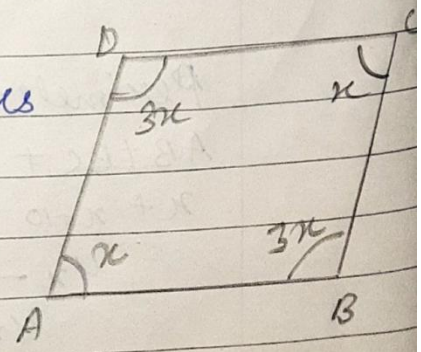
$\therefore$ $AB = CD = 7 \times 10 = 70cm$

$BC = AD = 3 \times 10 = 30cm$

Q4. One angle of a ||gm is three times the other. What are the measures of angles of this ||gm.

Ans Let the one angle of ||gm be x

$\therefore$ other angle $= 3x$



$\therefore$ $\angle A = \angle C = x$ (opposite angles
$\angle B = \angle D = 3x$ of ||gm are equal)

In ||gm ABCD

$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C + \angle D = 360^\circ$ (ASP)

$x + 3x + x + 3x = 360^\circ$

$8x = 360^\circ$

$x = \frac{360^\circ}{8} = 45^\circ$

$x = 45^\circ$

$\therefore \angle A = \angle C = 45^\circ$

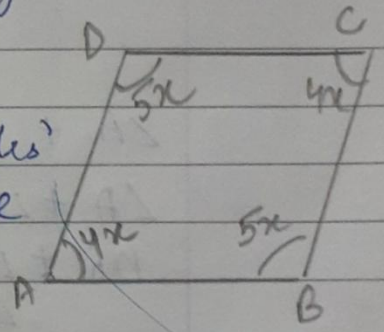
$\angle B = \angle D = 3 \times 45^\circ = 135^\circ$

Q5. Two adjacent angles of ||gm are in the ratio 4:5. Find the measure of all the angles of a ||gm.

Ans Let the common ratio be x

$\therefore \angle A = \angle C = 4x$ (opposite angles of ||gm are equal)

$\angle B = \angle D = 5x$



In ||gm ABCD

$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C + \angle D = 360^\circ$

$4x + 5x + 4x + 5x = 360^\circ$

$9x + 9x = 360^\circ$

$18x = 360^\circ$

$x = \frac{360^\circ}{18} = 20^\circ$

$x = 20^\circ$

$\therefore \angle A = \angle C = 4 \times 20^\circ = 80^\circ$

$\angle B = \angle D = 5 \times 20^\circ = 100^\circ$

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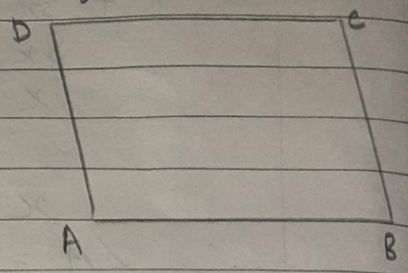
Q6. Sum of pair of opposite angles of ||gm is 240°, Find the angles of ||gm.



Ans. $\angle A + \angle C = 240°$

$\angle A = \angle C$ [Opposite angles of ||gm are equal]

$\angle B = \angle D$

$\angle A + \angle C = 240°$ [$\because \angle A = \angle C$]

$\angle A + \angle A = 240°$

$2\angle A = 240°$

$\angle A = \frac{240}{2}$ 120°

$\angle A = 120°$

$\angle A + \angle B = 180°$ [adjacent angles of ||gm are supplementary]

$\angle A + \angle B = 180°$

$120° + \angle B = 180°$

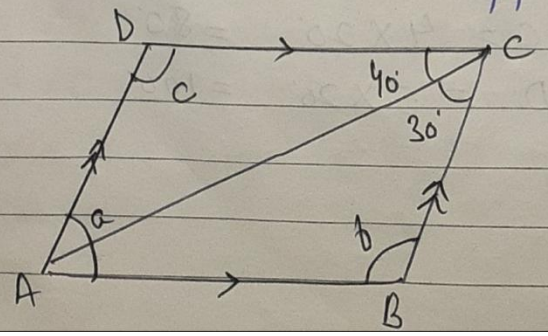
$\angle B = 180° - 120°$

$\angle B = 60°$

$\therefore \angle A = \angle C = 120°$

$\angle B = \angle D = 60°$

Q7. In the adjoining parallelogram ABCD, determine the value of a, b and c. Give reasons in support of your answer.



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Ans. $\angle C = 40^\circ + 30^\circ = 70^\circ$

$\angle A = \angle C$ (opp. angles of ||gm are equal)

$a = 70^\circ$

$a + b = 180^\circ$ (adjacent angles of ||gm are supplementary)

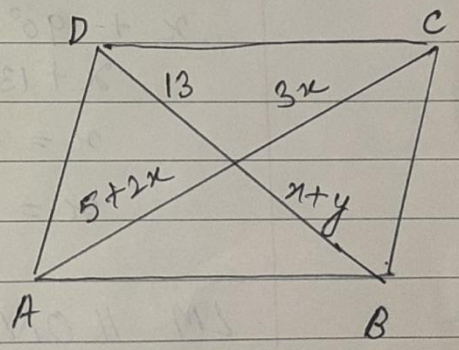
$70^\circ + b = 180^\circ$

$b = 180^\circ - 70^\circ$

$b = 110^\circ$

$b = c = 110^\circ$ (opp. angles of ||gm are equal)

Q8. In the following parallelograms find the missing values :



(a) In ||gm ABCD

AO = OC [Diagonals of

BO = OD ||gm are bisect each other]

$AO = OC$

$5 + 2x = 3x$

$5 = 3x - 2x$

$5 = x$

$x = 5$

$BO = OD$

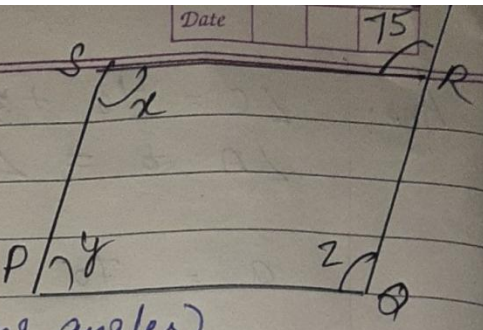
$x + y = 13$

$5 + y = 13$

$y = 13 - 5$

$y = 8$

b) In ||gm PQRS

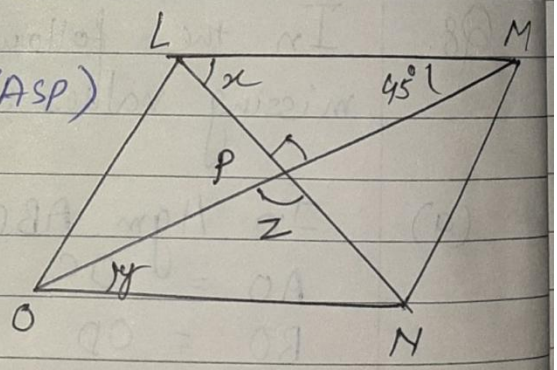


PQ || SR
RQ is transversal
$\therefore \angle Q = z = 75^\circ$ (corresponding angles)

$\angle P + \angle Q = 180^\circ$ (adjacent angles of ||gm)
$y + 75^\circ = 180^\circ$
$y = 180^\circ - 75^\circ$
$y = 105^\circ$

$\angle Q = \angle S = x = 75^\circ$ (opp. angles of ||gm are equal)

(c) In ΔLPM

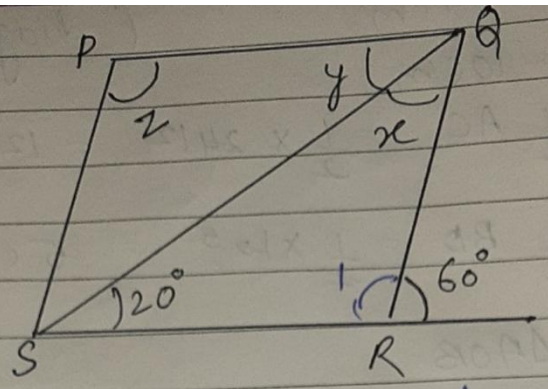


$\angle PLM + \angle LPM + \angle LMP = 180^\circ$ (ASP)
$x + 90^\circ + 45^\circ = 180^\circ$
$x + 135^\circ = 180^\circ$
$x = 180^\circ - 135^\circ$
$x = 45^\circ$

LM || ON
MO is transversal
$\therefore y = 45^\circ$ (alternate interior angles)

$\angle z = \angle LPM = 90^\circ$ (vertically opposite angles)

Q8 Part (d)



$\angle 1 + 60^\circ = 180^\circ$ (Linear pair)

$\angle 1 = 180^\circ - 60^\circ$

$\angle 1 = 120^\circ$

In ΔSQR

$x + 120^\circ + 20^\circ = 180^\circ$ (ASP)

$x + 140^\circ = 180^\circ$

$x = 180^\circ - 140^\circ$

$x = 40^\circ$

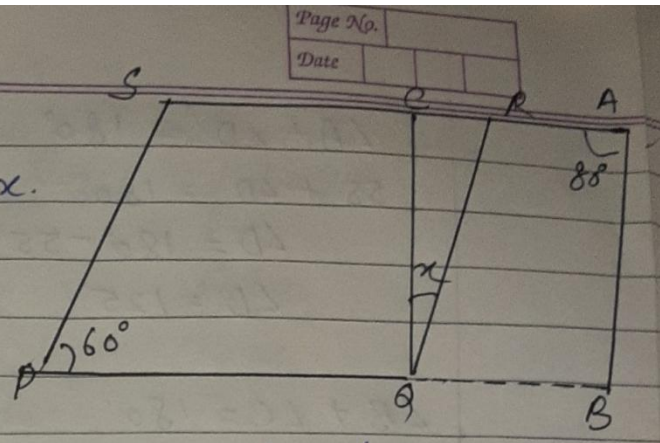
$PQ \parallel SR$

QS is transversal

$\therefore y = 20^\circ$ (Alternate interior angles)

$\angle 1 = \angle P = z = 120^\circ$ (Opposite angles of ||gm are equal)

Q9. ABQC and PQRS are parallelograms. Find x.



Ans In ||gm PQRS

$\angle P = \angle R = 60°$ (opposite angles of ||gm are equal)

In ||gm ABQC

$\angle A + \angle C = 180°$ (adjacent angles of ||gm)

$80° + \angle C = 180°$

$\angle C = 180° - 80°$

$\angle C = 100°$

In Δ QCR

$\angle Q + \angle C + \angle R = 180°$ (ASP)

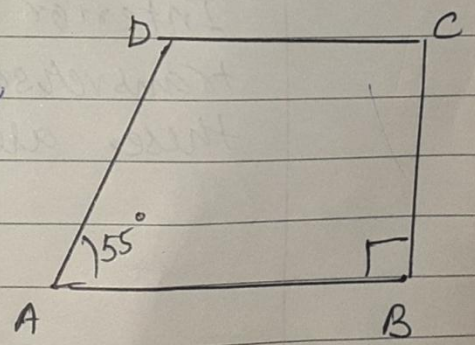
$x + 100° + 60° = 180°$

$x + 160° = 180°$

$x = 180° - 160°$

$x = 20°$

Q10. In trapezium ABCD, AB||DC, find $\angle C$ and $\angle D$.



Ans $\angle A + \angle D = 180°$

$\angle B + \angle C = 180°$

(Interior angles on the same side of transversal are supplementry.)

Date

$\angle A + \angle D = 180^\circ$

$55^\circ + \angle D = 180^\circ$

$\angle D = 180^\circ - 55^\circ$

$\angle D = 125^\circ$

$\angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$

$90^\circ + \angle C = 180^\circ$

$\angle C = 180^\circ - 90^\circ$

$\angle C = 90^\circ$

Q11. In a quadrilateral

$\angle A = 63^\circ, \angle B = 54^\circ, \angle C = 136^\circ, \angle D = 107^\circ$

$\angle A + \angle D$

$63^\circ + 107^\circ$

170

$\angle B + \angle C$

$54^\circ + 136^\circ$

190°

Interior angles on the same side of transversal are not supplementry therefore these are not the measures of trapezium.

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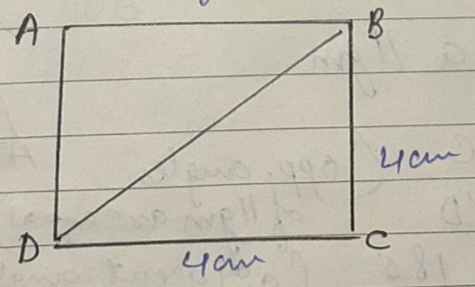
Exercise - 3.4

1. Which of the following statements are true and which are false?

a. A rectangle is a square. False
b. A square is a rectangle True
c. A rhombus is a square False
d. The diagonals of a rectangle bisect each other at right angles. False
e. The diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other True
f. A parallelogram with one right angle is a square False
g. If the diagonals of a quadrilateral are equal and bisect each other at right angles then the quadrilateral is a square True
h. If the diagonals of a parallelogram are equal then it is a rectangle. True
i. The diagonals of a rhombus bisect each other at right angles. True
j. Diagonals of a rhombus are equal. False

Q2. The perimeter of a square is 16 cm. Find the length of its diagonal.



Ans. Perimeter of square = 16 cm

$4 \times s = 16$

$s = \frac{16}{4}$ 4 $s = 4cm$

In ΔBDC

$(BC)^2 + (CD)^2 = (BD)^2$ (By Pythagorous Theorum)

$(4)^2 + (4)^2 = (BD)^2$

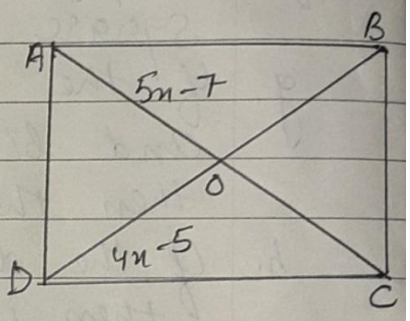
$16 + 16 = (BD)^2$

$32 = (BD)^2$

$BD = \sqrt{32}$

$BD = 4\sqrt{2}$ cm

Q3. ABCD is a rectangle with diagonals AC and BD meeting at point 'O'. Find x, if $OA = 5x - 7$ and $OD = 4x - 5$.



Ans $AC = BD$ (diagonals of rectangle are equal and bisect eachother)

$\frac{1}{2} AC = \frac{1}{2} BD$

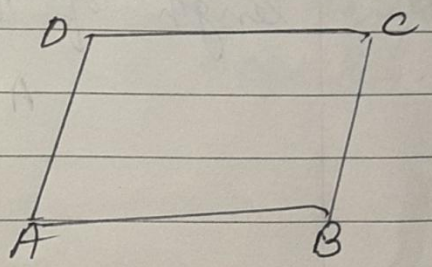
$OA = OD$

$5x - 7 = 4x - 5$

$5x - 4x = -5 + 7$

$x = 2$

Q4. If the adjacent angles of ||gm are equal then is the parallelogram a rectangle? Justify your answer



Ans Let ABCD a ||gm

$\therefore \angle A = \angle C$ (opp. angles of ||gm are equal)

$\angle B = \angle D$

$\angle A + \angle B = 180°$ (adjacent angles of ||gm)

$\angle A = \angle B$ (given)

$\angle A + \angle A = 180°$

$2\angle A = 180°$

$\angle A = \frac{180^\circ}{2} = 90^\circ$

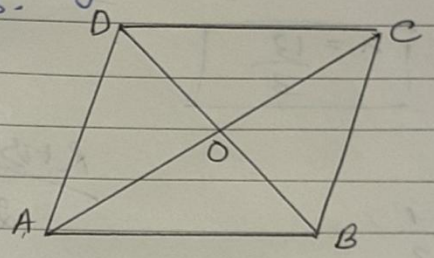
$\angle A = 90^\circ$

$\angle A = \angle B = \angle C = \angle D = 90^\circ$

each angle of ||gm is 90°

$\therefore$ It is a rectangle.

Q5. ABCD is a rhombus. The lengths of its diagonals AC and BD are 8cm and 6cm respectively. Find each side of the rhombus.



Ans. $AO = \frac{1}{2} AC$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times 8^4 = 4cm$ [Diagonals of rhombus bisect each other at 90°]

$BO = \frac{1}{2} \times BD$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times 6^3 = 3cm$

$\angle AOB = 90^\circ$

In Δ AOB

$(AO)^2 + (BO)^2 = (AB)^2$ (By Pythagoras theorum)

$4^2 + 3^2 = (AB)^2$

$16 + 9 = (AB)^2$

$25 = (AB)^2$

$(5)^2 = (AB)^2$

$AB = 5cm$

each side of rhombus is 5cm

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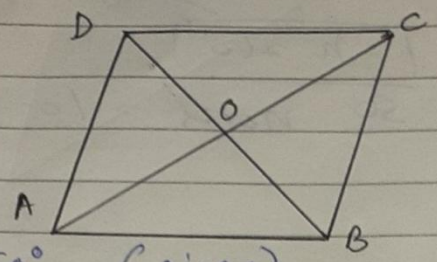
Q6. In question 5, if $\angle ODA = 50°$ then find:
(a) $\angle AOD$, (b) $\angle DAO$ (c) $\angle OBC$



Ans $\angle ODA = 50°$ (given)

a.) $\angle AOD = 90°$ (diagonals of rhombus bisect at 90°)

b.) In ΔAOD

$\angle ADO + \angle AOD + \angle DAO = 180°$ (ASP)

$50° + 90° + \angle DAO = 180°$

$140° + \angle DAO = 180°$

$\angle DAO = 180° - 140°$

$\angle DAO = 40°$

c.) $AD \parallel BC$

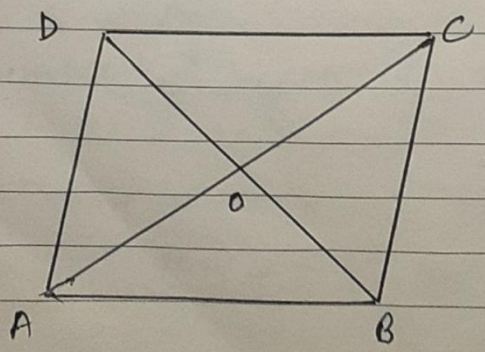
BD is transversal

$\therefore \angle OBC = \angle ODA$ (AIAs)

$\therefore \angle OBC = 50°$

Q7. If the diagonals of a rhombus are 24 cm and 10cm long, find the length of each side of the rhombus.

Ans



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$AC = 24cm$ (diagonals of rhombus bisect each other at $90°$)

$BD = 10cm$

$AO = \frac{1}{2} AC = \frac{1}{2} \times 24^{12} = 12cm$

$BO = \frac{1}{2} BD = \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{5} = 5cm$

In ΔAOB

$(AO)^2 + (OB)^2 = (AB)^2$ (By Pythagoras Theorem)

$(12)^2 + (5)^2 = (AB)^2$

$144 + 25 = (AB)^2$

$169 = (AB)^2$

$(13)^{\cancel{2}} = (AB)^{\cancel{2}}$

$13 = AB$

$AB = 13cm$

$\therefore$ each side of rhombus is 13cm

ENGLISH

CLASSROOM ASSIGNMENT 63

Date

Let's Learn

NAME

KLASS & SECTION ROLL NO. ASSESSMENT

Grammar (Usage of Modals)

(A) Fill in the blanks with appropriate modals chosen from the given options.

(i) A snake ..... *(shall, will)* bite if provoked or under threat.

(ii) ..... *(Shall, Will)* we meet tomorrow?

(iii) I ..... *(would, should)* rather die than beg.

(iv) She ..... *(would, should)* take care of her ailing mother.

(v) You ..... *(may, might)* go now.

(vi) You ..... *(can, might)* expose yourself to harmful bacteria.

(vii) Work hard so that the nation ..... *(may, might)* prosper.

(viii) You ..... *(shall, should)* have done your homework.

(ix) He ..... *(will, would)* help you if only you request him.

(x) "I ..... *(will, would)* not let you down, believe me."

(B) Fill in the blanks with appropriate modals given below.

will, shall, would, should, may, might

(i) She works for longer hours so that she ..... earn more for family.

(ii) I have already decided that I ..... *(not go)* to school tomorrow.

(iii) ..... I bring you a glass of water?

(iv) The trespassers ..... be prosecuted.

(v) "You ..... *(not go)* out of the house, That's my order."

(vi) ..... the best team win!

(vii) ..... you mind turning down the volume of your radio?

(viii) If she had not fallen ill, she ..... have definitely come.

(ix) Walk fast, lest we ..... miss the bus.

(x) ..... you need any help, please call the reception at 109.

(xi) My keys ..... be somewhere here.

(xii) You ..... avoid taking too much of fried food.

(C) Rewrite the following sentences using appropriate modals given below.

will, shall, would, should, might

(i) It is my intention to go to a movie in the evening.

.....

(ii) I have decided not to waste time any more.

.....

(iii) I promise to give you a chocolate if you finish your homework fast.

.....

.....

(iv) I want to be rich but alas I am not.

.....

(v) It is our duty to obey the traffic rules.

.....

(vi) Perhaps she is busy.

.....

(D) Fill in the blanks with correct modals

She asked me if I *(i)* ..... *(would / may / should)* be attending the seminar in the evening. I told her that I wasn't very sure and that, I *(ii)* ..... *(might / would / will)*. She reminded me that all our friends had said that they *(iii)* ..... *(would / will / may)* attend the seminar. My programme depended on my work. I told her that if I was able to pack up early, I *(iv)* ..... *(should / might / will)* make it in time.

CLASSROOM ASSIGNMENT 64

Date

Let's Learn

NAME

CLASS & SECTION ROLL NO. ASSESSMENT

Grammar (Usage of Modals)

(A) Put "can, can't, could, or couldn't" in the blanks in the following sentences.

(i) ..... you please come a little early tomorrow?

(ii) Accidents ..... happen any time.

(iii) I'm afraid I ..... come to the party tomorrow.

(iv) How ..... you be so unkind?

(v) Paes played well but he ..... beat Federer.

(vi) ..... you speak any other language besides English?

(B) Put "have to, must, mustn't, need, needn't, ought to, ought not to" in the blanks in the foll. sentences.

(i) You ..... reach there before dawn.

(ii) They ..... be in danger.

(iii) You ..... leave the place without permission.

(iv) We ..... worry. Dad is there to help us.

(v) ..... I meet the boss everyday?

(vi) ..... I remind him again?

(vii) Children ..... play on the lawn.

(viii) You ..... write your name anywhere in the answer book.

(ix) We ..... to do our duty sincerely.

(x) You ..... not read somebody else's letter. It's bad manners.

(xi) You ..... respect your teachers.

(xii) Teachers ..... to have love for their students.

(xiii) We ..... *(not to tease)* the animals.

(xiv) The rule says that all the members ..... *(to be)* present 15 min. before the meeting.

(C) Put 'need' or 'dare' in the blanks in the following sentences.

(i) You ..... not send me the receipt.

(ii) He ..... not move from the place.

(iii) How ..... you disobey your father?

(iv) ..... I come here again?

(v) You ..... not issue another cheque.

(vi) How ..... you open my letters?

(vii) ..... I pay the whole amount now?

(D) Fill in the blanks correctly with the modals given below. You may also have to use their negative forms.

can, could, must, need, ought (to), dare, used (to)

(i) Mom, ... I have another apple, please?

(ii) ..... you help me with grammar, please?

(iii) You ..... *(stay)* here as long as you wish.

(iv) I ..... *(eat)* 20 boiled eggs at a time.

(v) It's pretty late already. I ..... go now.

(vi) You have very high fever. You ..... *(see)* a doctor immediately.

(vii) You ..... *(worry)*. I've already made all the arrangements.

(viii) All the letters ..... be posted today. It is my order.

(ix) How ..... you touch my books?

(x) He ..... *(complain)* to the Principal. He is scared of me.

(xi) The Principal ..... be in his office. I saw him enter it a little while ago.

(xii) ..... you wait for some time, please?

(xiii) I ..... *(be)* very naughty as a child. I'm not naughty anymore.

(xiv) There ..... *(be)* a cinema here once.

(xv) My advice is: "You ..... *(to)* practise even longer."

(xvi) You ..... tell lies.

(xvii) Your results itself speak of your negligence ..... I say anything?

(xviii) As per the rules, you ..... pay all the fees in advance.

(xix) The restaurant ..... be very good. It's always empty.

SENIOR SHREERAM MODEL HIGH SCHOOL

VIII – ENGLISH **A S S I G N M E N T** **2020– 2021**

Chapter :- 4 – Can We Change This? – By Bama

Word – Meanings

Word		Meaning	Word		Meaning
1.	**Pallas**	People of a particular upper caste.	**10.**	**Contempt**	The feeling that someone is not worth any respect.
2.	**Parayas**	People of a particular lower caste.	**11.**	**Indignities**	Treatment or circumstances that cause one to feel shame or to loose one's dignity.
3.	**Proceeding**	A series of actions.	**12.**	**Slantwise**	At an angle/in a sloping direction.
4.	**Muzzled**	(here) animals had guards on their mouths to prevent them from biting or feeding.	**13.**	**Roundly**	In a forceful and clear manner.
5.	**Double up**	Laugh so hard that one bends over.	**14.**	**Provoked**	Deliberately make (someone) annoyed or angry.
6.	**Reverently**	Showing respect.	**15.**	**Eminent**	Famous and Respected person.
7.	**Infuriated**	Made extremely angry.	**16.**	**Obscene**	Unacceptable.
8.	**Disquieting**	Inducing feeling of anxiety or worry.	**17.**	**Errands**	A short journey to get/take something for somebody.
9.	**Stalked**	Walk in a proud or angry manner.	**18.**	**Filthy chores**	Dirty works.

SUMMARY

This chapter narrated the life of a Tamilian Dalit of India named Bama. In a place where patriarchic society being a Dalit (called untouchables) added more factor of discrimination in the life of a young girl Bama was a cheerful and beautiful young girl who always had questions to satisfy her burning curiosity. However, one such curious voyage led her to an ugly truth of the world, the prevalence of untouchability and the subjugation of people based on racial and blood purity.

She saw some labourers working for their rich landlord. Little Bama noticed one of them holding the landlord's food packet with the strings, carefully not cupping it in. She saw some labours working for their rich landlord. Little Bama noticed one of them holding the landlord's food packet with the strings, carefully not cupping it in his hands. She was amused and asked her elder brother Annan, about it later, her brother educated her about the evil practice of untouchability and that the labour had to hold the packet at the strings only, lest he polluted the contents of the packet.

Question/Answer

26. ***What was the sight that the narrator found amusing? Was it really so?***

Ans.: The narrator saw an elder of her street come along from the direction of the bazar holding a parcel. The member in which he was walking made he double up with laughter. The old man was holding the packet by its string, without really touching any part of the parcel. No it was not a funny sight because he was doing it as an untouchable.

27. ***Why was the narrator's Annan not amused by her story?***

Ans.: The narrator's Annan realized the significance of the act. He knew that the elder from their community had to humble and humiliate himself for a Naicker. It was not funny.

28. ***What feeling did the realization of truth evoke in the narrator?***

Ans.: The narrator stopped feeling amused and became sad instead. She also felt provoked and angry at the unwarranted humiliation.

29. ***Naiker was furious. Why? Was this justified?***

Ans.: Naicker was furious because a 'Paraya' lad the grandson of one of the servants had dared to speak to him, a man from a higher caste, disrespectfully. No, it was not justified, but norms of the society made his behavior acceptable.

30. ***Justify the little of the story?***

Ans.: The title recognizes the fact that certain social practices that have been carried on for centuries need to change. Ancient mindsets that propagate discrimination on the basis of birth, caste class, religion, skin colour and community groups must change. Putting it as a question invites the participation of the reader..