ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / ENGLISH / DATE- 20-04-2020

1. (b) – exclamatory

2. (a) – imperative

3. (d) – interrogative

4. (c) – imperative

5. (b) – negative

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / ENGLISH / DATE- 21-04-2020

1. (c) – Due to lack of oxygen

2. (a) – Smoke is produced

3. (b) – Oxygen in the air gets scattered by wind

4. (d) – Smoke in the air does not get scattered by wind.

5. (c) – verb 'pollute'

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / ENGLISH / DATE- 22-04-2020

1. (c) – greatly

2. (a) – real

3. (b) – engaged

4. (d) – struggle

5. (e) – best

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / ENGLISH / DATE- 23-04-2020

1. (a) – Oliver Twist is a famous book written by Charles Dickens.

2. (b) – Hurrah! I got admission in I.I.T, Delhi.

3. (c) – "Come here", said the owner.

4. (a) – Lucknow, the capital of Uttar Pradesh, is an interesting city.

5. (b) – Dr. Abdul Kalam, the former President died in Guwahati, Assam in 2015.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / ENGLISH / DATE- 24-04-2020

1. (d) – a friend's words

2. (a) – it shapes our life

3. (c) – a foe's words

4. (b) – creation

5. (c) – enemy

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / ENGLISH / DATE- 25-04-2020

1. (a) – on

2. (c) – for

3. (d) – in

4. (a) – up

5. (b) – between

SUBJECT: COMPUTER

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / COMPUTER / DATE- 20-04-2020

1. **(c)Star topology**
   Explanation: A star topology is a topology for a Local Area Network (LAN) in which all nodes are individually connected to a central connection point, like a hub or a switch.
   A star takes more cable than e.g. a bus, but the benefit is that if a cable fails, only one node will be brought down.

2. **(b) Plotter**
   Explanation: An output device is any piece of computer hardware equipment which converts information into human-readable form. It can be text, graphics, tactile, audio, and video
   A plotter is a computer hardware device much like a printer that is used for printing vector graphics. Instead of toner, plotters use a pen, pencil, marker, or another writing tool to draw multiple, continuous lines onto paper rather than a series of dots like a traditional printer.

3. **(c) Antivirus**
   Explanation: Application software is a program or group of programs designed for end users. ... While system software consists of low-level programs that interact with computers at a basic level, application software resides above system software and includes applications such as database programs, word processors and spreadsheets
   Antivirus software is a type of program designed and developed to protect computers from malware like viruses, computer worms, spyware etc.

4. **(b) LCD projectors**

Explanation: An LCD projector is a type of video projector for displaying video, images or computer data on a screen or other flat surface. It is a modern equivalent of the slide projector or overhead projector. It is used to magnify the presentations prepared on a computer.It accepts the data/information from the CPU.

5.(a) 1024 bytes

   Explanation:

8 bits	1 byte
1024 bytes	1 KB(kilobyte)
1024 KB	1 MB(megabyte)
1024 MB	1 GB(gigabyte)
1024 GB	1 TB(terabyte)
1024 TB	1 PB(Petabyte)
1024 PB	1 EB(Exabyte)
1024 EB	1 ZB(zetabyte)

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / COMPUTER / DATE- 21-04-2020

1. (c) Printer

Explanation: A printer is a device that accepts text and graphic output from a computer and transfers the information to paper, usually to standard size sheets of paper. Printers vary in size, speed, sophistication, and cost. In general, more expensive printers are used for higher-resolution color printing.

2. (d) Mouse, Keyboard, Light pen

Explanation: An input device can be compared to the sense organs like eyes and ears of a human being. They are the units through which we can send instructions and data to the machines for processing.Ex: Mouse, Keyboard, Light pen

3. (a) Impact printer

Explanation: Impact printers create an image by using some mechanism to physically press an inked ribbon against the page, causing the ink to be deposited on the page in the shape desired. It makes noise while printing

4. (d) View or Print data

Explanation: They are the units through which we get the results of any processed data .It receives data and instructions from the input devices in a high level language and passes it to the cpu for processing.

5. (b) Monitor

Explanation: A monitor is an electronic visual computer display that includes a screen, circuitry and the case in which that circuitry is enclosed. Older computer monitors made use of cathode ray tubes (CRT), which made them large,

heavy and inefficient. A monitor is also known as a screen or a visual display unit (VDU).

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / COMPUTER / DATE- 22-04-2020

1. (a) Input device

 Explanation: An input device can be compared to the sense organs like eyes and ears of a human being. They are the units through which we can send instructions and data to the machines for processing.

2. (c) Mouse

 Explanation: They are the units through which we get the results of any processed data. It receives data and instructions from the input devices in a high level language and passes it to the cpu for processing.

3. (d) Keyboard

Explanation: It is used to enter the data into the computer system. A keyboard has four different types of keys-numeric keys, alphanumeric keys, function keys, special character keys.

4. (a) CPU(Central Processing Unit)

 Explanation: The CPU is the primary component of a computer that processes instructions. The CPU contains at least one processor, which is the actual chip inside the CPU that performs calculations. : A Central processing unit is an electronic circuitry within a computer that executes instructions that make up a computer program.

5.(d) Ring topology

 Explanation: A ring topology is a network configuration in which device connections create a circular data path. Each networked device is connected to two others, like points on a circle. Together, devices in a ring topology are referred to as a ring network.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / COMPUTER / DATE- 23-04-2020

1 .(d) Peripherals

 Explanation: They are optional components which are attached to a computer to enhance its performance . A peripheral device is defined as a computer device, such as a keyboard or printer, that is not part of the essential computer (i.e., the memory and microprocessor). These auxiliary devices are intended to be connected to the computer and used.

2 .(a) Impact printer

 Explanation: Impact printers create an image by using some mechanism to physically press an inked ribbon against the page, causing the ink to be deposited on the page in the shape desired. It makes noise while printing.

3.(b) Secondary storage devices.

 Explanation: They are the storage devices and storage media that are not always directly accessible by a computer. Ex-hard drives, usb flash devices etc. Secondary storage is for any amount of data, from a few megabytes to petabytes. These devices store almost all types of programs and applications

4.(a) Mouse

 Explanation: It consists of a roller at the bottom on which it can roll the upper part .It is popularly known as a pointing device. A computer mouse is a hand-held pointing device that detects two-dimensional motion relative to a surface. This motion is typically translated into the motion of a pointer on a display, which allows a smooth control of the graphical user interface of a computer.

5.(d) Hybrid topology

 Explanation: This topology is a collection of two or more topologies .It is reliable one but at the same time it is costly topology.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / COMPUTER / DATE- 24-04-2020

1.(c) Light Pen

  Explanation: It consists of a photo sensor which can detect light . It enables us to draw a picture directly on the screen.

2.(d) Output devices

 Explanation: They are the units through which we get the results of any processed data. It receives data and instructions from the input devices in a high level language and passes it to the cpu for processing.

3.(a) 1 kilobyte

 Explanation:

8 bits	1 byte
1024 bytes	**1 KB(kilobyte)**
1024 KB	**1 MB(megabyte)**
1024 MB	**1 GB(gigabyte)**
1024 GB	**1 TB(terabyte)**
1024 TB	**1 PB(Petabyte)**
1024 PB	**1 EB(Exabyte)**
1024 EB	**1 ZB(zetabyte)**

4.(a) Mesh topology

 Explanation: A network setup where each computer and network device is interconnected with one another, allowing for most transmissions to be distributed even if one of the connections go down. It is a topology commonly used for wireless networks.

5. (a) Computer software

  Explanation: They are the set of machine readable instructions that directs a processor to perform a specific operations . Software, is a collection
of <u>data</u> or <u>computer</u> instructions that tell the computer how to work.

<u>ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / COMPUTER / DATE- 25-04-2020</u>

1. (a) Input devices
 Explanation: An input device can be compared to the sense organs like eyes and ears of a human being. They are the units through which we can send instructions and data to the machines for processing.

2.(a) Secondary storage devices
 Explanation: They are the storage devices and storage media that are not always directly accessible by a computer. Ex-hard drives, usb flash devices etc. Secondary storage is for any amount of data, from a few megabytes to petabytes. These devices store almost all types of programs and applications

3.(d) terabyte
Explanation:

8 bits	1 byte
1024 bytes	1 KB(kilobyte)
1024 KB	1 MB(megabyte)
1024 MB	1 GB(gigabyte)
1024 GB	1 TB(terabyte)
1024 TB	1 PB(Petabyte)
1024 PB	1 EB(Exabyte)
1024 EB	1 ZB(zetabyte)

4.(a) Application software

 Explanation: It includes programs that do the real work for the users. Application software includes includes database programs , word processor ,web browser etc.

5.(a) Impact printer

 Explanation: Impact printers create an image by using some mechanism to physically press an inked ribbon against the page, causing the ink to be deposited on the page in the shape desired. It makes noise while printing.

SUBJECT: MATHS
SOLUTIONS

Date : 20.04.2020

1. **C) -28/57**

   Explanation:

   $$\frac{-8}{19} + \frac{-4}{57} = \frac{-24-4}{57} = \frac{-28}{57}$$

2. **D) 16/3**

   Explanation:

   $$\frac{-8}{13} \times \frac{-26}{3} = \frac{16}{3}$$

3. **B) -5/6**

   Explanation:

   L.C.M. = 216

   Then terms become: $\frac{96}{216}, \frac{-180}{216}, \frac{126}{216}$ **and** $\frac{-99}{216}$

   Then smallest term is $\frac{-180}{216} = \frac{-5}{6}$

4. **D)** $\frac{-118}{19}$

   $$\frac{-15}{19} + x = -7$$

   $$\Rightarrow x = -7 + \frac{15}{19}$$

   $$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-133+15}{19} = \frac{-118}{19}$$

5. **B)** $\frac{-25}{35}$ **and** $\frac{55}{-77}$

   Explanation:
   Because their lowest terms are equal

1. **b) and d)**
   Explanation:
   Rational number are not closed under subtraction and division.
2. **a) the identity for addition of rational number**
   Explanation:
   The property of identity of addition of rational number.
3. **b) a negative rational number**
   Explanation:
   The multiplicative inverse of positive rational number is positive and negative rational number is negative.
4. **a)**
   Explanation:
   Distributive property of multiplication over addition for rational numbers.
5. **b)**
   Explanation:
   $\frac{x+y}{2}$ **is a rational number which lies between x and**

----

1. **c) 144**

Explanation: Multiplicative inverse of $(3x4)^{-2} = (12)^{-2} = (1/12)^2 = (1/144)$

Now $(3x4)^{-2} = (1/144)$

Multiplicative inverse of $(1/144) = 144$ Ans

2. **b) -10**

Explanation: $(-2)^2 x(-5)^3 = 50$ m

$(4) x (-125) = 50$ m

-500 = 50 m

$$m = \frac{-500}{50} = -10 \text{ Ans}$$

3. **a) 2.3 x 10^{-3}**

Explanation : $0.0023 = \dfrac{00023}{10000} = \dfrac{23}{10000}$

After one digit we have to put the point moving towards right direction in numenator

So , $\dfrac{23}{10000} \quad x \quad \dfrac{10}{10} = \dfrac{2.3}{1000} = \left(\dfrac{2.3}{10^3}\right) = 2.3 \times 10^{-3}$ Ans

4. **d) Variable**

Explanation : In 2^n '2 ' is the base and 'n ' is known as variable or exponent . Ans

5. **c) -32**

Explanation : $(-2)^{2x3-1}$

Using BODMAS in exponent

2x3- 1 = 6 -1 = 5

$(-2)^5$ = -2x-2x-2x-2x-2 =-32 Ans

----

1. **b) 0.00754**

   Explanation:

   $$7.54 \times 10^{-3} = \frac{754}{100} \times \frac{1}{10^3} = \frac{754}{100 \times 1000} = \frac{754}{100000} \text{Ans.}$$

2. **a) $\left(-\frac{5}{99}\right)^{99}$ Ans.**

   Explanation:

   First, reciprocate the term $\left(-\frac{5}{9}\right)^{-99}$ to $\left(-\frac{9}{5}\right)^{99}$. Now, the multiplicative inverse

   of $\left(-\frac{9}{5}\right)^{99} = \left(-\frac{5}{9}\right)^{99}$

3. **d) 9/2**

   Explanation:

   If $2^{x-y} = 8$ and $2^{x+y} = 64$,

   $2^{x-y} = 2^3$ and $2^{x+y} = 2^6$,

   ⇨ $x - y = 3$ and $x + y = 6$,

   Adding both the terms, we get –

   $x - y + x + y = 3 + 6$

   ⇨ $2x = 9$

   ⇨ $x = 9/2$ Ans.

4. **d) 1.00 Ans**

   Explanation:

   $x = 10^{0.90}$ and $y = 10^{0.45}$

   $x^z = y^2$ =>$10^{0.90 \times z} = y^{2 \times 0.45}$

   ⇨ $0.90 * z = 0.90$

   ⇨ $z = 1$ Ans.

5. **a) $\left(\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{5}{3}\right)^5$ Ans**

   Explanation:

   $$\frac{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^5}{\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^5} = \left(\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{5}\right)^5 = \left(\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{5}{3}\right)^5 \text{Ans.}$$

----

1. **a) 25/4 Ans.**

   Explanation:

   $$\frac{5^{2000}+5^{1999}}{5^{1999}-5^{1997}} = \frac{5^{1999}\times(5+1)}{5^{1997}\times(5^2-1)} = \frac{5^2\times(6)}{24} = \frac{25}{4}$$

2. **d) 1 Ans**

   Explanation:

   $$x^{a^3+ab^2+a^2b+b^3+bc^2+cb^2+c^3+a^2c+c^2a-a^2b-b^3-ab^2-b^2c-c^3-c^2b-ac^2-a^3-ca^2} = x^0 = 1$$

3. **a)** $\dfrac{xy}{2x+y}$

   Explanation:

   Let $a^x = b^y = c^z = k$

   $\Rightarrow a = k^{\frac{1}{x}}, \qquad b = k^{\frac{1}{y}}, \qquad c = k^{\frac{1}{z}}$

   Since, $c = b^2 a$

   $$\Rightarrow k^{\frac{1}{z}} = k^{\frac{2}{y}} \times k^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

   $$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{z} = \frac{2}{y} + \frac{1}{x}$$

   $$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{z} = \frac{2x+y}{xy}$$

   $$\Rightarrow Z = \frac{xy}{2x+y}\text{Ans.}$$

4. **b) 3 Ans.**

   Explanation:

   $$7 \times 7^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 7^2 \times 7^{\frac{5}{2}} = 7^{3+a}$$

$\Rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{2} + 2 + \frac{5}{2} = 3 + a$

$\Rightarrow 6 = 3 + a$

$\Rightarrow a = 3$

5. b) 84

    Explanation:

    If $x = 3$

    Then $x + x(x^x) = 3 + 3 * (3^3) = 84$ **Ans.**

SOLUTIONS

Date : 25.04.2020

1. a) 2
    Explanation:

    $\frac{11}{5} \times 5^x - 5^{x-1} = 50$

    $\Rightarrow 11 \times \frac{5^x}{5} - 5^{x-1} = 50$

    $\Rightarrow 11 \times 5^{x-1} - 5^{x-1} = 50$

    $\Rightarrow 5^{x-1}(11 - 1) = 50$

    $\Rightarrow 10 \times 5^{x-1} = 50$

    $\Rightarrow 5^{x-1} = 5$

    $\Rightarrow$ X-1 = 1   (Equating the powers)

    $\Rightarrow$ X = 2

2. b) 9
    Explanation:

    $(2^9)^{1/3} + (2^{10})^{1/3} + (2^5 \times 3^3)^{1/3}$

    $= 2^{3 + 10/3 + 5/3} \times 3$

    $= 2^8 \times 3$

    So, number of prime factors $= 8 + 1 = 9$

3. c) 1
    Explanation:

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

    $\Rightarrow 2^{2x-5} = \frac{1}{2^{3x}}$

    $\Rightarrow 2^{2x-5} = 2^{-3x}$

    $\Rightarrow 2x - 5 = -3x$

⇨ $5x = 5$
⇨ $x = 1$

4. a) $\frac{-5}{9}$

Explanation:
Let the other number be x.
Then $x \times 4 = \frac{-20}{9}$

$=>x = \frac{-5}{9}$

5. b) is a negative rational number
Explanation:
Reciprocal of negative rational number is negative and reciprocal of positive rational number is positive.

SUBJECT: PHYSICS

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS8/PHYSICS/20-04-2020

1. **(b) Force of fiction**
Exp: Because it always acts when the bodies are in contact.

2. **(a) maximum in position A**
Exp: pressure will be max. in position A because area of contact is minimum in this case and area is inversely proportional to pressure.

3. **Form fig**
Exp: Pressure at A< pressure at B < pressure at C because water pressure increases with increase in depth.

4. **(c) magnetic force alone**
Exp: it will be magnetic force because as electric current flows through the coil, it behaves like electromagnet and magnetic force is created .

5. **(b) Electrostatic force**
Exp: the electrostatic force is responsible for it, since on combing the hair, the comb and hair get oppositely charged.

1. **(a) contact force**

Exp: opening a door requires our hand to apply force by pushing and pulling which is a contact force.

2. **(c) electrostatic force**

Exp: because the magnetic charges in the balloon will make the electrons in the wall move to the side of their atoms and this leaves the surface of the walls +vely charged.

3. **(b) an equal force is being applied in opposite direction.**

Exp: because if the two forces act in the opposite direction on an object, the net force acting on it is the difference between the two forces.

4. **(b) gravitational force**

Exp: because leaf or fruits are attracted towards gravitational force.

5. **(d) electrostatic force**

Exp: the electrostatic force between charged bodies at rest is conventionally called electrostatic force. The forces of the interaction between the charges is attractive if the charges have opposite signs (i.e. 'F' is -ve) and repulsive if like signed (i.e. 'F' is +ve) .

1. **(a) muscular force**

Exp: because the vendor is applying force by touching push cart.

2. **(c) the force exerted by magnets**

Exp: because they push or pull without touching them.

3. **(b) electrostatic force**

Exp: because the -ve charges on the rubbed balloon push -ve charges on neutral balloon to the other side of the balloon leaving a +ve charge on the surface. The opposite charges of the balloons then attracts.

4. **(c) air pressure**

Exp: when we press the rubber bulb of a dropper by keeping its nozzle dipped in the liquid, air present in the glass tube and bulb is seen to escape in the form of bubbles. Due to this the air pressure inside the glass tube and rubber bulb of the dropper is very much reduced.

When we now, release the rubber bulb of the dropper, the much greater atmospheric pressure acting on the surfaces on the liquid pushes the liquid up into the dropper tube. Thus, rise of liquid in the dropper is due to the atmospheric pressure.

5. **(a) magnetic force**

Exp: because they push and pull without touching.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS8/PHYSICS/23-04-2020

1. **(d) in all direction**

Exp: fluids are flowing substance. It can move in all directions on the application of pressure .

2. **(b) gravitational force**

Exp: because of force of gravity.

3. **(b) a boy pushing a cart on a plane level**

Exp: since pushing a cart needs a muscular force.

4. **(b) pascal**

Exp: it is the unit of atmospheric pressure .

5. **(c) 100cm²**

Exp: Pressure= Force/Pressure

Area= Force/Pressure

$$= \frac{5N}{500\ Pa}$$

$$= \frac{5N}{500\ N/m^2}$$

$$= \frac{5N}{500\ N} \times \frac{1}{m^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{100m^2}$$

$$= 0.01\ m^2$$

Therefore, 0.01×10^4 cm²= 100cm²

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS8/PHYSICS/24-04-2020

1. **(a) not same**

Exp: because as we look at the weather map we will see low pressure and high pressure
.

2. **(b) contact force**

Exp: because force of friction is involved .

3. **(c) an apple falling from a tree**

Exp: because an apple falling from a tree is an example of gravitational force .

4. **(a) 3000N**

Exp: P= 10,000 Pa

A= 0.3 m²

Since, P=F/A

F= PxA

= 10,000 x 0.3

= 3000N

5. **(d) contact force**

Exp: because when the ball rolls on the ground, the force of friction acts between the surface of the ball and the surface of the ground .

1. **(a) height of the liquid column**

Exp : because all liquid have weight, when we pour liquid into a vessel, then the weight of liquid pushes down on the base of the vessel producing a pressure.

2. **(b) decreases**

Exp : because as we go high up in the atmosphere the weight of air above us decreases due to which pressure also goes on decreasing.

3. **(b) to decrease pressure**

Exp : because weight of the bag falls over the large area producing less pressure.

4. **(a) to decrease pressure**

Exp : because it will reduce the pressure on the ground and railway line may not sink into the ground.

5. **(a) due to thin edges**

Exp : because force of our hand falls over very small area of the objects producing a large pressure.

SUBJECT: CHEMISTRY

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 8/CHEMISTRY/ 20-04-2020

1. **(C) Nylon**

   Explanation: Nylon was the first fully synthetic fibre made in 1931, without using   any natural raw material. It was prepared from chemicals. Nylon fibres are strong, lustrous, elastic and used for making stockings, car belts, parachutes, ropes, etc.

2. **(B) Polywool**

   Explanation: Polywool is a blend of polyester and wool. The blend is designed to afford the advantages of both the wool and polyester fibres in one fabric, such as wrinkle resistance, increased absorbancy, increased strength etc.

3. **(D) Acrylic**

Explanation: Acrylic is a transparent, synthetic fibre which resembles wool. In everyday products, it is particularly used for signs, sales displays, roof windows, lenses and screens. A more impressive use of acrylic is in the big aquariums around the world. The panoramic windows of large aquariums are made of glued acrylic blocks.

4. **(C) Nylon**

   Explanation: Nylon threads are strong, elastic and lightweight. A nylon rope is actually stronger than a steel wire. Hence, it is preferred for making parachutes. Harness straps, suspension lines, tents, sleeping bags, sails, rope, tennis strings, fishing poles and lines, etc. are also made from nylon fibers because of its strength.

5. **(A) Is wrinkle free.**

   Explanation: High elasticity and no wrinkling are the major advantages of nylon over rayon. Hence, though both are suitable for textile industry, nylon is more popular in making dresses and uniforms than rayon.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 8/CHEMISTRY/ 21-04-2020

1. **(C) Rayon**

   Explanation: Rayon was developed as an alternative for silk. It is prepared by the chemical processing of wood pulp or cellulose. It resembles the texture and look of natural silk and can be woven like silk fibres. Hence, it is also called artificial silk.

2. **(D) Bakelite**

   Explanation : Bakelite is a thermosetting plastic, which means it retains its shape even   at high temperature. Whereas, the others mentioned are thermoplastics that can be moulded on heating. Also, bakelite is a poor conductor of electricity; hence, it   protects us from getting electric shocks. This is   the reason; bakelite is used for making   electrical switches, handles of various utensils, etc.

3. **(C) Teflon**

   Explanation : A non-stick surface can reduce the ability of other materials to stick on it. These surfaces are coated with a synthetic polymer called teflon. Non-stick cookware and the flat end of an electric iron are coated with teflon.

4. **(D) Ester**

   Explanation : Polyester (Poly + ester) is a category of polymers, made up of the repeating units of a type of chemical called ester. Polyester fibres are strong,

resistant to stretching and shrinking. They dry quickly, are wrinkle resistant and can be easily washed.

5. **(B) Melamine**

Explanation : Melamine is a versatile material which resists the spread of fire. It can tolerate heat better than other plastics. It is used in the firefighters' uniforms for the protection of their body from heat hazards. It is also used for making floor tiles,   kitchenware, in airplanes and buses to prevent the spread of fire.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 8/CHEMISTRY/ 22-04-2020

1. **(C) Melamine**

Explanation: Thermosetting plastics are those plastics which once moulded, cannot be softened by heating. Two examples are:

1) Bakelite: Used for making electrical switches, handles of various utensils.

2) Melamine: Used for making floor tiles, kitchenware and fabrics which can resist heat.

2. **(B) materials obtained from petroleum refining.**

Explanation: Petrochemicals are materials obtained from refining of petroleum. These petrochemicals are used as raw material for manufacturing synthetic fibres.

3.   **(B) good insulators**

Explanation: : Pickles have acid (vinegar) in them. Plastics do not react with the chemicals present in the pickle and do not corrode easily. Hence, it is safe to keep pickles in plastic or glass containers to avoid reaction between the acid and the container.

4. **(B) Cotton**

Explanation: Cotton fibres represent the purest natural form of cellulose, containing more than 90% of this polysaccharide.

5. **(D) Reinvent**
    Explanation: The 4R's are : Refuse, Reduce, Reuse(Recover), Recycle

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 8/CHEMISTRY/ 23-04-2020

1. **(C) Silk**
    Explanation: Animal Fibers are textile fibers obtained from animals. They are basically hair or fur or skin or secretions of animals.
2. **(B) Polythene**

Explanation: Plastic bags are made from a ubiquitous polymer substance known as polyethylene. This begins as ethylene, commonly extracted from natural gases, then treated to become the polymer, forming long chains of carbon and hydrogen atoms.

3. **(A) 1931**

4. **(B) It is obtained from wood pulp.**

   Explanation: It has a silk like appearance.. Its fibres can also be woven like those of natural fibres. Rayon is manufactured regenerated cellulose fiber. It is made from purified cellulose from wood pulp which is converted into soluble compound which is chemically solidified to form synthetic fiber. Because rayon is manufactured from naturally occurring polymers, it is considered a semi-synthetic fibre.

5. **(D) Monomers**

   Explanation: Polymers is a word that was derived from the Greek word Poly and Mers. This literally means "many parts in English. Polymers are kind of large molecules that are made up of repeating molecular units.
   Example: plastics and proteins are polymers.
   The smallest unit that combines repeatedly to form a polymer is known as the monomers.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 8/CHEMISTRY/ 24-04-2020

1. **(D) All the above**

   Explanation: Properties of plastic: Plastics are non-reactive, light, strong and durable , poor conductor, easily moulded into different shape and size, resist corrosion and are resistant to many chemicals.

2. **(C) Polymer**

   Explanation: Plastics are polymers. A polymer is a substance made of many repeating units.

3. **(C) If the synthetic clothes catch fire, the fabric melts and sticks to the body of the person wearing it.**

   Explanation:. Synthetic clothes catches fire easily and melt on heating. These are produced by man by chemicals. Synthetic fibres like Polyester catches fire very easily and melts.

4. **(C) Polythene and PVC**

   Explanation: Polyethylene, polypropylene, polyvinyl chloride, polystyrene, polybenzimidazole, acrylic, nylon and Teflon are examples of thermoplastics. Thermo-softening plastic, or thermoplastic, becomes soft and flexible at a certain temperatures and solidifies on cooling.

5. **(B) Synthetic fibers are extremely thick and strong.**

Explanation: They are strong but not thick. Synthetic fibres are very durable and do not wrinkle easily. They are elastic and can be easily stretched out.They are strong and can sustain the heavy load. They are soft and hence used in clothing material. They are cheaper as compared to natural fibres.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 8/CHEMISTRY/ 25-04-2020

1. **(A) Nylon**
   Explanation: While nylon has a lower denier thickness than polyester does, it is inherently stronger than polyester on a weight-for-weight basis.This stretchability occurs because nylon absorbs a small amount of water while polyester does not absorb any. Because it absorbs water more than polyester, nylon does not hold dye well.

2. **(B) Nylon**
   Explanation: Nylon fibre is made of copolymers or condensation polymers and has a stronger bond as compare to that of steel.

3. **(C) Spandex**
   Explanation: Lycra is a type of synthetic fibre that is very elastic. It is also called spandex or elastane.

4. **(D) Plastic**
   Explanation: It does not decompose easily.

5. **(A) Cotton**
   Explanation: Cotton is a soft, fluffy staple fibre that grows in a pod or protective case around the seed of the cotton plants. The fibre is almost pure cellulose. Under natural condition the cotton pod will increase the dispersal of the seed.

SUBJECT: BIOLOGY

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS-VIII/BIOLOGY/DATE: 20.04.2020

1. **(d) Irrigation**
Explanation: The supply of water to land or crops to help growth, typically by means of channels.
2. **(c) Unwanted plants growing along the crop**
Explanation: A wild plant growing where it is not wanted and in competition with cultivated plants.
3. **(d) Harvesting and threshing both**
Explanation: Both harvesting and threshing are done simultaneously in large farms by using a large motorised machine known as combine.
4. **(a) Winnowing**
Explanation: Winnowing is a farming method developed by ancient people for separating grain from chaff. It is also used to remove weevils or other pests from stored grain.
5. **(b) May-June**

Explanation: Kharif crops, which are also known as monsoon crops, are the crops, which are grown during the monsoon or rainy season (June to October).

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS-VIII/BIOLOGY/DATE: 21.04.2020

1. **(a) Rabi crops**

Explanation: They are grown in the month of October or November. The crops are then harvested in spring. These crops require frequent irrigation because these are grown in dry areas. Wheat, gram, barley, are some of the Rabi crops grown in India.

2. **(b) Threshing**

Explanation: The process of beating out the grains from the harvested crop plant is called threshing. Threshing is done to take out the grain from its outer covering called chaff.

3. **(d) Weedicides**

Explanation: Chemical weed killer such as Dalapon, Metachlor and Siniazine.

4. **(a) Sow the seeds**

Explanation: A seed drill is a device that sows the seeds for crops by positioning them in the soil and burying them to a specific depth. This ensures that seeds will be distributed evenly.

5. **(d) Pea**

Explanation: Leguminous plants are plants that are able to fix nitrogen from the atmosphere in the soil.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS-VIII/BIOLOGY/DATE: 22.04.2020

1. **(a) Compost**

Explanation: Composting is a process in which organic wastes are decomposed naturally to form a nutrient-rich compost. It is a natural and environment-friendly process, which forms a key feature in organic farming. Organic substances like animal faeces, leaves, grass clippings, vegetables, eggshells, etc. can also be composted and used in farms.

2. **(a) II and IV**

Explanation: Traditional methods of irrigation, such as moat and chain pump, are useful only in plains where the terrain aids the flow of water into the fields. However, both sprinkler and drip system of irrigation are very efficient even in an uneven land.

3. **(d) Papaya**

Explanation: Transplantation is the process of moving a fully germinated seedling and replanting it in a permanent location for the growing season. Some plants do not prefer transplantation as their roots could be damaged during the process, resulting in the death of the plant. Paddy, chillies and tomatoes can be transplanted.

4. **(c) Paddy**

Explanation: Transplanting is the process of moving a fully germinated seedling and replanting it in a permanent location for the growing season. The seeds of some crops like paddy and many vegetables are not directly sown in the field. They are transplanted a seedlings.

5. **(c) Nitrogen**

Explanation: Rhizobium is a bacteria found in soil that helps in fixing nitrogen in leguminous plants. It attaches to the roots of the leguminous plant and produces nodules. These nodules fix atmospheric nitrogen and convert it into ammonia that can be used by the plant for its growth and development.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS-VIII/BIOLOGY/DATE: 23.04.2020

1. **(d) Soil plank**

Explanation: Ploughing of dry soil results in the formation of large soil crumbs, which are further broken down by a soil plank.

2. **(b) Nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium**

Explanation: NPK stands for "nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium," the three nutrients that compose complete fertilizers.

3. **(b) Earthworm**

Explanation: Earthworms are known as farmers' best friends because of the multitude of services they provide that improve soil health and consequently plant health.

4. **(a) Trowel**

Explanation: A trowel is a small hand tool used for digging, applying, smoothing, or moving small amounts of viscous or particulate material.

5. **(c) Horticulture**

Explanation: The art or practice of garden cultivation and management.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS-VIII/BIOLOGY/DATE: 24.04.2020

1. **(d) All of these**

Explanation: Factors responsible for increased crop production in India includes control of plant diseases, protection of plant against pest and use of improved seeds and scientific methods.

2. **(b) Kharif-sowing (June-July), harvesting(September-October)**

Explanation: Kharif is sown in June –July and harvested in September-October because it is a rainy season crop.

3. **(d) All of these**

Explanation: The growing of different crops in succession on a piece of land to avoid exhausting the soil and to control weeds, pests, and diseases.

4. **(d) Fungicides, herbicides, insecticides and rodenticides**

Explanation: Pesticides include herbicides for destroying weeds and other unwanted vegetation, insecticides for controlling a wide variety of insects, fungicides used to prevent the growth of moulds and mildew, disinfectants for preventing the spread of bacteria, and compounds used to control mice and rats.

5. **(a) High temperature**

Explanation: For maize growth, a moderate temperature is needed. It needs well-drained fertile soil and a frost-free weather. So high temperature is not required for maize growth.

1. **(b) Seed drill**

Explanation: A seed drill is a device that sows the seeds for crops by positioning them in the soil and burying them to a specific depth. This ensures that seeds will be distributed evenly.

2. **(b) Threshing**

Explanation: The process of beating out the grains from the harvested crop plant is called threshing. Threshing is done to take out the grain from its outer covering called chaff.

3. **(b) V, II, IV, I, III**

Explanation: The main steps for agricultural practices include preparation of soil, sowing, adding manure and fertilizers, irrigation, harvesting and storage.

4. **(d) All of these**

Explanation: Preparation of soil includes ploughing, levelling and manuring which helps in easy breathing of roots, prevention of soil erosion, maintaining fertility of soil and increase in crop yield. loosened soil allows air passage. it helps the roots to penetrate deeper. It helps the roots to penetrate easily into the soil.

5. **(c) Crop rotation**

Explanation: The growing of different crops in succession on a piece of land to avoid exhausting the soil and to control weeds, pests, and diseases.

SUBJECT- HISTORY/CIVICS

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / HISTORY/ DATE- 20-04-2020

1. **(D) Scottish Economist**

   Explanation- James Mill was a Scottish Economist and a Political philosopher.
2. **(A) Three**

   Explanation – He classified the India History into three different periods, namely the Hindu, the Muslim and the British.
3. **(B) Re-Birth**

   Explanation- Renaissance is a French word which means Re-Birth. It was a cultural movement which saw the revival of classical learning, culture, art and architecture between the 14th and 16th centuries. The revival began first in Italy and then spread to the rest of the world.
4. **(C) Traders**

   Explanation- Britishers came to India for the purpose of trading.
5. **(B) James Mill**

   Explanation- Jams Mill wrote A History of British India in 1857.He classified the Indian History into three different periods.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / HISTORY/ DATE- 21-04-2020

1. **(B) 16th century**

   Explanation- Time Frame of Modern Period of History in Europe, started in 16th century and witnessed some of the important revolutions of the world.
2. **(B) Warren Hastings**

Explanation – British Colonial administration was dominated in the 1760s and 1770s by Warren Hastings, the First man to hold the title of Governor-General.

3. **(C) Colonisation**

   Explanation- The exploitations and control over the resources of a nation on country by a powerful country to strengthen its resources through its political economic and social policies is known as colonialism.

4. **(A) England**

   Explanation- The Industrial Revolution began in England in the mid-18th century and later spread to other European countries. New machines, like spinning jenny, power looms, spinning mules, water frames etc., were invented, which boosted up the cotton cloth production in England.

5. **(D) All of These**

   Explanation- A secondary source is anything that describes, interprets, evaluates or analyses information from primary sources.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / HISTORY/ DATE- 22-04-2020

1. **(B) 18Th Century**

   Explanation- In India, 18th century is taken as the beginning of the Modern history. These changes are closely linked to the Modern age in Europe.

2. **(C) Archives**

   Explanation – Britishers also focussed upon the preservation of all these written records and documents. Therefore, they set up Record Rooms in every department of their administration. To preserve the important documents and records, the British establish archives and museums.

3. **(D) Themselves**

   Explanation- An autobiography is a self-written life story. It may be more interesting than biographies because you are reading thoughts of the person instead of someone else's.

4. **(D) All of the above**

   Explanation- The official records tell us what the officials thought and what they wished to preserve for the future generation.

5. **(C) Every ten years.**

   Explanation- Every ten year census operations were held, these prepared detailed records on caste, number of people, religions and occupation of the provinces of India.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / CIVICS / DATE- 23-04-2020

1. **(A) 26November 1949**

   Explanation- The Indian constitution was adopted on November 26,1949 and enacted on January 26,1950.

2. **(C) collection of rules and regulations**

   Explanation – The Constitution is a collection of thosse rules and regulations according to which the administration of the state is carried out.

3. **(C) Three**

   Explanation- According to our Constitution, the power of the government is divided into three organs viz., Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

4. **(C) Legislature**

Explanation- Each organ is responsible for a different function of the government.   The Legislative branch is responsible for laws which are implemented by the executive and interpreted by the Judiciary branch.

5. (A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Explanation- It is an Assembly convened for the purpose of drawing up a Constitution. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / CIVICS / DATE- 24-04-2020

1. (C) B.R. Ambedkar

Explanation- B.R. Ambedkar was the Chairman of Assembly's most important committee- the drafting committee.

2. (A) Preamble

Explanation –A Preamble is an introduction to the Constitution. It works before the constitution and tells you the source, the objects and contents of the Constitution.

3. (D) All of these

Explanation-All of these are the salient features of the India Constitution.

4. (A) Sovereign

Explanation- India is a sovereign country. This means that it is free from external control.

5. (B) A federal system of government.

Explanation- A federal government refers to a system of government in which the powers of the government are divided between the Central Government and government of the Federating units called status.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / CIVICS / DATE- 25-04-2020

1. (B)Monarchy

Explanation –Monarchy is a form of government with a monarch at the head.

2. (C) Right to equality

Explanation –According to our Constitution, all citizens will be equally protected by the laws of the country. The State cannot discriminate against a citizen on the basis of race,caste, sex,religion or place of birth.

3. (D) Marxism

Explanation- Marxism is the political and economic theories of Carl Marx and Friedrich Engels, later developed by their followers to form the basis of communism.

4. (A) Panchayati Raj

Explanation- Panchayati Raj is a third -tier of the government which works at the lowest level.

5. (D) New Delhi

Explanation- The Assembly met for the first time in New Delhi on 9 December 1946.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / GEOGRAPHY / DATE- 20-04-2020

1. **(b) Natural Resources**
   Explanation:- The Resources that we find in nature are used without modification are
                    NATURAL RESOURCES.

2. **(c) Aboitic Resources**
   Explanation: All non-living things are known as ABIOTIC RESOURCES.

3. **(C) Resources**
   Explanation: Anything that can be satisfy human needs is a RESOURCES.

4. **(a) Netherlands**
   Explanation: Wind energy is profitable used in Norway and Netherlands.

5. **(b) Renewable Resources**
   Explanation: Renewable Resources get renewed or replenished quickly after use.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / GEOGRAPHY / DATE- 21-04-2020

1. **(b) Actual Resources**
   Explanation:- The resources whose quantity is known as well as those in use are actual resources.
   For eg.: Iron ore in Deccan Plateau and natural gas in Gujarat.

2. **(d) Exhaustibility**
   Explanation: On the basis of exhaustibility of natural resources they are classified into renewable and non - renewable resources.

3. **(a) Contamination**
   Explanation: The raw form of resources are changed into useful items after value addition.

4. **(d) 4**
   Explanation: Private Resources , Community Resources , National Resources, International Resources.

5. **(C) Artistic**
   Explanation: Any Resources can satisfy different needs of human beings. These needs Economical, legal, aesthetic and moral or ethical.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / GEOGRAPHY / DATE- 22-04-2020

1. **(b) Value**
   Explanation:- Most of the Natural Resources become useful when value is added to them .

2. **(c) Origin**
   Explanation: On the basis of origin Resources are classified into Natural and Human Resources .

3. **(b) National Resources**
   Explanation: They are owned by the Local, State or National Government.

4. **(c) Rock**
   Explanation: Biotic resources are living Resources.

5. **(a) Non - Renewable Resources**
   Explanation: These Resources are formed over very long geological periods. They cannot be replenished once they are depleted.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / GEOGRAPHY / DATE- 23-04-2020

1. **(d) Coal and Stone**
   Explanation:- Coal is non- renewable resources and stone is abiotic resources..

2. **(a) Conservation**
   Explanation: The main aim of sustainable development is resource conservation.

3. **(d) Private Individual.**
   Explanation: Private resources are owned by private individual or their families.

4. **(b) 3R's**
   Explanation: ' Reduce – Recycle – Reuse ' .

5. **(d) Human made Resources**
   Explanation: The products developed out of abilities such as infrastructure like roads and bridges are called human made resources.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / GEOGRAPHY / DATE- 24-04-2020

1. **(c) Renewable Resources**
   Explanation:- Renewable Resources gets replenished automatically after use.

2. **(c) Potential Resources**
   Explanation: Potential Resources are not fully utilized every where.

3. **(C) Deforestation**
   Explanation: Deforestation is not a way to conserve Natural resources.

4. **(b) Rio de Janerio**

Explanation: The Earth summit in 1992 held at Rio de Janerio.

5. **(d) All of these.**
   Explanation: All these three factors which help in development of resources.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / GEOGRAPHY / DATE- 25-04-2020

1. **(d)Man Made Resources**
Explanation:- The skills and abilities of human being to modify Natural Resources are called Human Made Resources.

2. **(c) Government should only take care.**
Explanation: " Government should only take care " is not the principle of sustainable development.

3. **(a) Agriculture Resources**
Explanation: Agriculture Resources include many agricultural crops like cereals, pulses and oil seeds.

4. **(c) Actual Resources**
Explanation: The Resources whose quantity is known as well as those in use are actual resources.

5. **(c) Nature**
Explanation: Resources are free gift of NATURE.

Day 1

20/4/2020

कक्षा अष्टम

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर :

प्रश्न 1 - उत्तर ख

व्याख्या - संज्ञा के मुख्यतः तीन भेद होते हैं व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा जातिवाचक संज्ञा एवं भाववाचक संज्ञा।

प्रश्न 2 - उत्तर घ

व्याख्या - राम, पटना ,एवं बचपन यह सभी संज्ञा है परंतु 'तुम' सर्वनाम है।

प्रश्न 3 - उत्तर ग

व्याख्या - जातिवाचक संज्ञा को दो भागों में बांटा जाता है- समूहवाचक एवं द्रव्यवाचक।

प्रश्न 4- उत्तर क

व्याख्या - शहर, लड़का, बुढ़ापा यह सब व्यक्तिवाचक नहीं है क्योंकि किसी व्यक्ति वस्तु के नाम को व्यक्तिवाचक कहते हैं।

प्रश्न 5- उत्तर क

व्याख्या - ताजमहल, दिल्ली, आगरा यह सब व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा है और देश जातिवाचक है।

Day 2

21/4/2020

कक्षा अष्टम

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर :

प्रश्न 1 - उत्तर ग

व्याख्या - क्योंकि किसी विशेष व्यक्ति, वस्तु का बोध कराने वाले शब्द व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा कहलाते हैं।

प्रश्न 2 - उत्तर ग

व्याख्या - क्योंकि जातिवाचक संज्ञा में पूरी जाति का बोध होता है।

प्रश्न 3 - उत्तर ख

व्याख्या - क्योंकि भाववाचक संज्ञा व्यक्ति के गुण दोष इत्यादि का व्यक्त करता है।

प्रश्न 4 - उत्तर क

व्याख्या - द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा को ही मापा या तोला जा सकता है। इसीलिए सोना ,लकड़ी, लोहा इत्यादि द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा है।

प्रश्न 5 - उत्तर घ

व्याख्या - जनता से समूह का बोध हो रहा है। अतः यह समूहवाचक संज्ञा है।

7:20 pm

Day 3

22/4/2020

कक्षा अष्टम

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न के उत्तर :

प्रश्न 1 - उत्तर ग

व्याख्या - संज्ञा के बदले में सर्वनाम आता है। इसके छ: भेद होते है।

प्रश्न 2 - उत्तर क

व्याख्या - पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम को तीन भागों में बांटते हैं- उत्तम पुरुष, मध्यम पुरुष ,अन्य पुरुष।

प्रश्न 3 - उत्तर क

व्याख्या - उत्तम पुरुष बोलने वाले को कहते हैं, मध्यम पुरुष सुनने वाले को, तथा अन्य को अन्य पुरुष कहते हैं ।

प्रश्न 4 - उत्तर ख

व्याख्या - सुनने वाले को मध्यम पुरुष कहते हैं। जैसे तुम, तुम्हारा।

प्रश्न 5 - उत्तर ग

व्याख्या - अन्य पुरुष अन्य को कहते हैं। जैसे - उसका, उसमें इत्यादि।

7:30 pm ✓✓

Day 4
23/4/2020
कक्षा अष्टम
वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर :
प्रश्न 1 - उत्तर क
व्याख्या - किसी निश्चित वस्तु का बोध कराने वाले को निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं।
प्रश्न 2 - उत्तर घ
व्याख्या - जो काम कोई व्यक्ति स्वयं करें, खुद से करें तो निजवाचक सर्वनाम होता है।
प्रश्न 3 - उत्तर ख
व्याख्या - जब किसी अनिश्चित व्यक्ति, वस्तु या घटना का बोध हो उसे अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं।
प्रश्न 4 - उत्तर ग
व्याख्या - जब कोई प्रश्न पूछा जाए तो प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम होता है।
प्रश्न 5 - उत्तर क
व्याख्या - व्यक्ति, वस्तु या घटना का पारस्परिक संबंध प्रकट हो उसे संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं।

7:38 pm ✓✓

Day 5
24/4/2020
कक्षा अष्टम
वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर :

प्रश्न 1 - उत्तर क

व्याख्या - पत्र दो प्रकार के होते हैं - औपचारिक तथा अनौपचारिक

प्रश्न 2 - उत्तर क

व्याख्या - औपचारिक पत्र में सबसे पहले पत्र लिखने वाले का पता होता है।

प्रश्न 3 - उत्तर ख

व्याख्या - ओपचारिक पत्र कार्यालय में लिखा जाता है इसलिए इसे कार्यालयीय पत्र भी कहते हैं।

प्रश्न 4 - उत्तर ख

व्याख्या - पत्र लिखने वाले का नाम पत्र में सबसे नीचे होता है।

प्रश्न 5 - उत्तर क

व्याख्या - किस कारण से पत्र को लिखा जा रहा है या बोध कराने के लिए विषय का होना आवश्यक है।

Day 6

25/4/2020

कक्षा अष्टम

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर

प्रश्न 1 - उत्तर ग

व्याख्या - अनोपचारिक पत्र अपने परिवार वालों और रिश्तेदारों या सगे संबंधियों को लिखा जाता है।

प्रश्न 2 - उत्तर क

व्याख्या - अनोपचारिक पत्र में विषय नहीं होता है।

प्रश्न 3 - उत्तर क

व्याख्या - अभिवादन (सादर प्रणाम, शुभ प्यारा आदि) अनौपचारिक पत्र में ही होता है।

प्रश्न 4 - उत्तर ख

व्याख्या - 'मित्र' का अर्थ 'दोस्त' होता है। इसका सटीक विलोम शब्द 'शत्रु' होगा।

प्रश्न 5 - उत्तर ग

व्याख्या - 'अंधकार' शब्द का अर्थ 'अंधेरा' होता है। इसका सटीक विलोम शब्द 'प्रकाश' होगा।

Datewise: Subject - Sanskrit   Class - 8

Date:- 20.04.20

1 - (क) काकम्
2 - (ख) श्रृगाल:
3 - (घ) वृद्धे
4 - (क) पादमौ:
5 - (ख) श्रृगालम्

Date:- 21.04.20

1 - (ग) पुस्तक + आलभम्
2 - (घ) विद्यालये
3 - (ख) वार्षिकोत्सव:
4 - (क) सूर्ये + उदय:
5 - (क) अहमपन + अन्यम्

Date:- 22.04.20

1 - (ख) द्वै
2 - (ख) तिस्त्र:
3 - (घ) चत्वार:
4 - (घ) द्वौ
5 - (ख) चत्वार:

Date:- 23.04.20

1 - (क) खादामि
2 - (ख) गमिष्यसि
3 - (क) पठाम:
4 - (घ) भवति
5 - (क) पच्यति

Date:- 24.04.20

1 (ग) श्यामपटे
2 (क) धात्रा:
3 (क) बालका:
4 (ग) पुस्तकम्
5 (ख) वृक्षात्

Date:- 25.04.20

1 (घ) कृत्वा
2 (ख) हत्वा
3 (घ) गम् + तुमुन्
4 (क) आ + गम् + ल्यप्
5 (ग) पीत्वा