EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

ONLINE CLASSES

WEEK – 4 (05.05.2020)

CLASS – VIII

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CLASS - VIII (Week 4)

English: https://youtu.be/ZmO0d9y-8TI

Hindi-I: https://youtu.be/zFdl-NJ38pM

Mathematics: https://youtu.be/0MoIrQ9A9OI

General Science: Kindly see below.

Social Studies: https://youtu.be/3tOKSoBvu58

Sanskrit: https://youtu.be/myVKyRlF3gw

Computer: Kindly see below.

Physical Education: https://youtu.be/cQCGQIk7k1Q

Music(Guitar): https://youtu.be/SIA7hvdz8go

Music(Keyboard): https://youtu.be/pMRzLEOae1s

Health & Sanitation: https://youtu.be/8haDLnn-Zog

Art Education: https://youtu.be/2mKtxvmQ_sM

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CLASS : VIII SUB: SCIENCE

LESSON :1 (QUESTION & ANSWERS)

A. Multiple Choice Questions

Select the correct option :

1. Which of the following is a Kharif Crop?
   (a) Wheat (b) Barley (c) Gram (d) Sugarcane

Answer : (d) Sugarcane

2. Transplantation is done in case of
   (a) Rice {b) Wheat (c) Sugarcane (d) Potato

Answer : (a) Rice

3. The system of irrigation where fields are irrigated like artificial rain is
   (a) Furrow Irrigation (b) Basin Irrigation
   (c) Sprinkler Irrigation {d) Drip Irrigation

Answer : (c) Sprinkler Irrigation

4. NPK stands for
   (a) Calcium and Nitrogen {b) Nitrate and Potassium
   (c) Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium (d) None of them

Answer : (c) Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium

5. Tall cylindrical structures for storage of grains are known as
   (a) Granaries {b) Jute bags {c) Gunny bags {d) Silos

Answer : (d) Silos

B. Fill in the blanks :

1 .**combine** is a machine which does both harvesting and threshing.

2. The same kind of plants cultivated on a large scale for food, cloth, etc., is called a **crops**.

3. **ploughing** is the first step for the preparation of a field before sowing seeds.

4. **Rice** crop is grown by the process of transplantation.

5. The process of giving water to crop plants is called **irrigation**.

6. **weedicide** are the chemical substances used to destroy weeds.

C. Match the items in Column A with those in Column B :

Column A	Column B
1. Sickle	(a) Storage of grains
2. Granaries	(b) Weedicide
3. 2, 4-D	(c) Harvester with thresher
4. Combine	(d) Separation of grain from chaff
5. Threshing	(e) Tool for harvesting

Answers :

1.—(e)

2.—(a)

3.—(b)

4.—(c)

5.—(d)

D. State whether the statements are True (T) or False (F) :

1. Levelling increases soil erosion. (F)

2. Soil fertility decreases after crops are grown regularly in it. (T)

3. Chenopodium is a weed. (T)

4. Chaff is the edible covering of grains. (T)

5. In mixed cropping, different crops are alternately grown in the same field. (F)

6. Cutting of crops on maturation is known as irrigation. (F)

E. Short-answer type questions :

1. What are the different methods of weeding?

Answer:. **Methods of Weeding**

1. **Tilling** **2. Manual method** **3. Chemical method**

2.Explain the process of threshing and winnowing.

Answer : **Threshing** : Threshing is the process of beating cereal plants in order to separate the grains from the straw. Threshing can be done manually or with a thresher. A combine is a combined harvester and thresher.
Winnowing : Farmers with small holdings of land do the separation of grain from chaff by the process of winnowing.

3.Why do we need to store food?
Answer : we need to store food so that they are available throughout the year in every place.

4.What is crop protection and what are the methods of crop protection?

Answer : To ensure a good yield, crops should be protected from stray animals, birds and pests is called crop protection.
Methods of crop protection
[i] Fencing of the field can be done to protect the crops from stray animals.
[ii] Using a scare crow and beating drum is an effective method to protect the crops from birds.
[iii]Treating the seeds with fungicides and spraying insecticides,pesticides.
[iv] Rodents, birds and insects causing damage to the crops are known as pests.
[v] Pests can be controlled by spraying diluted pesticides. Example, BHC, malathion, polythion, etc.

5.Make a list of some useful products obtained from animals.
Answer :

S.No.	Food Obtained	Sources
1.	Milk and milk products	Cow, buffalo, she goat, she camel
2.	Meat	Hen, duck, turkey, goat, fish
3.	Honey	Honeybees
4.	Eggs	Hen, Duck
5.	Cod liver oil	Fish

F. Long-answer type questions :

1. Write and describe the various steps involved in preparation of soil.
Answer : **Preparation of Soil** Before sowing the seeds the soil should be prepared for good yield.
Three steps are involved in soil preparation.

1. **Ploughing** : The process of loosening andturning of soil is called tilling or ploughing. It is done by a plough, hoe or cultivator.
2. **Levelling :**Levelling is done to make the surface of the soil uniform after the process of ploughing. It is done with the help of a wooden or iron Leveller.
3. **Adding Manures and Fertilisers**

Substances which are added to the soil in the form of nutrients for the healthy growth of plants are called manure and fertilisers**.**
Manure : It is an organic substance obtained from the decomposition of animal and plant wastes.
it can be of two types
(i)Compost : Manure obtained by decomposition of dead plant and animal matter is known as compost.
(ii)Farmyard Manure : It is obtained from farmyard wastes such as cattle dung,urine, and crop waste.
Fertilisers: They are inorganic chemicals produced in factories. Some of the common fertilizers are urea,ammonium sulphate, potash, NPK [Nitrogen,Phosphorus and Potassium]. CAN [calcium and nitrogen].

2.Define sowing and describe various methods adopted for sowing seeds.

Answer : the dispersion of seeds into the field is known as sowing.

Methods of sowing seeds

1. **Broadcasting** : Scattering of seeds randomly in the field is known as broadcasting. It can be done by hands or by using mechanical broadcasters.

2.Sowing by seed drills : By seed drills, seeds are sown uniformly at proper distances and depths. This helps the plant to obtain proper nutrition, protects the seeds from birds and saves time and labour.

3.Transplantation : Seeds of rice and some other plants cannot be sown directly into the field. Their seeds are first grown in a nursery till the seedling stage. Healthy seedlings are then selected from the nursery beds and transplanted to the field by hand.

3.Describe the process of irrigation along with all the methods of irrigation.

Answer : **Irrigation:** Supply of water to crops at different intervals is known as irrigation. Time and frequency of irrigation varies from
a) Crop to crop [b) Soil to soil c) Season to season

Methods of irrigation : Various methods are used to take out water from the sources to the field.

1.Traditional methods : Simple crude Lever systems are used in traditional methods.

- **(i)** **Moat (Pulley System)** : A pulley system is used to lift water from the well.
- **(ii)** **Chain pump** : It consists of a pump having endless chains running over a drum or wheel by which it is moved and water is raised.
- **(iii)** **Dhekli** : A very crude system using a Log of wood to pull out water from the well.
- **(iv)** **Rahat** : It is a simple Lever system consisting of a wheel attached to a number of buckets. The wheel rotates which pulls out water and distributes it to the field.

2.Modern methods : They are more economical and efficient. Some commonly practised methods are:

- **(i)** **Drip irrigation** : It uses underground pipes having small holes at regular intervals positioned at the roots. Thus, they carry water directly to the roots and prevent evaporation and flooding. Mostly used in case of fruit plants, gardens and trees.
- **(ii)** **Sprinkler system** : It consists of a main pipeline connected with several perpendicular pipes having rotating nozzles at the top. Water flows through the main pipe under pressure with the help of a pump, and escapes from the Drip irrigation Chain pump rotating nozzles. It gets sprinkled on the crop like rain. It is useful for sandy soils which cannot retain water.
- **(iii)** **Furrow irrigation** :The field is divided into ridges and furrows. Plants are grown on ridges and water flows in the furrows through a pump.
- **(iv)** **Basin irrigation** : The field is converted into a basin and filled with water. Useful for the crops which require standing water.

CLASS –VIII

SUB-COMPUTER

LESSON 1

QUESTION ANSWERS

Exercise Objective Type Questions

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. A computer which is reserved for facilitating resources to workstations is called a
   i. Non-dedicated server ☐ ii. Dedicated server ☑ iii. Browser ☐

b. Each node is connected to only neighbouring nodes in this topology.
   i. Bus topology ☐ ii. Star topology ☐ iii. Ring topolog ☑

c. Which topology has a single continuous cable used to connect all the computers and other devices in a network?
   i. Bus topology ☑ ii. New topology ☐ iii. Ring topolog ☐

d. Railway computer network is an example of
   i. LAN ☐ ii. MAN ☐ iii. WAN ☑

e. Your school computer network is an example of
   i. LAN ☑ ii. MAN ☐ iii. WAN ☐

f. _____ is a large network as compared to LAN.
   i. MAN ☑ ii. TAN iii. VAN

2. Answer the following as 'TRUE' or 'FALSE'.

a. Non dedicated server is used to facilitate resources to workstations. ☐
b. Bus topology and Ring topology are same in functional nature. ☐
c. The largest network is known as MAN. ☐
d. Node and workstation are same. ☐
e. Less wire is used in Star Topology. ☐
f. Computers connected on a network cannot work independently. ☐
g. A single printer can be used in a network environment to serve all the computers. ☐
h. Internet is a global network of computers. ☐
i. When two or more computers are connected together to share data and resources, it is call a network of computers. ☐
j. LAN covers larger distance as compared to MAN. ☐

ANSWERS 2:- (a) false (b) false (c) false (d) true (e) false
(f) true (g) true (h) true (i) true (j) false

3. **Fill in the blanks.**

a. Computers connected in a network can be shared _____ and _____ with each other.

b. The three types of networks are _____, _____ and _____.

c. The type of network used in your school computer lab is an example of _____.

d. Cable TV network is the best example of _____ network.

e. _____ is a kind of private network, used to distribute the information among the employees of an organization.

f. _____ is referred to as the layout in which various computers are connected.

g. _____, _____ and _____ are the three Network Topologies.

h. _____ is required to connect the computers in Star Topology.

ANSWERTS 3:- (a) DATA, RESOURCES (b) LAN, MAN ,WAN (c) LAN (d) MAN (e) LAN (f) TOPOLOGY (g) BUS, STAR, RING (h) HUB/SWITCH

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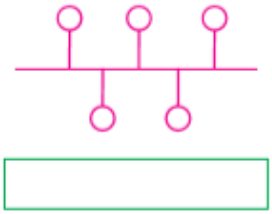
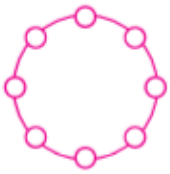
4. **Identify these Topologies.**





ANSWER 4:- BUS RING STAR

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1. **Answer the following questions.**

a. Define Network. What are the three types of network? Explain briefly.

b. What is the differences between LAN and WAN?

c. What do you mean by network topologies? Explain three types of Network Topologies.

d. What is a network? Why do we need a network?

e. How many types of network are there? Explain briefly.

f. What is a server? How many types of servers are there?

g. What is the main advantage of Star Topology?

h. How is Ring topology different from Star Topology?

ANSWERS:

ANS (a):-Network--> when two or more computers are connected together to share data and resources it is called a network.

The three types of networks are:- LAN , MAN ,WAN

LAN→It stands for Local area network . A network of computer in a limited area like an office building is called a local area network.

MAN→It stands for Metropolitian Area Network which is spread across a city.

WAN→It stands for Wide Area Network , Which is a network of computers over a nation.

ANS b:-

LAN	WAN
• It stands for local area network. • It is in limited area. • Wireless and cables are used for transmission media. • low cost setup	• It stands for wide area network. • It is a network over a nation. • Satellite links, optical fibre, telephone lines are used as transmission media. • Setup cost is high.

ANS c:- Topology:- The term topology refers to the way in which the computer is connected in a network.

The three different types of topologies are: 1. Bus topology 2. Star topology 3. Ring topology

BUS TOPOLOGY:- In this a single continuous cable is used to connect all computers and all other devices. In this only one device can transmit data at a time. A coaxial cable with T-connector is used to connect all the devices. It is easy to install and can be easily extendable.

Star topology:- In this each device has a point to point link to a central controller called hub or switch.

Devices are not directly connected to each other.

Ring topology:- In this each device has a point to point connection with two devices. A signal is passed along the ring in one direction from one device to another until it reaches the destination. It is easy to install and fault identification is also easy.

ANS d. When two or more computers are connected together to share data and resources is called a network.

Network is required for information sharing, keeping backup, and for sharing peripherals.

ANS e. There are three types of networks :- LAN , MAN ,WAN

LAN→It stands for Local area network . A network of computer in a limited area like an office building is called a local area network.

MAN→It stands for Metropolitian Area Network which is spread across a city.

WAN→It stands for Wide Area Network , Which is a network of computers over a nation.

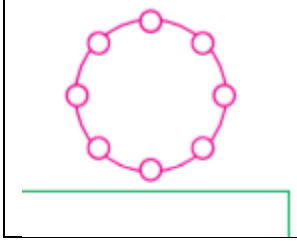
ANS f:- Server is a program running on the remote machine providing services to the clients.

Server are of two types:- Dedicated Server and Non Dedicated Server.

ANS g:- Advantage of Star topology:-

1. **Highly dependable:- In this each device require only one link and one input output port to connect to any other devices, This makes it easy to install and reconfigure.**
2. **Robust:- If one link is fail then all other links remain active, so it is easy for fault identification.**

ANS h:-

RING TOPOLOGY	STAR TOPOLOGY
• In this each device has a point to point connection with two devices. A signal is passed along the ring in one direction from one device to another until it reaches the destination. • It is easy to install and fault identification is also easy. Diagram: 	• In this each device has a point to point link to a central controller called hub or switch. • Devices are not directly connected to each other. Diagram:-