EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
ONLINE CLASSES
WEEK – 35 (29.10.2020)
CLASS – VIII

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English: Kindly see below

Hindi: https://youtu.be/usdVmARlCh0

Mathematics: Kindly see below
Mathematics: Kindly see below

General Science: Kindly see below

Social Studies: Kindly see below

Sanskrit: Kindly see below

Computer Science: https://youtu.be/UaOcdgO8IJw

General Knowledge: https://youtu.be/xp4sCIsleWY

Moral Science: Kindly see below

Physical Education: https://youtu.be/qFp8IbV19n8

Music (Guitar): https://youtu.be/zXD8jJ03Nyc

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

Health & Sanitation: https://youtu.be/XRzEZqExQPg

Art Education: https://youtu.be/hwYW8hUDaVY

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Hope Is The Thing With Feathers(Poem)

1. The poem 'Hope is the thing with feathers' is an extended metaphor. It personifies hope as a bird. This little bird resides in human soul.

2. a) Not only is hope a bird, it can also sing melodious songs. It perches in the human soul and sings all the time. However, the song has no words or diction. It solely has a tune. But this time in itself is a pure feeling and a deep seated longing that sprouts from the human soul.

   b)Hope keeps singing, relentlessly soothing the soul. It sings the sweetest when the going gets tough and the Game starts to Blow. When life gets difficult and obstacles are thrown our way, there is Hope,singing through the chaosn and disorder..

   c) When the poet says that the bird never stops singing, she means that hope is omnipresent. It does not need a specific situation or time to make its presence felt. It rests in the human heart and springs to action when the going gets tough.

3. The tune of hope sounds more comforting than ever in times of difficulties, when the Gale starts to blow. When life gets unbearable and newer challenges loom large, Hope soothes its listeners, singing through the chaos and mayhem.

4. Hope never gets upset or disturbed. The lines "yet,never, in Extremely, it asked a crumb-of me." Tell us this.
The poet says that she has heard a bird during the hardest, coldest times, when emotions are churning and life is difficult .But even when things are extreme, Hope is still there and never asks for anything.

5. The lines,"And sweetest- in the Gale – is heard- And sore must be the storm"- tell us that the speaker has found hope in the most desperate of circumstances.

6. The speaker has heard the bird sing during the hardest, coldest times, when emotions are churning and life surreal. But even when things are extreme hope is still there. She says this to show the perpetuity of hope.

1. What will be the unit digit of the squares of the following numbers?

i. 81   ii. 272   iii. 799   iv. 3853   v. 1234   vi. 26387

vii. 52698   viii. 99880   ix. 12796   x. 55555

Solution:

The unit digit of square of a number having 'a' at its unit place ends with a×a.

i. The unit digit of the square of a number having digit 1 as unit's place is 1.

∴ Unit digit of the square of number 81 is equal to 1.

ii. The unit digit of the square of a number having digit 2 as unit's place is 4.

∴ Unit digit of the square of number 272 is equal to 4.

iii. The unit digit of the square of a number having digit 9 as unit's place is 1.

∴ Unit digit of the square of number 799 is equal to 1.

iv. The unit digit of the square of a number having digit 3 as unit's place is 9.

∴ Unit digit of the square of number 3853 is equal to 9.

v. The unit digit of the square of a number having digit 4 as unit's place is 6.

∴ Unit digit of the square of number 1234 is equal to 6.

vi. The unit digit of the square of a number having digit 7 as unit's place is 9.

∴ Unit digit of the square of number 26387 is equal to 9.

vii. The unit digit of the square of a number having digit 8 as unit's place is 4.

∴ Unit digit of the square of number 52698 is equal to 4.

viii. The unit digit of the square of a number having digit 0 as unit's place is 01.

∴ Unit digit of the square of number 99880 is equal to 0.

ix. The unit digit of the square of a number having digit 6 as unit's place is 6.

∴ Unit digit of the square of number 12796 is equal to 6.

x. The unit digit of the square of a number having digit 5 as unit's place is 5.

∴ Unit digit of the square of number 55555 is equal to 5.

2. The following numbers are obviously not perfect squares. Give reason.

i. 1057   ii. 23453   iii. 7928   iv. 222222

v. 64000   vi. 89722   vii. 222000   viii. 505050

Solution: We know that natural numbers ending in the digits 0, 2, 3, 7 and 8 are not perfect squares.

i. 1057 $\Rightarrow$ Ends with 7   ii. 23453 $\Rightarrow$ Ends with 3   iii. 7928 $\Rightarrow$ Ends with 8

iv. 222222 $\Rightarrow$ Ends with 2   v. 64000 $\Rightarrow$ Ends with 0   vi. 89722 $\Rightarrow$ Ends with 2

vii. 222000 $\Rightarrow$ Ends with 0   viii. 505050 $\Rightarrow$ Ends with 0

3. The squares of which of the following would be odd numbers?

i. 431   ii. 2826   iii. 7779   iv. 82004

Solution:

We know that the square of an odd number is odd and the square of an even number is even.

i. The square of 431 is an odd number.   ii. The square of 2826 is an even number.

iii. The square of 7779 is an odd number.   iv. The square of 82004 is an even number.

4. Observe the following pattern and find the missing numbers. $11^2 = 121$

$101^2 = 10201$

$1001^2 = 1002001$

$100001^2 = 1 …….2………1$

$10000001^2 = ……………………..$

Solution:

We observe that the square on the number on R.H.S of the equality has an odd number of digits such that the first and last digits both are 1 and middle digit is 2. And the number of zeros between left most digits 1 and the middle digit 2 and right most digit 1 and the middle digit 2 is same as the number of zeros in the given number.

$\therefore 100001^2 = 10000200001$

$10000001^2 = 100000020000001$

5. Observe the following pattern and supply the missing numbers. $112 = 121$

$1012 = 10201$

$101012 = 102030201$

$10101012 = ………………………$

$…………2 = 10203040504030201$

Solution:

We observe that the square on the number on R.H.S of the equality has an odd number of digits such that the first and last digits both are 1. And, the square is symmetric about the middle digit. If the middle digit is 4, then the number to be squared is 10101 and its square is 102030201.

So, $10101012 = 1020304030201$

$1010101012 = 10203040505030201$

6. Using the given pattern, find the missing numbers. $1^2 + 2^2 + 2^2 = 3^2$

$2^2 + 3^2 + 6^2 = 7^2$

$3^2 + 4^2 + 12^2 = 13^2$

$4^2 + 5^2 + \_2 = 21^2$

$5 + \_^2 + 30^2 = 31^2$

$6 + 7 + \_^2 = \_^2$

Solution:

Given, $1^2 + 2^2 + 2^2 = 3^2$

i.e $1^2 + 2^2 + (1 \times 2)^2 = (1^2 + 2^2 - 1 \times 2)^2$

$2^2 + 3^2 + 6^2 = 7^2$

$\therefore 2^2 + 3^2 + (2 \times 3)^2 = (2^2 + 3^2 - 2 \times 3)^2$

$3^2 + 4^2 + 12^2 = 13^2$

$\therefore 3^2 + 4^2 + (3 \times 4)^2 = (3^2 + 4^2 - 3 \times 4)^2$

$4^2 + 5^2 + (4 \times 5)^2 = (4^2 + 5^2 - 4 \times 5)^2$

$\therefore 4^2 + 5^2 + 20^2 = 21^2$

$5^2 + 6^2 + (5 \times 6)^2 = (5^2 + 6^2 - 5 \times 6)^2$

$\therefore 5^2 + 6^2 + 30^2 = 31^2$

$6^2 + 7^2 + (6 \times 7)^2 = (6^2 + 7^2 - 6 \times 7)^2$

$\therefore 6^2 + 7^2 + 42^2 = 43^2$

7. Without adding, find the sum.

i. 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9

Solution:

Sum of first five odd number $= (5)^2 = 25$

ii. 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + I1 + 13 + 15 + 17 +19

Solution:

Sum of first ten odd number $= (10)^2 = 100$

iii. 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 + 17 + 19 + 21 + 23

Solution:

Sum of first thirteen odd number $= (12)^2 = 144$

8. (i) Express 49 as the sum of 7 odd numbers.

Solution:

We know, sum of first n odd natural numbers is n^2. Since, $49 = 7^2$

$\therefore 49 =$ sum of first 7 odd natural numbers $= 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13$

(ii) Express 121 as the sum of 11 odd numbers. Solution:

Since, $121 = 11^2$

$\therefore 121 =$ sum of first 11 odd natural numbers $= 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 + 17 + 19 + 21$

9. How many numbers lie between squares of the following numbers?

i. 12 and 13

ii. 25 and 26

iii. 99 and 100

Solution:

Between n^2 and $(n+1)^2$, there are 2n non–perfect square numbers.

i. 122 and 132 there are $2 \times 12 = 24$ natural numbers.

ii. 252 and 262 there are $2 \times 25 = 50$ natural numbers.

iii. 992 and 1002 there are $2 \times 99 = 198$ natural numbers.

1. Find the square of the following numbers.

i. 32   ii. 35   iii. 86   iv. 93   v. 71   vi. 46

Solution:

i. $(32)^2$

$= (30 + 2)^2$

$= (30)^2 + (2)^2 + 2 \times 30 \times 2$ [Since, $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$]

$= 900 + 4 + 120$

$= 1024$

ii. $(35)^2$

$= (30 + 5)^2$

$= (30)^2 + (5)^2 + 2 \times 30 \times 5$ [Since, $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$]

$= 900 + 25 + 300$

$= 1225$

iii. $(86)^2$

$= (90 - 4)^2$

$= (90)^2 + (4)^2 - 2 \times 90 \times 4$ [Since, $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$]

$= 8100 + 16 - 720$

$= 8116 - 720$

$= 7396$

iv. $(93)^2$

$= (90 + 3)^2$

$= (90)^2 + (3)^2 + 2 \times 90 \times 3$ [Since, $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$]

$= 8100 + 9 + 540$

$= 8649$

v. $(71)^2$

$= (70 + 1)^2$

$= (70)^2 + (1)^2 + 2 \times 70 \times 1$ [Since, $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$]

$= 4900 + 1 + 140$

$= 5041$

vi. $(46)^2$

$= (50 - 4)^2$

$= (50)^2 + (4)^2 - 2 \times 50 \times 4$ [Since, $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$]

$= 2500 + 16 - 400$

$= 2116$

2. Write a Pythagorean triplet whose one member is.

i. 6

ii. 14

iii. 16

iv. 18

Solution:

For any natural number m, we know that $2m, m^2-1, m^2+1$ is a Pythagorean triplet.

i. 2m = 6

⇒ m = 6/2 = 3

m^2-1= 3² − 1 = 9–1 = 8

m^2+1= 3²+1 = 9+1 = 10

∴ (6, 8, 10) is a Pythagorean triplet.

ii. 2m = 14

⇒ m = 14/2 = 7

m^2-1= 7²–1 = 49–1 = 48

m^2+1= 7²+1 = 49+1 = 50

∴ (14, 48, 50) is not a Pythagorean triplet.

iii. 2m = 16

⇒ m = 16/2 = 8

m^2-1 = 8²–1 = 64–1 = 63

m^2+1= 8²+1 = 64+1 = 65

∴ (16, 63, 65) is a Pythagorean triplet.

iv. 2m = 18

⇒ m = 18/2 = 9

m^2-1 = 9²–1 = 81–1 = 80

m^2+1= 9²+1 = 81+1 = 82

∴ (18, 80, 82) is a Pythagorean triplet.

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
SCIENCE
CLASS – VIII
Chapter 13 : Sound

ANSWER KEY

Multiple Choice Questions :-

1.(d) solids,liquids and gases   2. (c) a man   3. (c) Steel

4.(c) vibrations   5.(a)Drum   6. (b) air column

7.(b) 20Hz – 20000Hz   8.(b) 3 Hz

Fill in the blanks:-

Answers:-   1. Hertz(Hz)   2. Time period   3. noise

4.frequency   5. frequency   6.vibrations

State True (T) or False (F) against each of the following statements :-

Answers:-   1. True   2. False   3. False   4. False   5. True   6. False

7. False   8. True   9. False   10. True

Match the items column A with those B :

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
Loudness	Amplitude
Flute	Vibrating air column
1 k Hz	1000 Hz
Speed of light in air	$3 \times 10^8 \, ms^{-1}$
Speed of sound in air	$330 \, ms^{-1}$
Unit of frequency	Hertz

Short-answer type questions :-

Ans (1):-   Human's ear and microphones are common detectors of sound.

Ans(2):-   The sound travels fastest in solid material medium.

Ans(3):-   Inner ear converts vibrations into nerve impulses.

Ans(4):- the loudness of sound is measured in   decibel (dB).

Ans(5):- If any sound becomes too loud, it acts as noise.

Ans(6):- **Frequency**: the number of vibrations of vibrating body in one second is called frequency. Its SI unit is hertz (Hz).

Amplitude: The maximum displacement of a vibrating body from its mean position is called its amplitude. Its SI unit is metre (m).

Ans(7):- Sound cannot travel through vacuum because there is no medium to travel the sound.

Ans(8):-   Time period (T) $= \frac{Time\ taken}{no.of\ oscillations}$ $= \frac{4}{40}$ =   0.1 sec.

Frequency = 1/T $= \frac{1}{0.1}$ =   10 Hz.

Ans(9):- Time period (T) $= \frac{Time\ taken}{no.of\ oscillations}$ $= \frac{1}{500}$ =   0.002 sec.
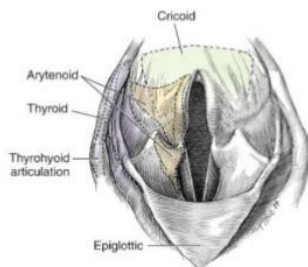
Ans(10):- (a) Flute   – Air column

(b) Sitar   —Strings

(c) Dholak   -- Membrane

Ans(11):- Noise pollution is caused vehicles, explosions including bursting of crackers, machines, loudspeakers, television, transistors radio at high volumes, some kitchen appliances, desert cooler, air conditioners, etc.

Ans(12) :- Harmful effects of noise pollutions:

1. High noise pollution can cause hypertension (high blood pressure), lack of sleep, anxiety and many more health disorder.

2. Sudden explosure to high noise level can cause permanent deafness by rupturing the eardrum.

3. High noise can cause heart attack and death.

Ans(13):-

Two ligaments commonly known as vocal chords are stretched across the larynx in such a way that it leaves a narrow slit between them for the passage of air. When the air from lungs is forced through the slit, it makes the vocal chords vibrate and the sound is produced.

Long-answer type questions :-

Ans (1)

Music	Noise
It has a pleasing effect of the ears.	It has the irritating and disturbing effect on the ears.
It is produced by regular and periodic vibrations in a materials.	It is produced by irregular vibrations in a body
The amplitude of vibration and its frequency do not change suddenly.	Amplitude of vibration and its frequency may change suddenly.

Yes, music can become noise. If any musical sound becomes too loud, it acts as noise.

Ans(2):- Activity(1)

Aim : To show that sound can travel through solids.
Requirement: meter scale.
Procedure: Take a metre scale. Hold its one end to one ear. Now ask a friend to gently tap at the other end of the scale. Can we hear the sound taping? Yes we can hear the sound of taping. Now keep away metre scale from ear and again ask to friend to tap at metre scale of the same place. Can we hear the sound of taping again? Yes we can hear but less loud.
Conclusion: from this activity we can conclude that sound can travel through solids

Activity (2)

Aim: To show that sound can travel in liquids.
Requirements: A bath tub, clean water, bell.
Procedure: Take a bath tub and fill it with clear water. Take a bell in one hand and dip this into the water. Shake this bell to produce sound by taking care that bell does not touch any side of the bath tub. Now place our one ear gently on the surface of water by taking care that water should not enter in your ear. What do we feel? Can we hear the sound of the bell? We feel some vibrations on the ear, and hear the sound of the bell.

Conclusion: from this activity we can conclude that sound can travel in liquid

Ans(3):- **Noise pollution**: It is defined as the presence of excessive or unwanted sounds in the environment.
Noise pollution is caused vehicles, explosions including bursting of crackers, machines, loudspeakers, television, transistors radio at high volumes, some kitchen appliances, desert cooler, air conditioners, etc.

Measures to reduce noise pollution:

- The use of loud speakers should be restricted.
- Setting up of noise producing industries away from the resident areas.
- Noise pollution could be reduced to a great extent by installing silencing devices in air craft engines , transport vehicles , industrial machines and home appliances.
- Use of automobile horns should be minimised.
- Using sound absorbing materials like cushions and curtains inside the home and planting tree along the roadside helps to reduce noise pollution.
- T.V. and music systems should not be played loudly.

Question and answers
 Q1. Tick the correct answer.
Answers1. Lord Canning
2. Hanged
3. Nana Sahib
4. Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi
Q2.   Fill in the blanks
Answers
1. Suspicion
2. Resented
3. Deteriorated
4. NanaSahib's
5. Responsible
6. Did not
7. Ill equipped
Q3. True and false
1. True
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. False

Q4. Answer these questions
1. What makes us call the Uprising of 1857 the 'First War of Independence'?
Answer 1. We can cal l the uprising of 1857 the first war of Indian Independence because for the first time people stood against the British rule. It   was for the first time people felt   a sense of   belonging   towards   their   own country   and felt a sense of   national   consciousness   Revolt   laid the foundation of the future freedom   struggle .
2. What led to the Greet Rising of 1857? Which reforms were resented by the people?
Answer 2. The cause for the revolt of 1957 was categorized as under:
1. Economic Causes 2. Political Causes 3. Social 4. Religion 5. Military and 6. Immediate causes.
1. Economic Causes:The most important cause of popular discontent was the British policy of economically exploiting India. This hurt all sections of society. The peasants suffered due to high revenue demands and the strict revenue collection policy

2. Political Causes:
The British policy of territorial annexations led to the displacement of a large number of rulers and chiefs. The vigorous application of the policies of Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse angered the ruling sections of the society.
3. Social Causes:
Reforms such as abolition of sati, legalization of widow remarriage and extension of western education to women were looked upon as examples of interference in the social customs of the country.
4. Religious Causes:
A major cause of the outbreak of the revolt was the fear among the people that the British government was determined to destroy their religion and convert Indians to Christianity.
5. Military Causes:
The Indian sepoys were looked upon as inferior beings and treated with contempt by their British officers. They were paid much less than the British soldiers.
The Act of 1816 which required the new recruits to travel overseas, if needed. The Hindu sepoys resented this as according to the popular Hindu belief, travel across the sea led to a loss of caste. Another cause of sepoy discontent was the withdrawal of the Foreign Service allowance (batta), which the sepoys were getting for fighting outside the country.

6. Immediate Cause:

At this time, the Enfield rifle was introduced in the army. Its cartridges were covered with a greased paper cover. This greased cover had to be bitten off before the cartridge could be loaded into the rifle. The news spread that the grease was made of cow and pig fat. As the Hindus consider the cow sacred and the Muslims do not eat pits meat, both these communities were enraged at such a blatant attempt to harm their religion. This incident, popularly known as the Greased Cartridges Incident, became the immediate cause of the revolt.

Economic causes

The rulers were unhappy with the british because they lost their kingdoms due to various policies of the british like paramountcy, subsidiary alliance and doctrine of lapse. All of these joined the revolt

Social causes

People thought that the british were interfering in their religious matters. Also, they were once told to go to Burma through the sea route; crossing the sea was considered a sin in the society at that time which would make them loose their caste and religion. The british were also keen on improving the condition of women in the society. They introduced remarriage of widows, education of women and abolished sati.

Immediate cause

There was a wide- spread rumour that said that the cartridges used by the British were greased with the fats of cows and pigs. The sepoys had to bite off a part of in order to use it. The cows' wre considered holy by the hindus and the muslims considered pigs as unclean

Changes in the policies of the British after the suppression of the rebellion of 1857:

(i)**British Crown took over the control of administration** The British Parliament passed an Act in 1859, under which, the powers of the East India Company were transferred to the British Crown. The British government was now directly responsible for ruling India.

(ii) **Provided a sense of security to the local rulers** The ruling chiefs of the country were assured that their territories would never be annexed by the British. However, they had to swear allegiance to the British crown. They also abolished the Doctrine of Lapse, thereby allowing rulers to pass on their kingdoms to adopted sons.

(iii) **Provided a sense of security to landowners** Policies were made to protect landlord's and*zamindars*, and give them security of rights over their lands.

(iv) **Reorganised the army** The proportion of Indian soldiers in the army was reduced and the number of European soldiers in the army was increased.

(v) **Treated the Muslims with suspicion and hostility** Considering them to be responsible for the rebellion in a big way, the British confiscated the land and property of Muslims on a large scale.

(vi) **Promised non-interference in the sphere of religion** The British assured the people of India that their religious and social practises would be respected and not interfered with.

Q3. List the main centres of the Uprising. Was it widely spread throughout India?

Answer3. Yes it widely spread throught India the main big centers wera :-

1. Meerut

On 9th May, 85 soldiers in Meerut refused to use the new rifle and were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.Soon there was a rebellion in the Meerut Cantonment.

The Meerut Mutiny (May 9, 1857) marked the beginning of the Revolt of 1857.

The Indian sepoys in Meerut murdered their British officers and broke open the jail. On May 10, they marched to Delhi.

2. Barrackpore

In March 1857, Mangal Pandey, served as a sepoy in Barrackpore, had refused to use the cartridge and attacked his senior officers. He was hanged to death on 8th April.

3. Capture of Delhi:

In Delhi the mutineers were joined by the Delhi sepoys and the city came under their control. Next day, on 11th May, the sepoys proclaimed the ageing Bahadur Shah Zafar the Emperor of Hindustan. But Bahadur Shah was old and he could not give able leadership to the sepoys. The occupation of Delhi was short-lived.

Fall of Delhi:

The British finally attacked Delhi in September. For six days there was desperate fighting. But by September 1857, the British reoccupied Delhi. Thousands of innocent people were massacred and hundreds were hanged. The old king was captured and later deported to Rangoon where he died in 1862. His sons were shot dead. Thus ended the imperial dynasty of the Mughals.

4. Jhansi:

In Jhansi, the twenty-two-year-old Rani Lakshmi Bai led the rebels when the British refused to accept the claim of her adopted son to the throne of Jhansi. She fought gallantly against the British forces. But she was ultimately defeated by the English.

5. Lucknow:

Lucknow was the capital of Awadh. There the mutinous sepoys were joined by the disbanded soldiers from the old Awadh army. Begum Hazrat Mahal, one of the begums of the ex-king of Awadh, took up the leadership of the revolt. Finally the British forces captured Lucknow. The queen escaped to Nepal.

6. Kanpur:

In Kanpur the revolt was led by Nana Sahib, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II. He joined the revolt primarily because he was deprived of his pension by the British. He captured Kanpur and proclaimed himself the Peshwa. The victory was short-lived.

Kanpur was recaptured by the British after fresh reinforcements arrived.

Q4. Name the main leaders of the revolt. Mention the role played by the Rani of Jhansi in this great upheaval.

Answer - The main Leaders were:-

  Bahadur Shah Zafar.
Nahar Singh.
Bakht Khan
Nana Sahib.
Kunwar Singh.
Tatya Tope.
Rao Tula Ram.
Ali Bahadur II Nawab

Rani Lakshmi Bai was undoubtedly one of the bravest leaders in the history of India. Back in her time, she was one of the leaders who did everything they could to fight for the independence of India. Her struggle to defend her territory from the British marauder has earned her the epithet "the brave Rani of Jhansi".

Q5. What was the impact of Bahadur Shah Zafar's support to the rebellion on the people? How did he spend his last days?

Answer 5. When the rebellion of 1857 started, the soldiers marched to the Red Fort and persuaded Bahadur Shah to challenge the British power, the soldiers saw him as a leader but Bahadur Shah Zafar was and willing to do so.

Later on, the emperor accepted by demand. He wrote letters to all chiefs and rulers of the country to come forward and organise a confederacy of Indian states to fight against the British.

After the revolt, the company decided to repress the revolt. The emperor was tried in the court and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Q6. How did the British succeed in crushing the rebellion and securing the submission of the landowners of Awadh?

Answer 6. The British government regarded Awadh as one of the major centers of revolt. The people of the village along with the Sepoy revolted against the colonial rule. Though the British government suppressed the revolt they made attempts to regain the loyalty of the people of Awadh by granting them the inheritance rights, for instance, they were allowed to entertain the traditional right over their land and they were exempted from Taxes by the colonial government.

Q7. In what ways did the British change their policies as a result of the Great Rising of 1857?

Answer 7. As a result of the rebellion of 1857, the British changed their policies. Following are the important changes that the British made:

(i) The powers of the East India Company was transferred to the British Crown in order to ensure a more responsible management of Indian affairs.

(ii) The Governor-General of India was given the title of Viceroy, that is, a personal representative of the Crown.

(iii) All ruling chiefs of the country were assured that their territory would never be annexed in future. They were allowed to pass on their kingdoms to their heirs, including adopted son. But they had to acknowledge the British queen as their Sovereign Paramount.

(iv) It was decided that the proportion of Indian soldiers in the army would be reduced and the number of European soldiers would be increased. It was also

Decided that instead of recruiting soldiers from Awadh, Bihar, Central India and South India more soldiers would be recruited from among the Gorkhas, Sikhs and Pathans.

(v) The British decided to respect the customary religions and social practices of the people in India.

Q8. What did the British do to promote Christianity? What impact did it leave on the course of the Revolt?

Answer 8. Christianity promotion by British:

The Britishers forced Indians to change their religion. They forcefully changed them to Christians.

This was their major step to increase and promote Christianity in India.

Also the training of speaking, listening and writing English language was started for Indians. They were educating them in English.

Impact of Christian promotion:

As this rebellion spread in the country it created hatred and violencefor the British among Indians.

This lead to the big revolution in Delhi. The sepoys marched against the British generals and criticized them for doing such a shameful work.

This lead to the increase in the independence revolution.

1.विकल्पेभ्यः उचितम् उत्तरं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

(i) ख   (ii) क   (iii) ख   (iv) ख   (v) क

2.एकपदेन उत्तरत-

(i) यशपालः   (ii) एकः महर्षिः   (iii)अपि लोभी

(iv) सौवर्णानि   (v) धनस्य तृष्णा

3.पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत -

(i) यशपालः सर्वेषु नृपेषु धनवत्तमः भवितुम् इच्छति स्म।

(ii) नृपः महर्षिं करं बद्ध्वा अवदत्-अहं यस्यापि पदार्थस्य स्पर्शं कुर्याम तत् सुवर्णं भवतु, इति वरं यच्छतु।

(iii) महर्षेः वरं परीक्षितुं नृपः तत्क्षणमेव तत्र स्थितानि वस्तूनि एकैकं कृत्वा अस्पृशत्।

(iv) नृपः मुनिः वरकारणेन बुभुक्षितः आसीत्।

(v)यदा राजा तस्याः शिरः स्नेहेन स्पृशति स्म,तदा सा स्वर्णमयी अभवत् ।

4.रेखांकिततदानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत-

(i) नृपः महर्षेः कयोः अपपत् ?

(ii)एकः महर्षिः कुत्र आगच्छत् ?

(iii) नृपस्य स्पर्शेन सर्वाणि वस्तूनि कीदृशानि अभवत् ?

(iv) पात्रं कस्मिन् परिवर्तितं ?

(v) तस्मिन्नेव काले तस्य का तत्रागच्छत् ?

5.अधोलिखितपदानि तेषां विलोमपदैः सह मेलयत,-

(i) निन्दनीयं।   प्रशंसनीयं

(ii) लोभी।   सन्तुष्टः

(iii) निर्धनः।   धनिकः

(iv) सम्मानः।   अपमानः

(v) शीघ्रं।   शनैः

6.मञ्जूषायाः   उचितक्रियापदं चित्वा वाक्यानि पूरयत

(i) भवति

(ii) स्पृशामि

(iii) करिष्यति

(iv) वदेत्

(v) अभवत्

7.घटनाक्रमानुसारं वाक्यानि पुनः लिखत -

(i)   v
(ii). vi
(iii)   i
(iv)   iv
(v)   ii
(vi) viii
(vii) vii
(viii) iii

EXERCISE :

(A) Answer the following.

Q1.Why did Patrick tell the truth to his mother ?

Q2. What is the meaning of the word' efficient'? why is it so necessary in life ?

Q3.What is conscience ?

Q4. Why is service and team-work important in modern times?

(B) Explain the following line :

Q1. A person must according to his conscience ?

Q2. Initiative gives the drive and the thrill that is needed to complete the job efficiently.

(C) Fill in the blanks.

1. When we start on some work we are still_____.

2. Efficiency can only be achieved by doing our work in a_____.

3.It is a practical act of the intellect , a judgment we pass giving moral praise or _____.

4.Conscience is like an _____umpire.

(D)True and false :

1. The best way to tackle any assignment is to approach it in a Spirit of self confidence, receptivity, willingness to learn and also ability to take order.

2. It demands attention to details and mastery over little things in order to to equip for bigger assignments later.

3.Conscience must not be formed .

4.Each man must become an inresponsible human being.