EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
ONLINE CLASSES
WEEK – 33 (22.10.2020)
CLASS – VIII

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English: Kindly see below

Hindi: https://youtu.be/eVcRYd-U4no

Mathematics: Kindly see below
Mathematics: https://youtu.be/NwFm-hZOP_w

General Science: https://youtu.be/PVJq_D3IQEs

Social Studies: Kindly see below

Sanskrit: Kindly see below

Computer Science: https://youtu.be/UP3m11WAy3E

General Knowledge: https://youtu.be/X6H7cL9-eGg

Moral Science: https://youtu.be/g6bRhXVPT-4

Physical Education: https://youtu.be/ey-1F87L5Ws

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

Music (Keyboard): https://youtu.be/vClNHO0y2EU

Health & Sanitation: https://youtu.be/DPfH02dHffM

Art Education: https://youtu.be/SQzaT9fxJ8E

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Answer these questions

1. Gogol was crying and he was not at all ready to accept his new name this shows that in Gogol's mind his new name was a new strange person.

2. They teach him that everyone have two names that is one pet name and one official name and they promise him that he will be called by his new name only by his school friends and teachers.

3. When principal asked him how many years old are him he was silent and didn't replied this made her to think like that.

4. In order to prove that his son is bilingual he talked with him in correct accented English by calling his pet name 'Gogol'. And this revealed his principal ma'am his pet name.

5. When his father left he spoke to the principal it shows that when principal talke with him calling him Gogol he started talking to her confidently. That means he is comfortable with his pet name.

6. Yes, he started improving in his studies started doing many art and crafts work.

INTRODUCTION :

Square Number

Any natural number 'p' which can be represented as y^2, where y is a natural number, then 'p' is called a Square Number.

Example

$4 = 2^2$

$9 = 3^2$

$16 = 4^2$

Where 2, 3, 4 are the natural numbers and 4, 9, 16 are the respective square numbers.

Such types of numbers are also known as Perfect Squares.

Some of the Square Numbers

1^2	=	1	16^2	=	256
2^2	=	4	17^2	=	289
3^2	=	9	18^2	=	324
4^2	=	16	19^2	=	361
5^2	=	25	20^2	=	400
6^2	=	36	21^2	=	441
7^2	=	49	22^2	=	484
8^2	=	64	23^2	=	529
9^2	=	81	24^2	=	576
10^2	=	100	25^2	=	625
11^2	=	121	26^2	=	676
12^2	=	144	27^2	=	729
13^2	=	169	28^2	=	784
14^2	=	196	29^2	=	841
15^2	=	225	30^2	=	900

Properties of Square Numbers

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We can see that the square numbers are ending with 0, 1, 4, 5, 6 or 9 only. None of the square number is ending with 2, 3, 7 or 8.

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Any number having 1 or 9 in its one's place will always have a square ending with 1.

Number	Square Number
1	1
9	81
11	121
19	361
21	441

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Any number which has 4 or 6 in its unit's place, its square will always end with 6.

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Number	Square Number
4	16
16	256
24	576
36	1296
44	1936

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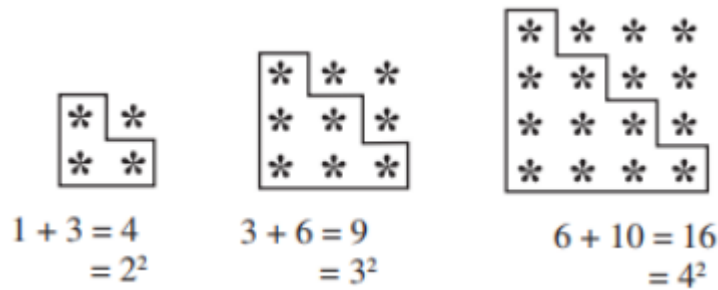Any number which has 0 in its unit's place, its square will always have an even number of zeros at the end.

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Number	Square number
10	100
50	2500
100	10000
150	22500
400	160000

Some More Interesting Patterns

1. Adding Triangular Numbers

If we could arrange the dotted pattern of the numbers in a triangular form then these numbers are called Triangular Numbers.
If we add two consecutive triangular numbers then we can get the square number.

$1 + 3 = 4$
$= 2^2$

$3 + 6 = 9$
$= 3^2$

$6 + 10 = 16$
$= 4^2$

2. Numbers between Square Numbers

If we take two consecutive numbers n and n + 1, then there will be (2n) non-perfect square numbers between their squares numbers.

Example

Let's take n = 5 and $5^2 = 25$

n + 1 = 5 + 1 = 6 and $6^2 = 36$

2n = 2(5) = 10

There must be 10 numbers between 25 and 36.

The numbers are 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35.

3. Adding Odd Numbers

Sum of first n natural odd numbers is n^2.

Any square number must be the sum of consecutive odd numbers starting from 1.

And if any natural number which is not a sum of successive odd natural numbers starting with 1, then it will not be a perfect square.

4. A Sum of Consecutive Natural Numbers

Every square number is the summation of two consecutive positive natural numbers.

If we are finding the square of n the to find the two consecutive natural numbers we can use the formula

Example

$5^2 = 25$

$$\text{First Number} = \frac{5^2 - 1}{2} = 12$$

$$\text{Second Number} = \frac{5^2 + 1}{2} = 13$$

12 + 13 = 25

Likewise, you can check for other numbers like

$11^2 = 121 = 60 + 61$

5. The Product of Two Consecutive Even or Odd Natural Numbers

If we have two consecutive odd or even numbers (a + 1) and (a -1) then their product will be $(a^2 - 1)$

Example

Let take two consecutive odd numbers 21 and 23.

$21 \times 23 = (20 - 1) \times (20 + 1) = 20^2 - 1$

Question and answers

Q1. Tick the correct answers

Answers - 1. All of these

    2. Santhal   rebellion

    3. Munda   rebellion

    4. Chhota   Nagpur

Q2. Fill in the blanks

Answers – 1. Madhya Pradesh

2. Gonds

3. Women

4. Khasis

5. 1824-1826

Q3. Answer these questions

Q1. Name the different problems that the shifting cultivators had to face in the British rule.

Answer1 - The life of shifting cultivators was directly connected to the forest. The British extended their control over all forests and declared that forests were state property. Some forests were classified as Reserved Forests for they produced timber which the British wanted. In these forests people were not allowed as a result they had to move to the areas in search of work.

Q2. Describe what changes took place in the powers of the tribal chiefs under the colonial rule.

Answer2 - They were allowed to keep their land titles over a cluster of villages and rent outlands .They were divested of their administrative power. They forced to follow the laws made by the British in India. Now they were unable to fulfill their traditional functions.

Q3. What were the causes of the anger of the tribal people against the Dikus or the outsiders?

Answer3 - The tribals wanted to drive out the the outsiders because they saw them as the cause of their misery some reasons are as under:-
1. The land policies of the British were destroying their traditional land system.
2. 2. Hindu landlords and moneylenders were taking over their land.
3. Missionaries were criticizing their traditional culture.

Q4. Give an account of the revolts in the North- East region.

Answer4 - The revolts in the North East region like Assam took place against the heavy taxes levied by the Britishers on the farmers .The revolts were organized by the people   under the local leaders   These revolts were some times against the landlords and feudal lords and at other times against ther oppressive British officials . Revolts nature was agrarian because agriculture and forests was theireverything.

Q5. Who was Birsa Munda? What part did he play in organizing his people against the zamindars and the British rule? What was his vision of golden age?

Answer 5 - Birsa Munda was the tribal leader living in Chotanagpur plateau and belonged from the family of Munda. Birsa organized people who went against British, moneylenders, Zamindars . They attacked police stations, churches, captured properties of landlords.   In return British were forced to protect tribal lands.   Birsa's vision of a golden age included the past   where   all the tribes like Munda led a healthy good life, had access to tap natural   springs, planted several saplings   and orchards, and for living they   practiced cultivation.

अभ्यासाः

1.रेखाकिंतपदानि आधृत्य उचितम् विकल्पं चित्वा प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत -

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

2.एकपदेन उत्तरत -

(i) परोपकाराय।   (ii) प्राणिनां   (iii) भ्रमराः

(iv) अपराधः।   (v) दश

3.पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत -

(i) वृक्षाः पुष्पाणि, फलानि, काष्ठानि, औषधानि गन्धं च यच्छन्ति।

(ii) तरवः मृत्तिकां स्वमूलैः बद्ध्यन्ति।

(iii) महीरुहाः   धन्या सन्ति येभ्यः अर्थिनः निराशाः न यान्ति।

(iv) वृक्षाणां रक्षणे अस्माकं रक्षा अस्ति।

(v) वृक्षाणां अभावे भूमिक्षरणस्य , भूस्खलनस्य , अनावृष्टेः च उत्पाताः भवन्ति।

4.विशेषण-विशेष्याणां मेलनं कुरुत-

वरम्।   जन्म

धन्याः।   महीरुहाः

सर्वैः।   जनैः

एतान्।   द्रुमान्

विविधानि।   पुष्पाणि

5.प्रदत्तपदानां प्रकृति-प्रत्यय - विभागं कुरुत -

(i) वि+ स्मृ+क्तः क्तः।   (ii)रोपण+अनीयर्

(iii) उप+भुज्+तुमुन्।   (iv) रक्ष् + तव्यत्

(v) स्थित +क्त्वा

6.कोष्टकात् शुद्धं पदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

(i) पादपान्।   (ii) पुष्पेषु।   (iii) वृक्षाणां

(iv) अस्मभ्यं।   (v) जीवनस्य

7.अधोलिखितवाक्यानां संस्कृतभाषायां अनुवादं कुरुत-

(i) वृक्षाः परोपकाराय फलन्ति ।

(ii) वृक्षाः जीवनां गजानां च आश्रयस्थलाः सन्ति ।

(iii) वयं प्रतिवर्षे एकं पादपं रोपणीयं ।

(iv) तुलसीपादपैः अनेकाः रोगाः दूरः भवन्ति।

(v) नीम्बः एकं औषधीय पादपः अस्ति।