

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
ONLINE CLASSES
WEEK – 10 (20.07.2020)
CLASS – VIII

English: <https://youtu.be/Bx6YGqG4NFw>

Hindi: <https://youtu.be/FN6lpVjNcFI>

Mathematics: https://youtu.be/xZbscD__STc

General Science: Kindly see below

Social Studies: Kindly see below

Sanskrit: Kindly see below

Computer Science: <https://youtu.be/pE9kJncJ354>

General Knowledge: Kindly see below

Moral Science: Kindly see below

Physical Education: <https://youtu.be/1v5k1UwAYMA>

Music (Guitar): <https://youtu.be/BwXpn247hgg>

Music (Keyboard): <https://youtu.be/qPf1J1NoGk0>

Health And Sanitation: <https://youtu.be/4nPlycloXdl>

Art Education: <https://youtu.be/H14leGG84Cw>

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
SCIENCE
CLASS – VIII

Chapter 5 : Coal and Petroleum

ANSWER KEY

Multiple Choice Questions :-

1.(b) plastic 2. (c) both (a) and (b) 3.(c) carbon 4.(a) hydrocarbons 5.(d) methane 6.(b) carbon dioxide

Fill in the blanks:-

Answers:- 1. Sunlight 2. Fossil fuels 3. cellulose 4. anthracite 5. destructive distillation 6. refining

Match the items of Column A with those in Column B :-

Answer:-

1. Lpg	Cooking Gas
2. Paraffin Wax	Raw Material For Vaseline
3. Crude Oil	Petroleum
4. Lignite	An Inferior Variety Of Coal
5. Benzene	Coal Tar Crudes
6. Diesel Oil	Fuel For Heavy Motor Vehicles
7. Fuel Oil	Fuel For Ships

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

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

Short-answer type questions :-

- Ans (1):-** Fossil fuels considered to be exhaustible natural resources because these are present in a fixed or limited amount.
- Ans(2):-** **Carbonization:** the slow process of conversion of wood into coal in the absence of air is called carbonization.
- Ans(3):-** Petroleum is derived from the latin word “petra” meaning rock and “oleum” meaning oil.
- Ans(4):-** Anthracite considered to be the best variety of coal because it has maximum carbon content and a very high calorific value.
- Ans(5):-** Distillation of coal tar yields several fractions which includes benzene, toluene, xylene, naphthalene, anthracene, etc., which are known as coal tar crudes.
- Ans(6):-** Petroleum is obtained by drilling holes into the earth’s crust. They are known as oil well. They are constructed to get petroleum products.
- Ans(7):-** Natural gas is a preferred fuel over all other fossil fuels because it is less polluting and a cleaner fuel.

Ans(8):- **Green house effect:** The warming up of the atmosphere due to trapping of infrared radiations by carbon gas.
 Global warming: The increase in the temperature of the earth due to increase in the concentration of CO₂ in air.

Long-answer type questions :-

Ans (1):- (a) The natural resource can be classified into two types on the basis of their availability in nature
 (i) **Inexhaustible natural resources:** These resources are continually renewed by nature and are not likely to get exhausted .We say that the resources are limitless. Sun light and air are examples of such natural resources.
 (ii) **Exhaustible natural resources:** These natural resources are present in a fixed or limited amount. They can be exhausted by human activities as natural processes cannot renew them fast enough. minerals, forest, wildlife, coal, etroleum ,and natural gases are examples of some exhaustible natural resources.

 (b) Coal, petroleum and natural gases are known as fossil fuels. These were formed from the remains of plants and animals which got buried for millions of years.Yes, they are natural resources because they are imited in nature.

Ans(2):- **Formation of coal:** coal was formed from large plants or trees that grew in swampy, areas millions of years ago. They got buried under the earth due to some natural phenomena like earthquake or volcanic eruption. As they sank deeper, the instance heat of the core of the earth and the pressure of soil above, drove out the moisture and gases from the remains and increased their carbon content. Together with this ,the bacterial action slowly converted the cellulose present in the wood into coal. This process of conversion of wood into coal in the absense of air ,is known as carbonization.

Formation of petroleum: petroleum was formed due to bacterial decomposition of the remains of marine organisms that collected on the sea bed millions of years ago. As the remains sank deeper under the layer of sand and mud , they were subjected to high temperature and pressure . A part of the remains liquids while the others changed to gas . The liquid part, known as petroleum, seeped through the porous rocks and collected over non-porous rocks.

Ans(3):-

<u>Bituminous</u>	<u>Anthracite</u>
It is the most commonly found variety of coal, which is black in colour. It contains 75-90% carbon. It is used as a household fuel and in industries.	It is hard, black, and contains upto 90% carbon. It cannot be lit easily but when lighted , burns slow with very little smoke.

Ans(4):- The products obtained on destructive distillation of coal are coke, coal tar and coal gas. Their uses are as following:-

- 1.) **Uses of coke:** It is used in the extraction of iron from iron oxide in a blast furnace and in the manufacture of steel by Bessemer process. It is also used as an industrial fuel.
- 2.) **Uses of coal tar:** They form the starting material for the synthesis of dyes, drugs, perfumes, explosives, preservatives, flavourings, synthetic resins, paints, plastics, photographic material and various other products.
- 3.) **Uses of coal gas:** It is used as a fuel in the industries which are situated near coal processing plants.

Ans(5):-

Table 5.1 Various constituents of petroleum and their uses

S.No.	Constituents of petroleum	Uses
1.	Petroleum Gas in Liquid form (LPG)	Fuel for home and industry
2.	Petrol	Motor fuel, aviation fuel, solvent for dry cleaning
3.	Kerosene	Fuel for stoves, lamps and for jet aircrafts
4.	Diesel	Fuel for heavy motor vehicles, electric generators
5.	Lubricating oil	Lubrication
6.	Paraffin wax	Ointments, candles, vaseline etc.
7.	Bitumen	Paints, road surfacing

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
SOCIAL STUDIES
CLASS – VIII
CHAPTER – 3 Rural Settlements Under The Company :
Ruling The Countryside

A. Tick the correct answer

1. Who introduced the permanent settlement in Bihar and Bengal in 1793?
Answer- Lord Cornwallis
2. When the East India Company was appointed the Diwan of Bengal?
Answer- 1765
3. The book 'Nil Darpan' by Dinbandhu Mitra dealt with which of the following subjects?
Answer- Cultivation of indigo
4. Under the Ryotwari system, the land revenue was collected from
Answer- Ryots
5. Thomas Munro is associated with which land revenue settlement?
Answer- Ryotwari settlement

B. Fill in the Blanks

1. The bid system is also called the ----- system.
Answer- Ijaradari system
2. Under the Permanent settlement the income of the government was -----.
Answer- Quite certain
3. The -----themselves deposited the land revenue in the government treasury.
Answer- Revenue officials
4. Under the British rule the land was made a ----- property.
Answer- Saleable / mortgageable
5. ----- Plantations were developed in Bengal and Bihar.
Answer- Indigo

C. Write true and false

- | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------------|
| 1. Warren Hastings gave the land to the highest bidder. | ----- | True |
| 2. Lord Dalhousie introduced the Permanent Settlement. | ----- | False |
| 3. Indigo, tea, coffee are called food crops. | ----- | False |
| 4. The indigo cultivators were forced to grow this crop. | ----- | True |

D. Match the following

1. Permanent settlement ----- Gangetic valley, Central India, Punjab, North- west province
2. Ryotwari system ----- Were helped by the British government.
3. Mahalwari System ----- Were harassed by the British government.
4. Indigo Planters ----- Madras and Bombay.
5. Indigo Cultivators ----- Bihar and Bengal.

Answer:- 3 4 5 2 1

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

SANSKRIT CLASS – VIII

चतुर्थः पाठः तुलस्याः महत्ता

अभ्यासाः

1. प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः उचितं उत्तरं चिनुत-

- | | |
|-------|---|
| (i) | ग |
| (ii) | क |
| (iii) | ख |
| (iv) | ख |
| (v) | क |

2. पूर्ण वाक्येन उत्तरत-

- उत्तर (i) वृन्दावने सर्वत्र वृन्दायाः एव पादपाः आसन् अतएव तत्स्थानं वृन्दावनं जातम् ।
उत्तर (ii) तुलस्याः काष्ठपत्राणि स्वास्थ्यकारीणि , रोगरोधकानि आयुष्यवर्धकानि च विद्यन्ते ।
उत्तर (iii) तुलसी कासस्य उपचारं तुलस्याः निर्मितः क्वाथः करोति ।
उत्तर (iv) भागवतपुराणं तुलस्याः विषये कथयति यत् तुलसीपादपान् वने तु यमदूताः अपि प्रवेष्टुं न शक्यन्ते ।
उत्तर (v) तुलस्याः अपरं नाम “ विष्णुकान्ता” , “केशवप्रिया” , “विष्णुप्रिया” “वृन्दा ”च अस्ति ।

3. उचितशब्दरूपैः रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत -

एकवचनं	द्विवचनं	बहुवचनं
कौमुदी	कौमुद्यौ	कौमुयः
रमा	रमे	रमा
तुलस्या	तुलसीभ्याम्	तुलसीभिः
नलिन्यै	नलिनीभ्याम्	नलिनीभ्यः
लतायाः	लताभ्याम्	लताभ्यः
नद्याः	नद्योः	नदीनाम्
गौर्याम्	गौर्योः	गौरीषु
हे वृन्दे ।	हे वृन्दे ।	हे वृन्दाः ।

4. विशेषण- विशेष्यानां उचितमेलनं कुरुत -

रोगरोधकानि	पत्राणि
सुलभः	पादपः
प्रमुखं	नाम
सर्वासु	वनस्पतिषु
असंख्यकैः	गुणैः

5. मंजूषातः उचितपदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत -

- क्वाथः
- तुलसीमालां
- विष्णुप्रिया
- गरीयसी
- देव्याः

6. मंजूषायां प्रदत्तपदैः अधोलिखितश्लोकस्य अन्वयं पूरयत-

उत्तर-

- (i) यस्य
- (ii) गृहे
- (iii) तीर्थभूतं
- (iv) यमकिंकराः
- (v) आयन्ति

7. अधोलिखितपदानि तेषां पर्यायैः सह मेलयत -

- | | | |
|-------|-----------------|------------|
| (i) | गरीयसी | श्रेष्ठा |
| (ii) | चेत् | यदि |
| (iii) | यमकिंकराः | यमदूताः |
| (iv) | प्रभावतवेलायाम् | प्रातःकाले |
| (v) | लाभकारी | लाभप्रदः |

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE
CLASS – VIII
CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q1. Who is the newly appointed collector of Ajmer?

Answer- Mr. Prakash Rajpurohit is the newly appointed collector of Ajmer.

Q2. Who is the Divisional Magistrate (SDM) of Beawar?

Answer- Mr. Jasmeet Singh Sandhu is the SDM of Beawar.

Q3. Who is the Deputy Chief Minister of Rajasthan?

Answer- Mr. Sachin Pilot is the Deputy Chief Minister of Rajasthan.

Q4. Who is the health and welfare minister of Rajasthan?

Answer- Mr. Raghu Sharma is the health and welfare minister of Rajasthan.

Q5. How many divisions are there in Rajasthan?

Answer- There are 7 divisions in Rajasthan.

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
MORAL SCIENCE
CLASS – VIII
Chapter – 2 “About Parents And Children”

Exercises:-

(I). Answer the following:

Q1. How do parents take care of their child's spiritual needs ?

Ans. He should be taught about God, especially about his goodness, love & care & the obedience we owe to God.

Q2. Why is it hard for an adolescent to love and respect his parents ?

Ans. The young person is torn between the need for dependence on parents and the urge for adult independence.

Q3. Why do children harm themselves ?

Ans. Child harm himself as a means of protest.

Q4. Why is it said that by respecting our parents we will please God?

Ans. God blesses those people who love & respect their parents and if we respect our parents automatically we will please God.

(II) Fill in the blanks:

1. God blesses those people who love and respect their_____.
2. Then there is a responsibility of raising a child to be a _____.
3. All of us have certain_____ towards our_____.
4. Respecting our parents is as_____ as the love they freely give us.
5. Child harms himself as a means of_____.
6. Parents are aware of the fact that in most cases childish disobedience is due to _____ and _____.
7. It is the duty of the children to remember that parents correct them for their_____.
8. The best way to please God is to_____,_____,&_____.

And. 1. Parents, 2. Good Citizen, 3. Parents, 4. Natural, 5. Protest,
6. Thoughtlessness, carelessness, 7. Own good, 8. love, care, respect our parents

(III) True and false :

1. God blesses those people who doesn't love their parents.
2. The responsibility of raising a child to be a good citizen is on parents.
3. Respecting our parents is as natural as the love they freely not give us.
4. All of us have certain duties towards our parents.
5. The children should remember their parents correct them for their own bad.

Ans. 1. F, 2. T, 3. F, 4. T, 5. F