EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
ONLINE CLASSES
WEEK – 18 (17.08.2020)
CLASS – VIII

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English: https://youtu.be/jCPJv-wgTM4

Hindi: Kindly see below

Mathematics: https://youtu.be/axQHjcs02c4
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/v3n8Rofzjiw

General Knowledge: Kindly see below

Moral Science: Kindly see below
Moral Science: Kindly see below

Physical Education: https://youtu.be/jJxi4F2NOhg

Music (Guitar): https://youtu.be/2PvSjdW1Fwo

Music (Keyboard): https://youtu.be/u9pNMq0LxX8

Health & Sanitation: https://youtu.be/7Uh80To6l6k

Art Education: https://youtu.be/-jhezCX0BXM

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लिखित प्रश्न

1. सही उत्तर पर का (✓) चिन्ह लगाइए-

(क) हिमालय की कोख से

(ख) उत्तराखंड

2. इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर लिख कर दीजिए

(क) लेखक ने नर्मदा के जन्म को गौरैया के समान इसलिए माना है क्योंकि तंग घाटी के घने वन में नर्मदा छिपी थी ,लेकिन वहां वह दूर से भी साफ-साफ दिखाई देती है।ऊपर कुंड के घोंसले में अंडे की तरह अवतरित हुई है।अंडे से बाहर वहां नीचे निकलती है।

(ख) लेखक ने गारकामट्टा की धरती को श्रीहिन कहां है क्योंकि वहां सूरज की ज्वाला से चटकी हुई भूरी, भूखी जमीन दिखाई दे रही थी। छाया के लिए कहीं पेड़ तक नहीं था।

(ग) लेखक श्रद्धा के आग्रह को इसलिए नहीं डाल सका क्योंकि उसके आगरा में मां जैसे बच्चे को फुसलाती है, दुलारती है, बिल्कुल वही भाव था।

(घ)"अद्भुत आकर्षण है मां नर्मदा में।" लेखक ने ऐसा इसलिए कहा क्योंकि बंजरटोला के बाद सिवनी संगम में सिवनी नदी नर्मदा में आकर मिलती है। संगम पर बने मंदिर ,यहां का एकांत और मंदिर के सामने से निकलने वाली बारातें मन को छू जाती है।

(ड) लेखक ने विवाह और उससे संबंधित घटनाओं का उल्लेख इस प्रकार किया है कि गारकामट्टाका गांव में एक शादी हो रही थी।लेखक जब पहुंचे तब वहां भांवरे पढ़ रही थी इसके बाद सभी ने दूल्हा दुल्हन के पैर पूजे।एक मजे की बात यह थी कि जहां भवरे पढ़ रही थी वह लड़की का घर नहीं नहीं था वहां 4 भांवरे लड़की के घर पड़ती हैं और 3 लड़के के घर पड़ती हैं।

(च) ऐसा क्यों कहा है ?

(1) लेखक जब लिखनी गांव में एक वृद्धा से पीने के लिए पानी मांगा तो उसने कहा ऐसा करो रोटी खा कर पानी पी लो तुम धूप में से आ रहे हो शक्कर और रोटी खिलाकर वृद्धा के चेहरे पर तृप्ति का भाव था।

(2) लेखक जब फिरंगी गांव पहुंचे तब वहां अखंड कीर्तन हो रहा था दूसरे दिन आम का विवाह था। 2 साल से उसमें आम लग रहे थे लेकिन जब तक उस पेड़ का विवाह नहीं हो जाता तब तक उसके फल नहीं खा सकते सो चमेली बेल के साथ आम का विवाह विधिवत रचाया गया। इस प्रकार गांव के कठोर जीवन में ऐसे अनुष्ठान रस घोलते हैं।

भाषा ज्ञान

1. नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से कौन- सा पर्यायवाची शब्द नहीं है ?

(क) सुनसान

(ख) वैदेही

(ग) सलिल

(घ) झील

2. नीचे दिए गए शब्द- युग्मौं का वाक्य में प्रयोग कीजिए

(क) अन्य-दूसरा   **अन्न**-अनाज

(ख) आदि-शुरू   **आदि**-अभ्यस्त

(ग) आकर-खान   **आकार**-रूप

(घ) कुल-वंश   **कूल**- किनारा

(ड) कर्म-कार्य   **क्रम**-डग

3. नीचे लिखा विकल्पों में उपयुक्त संधि विच्छेद क्या होगा?

(क) हिम+आलय

(ख) दिक्+दर्शक

(ग) धर्म+आचार्य

(घ) यदि+ अपि

(ड) मन:+हर

(च) आशी+वाद

(Ex. 1.1)   Solutions

Q1. Using appropriate properties to find:

(i) $-\dfrac{2}{3}\times\dfrac{3}{5}+\dfrac{5}{2}-\dfrac{3}{5}\times\dfrac{1}{6}$

(ii) $\dfrac{2}{5}\times\left(\dfrac{3}{-7}\right)-\dfrac{1}{6}\times\dfrac{3}{2}+\dfrac{1}{14}\times\dfrac{2}{5}$

sol. (i) $-\dfrac{2}{3}\times\dfrac{3}{5}+\dfrac{5}{2}-\dfrac{3}{5}\times\dfrac{1}{6}$

$= -\dfrac{2}{3}\times\dfrac{3}{5}-\dfrac{3}{5}\times\dfrac{1}{6}+\dfrac{5}{2}$ [Using Associative property]

$= \dfrac{3}{5}\left(\dfrac{-2}{3}-\dfrac{1}{6}\right)+\dfrac{5}{2}$ [Using distributive property]

$= 35(−4−16)+5235(−4−16)+52$

$= \dfrac{3}{5}\times\dfrac{-5}{6}+\dfrac{5}{2}$

$= -\dfrac{1}{2}+\dfrac{5}{2}$

$= \dfrac{-1+5}{2} = \dfrac{4}{2} = 2$

(ii) $\dfrac{2}{5}\times\left(\dfrac{3}{-7}\right)-\dfrac{1}{6}\times\dfrac{3}{2}+\dfrac{1}{14}\times\dfrac{2}{5}$

$= \dfrac{2}{5}\times\left(\dfrac{-3}{7}\right)+\dfrac{1}{14}\times\dfrac{2}{5}-\dfrac{1}{6}\times\dfrac{3}{2}$ [Using Associative property]

$= \dfrac{2}{5}\times\left(\dfrac{-3}{7}+\dfrac{1}{14}\right)-\dfrac{1}{4}$ [Using distributive property]

$= \dfrac{2}{5}\times\left(\dfrac{-6+1}{14}\right)-\dfrac{1}{4}$

$= \dfrac{2}{5}\times\dfrac{-5}{14}-\dfrac{1}{4} = \dfrac{-1}{7}-\dfrac{1}{4}$

$= \dfrac{-4-7}{28} = \dfrac{-11}{28}$

Q.2. Write the additive inverse of each of the following:

(i) $\dfrac{2}{8}$ (ii) $\dfrac{-5}{9}$ (iii) $\dfrac{-6}{-5}$ (iv) $\dfrac{2}{-9}$ (v) $\dfrac{19}{-6}$

sol. We know that additive inverse of a rational number $\dfrac{a}{b}$ is $\left(\dfrac{-a}{b}\right)$, such that $\dfrac{a}{b}+\left(\dfrac{-a}{b}\right)=0.$

(i) Additive inverse of $\dfrac{2}{8}$ is $\dfrac{-2}{8}$. (ii) Additive inverse of $\dfrac{-5}{9}$ is $\dfrac{5}{9}$.

(iii) Additive inverse of $\dfrac{-6}{-5}$ is $\dfrac{-6}{5}$ (iv) Additive inverse of $\dfrac{2}{-9}$ is $\dfrac{2}{9}$.

(v) Additive inverse of $\dfrac{19}{-6}$ is $\dfrac{19}{6}$.

Q.3. Verify that $-(-x)=x$ for:

(i) $x=\dfrac{11}{15}$ (ii) $x=-\dfrac{13}{17}$

sol. (i) Putting $x=\dfrac{11}{15}$ in $-(-x)=x,$

$-\left(-\dfrac{11}{15}\right)=\dfrac{11}{15}$ $\Rightarrow \dfrac{11}{15}=\dfrac{11}{15}$

$\Rightarrow$ L.H.S. = R.H.S.

Hence, verified.

(ii) Putting $x=\dfrac{-13}{17}$ in $-(-x)=x,$

$-\left\{-\left(\dfrac{-13}{17}\right)\right\}=\dfrac{-13}{17}$ $\Rightarrow \dfrac{-13}{17}=\dfrac{-13}{17}$

$\Rightarrow$ L.H.S. = R.H.S.

Hence, verified.

Q 4. Find the multiplicative inverse of the following:

(i) -13 (ii) $\dfrac{-13}{19}$ (iii) $\dfrac{1}{5}$

(iv) $\dfrac{-5}{8}\times\dfrac{-3}{7}$ (v) $-1\times\dfrac{-2}{5}$ (vi) -1

sol. We know that multiplicative inverse of a rational number a is $\left(\dfrac{1}{a}\right)$, such that $a\times\dfrac{1}{a}=1.$

(i) Multiplicative inverse of -13 is $\dfrac{-1}{13}$.

(ii) Multiplicative inverse of $\dfrac{-13}{19}$ is $\dfrac{-19}{13}$.

(iii) Multiplicative inverse of $\dfrac{1}{5}$ is 5.

(iv) Multiplicative inverse of $\dfrac{-5}{8} \times \dfrac{-3}{7} = \dfrac{15}{56}$ is $\dfrac{56}{15}$.

(v) Multiplicative inverse of $-1 \times \dfrac{-2}{5} = \dfrac{2}{5}$ is $\dfrac{5}{2}$.

(vi) Multiplicative inverse of -1 is $\dfrac{1}{-1} = -1$

Q.5. Name the property under multiplication used in each of the following:

(i) $\dfrac{-4}{5} \times 1 = 1 \times \dfrac{-4}{5}$

(ii) $-\dfrac{13}{17} \times \dfrac{-2}{7} = \dfrac{-2}{7} \times \dfrac{-13}{17}$

(iii) $\dfrac{-19}{29} \times \dfrac{29}{-19} = 1$

Ans. (i) 1 is the multiplicative identity.

(ii) commutativity property.

(iii) Multiplicative Inverse property.

Q 6. Multiply $\dfrac{6}{13}$ by the reciprocal of $\dfrac{-7}{16}$.

Ans. The reciprocal of $\dfrac{-7}{16}$ is $\dfrac{-16}{7}$.

According to the question,

$\dfrac{6}{13} \times \left(\dfrac{-16}{7}\right) = \dfrac{-96}{91}$

Q 7. Tell what property allows you to compute

$\dfrac{1}{3} \times \left(6 \times \dfrac{4}{3}\right)$ as $\left(\dfrac{1}{3} \times 6\right) \times \dfrac{4}{3}$.

Sol. By using associative property of multiplication,

we will compute as $a \times (b \times c) = (a \times b) \times c$.

Q 8. Is $\dfrac{8}{9}$ the multiplicative inverse of $-1\dfrac{1}{8}$? Why or why not?

sol. Since multiplicative inverse of a rational number a is $\left(\dfrac{1}{a}\right)$, if $a \times \dfrac{1}{a} = 1$.

Therefore, $\dfrac{8}{9} \times \left(-1\dfrac{1}{8}\right) = \dfrac{8}{9} \times \dfrac{-9}{8} = -1$

But its product must be positive 1.

Therefore, $\dfrac{8}{9}$ is not the multiplicative inverse of $\left(-1\dfrac{1}{8}\right)$.

Q 9. Is 0.3 the multiplicative inverse of $3\dfrac{1}{3}$? Why or why not?

sol. Since multiplicative inverse of a rational number a is $\left(\dfrac{1}{a}\right)$, if $a\times\dfrac{1}{a}=1.$

Therefore, $0.3\times3\dfrac{1}{3}=\dfrac{3}{10}\times\dfrac{10}{3}=1$

Therefore, Yes 0.3 is the multiplicative inverse of $3\dfrac{1}{3}$.

Q 10.Write:

(i) The rational number that does not have a reciprocal.

(ii) The rational numbers that are equal to their reciprocals.

(iii) The rational number that is equal to its negative.

Ans.(i) 0   (ii) 1 and -1 (iii) 0

11. Fill in the blanks:

(i) Zero has _____ reciprocal.

(ii) The numbers _____ and _____ are their own reciprocals.

(iii) The reciprocal of -5 is _____.

(iv) Reciprocal of $\dfrac{1}{x}$, where $x\neq0$ is _____.

(v) The product of two rational numbers is always a _____.

(vi) The reciprocal of a positive rational number is _____

Ans. (i) No   (ii) 1, -1 (iii) $\dfrac{-1}{5}$ (iv) x (v) Rational Number   (vi) Positive
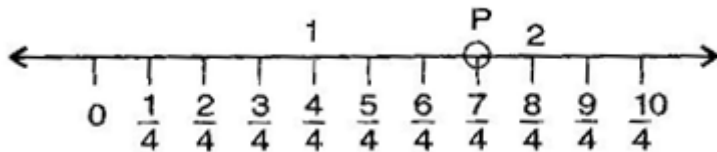
(Ex. 1.2)   Solutions

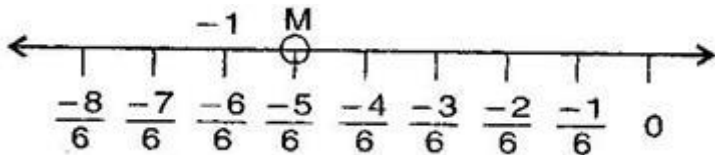**1. Represent these numbers on the number line:**

(i) $\dfrac{7}{4}$

(ii) $\dfrac{-5}{6}$

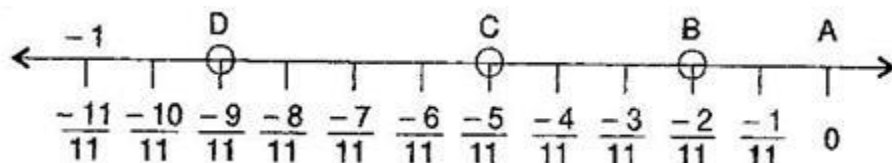**Ans.** (i) $\dfrac{7}{4} = 1\dfrac{3}{4}$

Here, P $1\dfrac{3}{4} = \dfrac{7}{4}$

(ii) $\dfrac{-5}{6}$

Here, M = $\dfrac{-5}{6}$

2. Represent $\dfrac{-2}{11}, \dfrac{-5}{11}, \dfrac{-9}{11}$ **on the number line.**

Ans. Here, B = $\dfrac{-2}{11}$, C = $\dfrac{-5}{11}$ and D = $\dfrac{-9}{11}$

3. Write five rational numbers which are smaller than 2.

Ans. $\dfrac{1}{3}, \dfrac{1}{4}, \dfrac{1}{2}, \dfrac{-1}{2}, \dfrac{-1}{5}$ and so on.

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4. Find ten rational numbers between $\dfrac{-2}{5}$ **and** $\dfrac{1}{2}$.

Ans. $\dfrac{-2}{5}$ and $\dfrac{1}{2}$

Here, L.C.M. of 5 and 2 is 10.

$\therefore \ \dfrac{-2}{5} \times \dfrac{2}{2} = \dfrac{-4}{10}$ and $\dfrac{1}{2} \times \dfrac{5}{5} = \dfrac{5}{10}$

Again, $\dfrac{-4}{10} \times \dfrac{2}{2} = \dfrac{-8}{20}$ and $\dfrac{5}{10} \times \dfrac{2}{2} = \dfrac{10}{20}$

$\therefore$ Ten rational number between $\dfrac{-2}{5}$ and $\dfrac{1}{2}$ are $\dfrac{-7}{20}, \dfrac{-6}{20}, \dfrac{-5}{20}, \dfrac{-4}{20}, \dfrac{-3}{20}, \dfrac{-2}{20}, \dfrac{-1}{20}, 0, \dfrac{1}{20}, \dfrac{2}{20}$.

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5. Find five rational numbers between:

(i) $\dfrac{2}{3}$ and $\dfrac{4}{5}$

(ii) $\dfrac{-3}{2}$ and $\dfrac{5}{3}$

(iii) $\dfrac{1}{4}$ and $\dfrac{1}{2}$

Ans. (i) $\dfrac{2}{3}$ and $\dfrac{4}{5}$

L.C.M. of 3 and 5 is 15.

$\therefore \ \dfrac{2}{3} \times \dfrac{5}{5} = \dfrac{10}{15}$ and $\dfrac{4}{5} \times \dfrac{3}{3} = \dfrac{12}{15}$

Again $\dfrac{10}{15} \times \dfrac{4}{4} = \dfrac{40}{60}$ and $\dfrac{12}{15} \times \dfrac{4}{4} = \dfrac{48}{60}$

$\therefore$ Five rational numbers between $\dfrac{2}{3}$ and $\dfrac{4}{5}$ are $\dfrac{41}{60}, \dfrac{42}{60}, \dfrac{43}{60}, \dfrac{44}{60}, \dfrac{45}{60}$.

(ii) $\dfrac{-3}{2}$ and $\dfrac{5}{3}$

L.C.M. of 2 and 3 is 6.

$\therefore$ $\dfrac{-3}{2} \times \dfrac{3}{3} = \dfrac{-9}{6}$ and $\dfrac{5}{3} \times \dfrac{2}{2} = \dfrac{10}{6}$

$\therefore$ Five rational numbers between $\dfrac{-3}{2}$ and $\dfrac{5}{3}$ are $\dfrac{-8}{6}, \dfrac{-7}{6}, 0, \dfrac{1}{6}, \dfrac{2}{6}$.

(iii) $\dfrac{1}{4}$ and $\dfrac{1}{2}$

L.C.M. of 4 and 2 is 4.

$\therefore$ $\dfrac{1}{4} \times \dfrac{1}{1} = \dfrac{1}{4}$ and $\dfrac{1}{2} \times \dfrac{2}{2} = \dfrac{2}{4}$

Again $\dfrac{1}{4} \times \dfrac{8}{8} = \dfrac{8}{32}$ and $\dfrac{2}{4} \times \dfrac{8}{8} = \dfrac{16}{32}$

$\therefore$ Five rational numbers between $\dfrac{1}{4}$ and $\dfrac{1}{2}$ are $\dfrac{9}{32}, \dfrac{10}{32}, \dfrac{11}{32}, \dfrac{12}{32}, \dfrac{13}{32}$.

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6. Write 5 rational numbers greater than -2.

Ans. Five rational numbers greater than -2 are:

$\dfrac{-3}{2}, -1, \dfrac{-1}{2}, 0, \dfrac{1}{2}$

[Other rational numbers may also be possible]

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7. Find ten rational numbers between $\dfrac{3}{5}$ and $\dfrac{3}{4}$.

Ans. $\dfrac{3}{5}$ and $\dfrac{3}{4}$

L.C.M. of 5 and 4 is 20.

$$\therefore \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{12}{20} \text{ and } \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{5} = \frac{15}{20}$$

Again $\frac{12}{20} \times \frac{8}{8} = \frac{96}{160}$ and $\frac{15}{20} \times \frac{8}{8} = \frac{120}{160}$

$\therefore$ Ten rational numbers between $\frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ are:

$$\frac{97}{160}, \frac{98}{160}, \frac{99}{160}, \frac{100}{160}, \frac{101}{160}, \frac{102}{160}, \frac{103}{160}, \frac{104}{160}, \frac{105}{160}, \frac{106}{160}$$

ANSWER KEY

Multiple Choice Questions :-
1.(b) Endangered   2. (a)conservation   3. (c)wildlife sanctuaries   4.(a)migration
5.(d) red data book

Fill in the blanks:-
Answers:- 1. species   2. Flora , fauna   3. endemic   4.extinct species
5. Bengal in 1972

State True (T) or False (F) against each of the following statements :-
Answers:-   1. False   2. True   3. True   4. False   5. True

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

1. Wildlife Protection Act	1972
2. Restocking of forest with plants	Reforestation
3. Variety of living organism found on earth	Biodiversity
4. Alternative of forest trees for paper production	Kenaf
5. National Park having finest Indian Teak	Satpura National Park

Short-answer type questions :-
Ans(1):-   **Deforestation:-** Clearing of forests and using that land for other purposes is called deforestation. **consequences of deforestation**:- Deforestation leads to soil degradation and erosion, change in climatic conditions along with the destruction of habitats of many retrieval forests living beings.

Ans(2):-   **PROJECT TIGER:-** Project Tiger is a wildlife conservation project initiated in India in 1972 to protect the Royal Bengal Tigers. There were approximately 40000 tigers in India in 1900 but a tiger census in 1972 revealed only 1827 tigers. A number of tiger reserves were set up in various states to maintain tiger population in their natural environment . In 2007, there were more than 40 project tiger wildlife reserves covering an area of 37761 km^2 . project tiger helped to increase the tiger population.

Ans(3):-   Migration refers to the regular seasonal journeys undertaken by many animals. Migrations include movements of varied distances made in response to change in food availability, habitat or weather. They fly for laying eggs when the weather in their natural habitat becomes very cold and inhospitable. Whales, fishes, butterflies, turtles and birds are migratory animals.

Ans(4):- __Biodiversity:-__ it is the variety and diversity of all life on land, in water, including the places or ecosystems where they live.

        Cause for loss of biodiversity:

(i) Growing population of urbanization
(ii) Overgrazing
(iii) Construction of dams and reservoirs destroys the natural habitats of wildlife.
(iv) Acid rain due to excessive pollution and others pollutants cause severe damage to wildlife and aquatic life.
(v) Hunting for commercial purposes and recreation causes severe destruction to wildlife.

Ans(5):- __Wildlife Sanctuaries:-__ these are the areas which provides protection and suitable living condition to wild animals. Poaching (hunting) or capturing of animals is strictly prohibited in these areas. They are used to increase thepopulation of animals which are on the verge of extinction. Activities like harvesting of timber and collection of minor forest products is allowed in these areas. They do not interfere with the well being of animals. There are 492 wildlife sanctuaries in India having unique landscape with broad level forests, mountain forest and bush lands in deltas of big rivers.

Ans(6):- __Red dada book__:- source books containing records of all threatened species of plants and animals.

Long-answer type questions :-

Ans (1):-   **Protected areas** are created for welfare of wildlife. National parks, sanctuaries and biosphere reserves are protected areas set up by the government. Government lays down rules, methods and policies to protect and conserve them. there are total 14 biosphere, 66 national parks and 492 wildlife sanctuaries in India. and various organizations are making efforts for wildlife conservation.
Some of them are:
WWF - World Wide Fund for Nature
IBWL – Indian Board of Wildlife
MAB - Man and Biosphere Programme
IUCN - International Union for Conservation of Nature and NATURAL Resources.
Government of India passes several forest acts which aim to preserve and conserve natural forests and meeting basic needs of people living in or nearby forests.Wildlife Act was passed in 1972National Forests Policy was passed in 1988.

Ans(2):-   **Recycling of paper**:- Wood is required to make paper . A large number of trees are cut down to make paper. It takes about 17 trees to make one tonne of paper. No alternative available to wood is as good as wood itself. Kenafa a member of hibiscus family is largely being used in paper production along with straw. cotton and sugarcane draff. But the quality of paper obtained from them is not as good as that obtained from wood. Recycling of paper is one of the best option to minimize cutting of forests of paper. A paper can be recycled 5-7 times. This also saves us from the hazardous effects of chemicals used in making paper.

Question and Answers

Q1. Tick the correct answer

1. Right to reside in any part of the country is a part of the

Answer- Right to freedom

2. India is a ----------

Answer- Secular state

3. The minority communities ---------------- open their own educational institutions.

Answer- Can

4. Right to move the Supreme Court is granted by

Answer- Right to Constitutional Remedies

Q2. Fill in the blanks

1. Rights which are considered essential for the well-being of a person are called -------------.

2. ------------ prohibits any social discrimination among the citizens of the republic.

3. Unrestricted ---------------- can lead to lawlessness and anarchy.

4. Rights and ---------------- are equally important.

5. It is our ------------- to defend the country.

Answers- 1. Fundamental Rights. **2.** The Constitution.   **3.** Freedom.   **4.** Duties.   **5.** Duty

Q3 Answer the following questions

1. What do you understand by Fundamental Rights? Why are they important for us?

Answer- Rights which are considered essential or fundamental for the well-being of a person are called Fundamental Rights .They play a great part in the all round development of a person.

These are important for these reasons:-

1. They ensure all such freedoms to an individual which make his life happy and worth living.

2. They provide equal status and opportunity to every citizen.

3. They save him from any exploitation on the part of the state or any individual.

2. If **the government tries to interfere in your Fundamental Rights, what can you do?**

Answer- If the government tries to interfere in our Fundamental Rights we can move to Supreme Court, any of the High Courts or any other court.

3. Write any three freedoms enjoyed by an Indian citizen.

Answer- 1. Rights Against Exploitation—The Constitution of India puts a firm end to such exploitation as forced   labour, beggar, traffic in women and children and unjustified under payment also prohibits employment of children below 14 in mines, factories and other occupations fraught with danger.

2. Right to freedom of Religion-To follow any religion of their choice, to practice it according to their specific ways and to preach it.

3. Right to Constitutional Remedies- .- If the government tries to interfere in our Fundamental Rights we can move to Supreme Court ,any of the High Courts or any other court.

4. Explain briefly what you understand by the 'Right to Constitutional Remedies'.

Answer – Every citizen is entitled to move the Supreme Court, any of the High Courts or any other court authorized by the Parliament for the purpose, if his or her fundamental right /rigjts are encroached upon, abridged or snatched away by the state, a person, or a body of persons.

5. What benefits will people get from Right to Education Act?

Answer- It provides for free and compulsory education for all children between the age of 6 to 14 years.

6 Discuss the duties of the Indian citizens.

Answer- Fundamental Duties-

1. To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem

2. To defend the country, to cherish and follow the noble ideals, to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.

3. To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood..To safeguard public property, to develop scientific temper etc

Rights and duties are equally important so we should follow both.

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
SANSKRIT
CLASS – VIII
विलोमशब्दा:

शब्द	विलोम
भूतं	भविष्यं
शीघ्रं	शनै:शनै:
उत्थानं	पतनं
ह्रस्व:	दीर्घ:
देव:	दानव:
प्रत्यक्षं	परोक्षं
समीपे	दूरम्
प्रेम:	द्वेष:
प्रकाश:	अंधकार:
साकार:	निराकार:
सुलभम्	दुर्लभम्
जय:	पराजय:

1. Who made the portrait of Dalai Lama?

2. Which artist use pebbles for making portraits?

3. The place where the Indian laws are made is -----------------

4. Where was Gandhi Ji assassinated?

5. On which monument 'Hey Ram' is written?

6. Who is known as Father of the Nation?

7. Which artist creates three dimensional sculptures?

8. Which artist has made a series of street scenes?

9. Which is the world's 21'st most expensive shopping street?

10. Write the name of the shopping street of New York (USA).

EXERCISE :

(a). Answer the following:

Q1. Why is it important to keep ourselves clean?

Ans. It is important to keep ourselves clean because we are often judged by our appearances making ourselves presentable is very important.

Q2. How should we take care of our bodies so that we project a smart appearance?

Ans. We should take care of our bodies so that we project a smart appearance. A top- to- toe scrubbing, the trimming and cleaning of nails, washing hair regularly, wearing clean and ironed clothes ,dress suitably, develop good posture .

Q3. Why is it necessary to wash and comb our hair regularly ?

Ans. A clean and well brushed hair   is very pleasing to the eyes. It has often been observed that some children tend to keep their hair long and loose. This hampers their reading by coming before the eyes.

Q4. How can our posture reflect our attitude towards life?

Ans. Good posture always give you an attractive appearance and is also very important for your health. This type of posture you have also denotes your personality. Healthy self confident boys and girls always stand straight with their Chin up. This attitude sends   the message that they are ready to take everything that life has to offer them, in their stride.

(b) Explain the following line :

Q1. Good posture is also very important for our health.

Ans. A body held straight means that the backbone and internal organs are in a normal condition, so they can function better.

Q2. Cleanliness means to make ourselves presentable without any beauty aids.

Ans. Making ourself presentable does not involve a great amount of time. If the mind is willing then you can make an everyday routine of keeping yourself clean. It has to be specified here that being clean does not necessarily means to spend money or time to make ourselves clean and beautiful. Cleanliness means to make ourselves presentable without any beauty aids .

(c) Fill in the blanks :-

1. We are often_____ by our appearance.

2. If the_____ is willing them you can make an everyday routine of keeping yourself clean.

3. In order to make ourselves clean a strict routine of_____ and_____ should be maintained.

4. After having a good bath the mind becomes_____and full of _____ to face all challenges of the day.

5. Good posture always gives you an _____ appearance and is very _____ for your health.

Ans. 1.Judged , 2. Mind , 3. Hygiene , Self care , 4. Fresh , Enthusiasm , 5. Attractive , Important.

(d)True and false :

1. Human being are the best creation of God.

2. Those who are at near shoulder drop give the feeling that they lack in confidence and are not like or respected.

3. The type of posture you have denotes your personality.

4. Each occasion does not a special kind of dress.

5. A clean and well brushed hair is very pleasing to the eye.

Ans. 1. True , 2. True , 3. True , 4. False , 5. True .

EXERCISE :

(a). Answer the following:

Q1. Name all the qualities we should cultivate in order to make true friends.

Q2. Why is it important to keep ourselves clean?

Q3. Why is it important to introduce our friends to our parents?

Q4. How can our posture reflect our attitude towards life?

(b) Fill in the blanks :-

1. Friendship is not a_____.

2. If the_____ is willing them you can make an everyday routine of keeping yourself clean.

3. People trust only those who are honest about   their_____.

4. Good posture always gives you an _____ appearance and is very _____ for your health.

(c)True and false :

1. Human being are the best creation of God.

2. Those who are at near shoulder drop give the feeling that they lack in confidence and are not like or respected.

3. The type of posture you have denotes your personality.

4. Each occasion does not a special kind of dress.

(d) Explain the following line :

Q1. People trust only those who are honest about their ideas and feelings.

Q2. Good posture is also very important for our health.