EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
ONLINE CLASSES
WEEK – 11 (23.07.2020)
CLASS – VIII

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English: https://youtu.be/tv4_8kEAU8g

Hindi: Kindly see below

Mathematics: Kindly see below

General Science: https://youtu.be/j6xoUTy5_P4

Social Studies: Kindly see below

Sanskrit: https://youtu.be/W8ezX08Qcog

Computer Science: Kindly see below

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

Moral Science: https://youtu.be/xNSU1rX4ZUs

Physical Education: https://youtu.be/rY75xz5BIQ8

Music (Guitar): https://youtu.be/oNy_22CaOsc

Music (Keyboard): https://youtu.be/BHgVp383wZs

Health & Sanitation: https://youtu.be/lmJTT4Ucwys

Art Education: https://youtu.be/hq3QYBVyVts

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पाठ : 3 - हार की खुशी

(1) <u>इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर लिख कर दीजिए-</u>

(क) रवि को हॉस्टल छोड़ते वक्त मां ने कहा था कि "बेटे ,तुम्हारे पिताजी की यही इच्छा थी कि तुम कि मैं तुम्हें खूब पढ़ाऊं। मैं खुद भूखी रह लूंगी ,पर तुम्हें कोई तकलीफ़ नहीं होने दूंगी । तुम मन लगाकर पढ़ना । अपने पिताजी का सपना पूरा करना, इसी में मेरी खुशी है।"

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(ख) नहीं, रवि पढ़ाई के प्रति गंभीर नहीं था।

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(ग) रात भर किशन नहीं सो सका क्योंकि वह रवि की मां की आशाओं और रवि की पढ़ाई के प्रति लापरवाही को लेकर चिंतित था।

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(घ) किशन ने रवि से पढ़ने के लिए कहा तो रवि ने कहा कि," तुम तो बेकार ही परेशान हो ।मैं बस उतना ही पढ़ता हूं जितना जरूरी है और भगवान शिव का जिसे आशीर्वाद प्राप्त होता है वह कभी असफल नहीं होता में जानता हूं ,भगवान शिव मेरी जरूर मदद करेंगे।"

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(ड) रवि को रास्ते पर लाने के लिए किशन ने पंडित जी के साथ मिलकर एक योजना बनाई रवि ने जैसे ही मंदिर में जाकर माथा टेका तो एक भारी आवाज गूंज उठी," रवि तुम जिस काम के लिए यहां आए हो उसे तुरंत पूरा करो अगर इस बार परीक्षा में सफल नहीं हुए तो तुम अंधे हो जाओगे।"

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(च) मंदिर वाली बात का रवि पर अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ा। वह कक्षा में चुपचाप बैठा रहा। उसने क्लास -वर्क किया। शाम को कमरे में आकर होमवर्क करने बैठ गया।

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(छ) वार्षिक परीक्षा में रवि ने कक्षा में प्रथम स्थान प्राप्त किया।

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(2) <u>रिक्त स्थान भरिए।</u>

(क) हॉस्टल   **(ख)** नापसंद   **(ग)** जानबूझ कर
(घ) दर्शन   **(ड)** होमवर्क   **(च)** आश्चर्य

(3) <u>सही उत्तर पर (✓) का चिन्ह लगाइए-</u>

(क) ×   **(ख)** ✓   **(ग)** ×
(घ) ✓   **(ड)** ✓

1.Find x in the following figures.

(a)

125°

125°

(b)

60°

70°

x
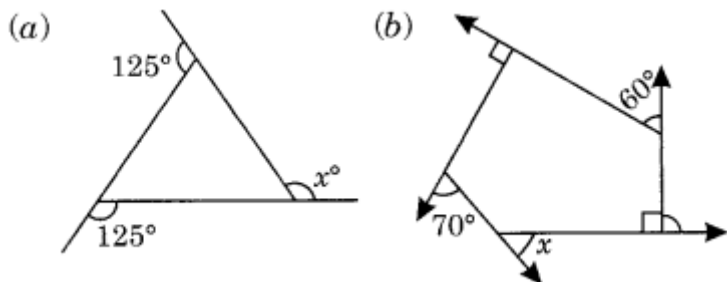
Solution:
(a) We know that the sum of all the exterior angles of a polygon = 360°
125° + 125° + x = 360°
⇒ 250° + x = 360°

125°

$x°$

125°
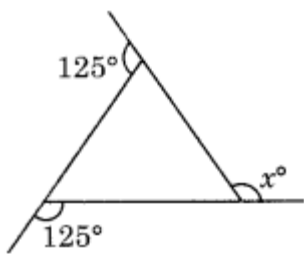
x = 360° – 250° = 110°
Hence x = 110°

(b) Here ∠y = 180° – 90° = 90°

z

60°

70°

x

y
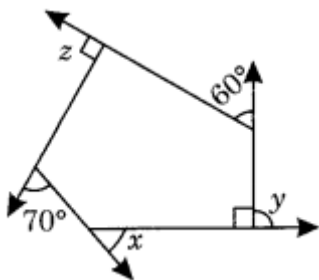
and ∠z = 90° (given)

x + y + 60° + z + 70° = 360° [∵ Sum of all the exterior angles of a polygon = 360°]
⇒ x + 90° + 60° + 90° + 70° = 360°
⇒ x + 310° = 360°
⇒ x = 360° – 310° = 50°
Hence x = 50°

2. **Find the measure of each exterior angle of a regular polygon of:**

      (a) 9 sides
      (b) 15 sides

Solution:

(i) We know the sum of all the exterior angles of polygon = 360°

Measure of each angle of 9 sided regular polygon = $\frac{360}{9}$ = 40°

(ii) Sum of all the exterior angles of a polygon = 360°

Measure of each angle of 15 sided regular polygon = $\frac{360}{15}$ = 24°

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3. **How many sides does a regular polygon have, if the measure of an exterior angle is $24°$?**

Ans. Let number of sides be n.

Sum of exterior angles of a regular polygon = $360°$

Number of sides = $\dfrac{\text{Sum of exterior angles}}{\text{Each interior angle}} = \dfrac{360°}{24°} = 15$

Hence, the regular polygon has 15 sides.

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4. **How many sides does a regular polygon have if each of its interior angles is $165°$?**

Ans. Let number of sides be n.

Exterior angle = $180° - 165° = 15°$

Sum of exterior angles of a regular polygon = $360°$

Number of sides = $\dfrac{\text{Sum of exterior angles}}{\text{Each interior angle}} = \dfrac{360°}{15°} = 24$

Hence, the regular polygon has 24 sides.

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5. **(a) Is it possible to have a regular polygon with of each exterior angle as $22°$?**
      (b) Can it be an interior angle of a regular polygon? Why?

Ans. (a) No. (Since 22 is not a divisor of $360°$)

(b) No, (Because each exterior angle is $180° - 22° = 158°$, which is not a divisor of $360°$)

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6. **(a) What is the minimum interior angle possible for a regular polygon? Why?**
      (b) What is the maximum exterior angle possible for a regular polygon?

Ans. (a) The equilateral triangle being a regular polygon of 3 sides has the least measure of an interior angle of 60°

∵ Sum of all the angles of a triangle

= 180°

∴ $x + x + x = 180°$

⇒ $3x = 180°$

⇒ $x = 60°$

(b) By (a), we can observe that the greatest exterior angle is $180° - 60°$
$= 120°$.

Answer the following questions

Q1. **Narrate the different methods of revenue collection introduced by the British Company in different parts of the country**

Answer- 1The British introduced three major systems of land revenue collection:

1. **Zamindari System:** Lord Cornwallis introduced this system in 1973. The Zamindars used to collect revenue from the farmers and then the collected revenue was divided into 11 parts. Zamindars were supposed to keep 1/11 only and the rest was given to the East India Company.

2. **Ryotwari System:** Thomas Munro introduced this system in 1820. The revenue rate in this system was 60 % for irrigated lands and 50% for dry lands.

3. **Mahalwari System:** William Bentick introduced this system in 1833. In this system, the land was divided into Mahals and village committee was appointed to collect revenue from each Mahal.

Q2. **Describe the main features of the Permanent settlement. How far do you agree with the view that the Permanent Settlement benefited the landlords more than the government?**

Answer- Key features of Permanent Settlement:
1 Landlords or Zamindars were recognized as the owners of the land.
2 They were given hereditary rights of succession of the lands under the.
3 The amount to be paid by the landlords was fixed.
4 It was agreed that this would not increase in future.
5 The fixed amount was 10/11 the portion of the revenue for the government and 1/10 th was for the Zamindar. Yes this system benefitted the landlords more than the government .Government also had to suffer a loss because the income was fixed but the expenses were increasing day by day.

Q3. **Derscribe two main features of the Mahalwari system and Ryotwari systems. How far they different from the Permanent Settlement?**

Answer- Ryotwari System::- Thomas Munro introduced this system in 1820. The revenue rate in this system was 60 % for irrigated lands and 50% for dry lands.
Mahalwari System:- William Bentick introduced this system in 1833. In this system, the land was divided into Mahals and village committee was appointed to collect revenue from each Mahal.
1 These systems were considered somewhat better than the Permanent Settlement as in these systems the settlement was not made with the zamindars but with the actual cultivators, company was not a financial loser because it could increase its share after regular intervals.

Q4. **What causes led to the commercialization of agriculture under the British rule?**

Answer- 1.New Agrarian policies of the British Government: The peasants were over burdened with high rates of land revenue.
2. Land was made a saleable commodity: The British Government made land a commercial object to be sold or mortgaged like any other commercial product.
3. Rise of Absentee Landlords: Gradually, when old zamindars could not pay the heavy amount of land revenue, their lands were auctioned.
4. Effects of the Industrial Revolution in England on Indian Agriculture: The Indian peasants were forced to cultivate cotton and jute which were needed as raw materials by the factories in England.
5. Plantation Agriculture: Plantation agriculture in indigo, tea, and coffee was mainly developed on profit basis.

Q5. **Why there was a demand for Indian indigo?**

Answer- 1. Firstly, the great spread of the cloth industry as a result of the Industrial Revolution in Europe led to the demand of indigo, especially Indian indigo , because it produced a net blue   colour   as compared to dye from wood   which was light pale and dull.
2 Secondly, the cloth dyers of Europe, especially Britain, were forced to procure Indian indigo .Indigo import was increased.
3 Thirdly, the indigo plantation in India became so profitable that many British officials of the Company   left their jobs and themselves took part in indigo plantation.
4 Fourthly, the East India Company even advanced loans to British planters to come to India and set up their indigo plantation units.

Q6. **Why were the peasants reluctant to grow indigo? What circumstances ultimately led to the collapse of the indigo production?**

Answer- The ryots were reluctant to grow indigo because the price they got for the indigo they produced was very low. The planters insisted that indigo be cultivated on the best soils in which peasants preferred to cultivate rice. As the Indigo plant had deep roots it exhausted the soil fertility and the land was unfit for rice cultivation. Indian farmers rebelled against being forced to grow indigo plants .Farmers refused to pay rent to the planters so the indigo production was collapsed.

Q1. **Fill in the blanks:**

(i)   To create a table, click on the _____ tab.

(ii)   Arranging the data in a particular order in the table is _____.

(iii)   The sum and average computation can be done using _____.

(iv)   A _____ identifies a record uniquely in a table.

Q2. **Tick the correct answers:**

(i)   Which process retrieves specific records from a table?

(a)   Sorting   (b)Filtering   (c) Primary key

(ii)   Filters are available in the:

(a) Sort and filter group   (b) Font group   (c) Clipboard group

(iii)   To delete a record which button must be used in the record group?

(a) Insert   (b) Rename   (c) Delete

(iv)   When will you use the Relationship button?

(a) To delete a record   (b) To build a new relationship (c) To add a new table

Q3. **Answer the following in one word:**

(i)   Which view will you select to create a table?

(ii)   In which group the Primary Key button is located?

(iii)   In which group the Totals button is available?

(iv)   Which key helps to move between fields within a record?

Q4. **Answer the following:**

(i)   Define primary key?

(ii)   What is the use of Datasheet view?

(iii)   Define Sorting?

(iv)   State the difference between the views in a table.