

GRAMMAR SECTION

Sentence

Introduction: -

Sentence is a group of words which contains a subject and Predicate that expresses a statement, a question etc. It always begins with the capital letter and ends with full stop.

Example: - Ram and Shyam are best friend.

Kinds of sentence: -

1. Declarative Sentence →

The sentence which makes a simple statement is called declarative sentence. In this sentence the subject usually comes before the verb. It ends with full stop.

Example: It is a good movie

2. Interrogative Sentence →

It is used to ask questions. It ends with question mark(?).

Example: Where do you live?

3. Imperative Sentence →

The sentence which shows request, command, advice or suggestion is imperative sentence. It also ends with full stop(.).

Example: Open the window.

4. Exclamatory Sentence →

The sentence which expresses strong emotion or feelings is called exclamatory sentence. It ends with mark of exclamation(!).

Example: What a beautiful day it is!

Questions: -

A. Identify the kinds of sentences and add punctuation mark at the end of sentences: -

- i. Come in, Rachita _____
- ii. What an amazing actor he is _____
- iii. I haven't completed my project _____
- iv. Shweta, are you free this evening _____
- v. I am going to the book fair _____

Question Tags

Introduction: -

A question tag is used to confirm if something is true.

- A positive statement is followed by a negative question tag.

Example- You are from Delhi, aren't you?

- A negative statement is followed by a positive question tag.

Example- The train won't be late, will it?

- A sentence which begins with 'I am' is always aren't I?

Example- I am clever, aren't I?

Questions: -

Complete these sentences with correct question tag: -

- i. It will be interesting. _____
- ii. You play the guitar. _____
- iii. The vegetable curry isn't good. _____
- iv. You are going to the cinema. _____
- v. You didn't break the mirror. _____

WRITING SECTION

Notice writing

Introduction: -

Notice is the way of formal communication. It conveys an advance information about an event, a function, lost and found happening, general instructions etc.

Format of Notice

	<u>Name of Institution</u>	
	<u>NOTICE</u>	
Date		
	<u>Heading</u>	
	{Content of Notice}	
Writer's Name		

Questions: -

1. You are Smriti. You have found Rs1000, library card and a fee book in the school premises. Draft a notice in about 50-60 words for the same.

2. You are Sourav/Shruti, sports captain of St. John's School, Lucknow. Write a notice for the school noticeboard informing the students about an Inter Football match to be played in your school.
3. You are Smita, Secretary of environment club of your school. Your school is launching Tree Plantation. Write a notice for the same in 50-60 words.

Class VIII
Subject – Chemistry

Guru Gobind Singh Public School
Weekly Assignment 2020

SYLLABUS - CH - 03 SYNTHETIC FIBRES AND PLASTICS

OBJECTIVES

1. SYNTHETIC FIBERS
2. ADVANTAGES OF SYNTHETIC FIBERS
3. DISADVANTAGES OF SYNTHETIC FIBRES
4. PLASTICS
5. TYPES OF PLASTIC
6. PLASTICS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

1. SYNTHETIC FIBRES (POLYMER) - synthetic fibres are made of a chain of small units called MONOMERS . Many monomers join together to form a large unit called POLYMER.
2. POLYMERISATION - The process of joining together of monomers to form a polymer is known as polymerisation.

SYNTHETIC FIBRES :

1. RAYON - 1. Rayon is a synthetic fiber it is also called artificial silk.
2. Rayon is made from a naturally occurring polymer called CELLULOSE which is extracted from wood pulp.

PROPERTIES OF RAYON -

1. It is shiny and lustrous.
2. It is a good absorber of moisture and can thus absorb sweat.
3. It is cool to wear.
4. It is cheaper than other natural fiber.
5. It can be easily mixed with fibers like wool and cotton.

USES -

1. Rayon is used in making fabrics for shirts,ties etc., in making bedsheets and carpets,bandages and for making tyre cords .

2. NYLON - Nylon was the first fully synthetic fibre to be made. It was produced in the year 1930 by an American scientist named as Wallace H carothers

PROPERTIES -

1. It is elastic in nature nature and does not lose it strength even after repeated use.
2. It is light in weight, strong and durable.
3. It absorbs very little water and dries up quickly.

USES -

1. Nylon is used in making parachutes, ropes, tyres, toothbrushes, tracksuits, raincoats etc.

Answer the following questions

1. Write the uses of nylon.
2. Write any three properties of nylon.
3. What is the natural polymer to make rayon?
4. What is polymerisation?
5. Write any three properties and uses of rayon.

Class VIII
Subject – Biology

Guru Gobind Singh Public School
Weekly Assignment 2020

Study materials :-

(Crop ,Types of crops based on season ,

Basic practices :- 1. Preparation of soil. (a) Ploughing (b) Levelling)

- (1) What is a crop? Give two examples of crops.
- (2) What is meant by kharif crops?
- (3) What is meant by rabi crops?
- (4) Described briefly, how soil is prepared for sowing the seeds.
- (5) Why do farmers carry out levelling of the ploughed fields?
- (6) The same kind of plants grown and cultivated on a large scale at a place is called _____.
- (7) The first step before growing crops is _____of soil.
- (8) Draw- A wooden plough.
- (9) Draw- A hoe
- (10) Draw- cultivator

- 1 what attracted European trading companies to India?
- 2 what were the areas of conflict between the Bengal nawabs and the East India Company?
- 3 how did the the assumption of Diwani benefit the East India Company?
- 4 explain the system of subsidiary Alliance?
- 5 in what way who was the administration of the company different from that of Indian rulers?
- 6 describe the changes that occurred in the composition of the company's Army?

Ch 2 from trade to territory

Class 8 civics

- 1 what examples does history provide us on the grounds of religion?
- 2 what happened in the the Jewish state of Israel?
- 3 what does the term 'secularism' refer to?
- 4 what are the three objectives of a secular state?
- 5 what is secularism?
- 6 in what different way does the Indian state work to prevent religious domination?

Ch 2 understanding secularism

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COMPUTER NETWORK

When a number of computers are connected in order to communicate or share information, they form a network, which is called **computer network**.

Internet is an example of a computer network. The purpose of computer networking is to build communication between computers. This communication includes exchange of data and information with the help of software applications installed in computer systems.

A computer network can be formed between two or more computers linked together in a room or a building, a town, a city, and across the globe. A computer network can also include peripheral devices, such as printer, scanner, and so on.

The computers within a network that originate, route and terminate the data are called **Nodes**. **Hosts**, such as personal computers, mobile phones, servers, and networking hardware are included as nodes. The interconnection of various nodes are wired or wireless media and through networking hardware. Every network has a control centre, which allows the different nodes to communicate.

A network can be of two types:

- ❖ **Intranet:** It refers to a network that is private to an organization.
- ❖ **Internet:** This network is open to all. Anyone can connect to it.

This chapter contains the concept of computer networking. Using computer networking we can connect many computers. Using computer networking we can transfer the data from one computer to another. Also it is used to share the resources. Internet-It is a networking of computers which is open to all. You can use it from home, internet cafe etc. But, intranet is a type of private networking which is restricted to few organisations. It is not open to all. For ex-You have seen the people using the internet in Banks, that is intranet not internet because it is restricted for the employees of that organisation only.

PAN can be easily set up between two devices. It is built using USB cable (wired media) or bluetooth (wireless media).

Local Area Network (LAN) 🖱️

It is a network of computing devices, such as computers, smartphones, and peripheral devices within a room, a building or a small campus. LAN covers a few kilometres of an area, and usually links the devices in that area. LAN is owned and controlled by a single person or an organization. Therefore, it is private in nature. An office building or a compound of institutions usually contain a single LAN. In this type of network, computer terminals are physically connected with wires.



♦ Fig. 1.2 Local Area Network

Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) 🖱️

As the name suggests, it is a kind of network which connects computing devices, which are geographically located at separate areas, but within the same city. MAN can cover about a few hundred kilometres area in radius. MAN allows a high-speed network sharing of resources for a group of institutions, organizations, branches of banks that function within a same city, and so on.

Types of networks-

PAN(personal area network)-This is a type of networking which covers only few Meters.For ex-Bluetooth which can be used to few meters only.But,when the networking of computers are extended to a building or a school campus or an office it requires LAN(local area networking).When computer networking is extended to a city then it requires MAN(metropolitan area network).

Read the above notes and book and answer the following Questions in computer class work copy only-

- (a) What is computer networking ?
- (b) What are internet and intranet ?
- (c) Write and explain the advantages of networking ?
- (d) Write and explain PAN,LAN and MAN