

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21

HOME ASSIGNMENT (8th to 13th June 2020)



CLASS	SUBJECT	CHAPTER	TOPIC	WEBLINK
VIII	PHYSICS	Ch – 3 : Force And Pressure Topic :- Force And Unit Of Force	Q1) Define force. State its S.I. unit. Q2) State two effects of a force when applied on a body. Q3) How does the effect of a force differ when it is applied on(a) a rigid body,(b) a non- rigid body? Q4) Define one newton.	
		Topic :- Turning effect of a force Factors effecting the turning of a body	Q1) Define turning effect of force. Q2) Name two factors on which turning effect of force on a body depends. Q3) Explain the following: a) The spanner has a long handle. b) The steering wheel of a vehicle is of large diameter. c) The hand flour grinder is provided with a handle near the rim. d) It is easier to open the door by pushing it at its free end. e) A potter turns his wheel by applying a force through the stick near the rim of wheel.	
	CHEMISTRY	Ch – 2 : Physical and Chemical Changes <u>Module – 1</u> Topic → Types of changes, Physical & Chemical changes, Characteristics of	Q.1) Is souring of milk a physical change or a chemical change ? Why Q.2) How can you say that ripening of a fruit is a chemical change? Q.3)What colour of flame is observed when magnesium ribbon burnt in air? Q.4) Is cloud formation a physical change or chemical change? Explain.	https://youtu.be/yggw_tEEEXU

	<p>physical & chemical changes</p>	<p>Q.5) Write the difference between physical and chemical changes.</p> <p>Q.6) In addition to the formation of new products, what changes do the chemical changes accompany?</p> <p>Q7) Give two examples for each of the following cases:</p> <p>a) Physical changes which are reversible. b) Physical changes which are not reversible.</p> <p>Q8) What kind of changes is shown by tearing of paper?</p> <p>Q9) Why burning of candle is both chemical and physical change?</p> <p>Q10) Give examples of a physical change which occurs by the action of heat.</p>	
<p>BIOLOGY</p>	<p>Ch – 1 : Plant And Animal Tissue</p> <p>Ch – 2 : Classification Of Plants</p>	<p><u>I. Fill in the blanks</u></p> <p>a) _____ connects a bone to another bone at joints.</p> <p>b) The liquid part in the blood is _____</p> <p>c) Phylum _____ consists of unicellular organisms.</p> <p>d) _____ bacteria is used for curdling of milk.</p> <p>e) _____ is made up of cells which are elongated and thickened at corners.</p> <p>f) _____ cells transport water and minerals absorbed by the roots.</p> <p>g) _____ means grouping organisms together on the basis of common features.</p> <p><u>II) State True or False</u></p> <p>a) Fungi includes multicellular or many celled organisms</p> <p>b) Blood and lymph are fibrous connective tissue.</p> <p>c) Areolar tissue binds our skin to the underlying tissues.</p> <p>d) Parenchyma tissues are found in the soft parts of the plant.</p> <p>e) Permanent tissues are made up of actively dividing cells.</p>	

		<p>f) Columnar epithelial cells are usually secretory.</p> <p>g) Xylem ring indicates the age of stem.</p> <p><u>III) Match and rewrite</u></p> <p>a) Axons i) Vertebrates</p> <p>b) Cardiac muscles ii) Nerve</p> <p>c) Bone iii) Veins</p> <p>d) Sclerenchyma iv) Protoplasm</p> <p>e) Cell v) Heart</p> <p><u>IV) Answer the following questions</u></p> <p>a) Differentiate between collenchyma and sclerenchyma on the basis of location.</p> <p>b) Name the four major groups of animal tissues.</p> <p>c) Draw a well labelled diagram of bacterial cell and explain its structure.</p> <p>d) State the useful role of bacteria.</p> <p>e) Define symbiosis</p> <p>f) State the characteristics of angiospermic plants.</p>	
HISTORY/ CIVICS	Ch - 5 : Impact of British Policies	<p><u>Answer the following questions:-</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Who introduced the permanent settlement? 2. State any two terms and conditions of the permanent settlement. 3. What were the effects of the Western education (give any two). 4. Who is considered as the architect of the British Education Policy in 	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5YAk33s711M

			<p>India?</p> <p>5. Give any two advantages and two disadvantages of the permanent settlement.</p> <p>6. How was India's wealth being taken away to England? Answer with respect to the 'Drain Theory'.</p> <p>7. Name the people who decided to promote Western education through the medium of English?</p> <p>8. List the places in which the Permanent Settlement was introduced.</p> <p>9. By whom and when the Ryotwari system was introduced?</p> <p>10. State any two terms of the the Ryotwari system.</p>	
<p>GEOGRA PHY</p>	<p>Ch – 10 : Human Resource</p>		<p>1) Fill in the blanks:</p> <p>a) Collaboration between _____ and _____ _____ can provide students with a variety of learning opportunities.</p> <p>b) The highly skilled Indian professionals are crating _____ all over the world with their achievement</p> <p>c) _____ means the proportion of male and female in the total population.</p> <p>d) _____ , _____ and informed individuals are assets for a company.</p> <p>e) Manager and software developer come in the group of _____.</p> <p>2) Define the followings:</p> <p>a) Highly Skilled</p> <p>b) Human Resource</p> <p>c) Sex Ratio</p> <p>d) Natural Resources</p> <p>3) Answer the following</p>	

			<p>a) What are the social factors that influence the distribution of population?</p> <p>b) How climate plays a vital role in determining the distribution of population?</p> <p>c) What are the economic factors that influence the distribution of population?</p> <p>d) Write a short note on role of 'health' and 'education' in developing human resources.</p> <p>e) Differentiate between highly-skilled and semi-skilled human resources with examples.</p>										
<p>SANSKRIT</p>	<p>पाठ - 2 : पुनरावर्तन (क)</p>	<p>Ex-1. संस्कृत में उत्तर दें । क) कः पूर्वदिशायाम् उदेति ? उत्तर- सूर्यः पूर्वदिशायाम् उदेति । ख) ग्रहाः कं परितः भ्रमन्ति ? उत्तर- ग्रहाः सूर्यम् परितः भ्रमन्ति । ग) कया गत्या पृथिव्याम् ऋतुपरिवर्तनं भवति ? उत्तर- वार्षिकगत्या पृथिव्याम् ऋतुपरिवर्तनं भवति । घ) कस्मात् वृष्टिः भवति ? उत्तर- मेघात् वृष्टिः भवति ।</p> <p>Ex-2. रेखांकित शब्दों के विभक्ति और वचन पहचानें । पृथिव्याः शक्तिः= षष्ठी विभक्ति एकवचन रवये नमः= चतुर्थी विभक्ति एकवचन सूर्यस्य कारणेन= तृतीया विभक्ति एकवचन समुद्रेभ्यः जलम्= पंचमी विभक्ति बहुवचन सूर्ये श्रद्धा= सप्तमी विभक्ति एकवचन</p> <p>Ex-3. दिए गए शब्दरूपों के मूल शब्द, मूल शब्दों के अंतिम स्वर और लिंग पहचानें ।</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>मूल शब्द</td> <td>अंतिम स्वर</td> <td>लिंग</td> </tr> <tr> <td>दिशायाम्- दिशा</td> <td>आ</td> <td>स्त्रीलिंग</td> </tr> <tr> <td>रवेः - रवि</td> <td>इ</td> <td>पुल्लिंग</td> </tr> </table>	मूल शब्द	अंतिम स्वर	लिंग	दिशायाम्- दिशा	आ	स्त्रीलिंग	रवेः - रवि	इ	पुल्लिंग		
मूल शब्द	अंतिम स्वर	लिंग											
दिशायाम्- दिशा	आ	स्त्रीलिंग											
रवेः - रवि	इ	पुल्लिंग											

		<p>भानवे - भानु उ पृथिव्याम् पृथिवी ई समुद्रेभ्यः- समुद्र अ वृष्टिः - वृष्टि इ श्रद्धया- श्रद्धा आ</p> <p>पुल्लिंग स्त्रीलिंग पुल्लिंग स्त्रीलिंग स्त्रीलिंग</p> <p>Ex-4 .संधि करें । रात्रिः+ च= रात्रिश्च इति+आदि = इत्यादि कः+अस्माकम्= कोऽस्माकम् सूर्य+उदयः= सूर्योदयः उत्+एति = उदेति</p> <p>Ex-5 .रेखांकित शब्दों को शुद्ध करें । क) ते सूर्याय नमन्ति । उत्तर- सूर्यम् ख) पृथिवीं द्वे गती स्तः। उत्तर- पृथिव्याः ग) रविं नमः । उत्तर -रवये घ) सूर्यकिरणाः समुद्रैः जलं आकर्षन्ति। उत्तर -समुद्रेभ्यः ङ.) एतस्य जलचक्रात् कारणं किम्? उत्तर -जलचक्रस्य</p>	
--	--	--	--

Rakshmi

DIRECTOR ACADEMICS