

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22

HOME ASSIGNMENT (14-06-2021 to 26-06-2021)




CLASS	SUBJECT	CHAPTER	TOPIC	WEBLINK
VIII	ENGLISH LANG	<p>Composition</p>	<p>Write a composition in about 200-250 words on “Illiteracy – Problem and its Impact” For your guidance follow the sequence given below:</p> <p>Problem of illiteracy Real facts Causes High birth rate Official thinking and planning failure Poverty Education and illiteracy =-two different issues Remedial measures Spread of literacy Network of primary schools Social, educational centres and night schools for adults Functional literacy centers for adults</p>	
		<p>Revision -Verbs(Transitive and Intransitive verbs)</p>	<p>State whether the following sentences are transitive or intransitive.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. She was crying all day long 2. We showed her the photo albums. 3. The doctor advised me to exercise regularly. 4. It was raining at that time. 5. She laughed at the joke. 6. She gave a chocolate to the child. 7. They slept in the street. 8. I ate the cherries. 9. My father doesn't drink coffee. 10. He always keeps his money in the wallet. 	<p>https://youtu.be/xUFo94TXwqc</p>

		<p>Active and passive voice</p>	<p>In the following sentences change the voice.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The peon opened the gate. 2. By whom was this done? 3. The mason is building the wall. 4. The work will be finished by him in a fortnight. 5. He was arrested. 6. His father praised him. 7. Character is revealed by manners. 8. This picture has been drawn by my cousin. 9. Rama was making a kite. 10. He will be conquered by me. <p>Answers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The gate was opened by the peon. 2. Who did this? 3. The wall is being built by the mason. 4. He will finish the work in a fortnight. 5. The police arrested him. 6. He was praised by his father. 7. Manners reveal character. 8. My cousin has drawn this picture. 9. A kite was being made by Rama. 10. I will conquer him. 	<p>https://youtu.be/ZEB4IFW WQG4</p>
<p>English Literature</p> <p>Day 1</p>	<p>The Lake Isle of Innisfree</p>		<p>Answer the following questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the things that the poet would like to do when he goes back to Innisfree. Answer: Innisfree is a perfect island that provides everything desired by the poet. The poet will build a small cabin of clay and fence. He will have nine rows of beans. He will also have a hive for the honeybees. 2. How does the poet imagine life to be in Innisfree? Answer: At Innisfree, he can escape the noise of the city and be lulled by the “lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore.” On this small island, he can return to nature by growing beans and having bee hives, by enjoying the “purple glow” of noon, the sounds of birds’ wings, and, of course, the bees. He can even build a cabin and stay on the island. 3. Why does the poet want to go to Innisfree? Answer: The poet wants to go Innisfree in search of peace. He does not like London with its noise and grey pavements. He wants to live in a place 	

			<p>which is the opposite of London; he craves for some peace and hence he wants to go to Innisfree where he will be self-sufficient. He will build a small cabin and grow beans and make his own honey by keeping honeybees. Instead of city noise, he will hear the buzzing of the bees and the sound of lake water lapping against the shore.</p> <p>4. How can we say that the Isle of Innisfree has a deep influence on the poet's mind and heart? Answer: Innisfree represents poet's state of mind. The poet wishes to escape to Innisfree as it is more peaceful than where he is now-the city. Innisfree is representative of what the poet considers an ideal place to live, which is devoid of the restless humdrum of his life. He will have peace at Innisfree in the lap of Nature, implying he does not have peace where he is at present. He also brings out the sombre, monotony of the "grey" London pavements and the sound of traffic, by contrasting them with the sounds of bees, birds and crickets and the colours of the sky.</p> <p>5. Can we say that the poet lives in a city? Give reasons. Answer: Yes, we can say that the poet lives in a city. The first line of the poem makes it clear that the speaker is not at Innisfree. In this line, he expresses his wish to go there. Given his peaceful, idealistic description of Innisfree as a magical place that he would want to escape to, we might surmise that his current environment is quite different. If he longs so badly to escape to such a place, perhaps his current environment is bland, boring, oppressive.</p>	
	<p>English Literature</p> <p>Day 2</p>	<p>The Lake Isle of Innisfree</p>	<p>Explain the meanings of these lines from the poem:</p> <p>1. "for peace comes dropping slow, dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings." Ans: The given lines indicate that peace of mind can be acquired naturally in a tranquil place like Innisfree. It is calmness and tranquility that "comes dropping slow...from the veils of the morning". The phrase "to where the cricket sings" indicates a peaceful place where one can hear the vibrant sounds of crickets at the time of dawn.</p> <p>2. "There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon a purple glow." Ans: The meaning of these lines are that poet has been decided that he will go to Innisfree. He believed that in moonlit midnight, it lights up that produce the glimmer. During the time of afternoon time. There would be a purple glow around the world.</p>	

<p>English Literature</p> <p>Day 3</p>	<p>The Lake Isle of Innisfree</p>	<p>Reference to the context:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> And I shall have some peace there, for peace comes dropping slow dropping from the veils of the morning to Where the Cricket sings; there midnight's all a glimmer and noon a purple glow and evenings full of the linnet's wings. <p>(i) What did the poet see in the morning? Ans: The poet saw dewdrops which seemed to be dropping peace</p> <p>(ii) What did the poet hear? Ans: The poet heard the song of the crickets.</p> <p>(iii) Find a word from the extract which means "weak, faint, unsteady light." Ans: Glimmer.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree, And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made. Nine beam row will I have there, a hive for the honeybee, And I live alone in the bee loud glade. <p>(i) What does the poet wish to build at Innisfree? Ans: The poet wishes to build a small cabin at Innisfree to be made with sticks and clay.</p> <p>(ii) What does "Innisfree" symbolise? Ans: Innisfree symbolises a place of peace and tranquility.</p> <p>(iii) Why does the poet wish to stay at Innisfree? Ans: The poet wishes to stay at Innisfree : (a) To live in peaceful environment; and (b) To escape from hectic schedule-of the city life.</p>	
<p>English language</p> <p>Day 4</p>	<p>Revision</p>	<p>To be done in notebook</p> <p>Revision</p> <p>Underline noun and state its kind</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Raman is a good boy. One should believe in truth. A soldier is respected for his bravery. Ornaments are made of gold and silver. The case was decided by a bench of judges. <p>Underline adjectives and state its kind</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> He has written several stories. A dog is very faithful to its master. Everyman has his duties. He is a man of few words. 	

			<p>Fill in articles</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are you coming toparty? 2. I bought new TV set yesterday. 3. She was wearing ugly dress when she met him. 4. Do you want to go torestaurant where we first met? 5. He is an engineer 																											
<p>English language</p> <p>Day 5</p>	<p>Ch- 22</p> <p>Active and Passive Voice</p>	<p>Active and Passive voice</p> <p>To be given in the notebook:-</p> <p>General rules of conversion active voice to passive voice:</p> <p>The subject in the active voice becomes the object in the passive voice and the object in the active voice becomes the subject in the passive voice.</p> <p>Put 'by' in front of the subject in the passive voice.</p> <p>Use 3rd form of verb + is/ am/ are/ was/ were/ been/ being according to the tense in passive voice.</p> <p>There is no passive voice of present/ past/ future perfect continuous sentences and future continuous</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tense</th> <th>Verb (Active)</th> <th>Verb (Passive)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Simple present</td> <td>sing/ sings</td> <td>am/ is/ are sung</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Simple past</td> <td>sang</td> <td>was/ were sung</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Simple future</td> <td>sung</td> <td>shall/ will be sung</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Present continuous</td> <td>is/ am/ are singing</td> <td>is/ am/ are being sung</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Past Continuous</td> <td>was/ were singing</td> <td>was/ were being sung</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Present Perfect</td> <td>has/ have sung</td> <td>has/ have been sung</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Past Perfect</td> <td>had sung</td> <td>had been sung</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Future Perfect</td> <td>will/ shall have sung</td> <td>will/shall have been sung</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Tense	Verb (Active)	Verb (Passive)	Simple present	sing/ sings	am/ is/ are sung	Simple past	sang	was/ were sung	Simple future	sung	shall/ will be sung	Present continuous	is/ am/ are singing	is/ am/ are being sung	Past Continuous	was/ were singing	was/ were being sung	Present Perfect	has/ have sung	has/ have been sung	Past Perfect	had sung	had been sung	Future Perfect	will/ shall have sung	will/shall have been sung	
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<p>English language</p> <p>Day 6</p>	<p>Active and Passive Voice</p>	<p>Exercises - 41</p> <p>Sentence no 1 – 10 to be discussed by the teacher, rest to be given as homework.</p> <p>Answers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. You and he were seen by us. 2. I was asked my name. 3. They were refused admission. 4. A doll was bought for the baby. 5. He was found guilty of murder. 6. Milk is often turned sour by a thunderstorm. 7. The ocean cannot be pumped dry. 8. The storm was seen approaching. 9. I am kept waiting. 10. The house was painted red. 																												

	MATHS	SET CONCEPT	<p>Module- 1:Introduction, Operations on sets .Ex-6.1:Q.no- 1,2,3,4</p> <p>Module- 2:Ex- 6.1 Q.no- 5,7,9 and 14</p> <p>Module-3:Ex- 6.2 : Q.no 1,3,5,8 and 9</p> <p>Revision of solved examples.</p>	<p>https://youtu.be/n5vF46FazDA</p> <p>https://youtu.be/ig4DG9273AI</p>
	History and Civics		<p>I. Answer the following Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name the three districts that Mir Qasim rewarded the East India Company on becoming the Nawab of Bengal. 2. Why is Siraj-ud-Daulah called the last independent ‘Nawab of Bengal’? 3. What do you mean by the term ‘Dastak’? 4. Why was Warren Hasting appointed as the governor of Bengal in 1772? 5. Name the rivals in the Battle of Buxar? 6. Write a short note on Carnatic Wars? <p>II. Give one word answer:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Who was the commander in Chief of Siraj-Ud-Daulah? b. What is the capital of Carnatic? c. Name the form of government under which Bengal was simultaneously ruled by the master. d. Who secured permission from Mughal Emperor Jahangir to set up factory at Surat? e. Who is regarded as the real founder of the Portuguese Empire in India? <p>III. Picture Study</p> <div data-bbox="709 1019 1274 1516" data-label="Complex-Block"> <p>KNOWLEDGE IN PICTURE</p> <p>Siraj-ud-Daula, the Nawab of Bengal was defeated by his commander-in-chief. Had this man not betrayed Siraj, the history of India would have been different. Answer the following questions related to this man.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name the commander-in-chief of the man in the picture. 2. In which battle did he side with Robert Clive? 3. How much money did he pay the East India Company after becoming the Nawab of Bengal? 4. How many times did the East India Company make this man the Nawab of Bengal?  </div>	<p>https://youtu.be/hcN-bNvXzNk</p> <p>https://youtu.be/E9wO-NoP7h4</p>

	Chem	Atomic Structure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Who named the particle of matter asparmanu? 2. Who called parmanu as atom? 3. What are the three main particles present in an atom? 4. Who discovered electrons ? 5. What are cathode rays? 6. Write the charge and mass of an electron. 7. Who discovered protons? 8. Who proposed plum pudding model of the atom? 9. According to Plum Pudding model of atom,where electrons are present? 10. Which part of the atom was discovered by Rutherford? 11. Which metal was taken by him? 12. What is an alpha particle? 13. State the observations of Rutherford’s experiment. 14. Write the conclusions made by him. 	
	Biology	Ecosystems 16.6.21 19.6.21 22.6.21	<p>N.B. All the assignments have to be done in the copy.</p> <p><u>Module 1:</u> Topic - Introduction I. Answer the questions: 1. Define ecosystem. 2. What are the different levels in a forest ecosystem? Give an example of each level.</p> <p><u>Module 2:</u> Topic – Components of an ecosystem I. Answer the followings: 1. What are the two components of ecosystem? Give the differences between them. 2. What are the different trophic levels of the biotic component? 3. Make a schematic diagram of the trophic levels within a food chain. 4. Name the different abiotic factors?</p> <p><u>Module 3:</u> Topic: Food Chains and food webs I. Answer the following: 1. Explain the food chain with a diagram. 2. What is food web?</p>	https://youtu.be/FmjhGIFaC8M

		25.6.21	<p>3. Name the following:</p> <p>a. The animals that catches and kills other organisms for food.</p> <p>b. the interaction between the species where both are benefitted</p> <p>c. The two food pyramids</p> <p><u>Module 4.</u></p> <p>Topic: Flora and fauna of forest ecosystem</p> <p>I. Answer the following questions:</p> <p>1. Mention the flora and fauna of the following forests:</p> <p>a. Temperate deciduous forest</p> <p>b. Gir forest</p> <p>c. Coniferous forest</p> <p>2. What is the need to restore and conserve the ecosystem?</p> <p>3. From the text book:</p> <p>Long answer question</p> <p>Question No. 2 and 4.</p>	<p>https://youtu.be/C6YrPt1ygX8</p> <p>https://youtu.be/Z8jOcYEtyc0</p>
	GEOG	Ch – 3 : MIGRATION Module – I Topic – Causes of migration	<p>Q1. Define:</p> <p>(a) Inland migration</p> <p>(b) International migration.</p> <p>Q2. Answer in brief:</p> <p>a) What is the meaning of urban to rural migration?</p> <p>b) Mention the pull factor behind migration.</p>	<p>https://youtu.be/FT1HbCKUkJ0</p>
		Module – II Topic – Types of migration	<p>Q1. What are the causes of rural-urban migration?</p> <p>Q2. Define:</p> <p>(a) Immigrant</p> <p>(b) Emigrant.</p> <p>Q3. Fill in the blanks:</p> <p>(a) Migrants generally do many _____ jobs at low wages.</p> <p>(b) Nomadic movement is not migration as it is _____.</p>	<p>https://youtu.be/uCpxj_kLfdY</p>
		Module – III Topic – Impact of migration	<p>Q1. Answer in brief:</p> <p>(a) State any two advantages of migration to destination country.</p> <p>(b) Why does migration have an impact on the social structure of a region?</p>	<p>https://youtu.be/wqaChhLsRyo</p>

			<p>Q2. Define: (a) Culture (b) Remittances</p>	
		<p>Module – IV Topic – Drain Brain [Causes and Impact]</p> <p>Migration</p>	<p>Q1. Differentiate between: Pull and Push factors.</p> <p>Q2. Answer in brief: Why does brain drain have negative impact on India?</p> <p>Q3. Give reason: The trend of brain drain is considered a problem in the developing countries.</p> <p>Q1.Name different types of migration. Q2.Brain circulation is the positive outcome of brain drain. Explain. Q3. Explain voluntary and forced migration with examples. Q4. What do you mean by brain waste?. Q5.Why do people migrate in large number from rural to urban area?</p>	<p>https://youtu.be/KUOk9jg1FIM</p> <p>https://youtu.be/SKj-f0Q6Eks</p>
	Hindi		<p>चिकित्सा का चक्र</p> <p>शब्दाथ - रामबाण - अचूक इलाज, रफूचक़र - भाग जाना, प्रकोप - प्रभाव, पित्तशय - पित्त को थैली, प्रादुभाव - प्रकट होना, शूल - दद, मज - बीमारी, एहतियात - सावधानी</p> <p>लघु प्रश्नोत्तर :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. इस पाठ के लेखक का नाम बताएँ। 2. अंततः डॉक्टर ने क्या बीमारी बताई? 3. लेखक कौन सा खेल खेल कर आए थे, जिसके बाद उनको तबीयत खराब हो गई थी? 4. लेखक को बीमारी के विषय में लेखक को नानी को मौसी के क्या विचार थे? 5. लेखक ने कुल कितने रसगुल्ले खाए? 6. क्या देखकर लेखक को शंका होती थी? 7. बेढब बनारसी किसके लिए प्रसिद्ध है? 8. अंत में दंत चिकित्सक ने किस बात को सलाह दी? 	

		<p>9. यह कथानक किस शहर म बना गया है?</p> <p>10. दूसरे डॉक्टर ने एहतियात ना बरतने पर किस बीमारी का भय बताया?</p> <p>संदभ - "हाँ, तो एक दिन म हॉको खेलकर आया।"</p> <p>1. प्रस्तुत पाठ का नाम लिखते हुए बताएँ कि लेखक कौन सा खेल खेलकर आए थे?</p> <p>2. लेखक को भूख क्यों नहीं थी?</p> <p>3. लेखक को बीमार पड़ने को इच्छा क्यों होती थी?</p> <p>4. पत्नी ने सिनेमा जाने से पहले लेखक से क्या कहा?</p>	
Sanskrit	Ch – 1 : Stuti (Revision)	<p>1. अथ लिख । शीतलीकृतः सर्वसहा प्राणदम् भद्राणि लवणाक्तः</p> <p>2. सही उत्तर पर सही का निशान लगाएँ । (क) केन पुष्पं विचित्रितम् ? (वायुना, विश्वात्मना, चन्द्रेण) (ख) का सर्वसहा ? (पृथ्वी, शारदा, उमा) (ग) सहस्रांशुः कः ? (चन्द्रः, वायुः, सूर्यः) (घ) महोदधिः कीदृशः ? (मधुरः, लवणाक्तः, शुक्लीकृतः) (ङ.) हंसस्य वणः कः ? (कृष्णः, हरितः, शुक्लः)</p> <p>प्रश्न 3 . () र्थ A. म्र B. न्न C. म्र</p> <p>() : A. स्र : B. त्रे : C. प्र :</p>	

Rakshmi

DIRECTOR ACADEMICS