

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22

HOME ASSIGNMENT (05<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> July 2021)



Class	Subject	Chapter	Topic	Web link
VIII	English Literature	The Lake Isle of Innisfree	<p><b>A. Fill in the Blanks with appropriate words:</b>                      The poet dreams of escaping from the busy streets of _____. He remembers _____ as a perfect little island that fulfilled all his needs. The poet says that he will arise and go to Innisfree where he will build a _____ of clay and _____. There he will have nine _____ and a _____ and live alone. He says that he will have peace there for peace drops from the _____ of morning.</p> <p>Answers:-                      London, Innisfree, small cabin, wattles, bean-rows, beehive, veils</p> <p><b>B. Answer the following questions:-</b>                      1. Name the poem and the poet.                      Ans) The name of the poem is 'The Lake Isle of Innisfree' and the name of the poet is 'William Butler Yeats'.                      2. Where does the poet wish to go?                      Ans) The poet wishes to go to Innisfree Island.                      3. What sort of a house will Yeats build at Innisfree?                      Ans) He will build a small house of clay and wattles.                      4. What preview does the noon of Innisfree present?                      Ans) The noon of Innisfree presents a purple glow preview.                      5. What does the poet see in the evening at Innisfree?                      Ans) He sees that the sky of Innisfree is filled with small singing birds.</p>	
		Set our Children Free	<p><b>Answer the following questions:-</b>                      1. What was the question asked by the skinny child labourer who lived in the foothills of the Himalayas?                      Ans) He asked whether the world is so poor that it cannot give him a toy or a book, instead of forcing him to take a gun or a tool.</p> <p>2. What do all religions teach us?</p>	

		<p>Ans) All the religions teach us to take care of our children.</p> <p>3. Summarise the animal story that Kailash Satyarthi narrates. What lesson does it teach us?</p> <p>Ans) When a fire broke out in the forest, a tiny bird was trying to put out the fire with the drops of water in its beak. On being questioned by the lion , it is said that it was doing its bit. This story teaches us that every single person can bring about a change.</p> <p>4. What is the serious disconnect in today's rapid age of globalization?</p> <p>Ans) Lack of compassion is the serious disconnect in today's rapid age of globalization.</p> <p>5. What is the biggest crisis knocking on the doors of humankind?</p> <p>Ans) The biggest crisis knocking on the doors of humankind is fear and intolerance.</p> <p>6. What can be restored through education?</p> <p>Ans) Rights, security and hope can be restored through education.</p> <p>7. Who was the founder of ' Bachpan Bachao Andolan'?</p> <p>Ans) Kailash Satyarthi was the founder of 'Bachpan Bachao Andolan'.</p> <p>8. What did Jesus say about children?</p> <p>Ans) He said, " Let the children come to me; do not hinder them, for the kingdom of God belongs to them."</p> <p>9. What is the greatest violence according to Kailash Satyarthi?</p> <p>Ans) The greatest violence according to him is to deny the dreams of the children all over the world.</p> <p>10. What does Kailsash Satyarthi refuse to accept about all the laws</p>	
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			and constitution? Ans) He refuses to accept that all the laws and constitutions are unable to protect all the children.	
	<b>MATHS</b>	<b>Percentage and its application</b>	<b>Module- 1:Percentage and its application</b> <b>Ex-7.1:Q.no- 1,3,4,9,11,15</b> <b>Module- 2:Ex- 7.1 Q.no-17,19,20,23,24</b> <b>Module-3:Ex- 7.2 : Q.no 1,3,4,5,8,9</b> <b>Module-4:Ex- 7.2 : Q.no 10,12,14,17,20,23,24</b> <b>Module-5:Ex- 7.3 : Q.no 1,3,5,8,9,11,13</b>	<a href="https://youtu.be/fZw7_ZuEUZc">https://youtu.be/fZw7_ZuEUZc</a>  <a href="https://youtu.be/Ah_9zIFBYfy">https://youtu.be/Ah_9zIFBYfy</a>
	<b>CIVICS</b>	<b>EXECUTIVE</b>	<b>Q1. Fill in the blanks.</b> <b>a) The term of the office of the President is _____.</b> <b>b) The ..... is the Head of Council Of Ministers.</b> <b>c) The Vice President presides over.....</b> <b>d) ..... is the first citizen of the country.</b> <b>e) To contest for presidential election, one must not be less than .....years of age .</b> <b>Q2. Answer the following questions..</b> <b>1.What are the qualifications that a candidate must posses to contest for Presidential election?</b> <b>2. How is the Prime Minister of India appointed?</b> <b>3. How is the Vice President removed from office?</b> <b>4.Who appoints the Council of Ministers?</b> <b>5.How is the President of India elected? What is his term of office?</b> <b>6. What is Impeachment?</b>  <b>[ Answers:</b> <b>a) 5 years</b> <b>b) Prime Minister</b> <b>c)meetings of Rajya Sabha</b> <b>d) President</b> <b>e) 35</b> <b>Qs2.</b> <b>1. A candidate contesting for presidential election</b> <b>i. Should be an Indian citizen</b>	<a href="https://youtu.be/-LYioyRKZT0">https://youtu.be/-LYioyRKZT0</a>

			<p>ii. Should have completed at least 35 years of age and</p> <p>iii. Should be qualified to become a member of the Lok Sabha.</p> <p>2. After the general election the President normally appoints the leader of the political party winning the maximum number of seats in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister of India.</p> <p>3. The Vice President of India may be removed from office by passing a resolution in the Rajya Sabha which should be supported by the Lok Sabha.</p> <p>4. The Ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.</p> <p>5. The President is indirectly elected by a special body known as the electoral college which consists of the elected members of the Houses of the Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the states and the Union Territories.</p> <p>6. The President can be removed from his office for the violation of the Constitution through the process of impeachment. The resolution to impeach the president must be approved by the two third members of both the houses of the Parliament.</p>	
	<b>GEOGRAPHY</b>	Asia	<p><b><u>I. Name the following: -</u></b></p> <p>a. The lowest point in Asia.</p> <p>b. The Pacific edge that has a number of volcanoes.</p> <p>c. The highest peak in Asia.</p> <p>d. The wettest place that receives 11,43 cm annual rainfall.</p> <p>e. The deepest lake in Asia.</p> <p><b><u>II. Write the capitals of the following countries.</u></b></p> <p>a. Israel</p> <p>b. Laos</p> <p>c. Mongolia</p> <p>d. Nepal</p> <p>e. India</p> <p>f. Sri Lanka</p> <p>g. Vietnam</p> <p>h. Philippines</p> <p>i. Thailand</p> <p>j. Yemen</p>	<p><a href="https://youtu.be/cekU_MvrkEs">https://youtu.be/cekU_MvrkEs</a></p>

			<p><b>III. Answer the following Questions.</b></p> <p>a. Mention the major physical division of Asia.</p> <p>b. Asian countries have been grouped into seven divisions. Mention the seven divisions.</p> <p>c. Name any three river valleys in Asia.</p> <p>d. Which two countries share the water of River Indus?</p> <p>e. Which two rivers form the largest delta of the world?</p> <p>f. Mention any one feature of the plateaus found in the southern regions of Asia.</p> <p><b>Note: All the above exercises to be done in the notebook.</b></p>	
	<b>PHYSICS</b>	<p><b>FORCE AND PRESSURE</b></p> <p><b>5.7.21</b></p> <p><b>8.7.21</b></p> <p><b>13.7.21</b></p>	<p><b>Module 1: Moment of Force</b></p> <p>1. Define moment of force with its unit.</p> <p>2. Give the relation between S.I and C.G.S units.</p> <p>3. Find the moment of force of 20 N about an axis of rotation at a distance of 0.5 m from the force.</p> <p>4. A wheel of diameter 2m can be rotated about an axis passing through its centre by a moment of force equal to 2.0 Nm. What minimum force must be applied on its rim?</p> <p><b>Module 2: Liquid Pressure</b></p> <p>1. Describe an experiment to show that a liquid exerts pressure at the bottom of the container in which it is kept.</p> <p>2. State two factors on which the pressure at a point in a liquid depends.</p> <p>3. Describe an experiment to show that liquid pressure depends on the density of liquid.</p> <p><b>Module 3: Atmospheric Pressure</b></p> <p>Fill in the blanks:</p> <p>1. Pressure is reduced if _____ increases.</p> <p>2. Pressure in a liquid _____ with the depth.</p> <p>3. The atmospheric pressure on earth surface is nearly _____.</p> <p><b>Answer the following:</b></p> <p>1. What do you mean by atmospheric pressure?</p>	<p><a href="https://youtu.be/BqcF3dmUCxE">https://youtu.be/BqcF3dmUCxE</a></p> <p><a href="https://youtu.be/PksmWw1Qw3s">https://youtu.be/PksmWw1Qw3s</a></p> <p><a href="https://youtu.be/-S5TnN1CreY">https://youtu.be/-S5TnN1CreY</a></p>

		17.7.21	<p>2. Write the numerical value of the atmospheric pressure on the earth surface in pascal.</p> <p>3. We do not feel uneasy even under the enormous atmospheric pressure. Give reason.</p> <p><b>Module 4 : Numericals:</b></p> <p>1. Find the area of a body which experiences a pressure of 50,000 Pa by a thrust of 100N.</p> <p>2. How much thrust will be required to exert a pressure of 20,000 Pa on an area of 1cm<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>3. A boy weighing 60 kgf stands on a platform of dimensions 2.5 cm × 0.5cm. What pressure in pascal does he exert?</p>	<a href="https://youtu.be/GR50ylsmMHQ">https://youtu.be/GR50ylsmMHQ</a>
	Chemistry	Atomic Structure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Define – Atomic number, Mass number, isotopes, valence electron, valence shell, valency, variable valency, electronic configuration</li> <li>Write the number of electrons, protons and neutrons in the following <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>{}_{8}\text{O}^{16}</math></li> <li><math>{}_{4}\text{Be}^9</math></li> <li><math>{}_{7}\text{N}^{14}</math></li> <li><math>{}_{19}\text{K}^{39}</math></li> <li><math>{}_{15}\text{P}^{31}</math></li> </ol> </li> <li>Write the electronic configuration of the following <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hydrogen</li> <li>Lithium</li> <li>Carbon</li> <li>Nitrogen</li> <li>Oxygen</li> <li>Chlorine</li> <li>Sodium</li> <li>Potassium</li> <li>Aluminium</li> <li>Magnesium</li> </ol> </li> <li>Draw three isotopes of hydrogen and write their name.</li> <li>What is variable valency? Name two metals showing variable valency. Write the symbol also.</li> <li>Draw the diagrams of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carbon</li> <li>Oxygen</li> <li>Lithium</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	

			<p>iv. Calcium</p> <p>v. Neon</p> <p>7. Name a non metal shows variable valency.</p> <p>8. An element is made up of 13 protons, 14 neutrons and 13 electrons. Write the atomic number and mass number of the element.</p>	
<b>Biology</b>	<b>Endocrine System and Adolescence</b>	<p>N.B. All the assignments have to be done in the copy.</p> <p><u>Module 1:</u></p> <p><b>Topic - Introduction</b></p> <p>I. Answer the questions:</p> <p>1. What are the difference between the endocrine and exocrine glands ?</p> <p>2. Give the examples of endocrine and exocrine glands.</p> <p><u>Module 2:</u></p> <p><b>Topic – Thyroid gland &amp; Adrenal gland</b></p> <p>I. Answer the followings:</p> <p>1. Name the three ailments caused due to the insufficient secretion of thyroxine. Mention any one symptom of each.</p> <p>2. What are the two parts of adrenal gland?</p> <p>Name the hormone secreted by the gland.</p> <p><u>Module 3:</u></p> <p><b>Topic: Pancreas &amp; Pituitary gland</b></p> <p>I. Answer the following:</p> <p>1. Which cells secrete the hormone. What are the two principle hormones secreted by pancreas?</p> <p>2. Mention any two functions of insulin. How is the function different from the function of insulin?</p> <p>3. Give the full form of :</p> <p>a. FSH    b. TSH    c. GH</p> <p>3. Name the following:</p> <p>a. The hormone secreted by thyroid gland.</p> <p>b. Insufficient secretion of insulin causes.</p> <p>c. Emergency hormone</p> <p>d. The master gland</p> <p><u>Module 4.</u></p> <p><b>Topic – Adolescence</b></p>	<p><a href="https://youtu.be/NOV00uYxB7g">https://youtu.be/NOV00uYxB7g</a></p> <p><a href="https://youtu.be/-S_vQZDH9hY">https://youtu.be/-S_vQZDH9hY</a></p>	

			<p>I. Define: a. Adolescence.  b. Adulthood  c. Stress</p> <p>II. Answer the following questions:  1. Mention the physical changes taking place during the adolescence.  2. What are the different ways to manage stress. Mention any four of them.</p> <p>III. Give location and function of following glands:  1. Thyroid gland  2. Adrenal gland</p> <p><u>Module 5.</u>  <b>Revision</b></p> <p>I. Give reasons:  1. Adrenaline is the emergency hormone.  2. Physical activity is very important part in our daily routine.  3. Pituitary gland is the master gland.</p> <p>II. From the text book –  Short answer question – Q no. 2 and  Q.No. 4</p>	
COMPUTER SCIENCE	Program Code		<p><b>Q1. Fill in the blanks</b></p> <p>a) The Java programming language is an _____ language.  b) _____ is the technique of binding both data and functions together.  c) A _____ is a blueprint that defines data and functions common to all objects of a certain kind.  d) The smallest meaningful element of a Java program is called a _____.  e) _____ is a process of assigning some initial value to a variable.</p> <p><b>Q2. State True or False</b></p> <p>a) Polymorphism allows a function to behave differently for different objects.  b) Constants mean the fixed values that do not change during the execution of a program.</p>	



- c) The main() function indicates that the execution of the Java program will begin from this point.
- d) Every Java statement must end with a colon.
- e) Inheritance is a feature using which an object in one class acquires the properties of another class.
- f) While comparing two variables, their data types should not be the same.

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**Q3. Multiple Choice Questions**

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- a) A ..... is a named location in the memory, which stores data temporarily.
  - 1. Identifier
  - 2. Keyword
  - 3. Variable
  
- b) What does OOP mean?
  - 1. Object Oriented Programming
  - 2. Object Oriented Procedure
  - 3. Object Origin Program
  
- c) Which among the following feature is used to manage the complexity of the system?
  - 1. Abstraction
  - 2. Polymorphism
  - 3. Encapsulation
  
- d) A Java program is compiled into an intermediate language called .....
  - 1. Source Code
  - 2. Bytecode
  - 3. None of these
  
- e) The ..... works on a single variable or constant.
  - 1. Unary Operator
  - 2. Arithmetic Operator
  - 3. Relational Operator

			<p>f) Which symbol is used to combine two or more items in a single line?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ?</li> <li>2. +</li> <li>3. !</li> </ol> <p><b>Q4. Answer the following</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Define objects. Give a real life example to explain objects along with their attributes and behaviour.</li> <li>2) What is class?</li> <li>3) What do you understand by the term Polymorphism?</li> <li>4) What are operators? Why do we need them?</li> <li>5) What do you understand by the term Keyword?</li> <li>6) What are variables? How are they different from Constants?</li> </ol>	
	<b>HINDI</b>	<b>झाँसी की रानी</b>	<p><u>शब्दार्थ :-</u>  बरछी -  कृपाण -  सुभट -  घात -  बिसात -  वज्र - निपात -  गाथा -  मनुज -</p> <p><u>लघु - प्रश्नोत्तर :-</u>  1. कानपुर के नाना लक्ष्मीबाई को क्या कहकर पुकारते थे?  2. लक्ष्मीबाई की दो साखियाँ कौन - कौन थीं?  3. कविता में किनकी गाथाओं का उल्लेख है?  4. मृत्यु के समय रानी लक्ष्मीबाई की कितनी उम्र थी?  5. इस कविता में कौन से वर्ष का उल्लेख हुआ है?  6. लक्ष्मीबाई किसकी मुँहबोली बहन थीं?  7. लावारिस का वारिस बनकर कौन झाँसी आया?</p>	

		<p>8. रानी ने किसके समक्ष तलवार खींचकर द्वंद्व किया?</p> <p>9. रानी किसके बीच गिरकर अधोगति को प्राप्त हुई?</p> <p>10. रानी को किनकी गाथाएँ जुबानी याद थीं?</p> <p>संदर्भ - " कानपुर के नाना की मुँहबोली बहन छबीली थी। लक्ष्मीबाई नाम, पिता की वह संतान अकेली थी।" क. प्रस्तुत पंक्तियाँ कहाँ से उद्धृत हं? इसकी कवयित्री कौन हं? ख. प्रस्तुत कविता में किसके मुँह से कहानी सुनने की बात कही गई है? उसका अर्थ क्या है? ग. छबीली कौन थी? वह अपने पिता की कैसी संतान थी? घ. डलहौजी मन से कब हर्षित हुआ?</p>	
	<p><b>SANSKRIT</b></p> <p>गुरु भक्त आरुणिः (प्रश्न और उत्तर)</p>	<p><b>Ex-1. संस्कृत म उत्तर द ।</b></p> <p>1) आरुणेः गुरुः कः आसीत् ? आरुणेः गुरुः ऋषिः धौम्यः आसीत् ।</p> <p>2) भग्ने क्षेत्रबन्धे आरुणिः किम् स्थापितवान् ? भग्ने क्षेत्रबन्धे आरुणिः मृत्तिकां स्थापितवान् ।</p> <p>3) आरुणिः कुत्र लम्बमानः अतिष्ठत् ? आरुणिः भग्नेक्षेत्रबन्धे लम्बमानः अतिष्ठत् ।</p> <p>4) क्षेत्रबन्धे आरुणिं दृष्ट्वा धौम्यस्य हृदयं कोदृशम् अभवत् ? क्षेत्रबन्धे आरुणिं दृष्ट्वा धौम्यस्य हृदयं स्नेहेन आर्द्रम् अभवत् ।</p> <p>5) आरुणिः संसारे केन कारणेन स्मरणीयः अभवत् ? आरुणिः संसारे स्वस्य गुरुभक्त्या कतव्यनिष्ठया च स्मरणीयः अभवत् ।</p>	

**Ex-2.** सही कथनों पर सही का चिन्ह लगाएँ ।

- क) आश्रमे शिष्या कृषिक्षेत्रेषु कृषिकायमपि कुवन्ति स्म । [ सही ]  
ख) आरुणिः मित्रैः सह क्षेत्रबन्धं प्रति अगच्छत् । [ गलत ]  
ग) क्षेत्रबन्धं भग्नं दृष्ट्वा आरुणिः आश्रमम् आगच्छत् । [ गलत ]  
घ) आरुणेः प्रयासेन एव धान्यक्षेत्रे जलरक्षणम् अभवत् । [ सही ]  
ङ.) आरुणिः न प्रत्यागतः इति ग्यात्वा धौम्यः निश्चिन्तः अभवत् । [ गलत ]

**Ex-3.** दिए गए शब्दों का वाक्यों में प्रयोग कर ।

- वर्षाकाले - वर्षाकाले मेघाः गजन्ति ।  
भग्नः - वृष्ट्या क्षेत्रबन्धः भग्नः अभवत् ।  
निकषा - आश्रमं निकषा धान्यक्षेत्राणि आसन् ।  
शयितः - पुत्रः शय्यायां शयितः अस्ति ।  
शयित्वा - शय्यायां शयित्वा भोजनं न करणीयम् ।

**Ex-4.** रेखांकित शब्दों के कारण सहित विभक्ति निदर्श कर ।

- 1) आश्रमे धौम्यः वसति स्म ।  
आश्रमे - अधिकरण म सप्तमी
- 2) प्रचण्डा वृष्टिः अभवत् ।  
वृष्टिः - कता म प्रथमा
- 3) क्षेत्रं प्रति कः गमिष्यति ?  
क्षेत्रं - प्रति के योग म द्वितीया

4) शिष्यैः सह धौम्यः तत्र अगच्छत् ।

शिष्यैः - सह के योग म तृतीया

5) धौम्यः आरुणं आह्वयत् ।

आरुणं - कम म द्वितीया

6) आरुणिः धान्यक्षेत्रात् न आगतः ।

धान्यक्षेत्रात् - अपादान म पंचमी

**Ex-5.** निम्नलिखित क्रियाओं का पद - परिचय द ।

	धातु	लकार	पुरुष	वचन
क) अतिष्ठत्-	स्था	लङ्.	प्रथम	एकवचन
ख) असि -	अस्	लट्	मध्यम	एकवचन
ग) अक्षिपत् -	क्षिप्	लङ्.	प्रथम	एकवचन
घ) कारिष्यामि -	कृ	लृट्	उत्तम	एकवचन
ड.) आह्वयत् -	आ-ह्वे	लङ्.	प्रथम	एकवचन
च) उत्तिष्ठ -	उत्- स्था	लोट्	मध्यम	एकवचन

**Ex-7.** संस्कृत म अनुवाद कर ।

1) धौम्य के आस्रम म अनेक शिष्य रहते थे ।

धौम्यस्य आश्रमे अनेके शिष्याः वसन्ति स्म ।

2) आरुणि के सभी प्रयास विफल हो गये ।

आरुणेः सर्व प्रयासाः विफलाः अभवन् ।

			<p>3) आरुणि को देखकर धौम्य खुश हो गए । आरुणिं दृष्ट्वा धौम्यः प्रसन्नः अभवत् ।</p> <p>4) आरुणि को प्रशंसा आज भी होती है । आरुणेः प्रशंसा अद्यापि भवति ।</p> <p>5) शिष्य आश्रम से निकला और खेत को ओर गया । शिष्यः आश्रमात् निगतः क्षेत्रं प्रति गतः च ।</p> <p>6) उसने मिठाइओं को बरतन म रखा । सः मिष्टान्नानि पात्रे स्थापितवान् ।</p> <p>7) बच्चे ने मिट्टी के घड़े को बाहर फका । शिशुः मृत्तिकया घटं बहिः अक्षिपत् ।</p> <p>8) गुरु ने शिष्यों को पुकारा । गुरुः शिष्यान् आह्वयत् ।</p>	
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Rakshmi

**DIRECTOR ACADEMICS**