

ST. THOMAS SCHOOL, SAHIABABAD

Class – VIII

Subject –Social Science (Geography)

Worksheet - 1 (2020 -2021)

Topic – Resources

Note: - Answer the following questions.

1. Explain the following terms.

Technology

Patent.

2. Tick the correct answer.

(i) Which one of the following does not make a substance a resource?

(a) Utility

(b) Value

(c) Quantity

(ii) Which one of the following is a human made resource?

(a) Medicine to treat cancer

(b) Spring water

(c) Tropical forests

3. List out five resources you use at your home or in your class room.

4. What are resources?

5. How can you classify the resources?

6. Why are resources distributed unequally over the earth?

7. Differentiate between the potential and actual resources?

8. Explain the resources on the basis of their origin?

9. Write the difference between Renewable and Non-renewable resources.

10. What are called natural resources?

Note: NCERT Text book (Geography – Resource and Development) pages 1, 2, 3.

ST. THOMAS SCHOOL, SAHIBABAD
SUBJECT – COMPUTER (WORKSHEET 1)
CH- 1 NETWORKING CONCEPTS
CLASS VIII

COMPUTER NETWORK



A Computer Network can be defined as a group of computers and other peripheral devices that are linked for the purpose of sharing data and hardware resources. The computers in a network can communicate with each other as well as work independently.

COMPONENTS OF COMPUTER NETWORK

- 1) Each computer in a network is node.
- 2) One of these nodes act as a Sender that transmits the information to other nodes in the network known as Receivers.
- 3) These computers are linked with each other through some medium , such as cables, telephones lines, radio waves, or infrared light beams.

Computer network as a data communication system



It consists of following parts :

1. **Message**– It is the information to be communicated. It can be text, pictures, audio, video, etc.
2. **Sender** – It is a device , i.e., a computer, workstation, mobile phone, or tablet that's sends the data message through the web browser.
3. **Receiver**– It is device that receives data message. It can be a computer, workstation, tablet, or mobile phone.
4. **Transmission medium**– It is a physical path through which the message travels from the sender to the receiver. Twisted pair cable, fibre optic cable, coaxial cable, and radio waves are some common example
5. **Protocol** –A protocol specifies a set of rules that governs the data communication.

ADVANTAGE OF NETWORKING

1. Efficient use of storage media

It is more economical to store an application software on a network drive than to store a copy of the application on each user's storage device. It is better to have one big hard disk in the server than to have small hard disks in different computers.

2. Preserving information

It is difficult to maintain regular backups on a number of stand-alone computers. When you keep backups on a central location ,you have one place to look for the lost information.

3. Reduction in hardware costs

In a network ,the hardware devices that are not used often like modems, printers ,etc can be shared.

4. Efficiency

In a network, the deletion,modification or up gradation of the software /data is to be done at a single point only. This brings more efficiency and effectiveness into the working system.

5. Redundancy

A network reduces the need for hard copies of all documents. Sharing the soft copy of a file over the network eliminates or greatly reduces the need to share hard copies of reports or any other information.

6. Quickest document delivery

Networking provides a facility to instantly deliver soft copies from one computer to the other computer throughout the world.

EXERCISE :

1. Write short note on Computer network.
2. Write the advantages of computer networking.

Note : Do the above exercise in rough notebook / any unfinished old notebook .

**St. Thomas School
Sahibabad**

English Worksheet-2

Class-VIII

Note: All worksheets to be done in a separate copy.

Copy the questions and write the answers underneath.

SECTION B (WRITING)

- 1. Your father has been transferred from Delhi to Bengaluru. You have to leave your school and friends and join a new school. Write a diary entry expressing your feelings.**

(feel like world has come to an end – born and brought up in Delhi – schooling from nursery to class 7 – childhood friends, neighbours, friendly atmosphere – now entire life will change – new friends, school and neighbourhood – will be difficult to cope – but brighter side also for every dark cloud has a silver lining)

- 2. You came home from school and found your mother very ill and lying in bed. You helped your ailing mother by preparing lunch without her knowledge and surprised everyone in the family. Write a diary entry expressing your contentment and happiness at having helped your mother.**

(came home shocked to see mother moaning and groaning with pain – made tea for her, cooked lunch for family – tears in mother's eyes)

- 3. You are Vaibhav/Vibhu, staying in Saint Marks Boys' hostel, Jabalpur. Write a letter to your father detailing the progress in your studies. Also request him to increase your monthly allowance and give him the reason.**

(preparation for the annual exam in full swing – more preparation needed in mathematics – trying my best – arranged tutor with the help of friends – request to increase monthly allowance to pay tuition fee)

- 4. These days we are going through a very difficult time due to a highly contagious and fatal coronavirus disease (COVID-19). Write a letter to your friend describing the situation and the difficulties you are facing.**

(It seems life has stopped – fatal coronavirus originated from China – government is taking steps to overcome – Janta curfew was observed on March 22, 2020 – 21 days lockdown from March 24, 2020 to maintain social distancing – other guidelines are issued time to time)

दिनांक - 04/04/2020

सेंट थॉमस स्कूल

अभ्यास पत्र -2 (2020-2021)

विषय - हिंदी

कक्षा - आठवीं

प्र0-1- निम्नलिखित रिक्त स्थानों में उचित सर्वनाम शब्द भरिए -

1. मैं ----- चली जाऊँगी ।
2. ----- करेगा ----- भरेगा ।
3. पानी में ----- गिर गया है ।
4. ----- सेब खा रहा हूँ ।
5. ----- आज स्कूल नहीं गए ।

प्र0-2- निम्नलिखित शब्दों के लिंग बदलकर लिखिए -

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| 1. सदस्य | 2. नानी | 3. आचार्य | 4. हिरण |
| 5. गायक | 6. नौकर | 7. दास | 8. पाठक |

प्र0-3- छात्रवृत्ति प्राप्त करने हेतु प्रधानाचार्य जी को पत्र लिखिए ।

नोट - सभी छात्र अभ्यास कार्य अलग कॉपी पर दिनांक अनुसार करेंगे ।

ST.THOMAS SCHOOL, SAHIBABAD

MATHEMATICS

WORKSHEET -2 (2020 - 21)

CLASS VIII

TOPIC : LINEAR EQUATIONS

KEY POINTS :

- Algebraic expression contains equality symbol are called equations.
- Equations with linear expressions in one variable are known as linear equations.
- In linear equations the highest power of the variable is one.
- Solution of an equation is the value of the variable contained in the equation for which LHS and RHS are equal.

Solving equations which have linear equations on one side and numbers on the other side

E.g. $2x - 3 = 7$

Step 1: Transpose -3 from LHS to RHS

$$2x = 7 + 3 = 10$$

$$2x = 10$$

Step 2: Transpose 2 from LHS to RHS

$$x = \frac{10}{2} = 5$$

Therefore $x = 5$ is the required solution

Solve the following equations:

1. $y + 3 = 10$

6. $x + \frac{3}{7} = \frac{17}{7}$

2. $6 = z + 2$

7. $\frac{x}{3} - \frac{5}{2} = 6$

3. $14y - 8 = 13$

8. $\frac{x}{5} + 11 = \frac{1}{15}$

4. $1 + \frac{x}{3} = \frac{7}{15}$

9. $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{5x}{3} = 1$

5. $\frac{2x}{3} = 18$

10. $9\frac{1}{4} = y - 1\frac{1}{3}$

NOTE: Do the worksheet in separate notebook (it should be covered in purple and labelled neatly) or in A4 sheet.

ST. THOMAS SCHOOL, SAHIBABAD

CLASS – VIII

WORKSHEET-1

SUBJECT- SCIENCE

Date- 04/04/2020

Instruction:- Read the notes carefully and answer the following questions:-

Fibres and Fabrics

The clothes are made of fabrics. Fabrics are made from fibres obtained from natural or artificial sources.

Types of Fibres: There are two types of fibres.

1. Natural fibres: These are obtained from natural sources, called natural resources.

Examples: cotton, silk, wool, etc.



Cotton



Silk



Wool

2. Synthetic fibres: These are man-made are called man-made or synthetic fibres. Examples: rayon, nylon, acrylic, etc.

(i) Synthetic fibres are made of small units of chemicals joined together in the form of large chain. The formed chain is called polymer.

(ii) Polymer is a Greek word in which ‘poly’ means many and ‘mer’ means units. So, a polymer is made of many repeating units.

(iii) Polymers occur in nature also. Example: Cotton is a polymer called cellulose. Cellulose is made up of a large number of glucose units.

Types of Synthetic Fibres:

1. Rayon:

(i) Fibre is obtained by chemical treatment of wood pulp. This fibre is called rayon or artificial silk.

(ii) Rayon fibre can be made in different colours by dyed. Rayon is very cheap compared to silk.

(iii) Rayon is mixed with cotton to make bed sheets or mixed with wool to make carpets.



Use of Rayon Fibres

2. Nylon:

(i) Nylon is man-made fibre. It was first fully synthesized fibre. The production of nylon was

started without using any natural raw material (from plant or animal) almost simultaneously in New York and London, thus it got its name (NY for New York and Lon for London) as nylon. It is synthesized from coal, water and air. Cloths from nylon are very strong elastic and light lustrous and easy to wash.

(ii) Firstly nylon was used in making bristle of toothbrush commercially. After that, it was used for making fabrics.

(iii) Nylon is used for making clothes, ropes, socks, curtains, sleeping bags, parachutes, etc. The nylon fibre is stronger than a steel wire.



Various Articles made from Nylon

Q1- Fill in the blanks:-

- (a) Many small units combine to form a large unit called _____.
- (b) Synthetic fibres is also called _____ or _____ fibres.
- (c) _____ fibre was prepared from coal, water and air.

Q2- Define the following terms:-

- (a) Polymers.
- (b) Artificial silk
- (c) Natural fibres

Q3- Name the following:-

- (a) Monomer of cellulose.
- (b) First fully synthetic fibre.
- (c) Fibres obtained by chemical treatment of wood pulp.

Q4- Match the following:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| (a) Artificial silk | (1) Nylon |
| (b) Socks | (2) Monomer |
| (c) Polymer | (3) Rayon |

Q5- Differentiate between synthetic fibres and natural fibres with examples.

Q6- Give examples which indicate that nylon fibres are very strong.

Q7- Write two uses of following:- (a) Rayon (b) Nylon.

Q8- Which raw materials are used in making nylon?

Q9- Explain why some fibres are called synthetic.

Q10- Rayon is different from synthetic fibres, Why ?