

Class Viii
WORKSHEET -1 (ANSWER KEY)

1. (A) IT is the application of latest knowledge and skill in doing or making.
(B) It means the exclusive right over any idea or invention.
2. (A) Quantity
(B) Medicine to treat cancer
3. Open ended answer.....
4. Anything that can be used to satisfy a need is called a resource.
5. Resources are classified into Natural, Human made and Human.
6. Because physical factors like terrain, climate and altitude differ so much over the earth.
7. Potential - Whose entire quantity may not be known. These are not used presently.
Actual - Whose quantity is known. These resources are being used in the present.
8. Abiotic and biotic
9. Renewable - get renewed and replenished quickly, unlimited in nature, Solar and wind energy.
10. Resources which are drawn from Nature and used without much modification.

ST. THOMAS SCHOOL, SAHIBABAD
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CIVICS)
WORKSHEET – 1 (2020-21)
ANSWER KEY
CLASS – VIII

Q1. Fill in the blanks-

- a. In 1934 the Indian National Congress made the demand for a Constituent Assembly.
- b. A written document in which we find fundamental rights is called a Constitution.
- c. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the President of the Constituent Assembly.
- d. Government is responsible for administering and enforcing laws.
- e. The three organs of the State are the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary.
- f. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedker is known as the Father of the Indian Constitution.

Q2. Define the following terms –

- a. **Indian National Movement**: The Indian National Movement emerged in nineteenth-century India and saw thousands of men and women coming together to fight British rule.
- b. **Secularism**: Secularism refers to separation of religion from the State.

Q3. Answer the following questions-

- a. **What do you understand by the word 'Constitution'?**

Ans: Constitution is a written document that contains the basic rules and regulations for administering a nation.

- b. **Discuss various key features of Indian Constitution (Five features).**

Ans: **1. Federalism**: This refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country.

2. Parliamentary Form of Government: This means that the people of India have a direct role in electing their representatives.

3. Separation of Powers: According to the constitution, there are three organs of the State. These are the legislature, the executive and the judiciary.

4. Fundamental Rights: The constitution guarantees the rights of individuals against the State as well as other individuals.

5. Secularism: A secular state is one in which the state does not officially promote any one religion as the state religion.

C .Define and discuss the word Federalism.

Federalism: This refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country. In India we have governments at the state level and at the Centre. Panchayati Raj is the third tier of government.

D. Discuss the Parliamentary form of Government.

Ans: Constitution of India guarantees universal adult suffrage for all citizens. This means that the people of India have a direct role in electing their representatives.

E. Define fundamental Rights. Make a list of it.

Fundamental Rights: Fundamental Rights protect citizens against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the State. There are 6 Fundamental Rights-

1. Right to Equality
2. Right to Freedom
3. Right against Exploitation
4. Right to freedom of Religion
5. Cultural and Educational Rights
6. Right to Constitutional Remedies

F. Write a short note on 'Secularism'.

Ans: Secularism: The Indian Constitution allows individuals the freedom to live by their religious beliefs and practices as they interpret these. India also adopted a strategy of separating the power of religion and the power of the State. Secularism refers to this separation of religion from the State.

Note: NCERT textbook (Social and Political Life – III)

ST.THOMAS SCHOOL ,SAHIBABAD

SUBJECT -COMPUTER

CLASS VIII

ANSWER KEY

WORKSHEET 1

EXERCISE :

1. Write short note on Computer network.

Ans . 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.

2. Write the advantages of computer networking.

Ans. The advantages of computer networking are :

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.

WORKSHEET 2

Prepare a PowerPoint presentation on computer networking.

1. **Step 1:** Launch the **PowerPoint** Program. ...
2. **Step 2:** Choosing a Design. ...
3. **Step 3:** **Create** Title Page. ...
4. **Step 4:** Add More **Slides**. ...
5. **Step 5:** Add Transitions. ...
6. **Step 6:** Play the **Presentation**.

WORKSHEET 3

EXERCISE :

1. What is a coaxial cable ?

Ans. A Coaxial cable is used in the transmission of video, communication signals and audio. This cable can also be used in networks and has high bandwidth and greater transmission capacity. A coaxial cable consists of central copper wire surrounded by insulation and then shield of braided wire.

2. Write a short note on Ethernet cable ?

Ans. An Ethernet cable is one of the most popular forms of network cable used in wired networks. This cable is like a phone cable, but is larger than the phone cable and has eight wires. Ethernet cables connect various devices such as PCs, routers and switches within a local area network.

| | | |
|------------|--|-------------------|
| | ST. THOMAS SCHOOL, SAHIBABAD ENGLISH WORKSHEET-1 (2020-21) Note: All answers to be done in a separate copy. Copy down each question and write the answer beneath. | CLASS-VIII |
| | SECTION A (READING) | |
| 1. | Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. | |
| 1.1 | Answer the following questions. | |
| (a) | Two unique things about the Mall of the Emirates- (i) It is the biggest Mall (ii) It also houses an indoor skiing resort. | |
| (b) | The ski slope is 300 metres long and it is entertaining as it provides maximum thrill to skiers. How is the snow made in the resort? | |
| (c) | The snow in the resort is made by shooting water at high pressure into the atmosphere that is maintained at around freezing point by coolers both below and above the slopes. | |
| (d) | The skiers reach the top of the slope with cable cars and lift chairs. | |
| 1.2 | Find the synonym of the following words from the passage. | |
| (a) | intelligence- ingenuity | |
| (b) | managed- maintained | |
| 1.3 | Find the antonym of the following words from the passage. | |
| (a) | ramps-slopes | |
| (b) | differ- resembles | |

| | | |
|------------|--|-------------------|
| | ST. THOMAS SCHOOL, SAHIBABAD ENGLISH WORKSHEET-3 (2020-21) Note: All answers to be done in a separate copy. Copy down each question and write the answer beneath. | CLASS-VIII |
| 1. | Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. | |
| 1.1 | Answer the questions in brief. | |
| (a) | Some of the places where we find television are our homes, restaurants, offices and even schools. | |

- (b) Television offers us entertainment and opens up a whole new world of imagination.
- (c) The parents of young children don't approve of watching too much television because this often interferes with their creative thinking and affects their attention span as well.
- (d) One can be affected by watching television for long duration without taking any break as it can affect one's eyes.
- (e) Newspaper can substitute television for getting people updated with day today happenings.
- (f) A newspaper can be a good source of entertainment for the readers as it provides readers with entertainment in the form of stories, comic strips and jokes.
- (g) Radio a mode of entertainment and information which has been forgotten because of the television.
- (h) Television can be helpful if used wisely as it can be a good visual aid and can help students understand various concepts and assimilate facts in a fun way. In addition to this, television offers us the opportunity to know what is happening around the world.
- (i) foolishly- wisely
- (j) chance- opportunity

2. Complete the proverbs by using correct form of the verbs given below.

save, favour, shine, glitter, leap, flock, wait, cut, win, gather

- (a) Make hay while the sun shines.
- (b) Look before you leap.
- (c) Slow and steady wins the race.
- (d) A stitch in time saves nine.
- (e) Time and tide waits for none.

- (f) Cut your coat according to your cloth.
- (g) A rolling stone gathers no moss.
- (h) All that glitters is not gold.
- (i) Birds of a feather flock together.
- (j) Fortune favours the brave.

ST. THOMAS SCHOOL, SAHIBABAD

ENGLISH

WORKSHEET-4 (2020-21)

CLASS-VIII

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

Copy down each question and write the answer beneath.

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

1. Fill in the sentence with correct form (past simple) of the appropriate verb.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1) washed up | 16) skipped |
| 2) made | 17) slept |
| 3) rained | 18) laid |
| 4) fought | 19) dropped |
| 5) told | 20) sold |
| 6) ate | 21) cut |
| 7) watched | 22) went |
| 8) sat | 23) drove |
| 9) read | 24) hung |
| 10) had | 25) gave |
| 11) look | 26) changed |
| 12) did | 27) played |
| 13) caught | 28) studied |
| 14) danced | 29) swam |
| 15) sat | 30) ran |

2. Fill in the blanks with the right form of the verbs in the brackets.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1) brought | 13) told |
| 2) heard | 14) lent |
| 3) read | 15) drank |
| 4) spoke | 16) slept |
| 5) understood | 17) kept |
| 6) forgot | 18) chose |
| 7) had | 19) began |
| 8) lost | 20) flew |
| 9) swam | 21) drove |
| 10) gave | 22) taught |
| 11) became | 23) sent |
| 12) knew | 24) left |

3. Choose the correct word.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1) Where | 11) What |
| 2) How long | 12) How tall |
| 3) Who | 13) How often |
| 4) How many | 14) What |
| 5) How | 15) Which |
| 6) What | 16) How many |
| 7) When | 17) How many |
| 8) What | 18) How far |
| 9) What | 19) How much |
| 10) What | 20) Where |

दिनांक -

सेंट थॉमस स्कूल

अभ्यास पत्र -1 (2020-2021) उत्तर पत्रिका

विषय - हिंदी कक्षा - आठवीं

30-1- दिए गए शब्दों से भाववाचक संज्ञा बनाकर लिखिए ।

1. बूढ़ा - बुढ़ापा
2. चतुर- चतुराई
3. बुरा- बुराई
4. सेवक- सेवा
5. मीठा- मीठास
6. निर्धन- निर्धनता
7. मनुष्य- मनुष्यता
8. मानव- मानवता
9. सज्जन- सज्जनता
10. कायर- कायरता

30-2- निम्नलिखित शब्दों के दो-दो पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए -

1. संसार- जगत , दुनिया
2. पहाड़-पर्वत , गिरि
3. समुद्र-सागर, सिंधु
4. दिन- दिवस, वार
5. गंगा- देवन्दी, भागीरथी
6. पानी-जल, नीर
7. पुत्र- सुत , तनय
8. धरती- भूमि , धरा

30-3- निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए -

1. प्रकाश-अंधकार
2. प्रत्यक्ष-परोक्ष
3. मानव-दानव
4. पराधीन-स्वाधीन
5. निर्दय- दयालु
6. चेतन- अचेतन
7. प्राचीन-नवीन
8. उदय-अस्त
9. स्वामी-सेवक
10. खुश-उदास

अभ्यास पत्र -2 (2020-2021) उत्तर पत्रिका

विषय - हिंदी कक्षा - आठवीं

30-1- निम्नलिखित रिक्त स्थानों में उचित सर्वनाम शब्द भरिए -

1. मैं अपने आप चली जाऊँगी ।
2. जो करेगा सो भरेगा ।
3. पानी में कुछ गिर गया है ।
4. मैं सेब खा रहा हूँ ।
5. वे आज स्कूल नहीं गए ।

30-2- निम्नलिखित शब्दों के लिंग बदलकर लिखिए -

1. सदस्य- सदस्या 2. नानी- नाना 3. आचार्य- आचार्या
4. हिरण- हिरणी 5. गायक- गायिका 6. नौकर- नौकरानी
7. दास- दासी 8. पाठक- पाठिका

30-3- छात्रवृत्ति प्राप्त करने हेतु प्रधानाचार्य जी को पत्र लिखिए ।

विद्यार्थी स्वयं करेंगे

अभ्यास पत्र -3 (2020-2021) उत्तर पत्रिका

विषय - हिंदी कक्षा - आठवीं

30-1- दिए गए वाक्यों में संज्ञा शब्द छाँटकर भेद लिखिए ।

1. अपनी कुशलता का समाचार भेजना । (भाववाचक)
2. नेहरू जी को लाल गुलाब बहुत पसंद थे । (व्यक्तिवाचक)
3. अर्पित से निकटता अच्छी नहीं है । (व्यक्तिवाचक) (भाववाचक)
4. बचपन के दिन बड़े सुहाने होते हैं । (भाववाचक)
5. रोहन अभी पुस्तक पढ़ रहा है । (व्यक्तिवाचक)

30-2- निम्नलिखित सर्वनाम शब्दों का वाक्यों में प्रयोग कीजिए ।

1. स्वयं - -----
2. कब - -----
3. हम - -----
4. कोई - -----
5. जो - सो - -----

30-3- निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर अनुच्छेद लिखिए -

1. परिश्रम का महत्व
2. मीठी वाणी

30- 2 , 3 विद्यार्थी स्वयं करेंगे

अभ्यास पत्र -4 (2020-2021) उत्तर पत्रिका

विषय - हिंदी कक्षा - आठवीं

30- 1-6 तक के प्रश्नों के उत्तर गद्यांश को पढ़कर विद्यार्थी स्वयं लिखेंगे ।

30-7- शरीर , मनुष्य , भोजन , व्यायाम , वायु , रक्त , मस्तिष्क ।

30-8- करना , पचता , बनता , बरतनी , रहता ।

**ANSWER KEY OF WORKSHEET
CLASS VIII
MATHEMATICS**

WORKSHEET - 1

1. Fill in the blanks:

a) Positive b) The product of 2 negative rational number is a positive rational number

c) -1 d) 1 e) $\frac{-8}{5}$

2. a) False b) True c) False d) False e) False

3. a) ii) b) ii) c) iii) d) ii)

4. a) $[\frac{7}{4} + \frac{-3}{8}] + \frac{5}{11} = \frac{7}{4} + [\frac{-3}{8} + \frac{5}{11}]$ [Associativity of addition of rational numbers]

b) Commutativity of multiplication of rational numbers

c) Multiplicative identity

d) Multiplication by zero

5. i) L.H.S = $(X \times Y) \times Z$

$$= (\frac{-7}{3} \times \frac{12}{5}) \times \frac{4}{9} = \frac{-112}{45}$$

R.H.S = $X \times (Y \times Z)$

$$= \frac{-7}{3} \times (\frac{12}{5} \times \frac{4}{9}) = \frac{-112}{45}$$

ii) L.H.S = $(X \times Y) \times Z$

$$= (\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{-4}) \times \frac{-7}{5} = \frac{7}{8}$$

R.H.S = $X \times (Y \times Z)$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times (\frac{5}{-4} \times \frac{-7}{5}) = \frac{7}{8}$$

WORKSHEET -2

1. $Y = 7$ 2. $Z = 4$ 3. $Y = \frac{3}{2}$ 4. $X = -\frac{8}{5}$ 5. $X = 27$
6. $X = 2$ 7. $X = \frac{51}{2}$ 8. $X = -\frac{164}{3}$ 9. $X = \frac{9}{25}$ 10. $y = \frac{127}{12}$

WORKSHEET -3

1. $X = -2$ 2. $Z = \frac{3}{2}$ 3. $X = 5$ 4. $X = 0$ 5. $X = 40$
6. $X = 10$ 7. $Y = \frac{7}{3}$ 8. $X = \frac{27}{10}$ 9. $X = \frac{183}{10} = 18.3$ 10. $m = \frac{4}{5}$

WORKSHEET -4

1. $X = -1$ 2. $X = 8$ 3. $T = 2$

4. $x + 7 - \frac{8x}{3} = \frac{17}{6} - \frac{5x}{2}$ Ans. $X = 4$

5. $y = -\frac{4}{5}$ 6. $X = 1$ 7. $X = 4$ 8. $Y = -8$

**ANSWER KEY
CLASS VIII**

WORKSHEET - 1

Ans1- Fill in the blanks: -

- (a) Polymer.
- (b) Man-made or synthetic fibres.
- (c) Nylon

Ans2- Define the following terms:-

- (a) Polymers: - A polymer is made of many repeating units of monomer.
- (b) Artificial silk: - It is obtained by chemical treatment of wood pulp. It is also called rayon.
- (c) Natural fibres: - These are obtained from natural sources, called natural fibres. Examples: cotton, silk, wool, etc.

Ans3- Name the following:-

- (a) Glucose
- (b) Nylon.
- (c) Artificial silk or Rayon.

Ans4- Match the following:

- (a) Artificial silk-Rayon
- (b) Socks-Nylon
- (c) Polymer-Monomer

Ans5- Natural fibres: These are obtained from natural sources, called natural fibres. Examples: cotton, silk, wool, etc.

Synthetic fibres: These fibres made by humans through chemical synthesis. So these fibres are called man-made or synthetic fibres. Examples: rayon, nylon, acrylic, etc.

Ans6- Nylon is used for making clothes, ropes, socks, curtains, sleeping bags, parachutes, etc. The nylon fibre is stronger than a steel wire.

Ans7-(a) Rayon: - Rayon is mixed with cotton to make bed sheets or mixed with wool to make carpets.

(b) Nylon: - nylon was used in making bristle of toothbrush, clothes, ropes, socks, curtains, sleeping bags, parachutes, etc.

Ans8- Coal, water and air.

Ans9- Some fibres are called synthetic fibres because these fibres made by humans through chemical synthesis.

Ans10-Rayon is different from synthetic fibres because rayon is obtained from wood pulp. Its fibres can also be woven like those of natural fibres.

WORKSHEET-2

TOPIC:-CROP PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

- I. (i)d (ii)a
- II. a) Kharif b) Ploughing c) Agricultural Practices
- III. 1) We need food because it gives us energy, keeps us healthy, and helps us to grow as well as repair and replace damaged and worn-out tissues.
- 2) Most plants make their own food through the process of Photosynthesis. Animals feed on plants or other animals to get energy.
- 3) Loosening the soil is important because it:
- allows the roots to go deeper into the soil and yet, breathe easily (allowing air to reach the roots),
 - helps in growth of microbes and earthworms that add humus to the soil and turn and loosen the soil further
- 4) Land levelling is typically done in mildly sloping lands where farmers use surface irrigation methods such as furrows, borders, basins or floods. It ensures uniform distribution of irrigation water in the root zone of the crop. It also helps in seeding and managing the crop better, which means that the yield and quality of the crop is better.
- 5) When we cultivate same kind of plants on a large scale at one place, it called '**Crop**'.
- 6) There are two major types of crops:
1. **Kharif Crop**-Sown in Rainy season (June to September)
Eg:-Paddy, maize
 2. **Rabi Crop**-Sown in winter season (October to March)
Eg:-Wheat, gram

7)

| Kharif | Rabi |
|--|--|
| 1 Sown in Rainy season (June to September) 2 These crop require lot of water. 3 Eg:-Paddy, maize | 1 Sown in winter season (October to March) 2 These require moderate water. 3 Eg:-Wheat, gram |

t

WORKSHEET -3

Ans1: - Tick the correct option:

- (a) Force
- (b) An equal force is being applied in the opposite direction
- (c) Electrostatic force
- (d) Gravitational forces

Ans2:- When two or more forces are applied in the same direction, then the total or net force is the addition of magnitude of both the forces.

Ans3: - When a charged body exert a force on another charged or uncharged body is called electrostatic force.

A charged body attracts an uncharged body without coming in contact, thus it is a non-contact force.

Ans4:- When a ball is in rest and when it is pushed, force is applied on it so it starts moving because force can change the position of a body.

Ans5: - Contact force: (i) Force that comes into action after the interaction between objects is called contact force. Contact force works on the point of contact.

(ii) Example; pushing a car, hitting the ball, kicking a ball, etc.

(iii) Muscular force, friction force are types of contact force.

Non-contact force: (i) Force due to without interaction between two objects is called non-contact force.

(ii) example; a magnet can pull an iron nail from a distance.

(iii) Magnetic force, Electrostatic force and Gravitational force are examples of non-contact force.

Ans6:-A ball rolling along gradually slows due to the friction from the medium it moving on. The ball comes into rest because the friction acts in the opposite direction of the moving ball, slowly the force of the becomes less and it comes to rest.

Ans7:- Force due to the action of muscles is called muscular force. We can say force resulting because of action of muscle is called muscular force.

Examples:

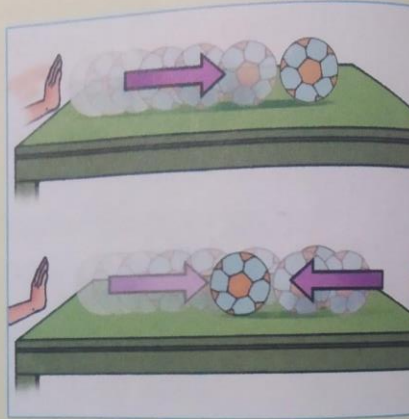
(i) When we push the object like school bag or lift the bucket of water, we use the muscular force.

(ii) Animals also use of muscular force to carry out their task.

Ans8:-

Activity 2

- i) Take a rubber ball and place it on a smooth level surface (like a table top). Gently push the ball; it starts to move. Now, push it harder. What do you observe? Is there any change in its speed? Does it increase or decrease?
- ii) Roll the ball on the table top and now, push against the motion of the ball. What do you observe in this case? The speed of the ball decreases and it can come to rest.



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Ans9:- Two examples are- (i) Squeezing of a plastic bottle changes the shape of the bottle. (ii) Deformation of clay by pressing it between the hands.

Ans10: -(a) shape
(b) muscular
(c) contact
(d) gravity, friction

Ans11: - The force is applied due to hammering cause the change in shape of iron and iron can be moulded in the shape of the required tool.