

ST. XAVIER'S SCHOOLS –CHANDIGARH, PANCHKULA, MOHALI, ZIRAKPUR

Class VIII

English Worksheet -1

Sentences and phrases

Sentences-A sentence is a group of words that makes complete sense by itself.

Parts of sentence - subject and predicate

The subject is always a noun or a pronoun or a group of words that does the work of a noun.

The predicate may consist of one word or several words with the essential word being a verb.

Types of sentences -

1. Declarative sentence -
 - a. Affirmative
 - b. Negative
2. Interrogative sentence
3. Imperative sentence
4. Exclamatory sentence

PHRASES - A phrase is made up of a group of words that makes sense but not complete sense.

Types of phrases

1. Noun phrase
2. Adjective phrase
3. Adverb phrase

Exercise 1.

Q.1 Identify the subject and the predicate.

1. Meena has come first in the race.
2. The sun rises in the east.
3. My parents and my brother have gone to the market.
4. Thousands of trees have been cut to construct the stadium.
5. The teacher gave him a prize.
6. My dress is beautiful.
7. All the boys are in the ground.
- 8 . I like to read books.
9. I sing a song.
- 10.I bought a cycle.

Exercise 2.

Q. 2 Identify whether they are declarative, interrogative, imperative or imperative sentences.

1. Sachin is a great cricketer.
2. I cannot believe him to be the murderer.
3. Do you want coffee?
4. Cats catch mice.
5. What a beautiful sight!
6. Please do call me.

7. Elephants have a good memory.
8. What a beautiful view of the mountains!
9. We will sing a song.
10. Rami is a polite child.

Exercise 3.

Q. 3 Tick the group of words that are sentences.

1. India's victory ()
2. performed well()
3. He has gone to school. ()
4. The Indian team ()
5. What a beautiful dress! ()
6. What are you doing? ()
7. My father's best friend ()
8. Babies cry. ()
9. The lights are on. ()
10. John and Ramesh ()

Exercise 4.

Q. 4 Underline the phrases in the following sentences.

1. I like to sing.
2. She smiled in a warm manner.
3. We were looking for you in every possible place.
4. The carpet is made in India.
5. I love to read comics.
6. Flowers emit fragrance during the day.
7. She is a girl of five years.
8. The car moved at great speed.
9. My friend from Dubai is with me.
10. The book with illustrations is expensive.

Exercise 5.

Q. 5 Circle the phrases and identify whether they are adjective, adverb or noun phrases.

1. He wanted to learn Sanskrit.
2. I saw the big crowd.
3. The watchman, on duty that day, tried to stop the thief from entering the building.
4. The match will be held in this park.
5. The fruits from our garden are fresh and tasty.
6. The lady with golden hair is my friend.
7. To confess one's guilt is difficult.
8. Children like to play every morning.
9. She hopes to win the first prize.
10. Our team took defeat in a generous manner.

Dear Students,

The Answers of Worksheet -1 will be given in the next worksheet.

HINDI WORKSHEET [हिन्दी कार्यपत्रक]
CLASS - VIII कक्षा - आठ

प्र०१. विलोम शब्द लिखिए:-

(क) आरम्भ _____

(ख) उन्नति _____

(ग) नवीन _____

(घ) कठोर _____

(ङ) मान _____

प्र०२. जो-जो पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए:-

(क) आँख _____

(ख) कपड़ा _____

(ग) धन _____

(घ) घमंड _____

(ङ) नदी _____

प्र०३. अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द लिखिए:-

(क) जो सच बोलता हो _____

(ख) जो देखने योग्य हो _____

(ग) प्रतिदिन होने वाला _____

(घ) सुनने वाला _____

(ङ) गौड़ों को रखने का स्थान _____

प्र०४. भाववाचक संज्ञा लिखिए:-

(क) बूढ़ा _____

(ख) मानव _____

(ग) लडका _____

(घ) शिशु _____

(ङ) सती _____

प्र०५. शब्दों का शुद्ध रूप लिखिए:-

(क) प्रन्तू _____

(ख) शताब्दि _____

(ग) री ती _____

(घ) तिथी _____

(ङ) उंचाई _____

प्र०६. 'घर की स्वच्छता में आपका योगदान' इस विषय पर एक अनुच्छेद लिखिए।

RATIONAL NUMBERS

Defination: A rational number is a number that can be expressed in the form $\frac{p}{q}$, where p and q are integers and $q \neq 0$

Example $-\frac{5}{3}, 3, -4, \frac{7}{5}$

★ Properties of Rational number

- i. A rational number remains unchanged when a non zero integer is multiplied to both numerator and denominator.
- ii. A rational number remains unchanged when a non zero integer is divided to both numerator and denominator.
- iii. A rational number is said to be in the standard form if its denominator is a positive integer and numerator and denominator have no common factor other than 1.
- iv. The additive inverse of non zero rational number $\frac{p}{q}$ is $-\frac{p}{q}$
- v. The multiplicative inverse of non-zero rational number $\frac{p}{q}$ is $\frac{q}{p}$

Operations on Rational numbers

i Addition :

Two rational numbers with different denominators are added by first taking LCM of two denominators and then converting both the rational numbers to their equivalent form having the LCM as the denominator and then add the numerators.

$$\text{Eg: } -\frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\text{LCM of 3 and 5} = 15$$

$$\frac{-2 \times 5}{3 \times 5} + \frac{4 \times 3}{5 \times 3}$$

$$\frac{-10}{15} + \frac{12}{15}$$

$$\frac{-10 + 12}{15} = \frac{2}{15}$$

ii Subtraction :

While subtracting two rational numbers, we add the additive inverse of the rational number to be subtracted to the ^{other} rational number.

$$\text{Eg: } 4\frac{5}{6} - 7\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{29}{6} - \frac{31}{4}$$

$$\text{LCM of 6 and 4} = 12$$

$$\frac{29 \times 2}{6 \times 2} - \frac{31 \times 3}{4 \times 3}$$

$$\frac{58}{12} - \frac{93}{12}$$

$$\frac{58 - 93}{12} = \frac{-35}{12}$$

iii Multiplication:

$$\frac{a}{b} \times \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ac}{bd}$$

$$\text{Eg: } \frac{-3}{7} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{-3 \times 4}{7 \times 5} = \frac{-12}{35}$$

iv Division

While dividing, we multiply the first rational number by the reciprocal of the other.

$$\text{Eg: } \frac{2}{11} \div \frac{-8}{55}$$

$$\frac{2}{11} \times \frac{-55}{8} = \frac{-5}{4}$$

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Q1 Solve

i $\frac{8}{13} + \frac{3}{11}$

ii $\frac{7}{24} + \frac{-11}{32}$

iii $\frac{29}{4} - \frac{30}{7}$

iv $\frac{5}{13} - \frac{-8}{26}$

v $\frac{-4}{5} \times \frac{-5}{12}$

vi $\frac{-65}{11} \times \frac{88}{13}$

vii $\frac{3}{7} \div \frac{21}{56}$

viii $1 \div \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)$

Q2 Simplify

i $\left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 6\right)$

ii $\left(-5 \times \frac{12}{15}\right) - \left(-3 \times \frac{2}{9}\right)$

iii $\left(\frac{6}{5} \times \frac{3}{7}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{3}{7}\right)$

Q3 If the cost of $4\frac{1}{2}$ litres of milk is ₹ $89\frac{1}{2}$, find the cost of 1 litre of milk.

Q4 The product of two rational number is $\frac{15}{56}$. If one of the number is $-\frac{5}{48}$, find the other.

Q5 The sum of two rational number is $\frac{2}{7}$. If one of the number is $-\frac{1}{3}$, find the other.

Q6 Show that

$$\frac{2}{3} + \left(\frac{4}{5} + \frac{-5}{6}\right) = \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{-5}{6}\right)$$

Q7 Find the area of a rectangular park which is $\frac{183}{5}$ m long and $\frac{50}{3}$ m broad.

MATTER

Matter is anything which occupies space and has mass. It includes all living and non-living things. Matter is made up of tiny particles called molecules.

Properties of molecules.

1. Molecules are very small in size and cannot be seen with our naked eyes.
2. The molecules of matter have spaces between them which are called inter molecular spaces.
3. The molecules of matter are in constant motion.
4. The molecules attract each other with a force which is called the inter molecular force.
 - (a). The force of attraction between similar molecules is called the force of cohesion.
 - (b). The force of attraction between the molecules of different types is called the force of adhesion

STATES OF MATTER

Matter exists in three states - solid, liquid and gas.

	Solid	Liquid	Gas
1	Solids have a definite volume and shape .	Liquids have a definite volume but no definite shape.	Gases have neither a definite volume nor a definite shape.
2	The force of attraction between the molecules is very strong.	The force of attraction between the molecules is weak.	The force of attraction between the molecules is very weak.
3.	The molecules can only move about their mean position.	The molecules can only move freely within the container in which the liquid is kept.	The molecules can move freely in the space available to them.
4	The inter molecular force of attraction is very strong.	The inter molecular force of attraction is weak.	The inter molecular force of attraction is very weak.
5	Solids have a rigid shape.	Liquids take the shape of the container.	Gases do not have a shape.

Answer the following questions:-

Q 1. Give two examples each of solids, liquids and gases.

Q 2. What is inter molecular force of attraction? Which state of matter has the strongest force of attraction and which has the least?

Q 3. Can a substance exist in all the three states of matter? Explain by giving an example.

Q 4. What is the force of cohesion and the force of adhesion?

Q 5. Which property of matter is responsible for a liquid not having a definite shape?

The answers of this worksheet will be given along with worksheet 2.

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ਸੁੱਧ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਜੋੜ

ਦੁਆਰਾਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ—

ਅਸੁੱਧ	ਸੁੱਧ	ਅਸੁੱਧ	ਸੁੱਧ
ਸੈਹ	ਸਹਿ	ਗੈਕ	ਗਾਇਕ
ਕੈਹ	ਕਹਿ	ਸੈਹਰ	ਸਹਿਰ
ਨੈਕ	ਨਾਇਕ	ਵੈਹ	ਵਹਿ
ਨੈਕ	ਲਾਇਕ	ਲੈਹਰ	ਲਹਿਰ
ਪੈਹਰਾ	ਪਹਿਰਾ	ਵੈਦਾ	ਵਾਇਦਾ
ਸਰੈਤਾ	ਸਹਾਇਤਾ	ਬੇਹ	ਬਹਿ

ਕਨੌੜੇ ਦੀ ਅਵਾਜ ਵਾਲੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ—

ਅਸੁੱਧ	ਸੁੱਧ	ਅਸੁੱਧ	ਸੁੱਧ
ਥੋਹਤ	ਬਹੁਤ	ਵੌਹਟੀ	ਵਹੁਟੀ
ਸੋਹਰਾ	ਸਹੁਰਾ	ਪੌਹਚਣਾ	ਪਹੁਚਣਾ
ਸੋਹ	ਸਹੁੰ	ਨੌਹ	ਨਹੁੰ

ਕੌੜੇ ਦੀ ਅਵਾਜ ਵਾਲੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ—

ਅਸੁੱਧ	ਸੁੱਧ	ਅਸੁੱਧ	ਸੁੱਧ
ਸੋਹਜ	ਸੁਹਜ	ਓਹ	ਉਹ
ਸਿਹਤਾਜ	ਸੁਹਤਾਜ		

ਸਿਹਾਰੀ ਨਾਲ ਲਿਖੇ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ—

ਅਸੁੱਧ	ਸੁੱਧ	ਅਸੁੱਧ	ਸੁੱਧ
ਸੋਹਰਾ	ਸਿਹਰਾ	ਕੋਹੜਾ	ਕਿਹੜਾ
ਵੋਹੜਾ	ਵਿਹੜਾ	ਜੋਹੜਾ	ਜਿਹੜਾ
ਮੋਹਣਾ	ਮਿਹਣਾ	ਬੋਹਾ	ਬਿਹਾ
ਮੋਹਰ	ਮਿਹਰ	ਸੋਹਾ	ਸਿਹਾ

Lesson 1 - Towards The Modern Period

Part - 1

(SUMMARY)

The term 'modern period' refers to relatively recent times. The modern period has come to be characterised by changes such as the expansion of trade, industrialisation, widespread literacy, democratic political system based on ideas like liberty and equality and so on. These changes began in Europe around the fifteenth century AD, and were ushered in by events such as Renaissance, voyages of discovery and the Industrial Revolution.

Events and changes in the modern period are studied with the help of primary and secondary source materials. Primary Sources provide first hand accounts of the events, practices or conditions that we are studying. They may be in the form of Literary Source Materials such as original official documents - administrative records, official letters, survey reports and non-official documents such as personal letters, diaries newspaper reports etc. Archaeological remains such as coins, inscriptions etc. Audio cassettes, films and videotapes of incidents or interviews of important personalities etc.

Secondary Sources are usually in the form of works of historians and scholars who arrive at conclusions after carefully studying the primary sources. It can be in the form of reports, reviews, articles or books. During the eleventh century to the thirteenth century, the Crusades, or the holy wars, were fought between the Christians and the Muslims. These wars resulted in interaction between the Europeans and the Arabs and opened up trade contacts between them.

The fall of Constantinople to Ottoman Turks in 1453 had two major consequences - artists and scholars from Constantinople fled to Italy and the overland route to the East was blocked, which disrupted trade.

The revival of Greek and Latin learning led to a cultural movement called the Renaissance. 'Renaissance' which means rebirth in French, began in Italy and spread to other parts of Europe between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries. Renaissance was noted for two main features:-

- The Spirit of Scientific Enquiry
- Humanism

The spirit of scientific enquiry is the urge to ask questions and to seek answers through scientific methods - observation, experiments and logical thinking.

Humanism made 'man' and everything concerning him the most important subject of study. Among the most path-breaking inventions during the Renaissance was the Gutenberg printing press. The Bible was translated from Latin into the English language and later into other European languages. The first printed book, the Gutenberg Bible, was printed in 1456.

The great masters of the Renaissance included Leonardo da Vinci, a great artist as well as a scholar of science. His famous paintings are the Last Supper and the Mona Lisa. Michelangelo, a painter, sculptor and architect, is famous for his painting in the Sistine Chapel. Dante Alighieri, the author of The Divine Comedy and the poet Francesco Petrarch wrote in Italian about human emotions and problems. Petrarch was called the 'Father of humanism'. William Shakespeare wrote in English and John Milton wrote in several languages on various aspects of human life.

Que 1 Fill ups :-

- a) Coins and inscriptions are different types of _____ source material.
- b) _____ were the holy wars which were fought between the Christians and the Muslims.
- c) In 1456, the first printed book, the _____ was brought out.
- d) _____ was a great artist as well as a scholar of science.

Que 2 Short answers :-

- a) Mention four important characteristics of the modern period.
- b) What was the most important consequence of the Crusades?

- c) What is the meaning of Renaissance? Where did it begin?
- d) What were the two main features of the Renaissance?

Que 3 Long answers :-

- a) With reference to source materials for the study of the modern period,
 - name different kinds of source materials used for the study of modern period.
 - define and explain different kinds of source materials with examples.

- b) With reference to the Renaissance,
 - explain the meaning of 'spirit of scientific enquiry' and 'humanism'.
 - give the names and contributions of any four great masters of this cultural movement.

