



# **DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL**

**VISAKHAPATNAM STEEL PLANT**

**ASSIGNMENT JUNE - JULY 2020**

**Class: VIII**

**Subject: ENGLISH**

Read the short account how Archimedes discovered the principle of buoyancy in an unimaginable circumstance.

Eureka

Once upon a time, there was a Greek scientist who liked to think in the bath. His name was Archimedes. He lived in Syracuse, and because he didn't have a bath of his own, he used to go to the public baths in town.

One morning he sat there worrying. The king had come to him the night before with a problem. "Arky, you're a bit of a genius. You keep inventing pumps and things. How can I find out if my new crown is pure gold? I gave the royal crown maker a block of pure gold, but I think he may have pinched part of the gold and mixed in some other metal to make up the mass. How can I find out? Better still, how can you find out?"

Archimedes wasn't as dense as he looked. He scrubbed the back of his neck, deep in thought and soapy water. He could measure the mass of the crown. He could borrow from the king a block of pure gold of the same mass. Now if the crown were pure gold it would have the same volume as the block. He could easily measure the volume of the block. But how could he possibly measure the volume of the crown? And then he did something skull – bendingly brilliant. He dropped the soap.

The bath was completely full. So when the soap slipped in, a slurp of water sloped over the side. Suddenly Archimedes knew how he could measure the volume of the crown. He was so excited that he jumped straight out of the bath, wearing nothing but a few bubbles. He ran all the way home, yelling at the top of his voice that he'd found the answer. "I've found it," he screamed, only he screamed in Greek – "Eureka" (say 'Yoo-reka')

What had struck Archimedes, apart from the cold, was that if you put a solid object into water, it must push some water out of the way. Take a container and fill it to the brim with water. Put a solid object in. The water that spills over must have exactly the same volume as the object you have put in.

You can use this idea to measure the volume of your thumb. Fill a milk bottle to the top with water. Stick your thumb in as far as it will go. Take your thumb out again. Measure the amount of water it takes to fill the bottle to the top once more. That is the volume of your thumb.

Archimedes used this method to measure the volume of the crown. The crown took up more space than it should. The volume of the crown was more than the volume of the pure gold block, even though they had the same mass. The crown wasn't pure gold. The king had been cheated.

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What did Archimedes like to do when he was in the bath?
2. Why did Archimedes go to the public baths?
3. Why was Archimedes worried?
4. What did Archimedes exclaim when he solved the problem?
5. "You can use this idea to measure the volume of your thumb." Which is the idea?

II. Find out the meanings of the following phrases:

1. A bit of genius -
2. He wasn't as dense as he looked –
3. A slurp of water –
4. Wearing nothing but a few bubbles –

III. Add the correct suffixes from the box to the words. Make appropriate changes to the words if required.

ity	er	ion	ment	tion
-----	----	-----	------	------

- |             |            |             |
|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. imagine  | 2. popular | 3. cautious |
| 4. announce | 5. erupt   | 6. dance    |
| 7. print    | 8. pay     | 9. rotate   |
| 10. confine |            |             |

IV. Match the words with their meanings

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 1. journey   | a. go from one place to another                                 |
| 2. trip      | b. long distance travel by sea or space , often for exploration |
| 3. excursion | c. travel from one place to other, over a long distance         |
| 4. travel    | d. a short visit, usually for a day, for pleasure or education  |
| 5. voyage    | e. a short visit for business or pleasure                       |

V. Fill in the blanks with the words from exercise IV.

1. There is a full – day \_\_\_\_\_ from Agra to Jaipur which costs Rs 100 per person.
2. I shall have to cancel my appointments as I have a sudden \_\_\_\_\_ to Mumbai.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a great source of education.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ from Delhi to Agra takes about four hours by bus.
5. Christopher Columbus set out on a \_\_\_\_\_ to discover a route to India.

VI. Change the following words to nouns, adjectives or verbs.

- |             |                |                  |            |             |
|-------------|----------------|------------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. Prohibit | 2. Long        | 3. Young         | 4. Select  | 5. Great    |
| 6. Guidance | 7. Requirement | 8. Understanding | 9. Compare | 10. Compete |

### Subject: MATHEMATICS

1. An angle of a quadrilateral is  $60^\circ$ . The other three angles are equal. Find the measure of each of the equal angles.
2. The angles of a quadrilateral are in the ratio 3 : 7: 1: 9. Find the measure of each of its angles.
3. Find the sum of the angles of a convex polygon of ( a) 8 sides (b) 10 sides.
4. How many sides does a regular polygon have if each of its exterior angles measures  $40^\circ$ ?
5. How many sides does a regular polygon have if each of its interior angles is  $168^\circ$ ?
6. ABCD is a trapezium in which  $AB \parallel CD$ . What will it become if  
(a)  $AD \parallel BC$  (b)  $AD \parallel BC$  and  $\angle A = 90^\circ$
7. Two adjacent angles of a parallelogram are  $(2y + 10^\circ)$  and  $(3y - 40^\circ)$ . Find the measure \_\_\_\_\_ of all angles of the parallelogram.
8. Two adjacent sides of a parallelogram are such that one is twice the other. If the \_\_\_\_\_ perimeter of the parallelogram is 120 m, find the length of its adjacent sides.
9. Construct a square on a diagonal 6 cm long.
10. Construct a rectangle ABCD, given that  $AB = 5$  cm and the diagonal  $AC = 6.5$  cm.
11. Construct a rhombus ABCD, given side  $BC = 5$  cm and diagonal  $BD = 6$  cm.
12. Construct a parallelogram ABCD whose side  $AB = 5.5$ cm and its two diagonals are 7 cm and 8 cm.
13. What is the probability of selecting 'W' from the letters of the word SWORD?
14. A die is thrown. What is the probability that the number comes up is even?
15. A coin is tossed. What is the probability (chance) that head will come up?
16. Numbers 1 to 10 are written on 10 separate slips (one number on one slip), kept in a box and mixed up well. One slip is chosen from the box without looking into it. What is the probability of

- (a) Getting a number 6 (b) getting a number less than 6  
 (c) Getting a number greater than 6 (d) getting 1 – digit number

18. Draw a bar graph for the following data:

Monthly Income	1500-1700	1700-1900	1900-2100	2100-2300	2300-2500	2500-2700
No of workers	10	8	15	20	10	13

19. Write the lower limit and the upper limit of the class 15 – 20.  
 20. Find the width and the class mark of the class 30 – 35.

### Subject: SCIENCE

- 1) Why does milk spoil more easily in summer than in winter when it is left outside?
- 2) Why is the spread of communicable diseases more during the monsoon season?
- 3) Why should you wash your hands before eating?
- 4) Nowadays, people seem to prefer cotton clothes to synthetic ones. Why do you think this is so?
- 5) Why are plastic containers used for storing chemicals in the laboratory?
- 6) Why is burning not considered a good method for the disposal of plastics?
- 7) On Diwali, Mr Sharma told his children not to wear nylon clothes. Why did he do this?
- 8) Name the different types of microorganisms.
- 9) Name any two anti-biotics.
- 10) Name the bacteria that causes tuberculosis.

### Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. Explain any five measures of soil conservation.
2. What is landslide? Explain any three causes for landslides.
3. Explain the following terms.
  - i. National Park
  - ii. Weathering
  - iii. Biosphere Reserve
4. Draw a neat labeled diagram of soil profile.
5. Explain major features of Doctrine of Lapse.
6. Who was Mir Jafar? What were his relations with British?
7. What are the two systems of Indigo cultivation? Discuss them in brief.
8. Why were ryots reluctant to grow indigo?
9. What are the main objectives of a secular state?
10. What is discrimination?
11. Explain the following terms.
  - i. Secularism
  - ii. Coalition
  - iii. Universal Adult Franchise
12. Mention any three differences between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

### Subject: HINDI

1. रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए –
  - क) ----- हमें भाषा का शुद्ध रूप प्रयोग करना सिखाता है।
  - ख) हिंदी (लिखित/संवैधानिक रूप में) हमारी ..... भाषा है।
  - ग) 'क्ष' ----- और ----- से तथा 'ज्ञ' ----- और ----- वर्णों से मिलकर बना है।
  - घ) क्षेत्र और काष्ठ का तद्भव रूप लिखें।
  - ङ) घर, कमल और सागर के तीन-तीन पर्यायवाची लिखिए।
2. हिंदी दिवस कब और क्यों मनाया जाता है।
3. अपने शिक्षक/शिक्षिका या प्राचार्य महोदय को कोरोना काल में भी ऑनलाइन शिक्षण जारी रखने के लिए धन्यवाद देते हुए एक पत्र लिखिए।

4. सौ शब्दों में किसी एक विषय पर एक अनुच्छेद लिखिए -  
 क) विद्यार्थी जीवन में अनुशासन का महत्त्व  
 ख) मेरे सपनों का विद्यालय  
 ग) कोरोना से बचाव : संयम और घरेलू उपाय
5. भगवान के डाकिए कौन हैं? उनका सन्देश क्या है? इसे कौन समझ पाते हैं?  
 50 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए।

**Subject: TELUGU**

I. ఈ క్రింది ప్రశ్నలకు సమాధానము వ్రాయుము.

1. అజంతా గుహలు ఎక్కడ వున్నాయి?
2. వాఘోర నది గురించి వ్రాయుము.
3. శ్రీశ్రీ దేనిని ఖరీదు కట్టలేమన్నాడు?
4. శ్రీశ్రీ తన నవ్య కవిత్వమును ఎవరికి సమర్పించాడు?
5. గుశ్వం నాటకాన్ని మీ సొంత మాటలలో వ్రాయుము?

II. ఈ క్రింది అర్థ సందర్భములు వ్రాయుము.

1. అజంతా గుహలు మనస్సును స్వాప్నిక జగత్తు లోనికి తీసుకు వెళతాయి.
2. వ్యూపాయింట్
3. అజంతాగుహలు చూడడానికి రెండుకళ్ళు చాలవు.

III. ఈ క్రింది పర్యాయ పదములు వ్రాయుము.

1. బాట. 2. హేమం 3. ఖరీదు 4. దాస్యం

IV. ఈ క్రింది ప్రకృతి పదములకు వికృతి పదములు వ్రాయుము.

1. కష్టము 2. ప్రాణం 3. ప్రతిజ్ఞ 4. శ్రీ 5. భాగ్యము

V. ఈ క్రింది వ్యాసములు వ్రాయుము.

1. గ్రంథాలయములు 2. వార్తాపత్రికలు

**Subject: HINDI (III- L)**

- 1) पाठ्यपुस्तक की सहायता से 51 से लेकर 60 तक हिंदी में गिनती लिखिए।
- 2) 10 रंगों के नाम लिखिए।
- 3) शरीर के 10 अंगों के नाम लिखिए।
- 4) 10 फलों के नाम लिखिए।
- 5) 10 पक्षियों के नाम लिखिए।

- 6) 10 जानवरों के नाम लिखिए।
- 7) 'चिड़िया' के बारे में 10 वाक्य लिखिए।
- 8) 'प्रार्थना' कविता की 10 पंक्तियाँ लिखिए।
- 9) नीचे लिखे शब्दों से वाक्य बनाइए:
  - क) भक्ति
  - ख) युक्ति
  - ग) मंजिल
  - घ) प्रभु
- 10) विलोम शब्द लिखिए:
  - क) निकट
  - ख) खाली
  - ग) अमीर
  - घ) अधिक

**Subject: TELUGU (III- L)**

I. అర్థాలు రాయండి.

- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| అంధకారం =     | 2. మది =   |
| 3. ఆశ =       | 4. దండిగ = |
| 5. చిరంజీవి = | 6. జగం =   |

ii. వ్యతిరేక పదాలు రాయండి.

- వెలుగు ×  
 కొత్త ×  
 ఆశ ×  
 సహనం ×  
 శాంతి ×

iii. వచనాలు రాయండి.

- |             |            |          |            |             |              |
|-------------|------------|----------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. రంగులు - | 2. జెండా - | 3. దొర - | 4. పండుగ - | 5. దివిటీ - | 6. కోరికలు - |
|-------------|------------|----------|------------|-------------|--------------|

IV. సొంత వాక్యాలు రాయండి.

- సరదా -  
 చిరంజీవి -  
 ఆకాశం -

V. ప్రశ్న - జవాబులు

1. జెండాలో మూడు రంగులు యేవి?
2. జెండా మధ్యలో ఉన్నది యేమిటి?
3. జెండాలో యెన్ని రంగులు ఉంటాయి? అవి యేవి?
4. మీకు తెలిసిన కొన్ని పండుగుల పేర్లు రాయండి.
5. మీకు నచ్చిన ఒక పండుగ యెలా జరుపుకుంటారో రాయండి.

**Subject: SANSKRIT (III- L)**

1. सुभाषितानि से श्लोक संख्या 1, 2, 3 और 4 लिखकर उनका अनुवाद भी लिखिए।
2. प्रश्नानामुत्तराणि लिखत - (क) अर्थिनः केभ्यः विमुखा न यान्ति ? (ख) मधुसूक्तरसम् के सृजन्ति?  
(ग) सिंहस्य नाम किम्? (घ) पथि के विषमाः प्रखराः? (ङ) विस्तृत जाले कः बद्धः आसीत्?  
(च) व्यथास्य नाम किम्? (छ) महतीं गुहां दृष्ट्वा सिंहः किम् अचिन्तयत्?  
(ज) जलं पीत्वा व्याघ्रः किम् अवदत् ?(झ)कस्य यशः नश्यति?(ञ)शृगालः कुत्र पलायितः?
3. रेखाङ्कित पदानि आधृत्य प्रश्न निर्माणं कुरुत -  
(क) तस्य मूर्ध्नि तिष्ठन्ति वायसाः। (ख) मधुमक्षिका माधुर्यमेव जनयति।  
(ग) महतां प्रकृतिः सुस्थिरा भवति।(घ) लुब्धस्य यशः नश्यति।
4. सन्धि / संधिविच्छेदम् कृत्वा लिखत -  
तथा+एव, कुत्र+अपि, समुद्रमासाद्य, सर्वमेव, समानमपि, प्रत्यावर्तत
5. मञ्जूषातः क्रियापदानि चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत -  
[ विधेहि चल जहीहि देहि कुरु ]  
(क) मह्यं जलं ----- ।(ख) राष्ट्रे अनुरक्तिम् ----- ।(ग) त्वं विद्यालयं ----- ।  
(घ) सततं ध्येयस्मरणं ----- । (ङ) मूढ!----- धनागमतृष्णाम्।
6. अधोलिखितानि वाक्यानि कः/का कं/का प्रति कथयति इति लिखत -  
(क) कल्याणं भवतु ते।(ख) जनाः मयी स्नानं कुर्वन्ति। (ग) यत्र कुत्रापि छेदनं कुर्वन्ति।
7. मञ्जूषातः अव्ययपदानि चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत -  
[ परितः पुरतः विना खलु सदा एव ]  
(क) विद्यां----- जीवनं वृथा। (ख) ग्रामं ----- वृक्षाः सन्ति। (ग) सत्यम् ----- जयते।  
(घ)-----भगवन्तं भज। (ङ) विद्यालयस्य-----एकम् उद्यानम् अस्ति। (च) किम् भवान् स्नानं कृतवान्-----?
8. खाद् एवं रक्ष के धातुरूप तीनों काल में लिखिए ।
9. 'इदम्' एवं किम् (स्त्रीलिंग, पुल्लिंग) शब्दरूप लिखिए ।