

CLASS -8

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

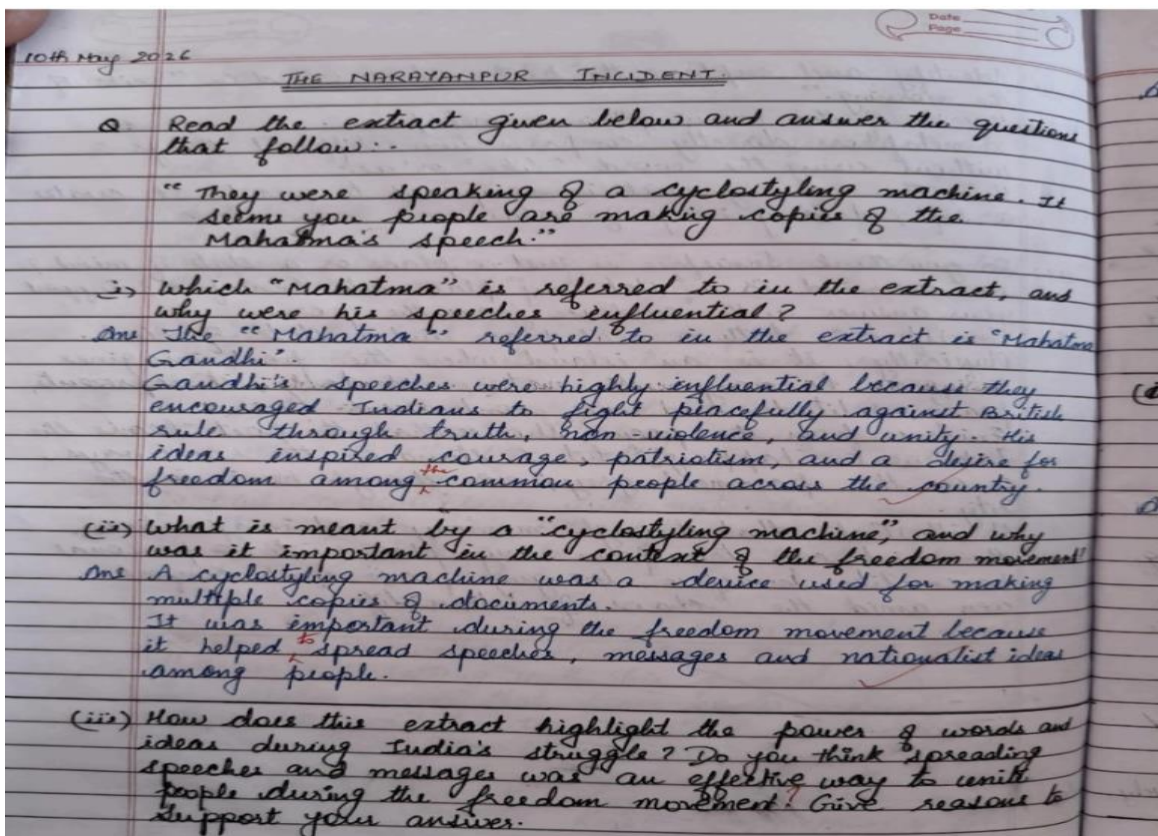
ENGLISH LANGUAGE :

1. Learn and write Words Followed by Apostrophe (1-50)
2. Learn and write Antonyms & Synonyms (1-50)
3. Learn and write Words Often Confused (1-50)
4. Learn and write Idiomatic Expressions (I & II)
5. Maintain a "TRAVELOGUE" to record your travel experiences in a creative way.
(You can write either about a station or any station place.)

All work is to be done using journal Sheets.

ENGLISH LITERATURE:

To be done in the Classwork.



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Ans. This extract highlights the power of words and ideas by showing how even a copied speech could worry the authorities. Gandhi's speeches were not just ordinary words; they had the ability to inspire people, spread awareness, and unite Indians in the struggle for independence.

Yes, spreading speeches and messages were a very effective way to unite people during the freedom movement. Such messages inspired people from different regions, religions, and backgrounds to come together with a common purpose of achieving independence.

(iv) Patriotism is the expression of love, devotion and support for your nation. How has the writer expressed the patriotism of the different characters in the text?

Ans. Each character shows patriotism in unique ways -

- Mohan shows courage by leading protests and carrying messages.
- Babu protects the family's secret work and trusts the right ally at great risk.
- Manju and Babu act as lookouts, bravely helping ^{in spite of} their young age.
- Suman helps operate the cyclodusting machine and even goes into hiding.
- Babu through a policeman secures his job to warn the family.

Together, their actions highlight bravery, sacrifice and love for freedom.

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Question 2. "Why did you go back so quietly? Were you scared of what the police would do?"

i) Why does Babu ask Mohan why they went back quietly? What do you think was Babu's idea of a 'protest'?

Ans. Babu asked this question because he believed that a protest should be loud, full of slogans and defiance. His young mind associated courage with shouting and fighting. He could not understand that quiet discipline could also be a powerful form of resistance. Babu's idea of a protest ^{not only} reflected inexperience but also his eagerness to stand boldly against injustice like the adults around him. His view shows how children equate protest with outward noise and action.

ii) Why does Mohan seem pleased with himself?

Ans. Mohan seemed pleased because he had successfully delivered the message without being caught by the police. He felt proud of his courage and maturity in completing an important task for the movement. His satisfaction came from knowing he had played a meaningful role in supporting the struggle. Though still a boy, his small act made him feel strong and responsible, boosting his confidence.

iii) Why do you think Mohan says later "But we are not prepared to go to jail."

Ans. Mohan admitted that while he was proud of helping bravely, he and other children were not yet ready for the

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extreme sacrifice & imprisonment. Jail meant hardship, suffering, and ~~danja~~ ~~danja~~ which he could not face. His words show ~~how~~ ~~how~~ a mixture of courage and childlike honesty. He was aware of his limits but still wanted to help ~~in~~ ~~in~~ the freedom struggle in safer ways.

(iv) what message does 'The Narayanpur Incident' convey about the contribution of ordinary people to India's freedom struggle?

Ans 'The Narayanpur Incident' shows how common people, including women, children and even police officers, played important roles in India's freedom movement. Though they were not prominent leaders, their small acts of courage - like distributing pamphlets, participating in peaceful protests, or hiding machines - contributed significantly to the larger cause. The story emphasizes that bravery isn't always dramatic; sometimes, it lies in quiet resistance and doing the right thing despite risks. Amma, Mohan, Babu and Manju each face danger but act with conviction. Even Patel, a police officer, chooses loyalty to his country over loyalty to colonial rulers. The story celebrates the silent heroes who fought without fame but with deep patriotism.

MATHS: * Learn the square roots of natural numbers (2 to 25).

* Learn the cube roots of natural numbers (2 to 20).

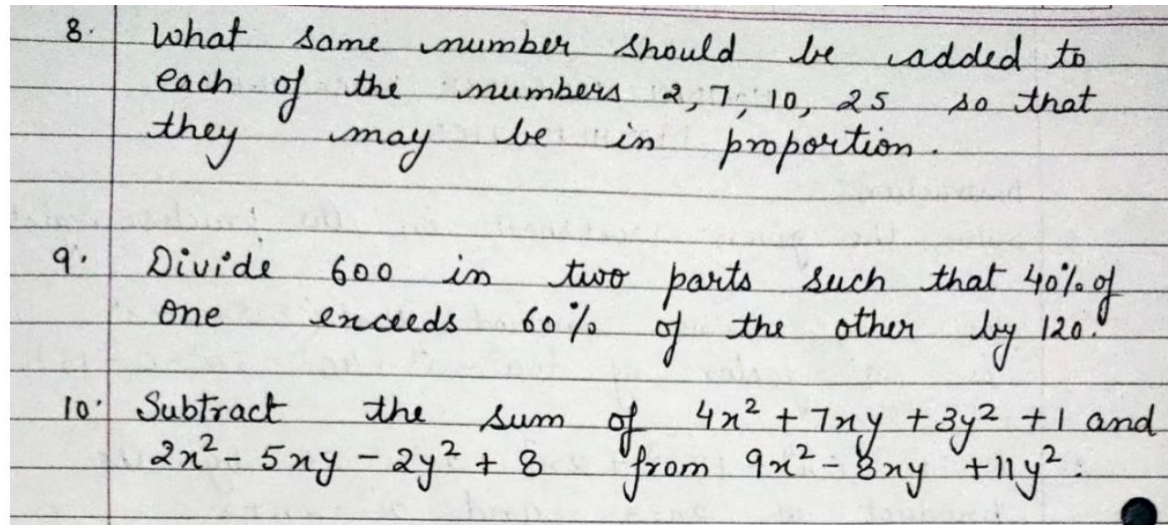
* Solve the worksheet in practise register.

ST. MARY'S CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, KANPUR
CLASS - VIII
HOLIDAY HOMEWORK WORKSHEET
MATHEMATICS

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YOUVA

Instruction:
x Solve the given worksheet in the practise register.

- Show by division method that $(2a^2 - a + 3)$ is a factor of $(6a^5 - a^4 + 4a^3 - 5a^2 - a - 15)$.
- Divide $6x^4 - 13x^3 + 2x^2 + 22x - 24$ by the product of $2x - 3$ and $x^2 - 2x + 2$.
- Find the value of $\sqrt{72} \times \sqrt{338}$
ii) Find the cube root of 19.683
- Evaluate $\sqrt[3]{4\frac{1}{8}}$
- Find the least number of 8in digits which is a perfect square.
- Find the least number by which 69192 must be (i) decreased (ii) increased (iii) multiplied (iv) divided, to make it a perfect square.
- i) Solve $\frac{2x}{x^2 - 16} - \frac{3}{x - 4} = \frac{5}{x + 4}$
ii) Solve $2x - \left(x + \frac{5x - 4}{7}\right) = \frac{4x + 7}{3} - 7$
iii) Solve $\frac{3}{4}(7x - 1) - \left(2x - \frac{1 - x}{2}\right) = x + \frac{3}{2}$



HISTORY:

*Learn and Revise Chapter 1: A Period of Transition, for Half Yearly Examination.

*Complete the notebook work for the chapter – India in 18th Century.

GEOGRAPHY:

Prepare an analysis of the following case studies on an A4 size sheet, under the following sub-headings:

Divide the A4 sheet in four following parts

1. Soil

2. Climate

3. Forest

4. Food

Red House: Uttar Pradesh

Blue House: Kerala

Green House: Karnataka

Yellow House: Maharashtra

PHYSICS:

Learn and revise all that is taught in class of lesson 1 (Matter) and 4 (Energy) from the book and notebook.

Also practice the numericals.

Read lesson 2 (Physical quantities and measurement)

CHEMISTRY:

* Read and learn chapter 1, 2 & 3.

*Learn important compounds, important acids and bases, symbols and valencies on Pg No. 85 and 8.

COMPUTER:

Read and learn –

*Operating System and Graphical User Interface- Role and Functions

Practice –

*Excel 2016 -Formulas and Functions

*Charts in Microsoft Excel 2016.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE:

Complete and learn work till the page number 43. Learn current affairs provided earlier and write the same for the month of June.

ART:

You have to complete the book till page 33.

HINDI:

*अर्धवार्षिक परीक्षा हेतु पढाए गए सभी पाठों की पुनरावृत्ति कीजिए।

*सुलेख कीजिए व वर्तनी का अभ्यास कीजिए।

*अर्धवार्षिक परीक्षा से संबंधित समस्त व्याकरण याद कीजिए।

*नोट : समस्त कार्य हिंदी रजिस्टर में कीजिए।

SANSKRIT:

शब्द रूप 'नदी' व 'सारु' तथा धातु रूप 'स्था' व

'पा' पांचों लकारों में याद कीजिए व रजिस्टर में तीन

तीन बार लिखिये ।

FASHION DESIGNING:

Complete the practical work.

BIOLOGY:

*Notebook work for chapter 2 to be completed.

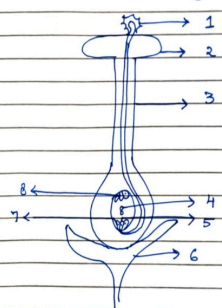
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Ch-2 Reproduction in Plants and Animals

Q1 Draw a well labelled diagram of the structure of a flower. Describe the four different whorls of a flower.

Ans Diagram on pg 30
Description on pg 31

Q2: Given below is a process occurring in a flower. Study the diagram carefully and answer the following questions.



(i) label the parts numbered 1 to 8.
(ii) Name and define the process.

Ans (1) - Pollen grain (2) stigma (3) style
(4) - Polar nuclei (5) egg cell (6) sepal
(7) - Anther (8) stamens

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Q1 The process shown is syngamy. The fusion of male and female gamete is called syngamy and the product of syngamy is the zygote.

Q2 What is the fate of the following structures in plants after syngamy?
(i) petals, sepals, stamen, style and stigma
(ii) fertilised ovule
(iii) ovary
(iv) zygote.

Ans (i) These structures are lost after syngamy.
(ii) fertilised ovule develops into seed.
(iii) Ovary develops into fruit.
(iv) zygote further divides to form an embryo.

Q3 Draw a fully labelled diagram of female reproductive system. State the function of the following
(i) ovary (ii) oviduct (iii) uterus.

Ans Diagram on pg 30.

(i) Ovary → The eggs (female gametes) mature.
(ii) Oviduct → These are fine tubes which carry the eggs from the ovaries to the uterus (womb).
(iii) Uterus → It is muscular organ where the fertilised egg develops.