MATHEMATICS

Class – VIII

Dear Students

Hope you all are safe and healthy at your respective places.

We all are going through a challenging time during the present crisis of lock down. This is the time we need to ensure ourselves that our time is well managed both in our curriculum as well as in other productive activities.

Study material for chapter 1 & 2 were uploaded in the website in the first and second week of April 2020 respectively. Thereafter, all the students were expected to attempt all the exercise questions in their Maths register.

There was another upload of revision videos and worksheet in the following week. Hope that teachers were clear enough in making you understand the topics. We are sincerely expecting all the students to go through the videos thoroughly and solve the work sheet.

We are not giving you any new assignments this time as the already given assignments are enough for the upcoming test.

This is to be noted by all the Students that the Online Assessment test will be held on 12th May 2020.

Therefore, practice all the questions thoroughly for the test.

"REMEMBER THAT THE ONLY WAY TO LEARN MATHEMATICS IS TO DO MATHEMATICS".

For re-cap of Chapter 1 & 2, please go through the link below:

Rational Numbers: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=24-E4GeUTgw

Linear Equations in One Variable:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ESFAcYYdjBg

All the very best

CLASS – VIII
ENGLISH

REVISION OF PRESENT TENSE AND DETERMINERS
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F9m7p8J9it4

Since we are doing a microteaching class, our focus is on the basics on just one type of tense and that is present tense.

Definition of Present Tense:

The tense which expresses an <u>unchanging</u>, <u>repeated</u> or <u>reoccurring</u> **action** or **situation** that exists only now. It can also represent a <u>widespread truth</u>.

- Present Indefinite Tense
- Present Continuous Tense
- Present Perfect Tense
- Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Simple Present Tense:

The tense where verb suggests the **action** which takes place always, in habitual or regular basis, widespread truth, historical truth, and near future.

Structure: Subject + Verb (s/es) + Object (if any) + Extension (if any)

Example:

I go to school.
S V   Object

She dances.
  S   V (s)

Karim goes to school every day.
  S   V (es)   Objectextension

	Subject	**Verb**	**Object**	**Extension**

- Habitual   Mother   cooks   rice   thrice a day.
- Widespread truth The moon gives   us light.

- Historical truth   Akbar   ascends the throne at the age of 12.
                      The school   opens   tomorrow.

- Near future

- For Interrogative and Negative sentence in Simple Present Tense, we use do/does depending on the person.

Present Continuous Tense:

The tense where verb suggests the **action** which is currently <u>running</u>.

Structure: Subject + 'be' verb (am/is/are) + (main verb + ing) + Object

<u>Example:</u>

He   is coming   tomorrow.   (near future)
S "be" verb V+ing   Object

I am reading   in this school. (something ongoing)
S "be" verb V+ing   Object

They   are playing   football like old days.(habitual)
S   "be" verb V+ing   Object

Present Perfect Tense:

It is used to express an action that has been completed in the immediate past by using have or has and the past participle(III form)

For example: It has rained.

Structure: Subject + Auxiliary Verb (have/has) + Main Verb's Past Participle + Object

 Example:

1. She has done her homework.

2. I have finished my work.
3. Our teachers have always helped us.

Present Perfect Continuous Tense:

An action started in the past and still continuing in the present.

Structure:

Subject + Auxiliary Verb (have /has) + been + (Main Verb + ing) + Object + for + period

Subject + Auxiliary Verb (have /has) + been + (Main Verb + ing) + Object + since + point in time

Example:

1. It has been raining for two hours.

2. He has been living here since 1990.

DETERMINERS

Determiners are words placed in front of a noun to make clear what the noun refers to.

There are 8 classes of Determiners

➢ Articles (Definite and Indefinite)
➢ Demonstratives
➢ Quantifiers
➢ Possessives
➢ Numbers (Cardinal and Ordinal)
➢ Distributives or Indefinite pronouns
➢ Question Words or Relative pronuoun

Articles
(Definite and indefinite)

➢ **Articles (a, an, the)**

- **The indefinite articles _a_ or _an_ signal that the reference is non specific or general.**

- **The definite article _the_ signals that the reference is specific**

Demonstratives

SINGULAR

PLURAL

this
that

these
those

Showing who or what is being referred to.

QUANTIFIERS

Few   Little
Much   Many
Most   A lot of
Some   Other
Any   Enough
More   Such

Used with a noun to show the amount of something.

POSSESSIVES

My
Your
His
Her
Its
Our
their

A form of a word that shows that something or someone belongs to someone.

CARDINAL NUMBERS

One Ten

Thirty Forty

Two Nine

Used in simple counting and shows quantity

ORDINAL NUMBERS

First

Last

Fifty

Twenty

Used to show the position of someone or something in series

DISTRIBUTIVES

Both

Either

Each

All

Half

Neither

Every

A word referring singly without exception to the member of a group

Question words or Relative pronouns

**Whose
Which
What
Whatever**

Learn To Use: Microsoft Access 2010

See the below link

https://youtu.be/90_WOXpLClQ

Periodic Test – I Syllabus

Chapter – 1

Chapter – 2 (Page No. 18 to 23 only)

- **Microsoft Access** is an information management tool that helps you store information for reference, reporting, and analysis.

- **Microsoft Access** helps you analyze large amounts of information, and manage related data more efficiently than **Microsoft** Excel or other spreadsheet applications.

Microsoft Access

- A database is a data structure that stores organized information.
- Most databases contain multiple tables, which may each include several different fields. For example,
- a company database may include tables for products, employees, and financial records.

DATABASE

- Easy retrieval of data
- Reduction of data inconsistency
- Easy Manipulation of data
- Reduction of data redundancy
- Easy sharing of data
- High data security

Advantages of Database:

Starting Microsoft Access 2010

- Click Start Button – All Programs – MS Office – Microsoft Access 2010
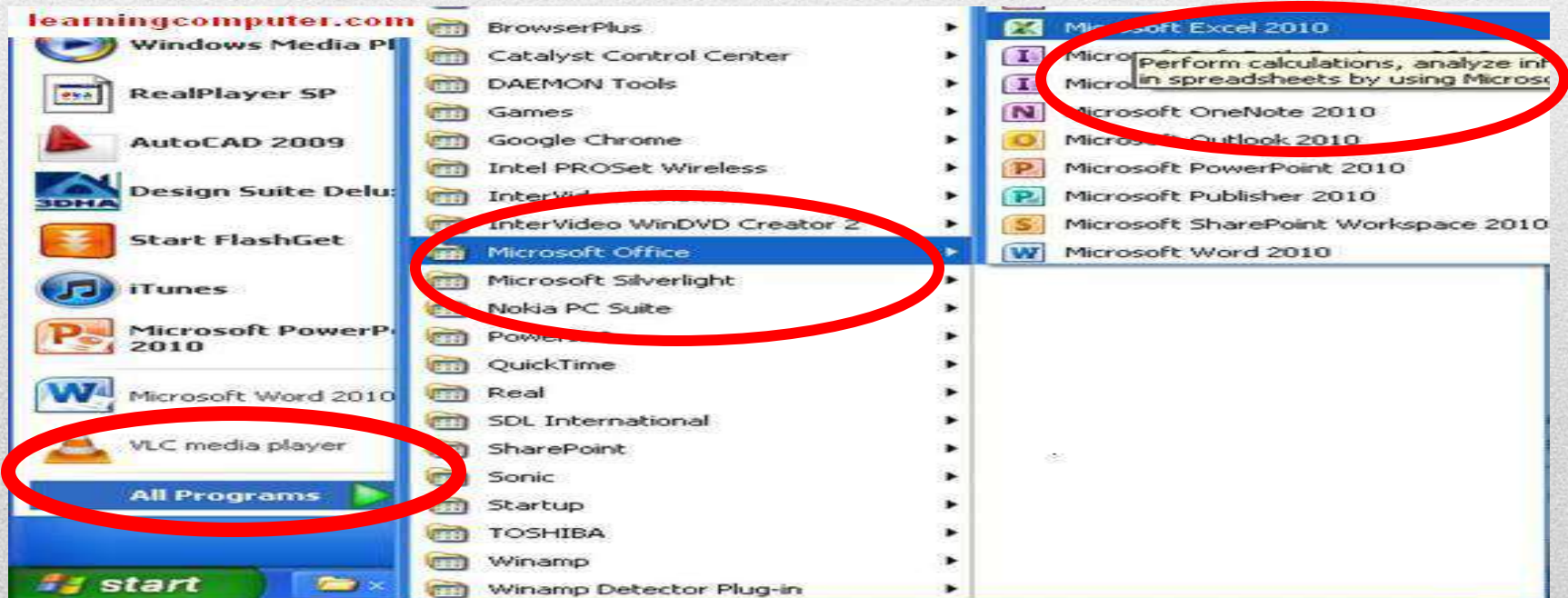
- Table : - A table is a part of the database are stored in a single file.

- Query :- A query is used to extract information from a data.

- Form :- Form is way to enter data into the data base.

- Report: Reports are designed to be printed.

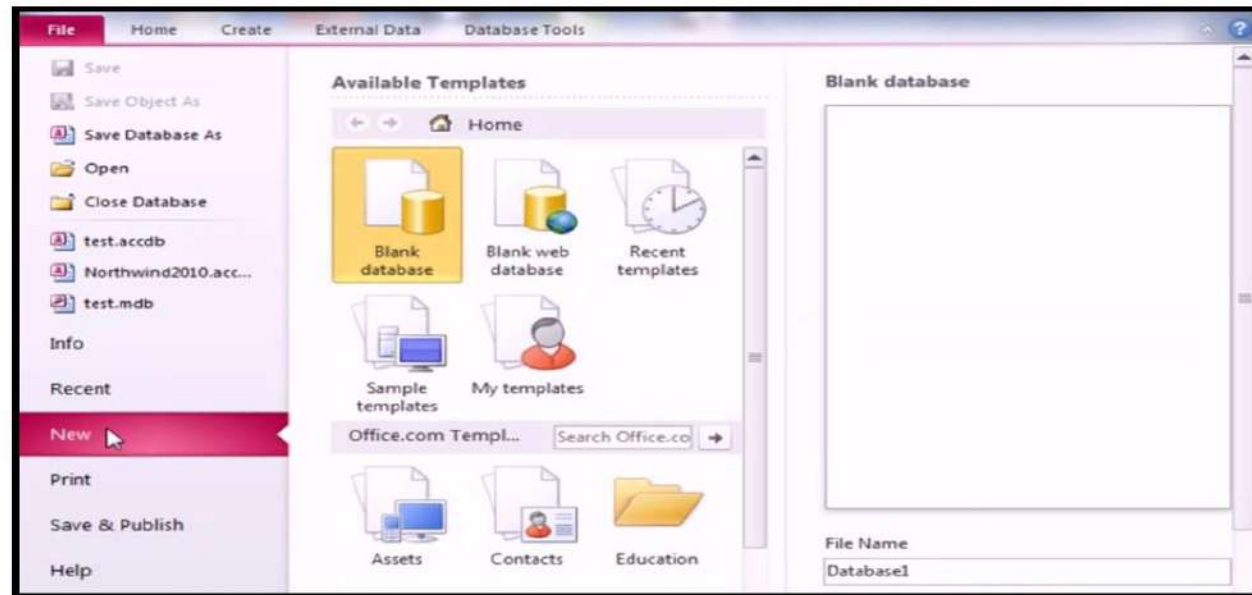# Database Objects

TABLE

MS Access provides the following ways to create a database

- Creating a blank Database

- Creating a database using a templates

- Creating a database by downloading a template.

Creating An Access Database

Creating A Blank Database

- Start Access. ...
- Click the "**Blank** desktop **database**"

Creating a database Using A Template

- Template is a ready to use database that contains tables, queries, forms and reports needed for performing a specific task.
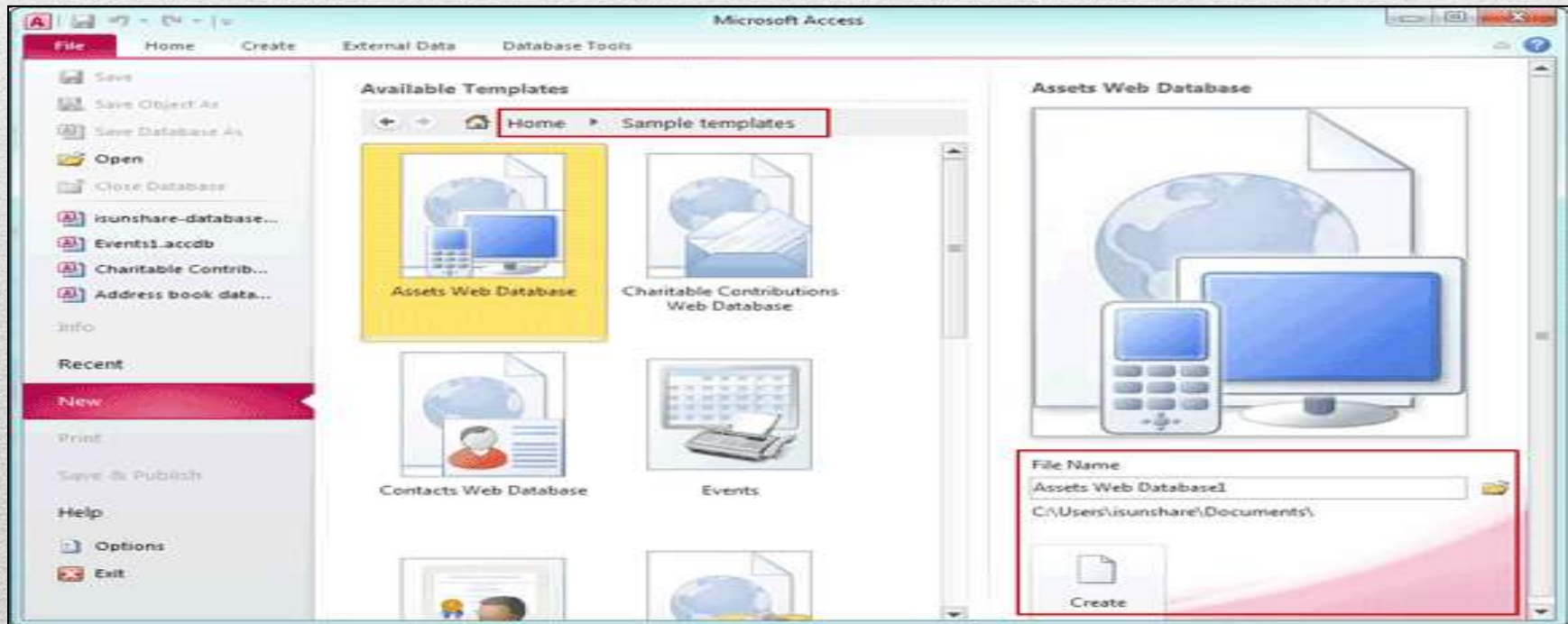
Creating A Table

- To **create a table**, select the **Create** tab in the toolbar at the top of the screen. Then click on the **Table** Design button in the **Tables** group. Next, add the fields to the **table**.
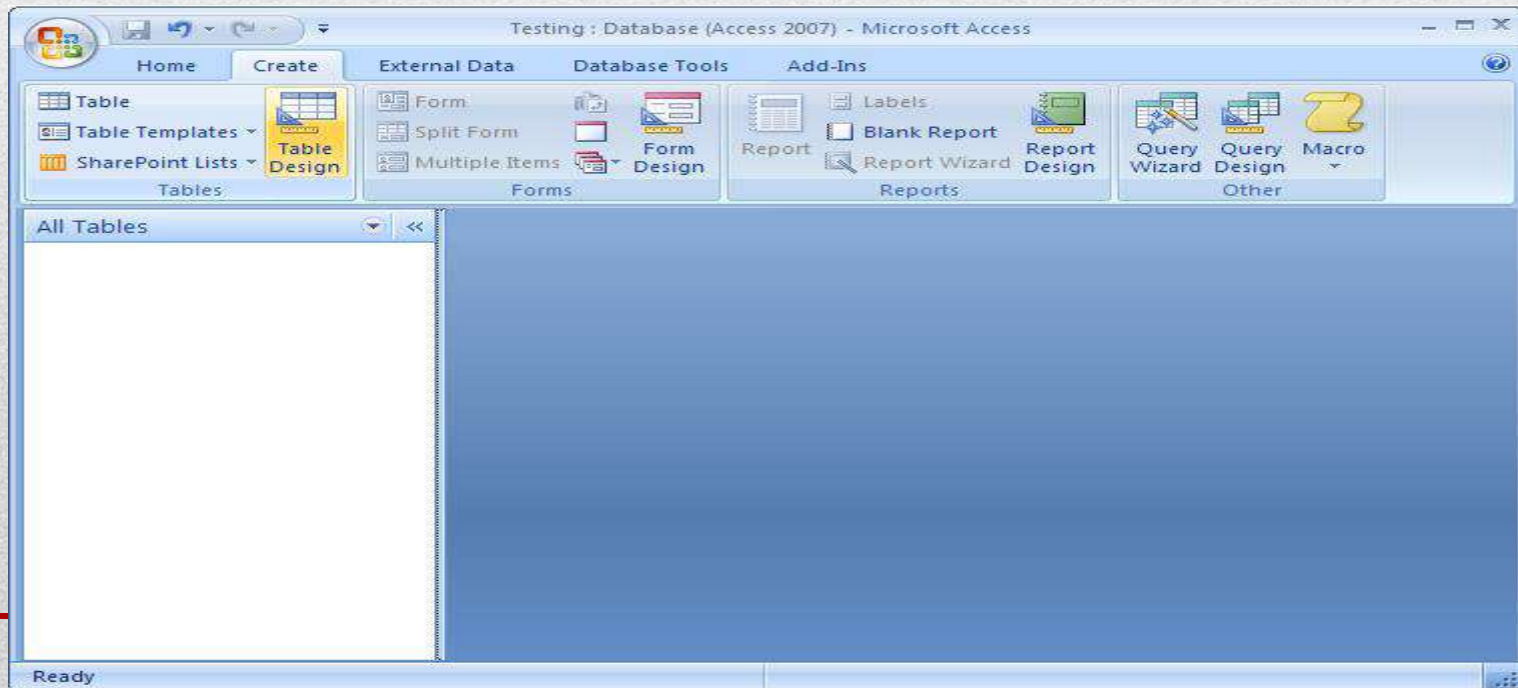
- Define Microsoft Access 2010.
- Mention the different way to create a database.
- Write Some advantages of a database.
- Define the term Record and field .
- Write the steps to create a database using a template.

Do all questions in Notebook

COMPUTER CLASS – VIII
Revision Chapter - I

SEE BELOW LINK
https://youtu.be/Y5nL7oVgdgU

Computer Syllabus PT – I

Chapter – One
Chapter – Two (Till Creating Table)
Page No. 18 to 23

COMPUTER NETWORK

Computer Hardware

- ➢ Computer
- ➢ Cable
- ➢ Connectors
- ➢ Network Interface Card

Types Of Network

- ➢ Personal Area Network
- ➢ Local Area Network
- ➢ Campus Area Network
- ➢ Metropolitan Area Network
- ➢ Wide Area Network

Network Topology

- Star Topology
- Ring Topology
- Bus Topology
- Mesh Topology

Operating System

- Character User Interface (CUI)
- Graphical User Interface (GUI)

ONLINE TEST

REVISE CHAPTER – 1 Only

while you are preparing yourself for the online exams, it is important to complete your syllabus, but at the same time, effectively utilizing your time is very important.

BEST WISHES . . ...
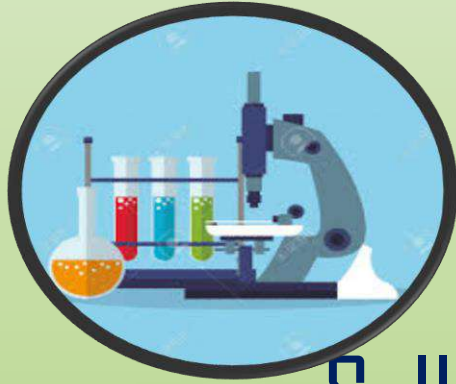
Science for class 8th

Syllabus for self assessment test

➢ Ch-2 Micro-organisms: Friend and Foe

➢ Ch-7 Conservation of plants and Animals

➢ Ch-11 Force and Pressure

➢ Note: (In the last slide youtube videos links are given. Those videos are made by the school science teacher to make your concepts more clear.)

Recapitulation

Ch-2

Micro-organisms: Friend and Foe

➢ **Extremely small organisms that can be seen only with the help of microscope.**

➢ **Micro-organisms are classified into five major groups:** bacteria, virus, fungi, protozoa and algae.

➢ **Micro-organism can survive in all type of habitats**

➢ **Some micro-organisms are beneficial to us:** help in making of curd, bread, alcohol, antibiotic, vaccine, increase fertility of soil and decompose animals and plants waste.

➢ **Disease causing micro-organisms are called pathogens.**

➢ **A medicine which kills the disease causing micro-organisms is called antibiotic. E.g.** penicillin, streptomycein and tetracycline.

➢ **The process of giving vaccine orally or by injection which provide immunity against a particular disease is called vaccination.**

➢ **Disease which can spread from an infected person to a healthy person through air, water, food or physical contact are called Communicable diseases. E.g.** chickenpox, tuberculosis and aids.

➢ **Disease caused due to the toxic substances released by the micro-organisms present in the food is called food poisoning.**

➢ Sodium metabisulphite **and** sodium benzoate **are the chemical preservative, used to preserve the food.**

➢ **A method to preserve milk by heating it to a high temperature(70C) for few seconds and then cooling it quickly is called pasteurization.**

Ch- 7
Conservation of Plants and Animals

➢ Conservation of plants and animals means that plants and animals which occur in the forest should be kept in a way that they remain protected in the natural environment in which they are found.

➢ The plants and animals of a particular area are called flora and fauna of that area.

➢ Biosphere: it is that part of earth in which living organisms exist. It include land surface, atmosphere and water bodies on earth.

➢ Biodiversity: it refers to the variety of organisms(plants, animals and microorganisms etc.) found in a particular area or habitat.

➢ Ecosystem: it includes all the living organisms of an area and physical environment (soil, air and water) in which they live.

➢ Deforestation: The cutting of forest over a wide area.

➢ Forest trees are cut down for making fuel, furniture, paper, cultivation of crops, to construct building, factories, roads and dams

Endemic Species: species of plants and animals which are exclusively found in a particular area.

Extinct species: species which no longer exists anywhere on the earth.

Endangered Species: the species which are at the risk of extinction are called endangered species.

- Biosphere Reserves: a large protected area of land for conservation of biodiversity, wildlife and traditional lifestyle of tribal people living in that area.
- Wildlife sanctuary: provide protection to wildlife in their natural environment.
- National park: provide protection to wildlife and also maintained landscape and historic objects of that area.
- Red data book: keeps a record of all the endangered animals, plants and other species. It is published by IUCN.
- Migration: when a bird or other animal move from place to another in one season and returns in another season is called migration.
- Reforestation: the planting of trees in an area in which forests were destroyed is called reforestation.

Advantages of reforestation:

- Produces large quantity of raw materials for industry.
- Global warming will be reduced.
- Increase rainfall, raise groundwater level and prevents droughts.
- Prevents soil erosion and flood.
- Good for the conservation of wildlife.

Ch -11
Force and Pressure

➤ A push or pull on an object is called force. S.I unit of force is Newton(N).

➤ Force has magnitude as well as direction.

➤ A force can move a stationary object, can stop a moving object, can change the speed and direction of a moving object and can change the shape of an object.

➤ Contact Force is a force which is experienced by bodies when they are in physical contact with each other. E.g. muscular and frictional force.

➤ Muscular force is the type of force in which we use our physical strength to change the state of motion of an object.

➤ Frictional Force is the force which always opposes the motion of one body over another body.

➤ Non-Contact force can be exerted by an object on an another object even from a distance. E.g. magnetic, electronic and gravitational force.

- Magnetic Force: force exerted by a magnet on objects made up of iron, nickel, steel and cobalt.

- Electrostatic force: force exerted by a charged body on another charged or uncharged body.

- Gravitational force: the pull exerted by objects possessing mass.

- Force per unit area is called pressure. S.I unit of pressure is pascal (Pa).

- Pressure of liquid increases with depth.

- Atmospheric pressure: Pressure exerted by air present in our atmosphere. It decreases with increasing altitude.

Click on these links to get more clarity of the chapters.

⬇

- Micro-organism: Friend and Foe ➡ https://youtu.be/DeC0izgFbbg

- Conservation of plants and animals ➡ https://youtu.be/iZK0F-H8XP8

- Force and Pressure ➡ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lQkXZppn-a4

Note: The link of 'ONLINE SELF ASSESSMENT TEST' will be updated soon. Students are advised to prepare themselves with the syllabus covered till now.

Thank You

RECAP OF HISTORY

LESSON- 1

WHEN, WHERE AND HOW

- Dates are so important to know about events and happenings which were occurred in past History.

- We associate date with History because in early times , the court historians use to record only the crucial events of a king's life such as his marriage , battles etc.

- In 1817 , James Mill a Scottish economist and great philosopher wrote the book 'A History of British India' .

- According to British classification Indian History divided into ancient , medieval and modern .

- Historical sources – historians depend on different historical sources such as – Administrative records , Record rooms , Archieves and Museums etc.

- Colonial means when Britishers established their rule in India and took control over all the territories , revenue and resources of our country .

RECAP OF GEOGRAPHY LESSON – 1
RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT

Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, provided,it is technologically accessible,economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be termed as Resource.

Human Beings interact with nature through technology and create institutions to accelerate their economic development.

Human beings themselves are essential components of resource. They transform material available in our environment into resources and use them. These resources can be classified into following ways—

➡ On the basis of origin – biotic and abiotic Resources
➡ On the basis of Exhausiblity – Renewable and Non – Renewable Resources
➡ On the basis of ownership –individual,community,national and international
➡ On the basis of status of development – potential, developed,stock and resource .

RECAP OF CIVICS LESSON–I
CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of India is the supreme law of India . The document lays down the framework demarcating fundamental political code, structures, procedures ,powers , and duties of government institutions and sets out fundamental rights , directive principles , duties of citizens.

The Constitution of India is the supreme law of India . It consists of approximately 145,000 words , making it the second largest active Constitution of India in the world . Currently , it has preamble , 25 parts with 12 Schedules , 5 appendices, 448 articles, and 110 amendments.Dr. Bheem Rao Ambedkar is the 'father of Indian Constitution '.

KEY FEATURES OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION

- The lenghiestConstitution in the world.
- Parliamentry form of government .
- Federalism
- Fundamental Rights
- Secularism
- Sovereighty
- Seperation of powers
- Independent judiciary
- Directive principles of state policy

ONLINE ASSESSMENT
GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- Students should be signed in with Gmail Account in phone\ system before attemting online revision assessment.
- All questions are compulsory.
- Read questions carefully then attempt.
- There is no limit for attempting online test.
- After completion of test you can view score on the screen and validate with correct answers.
- Student can only attempt assessment once.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_Hjis5LisCs

you tube link

CLASS VIII

SANSKRIT

पाठ -

1. अस्माकं विद्यालय:,

2. चंद्रगुप्तस्य न्याय:

Pls. click the below link to revise above topics:

https://youtu.be/GYwiUjOnOjE

If you are unable to open the given link in mobile device, Kindly copy the link in Google browser, else try to browse in Internet Explorer , Mozilla Firefox.....

याद रखें

1. संस्कृत भाषा में लङ् लकार का प्रयोग भूतकाल की क्रिया के लिए किया जाता है। लङ् लकार का रूप बनाते समय धातु के पहले 'अ' जोड़ा जाता है।

2. यदि किसी धातु में उपसर्ग लगाना हो और उसका लङ् लकार भी बनाना हो, तो पहले धातु का लङ् लकार रूप बनाएँ तथा उसके बाद उसमें उपसर्ग लगाएँ; जैसे—

   (i) 'उपगच्छति' का अर्थ है 'पास जाता है'। इसमें 'उप' उपसर्ग है और 'गच्छति' लट् लकार का रूप है।

   (ii) यदि अब इसे लङ् लकार में परिवर्तित करना हो तो पहले 'गच्छति' से 'अगच्छत्' बनेगा, उसके बाद उसमें 'उप' उपसर्ग जोड़ा जाएगा, अर्थात् उप + अगच्छत् = उपागच्छत्। इस प्रकार लङ् लकार में 'उपगच्छति' का रूप 'उपागच्छत्' बनेगा जिसका अर्थ है 'पास गया'।

3. पद-परिचय—शब्दों का व्याकरण के आधार पर परिचय पद-परिचय कहलाता है।

   (अ) क्रिया पदों का पद-परिचय—क्रिया पदों का परिचय देते समय शब्द में प्रयुक्त धातु, लकार, पुरुष और वचन का उल्लेख किया जाता है; जैसे—

| पदः	धातुः	लकारः	पुरुषः	वचनम्
अलिखन्	लिख्	लङ्	प्रथम	बहुवचनम्

   (ब) शब्दों का पद-परिचय—शब्दों का पद-परिचय करते समय मूल शब्द, लिंग, विभक्ति और वचन बताया जाता है; जैसे—

पदः	मूलशब्दः	लिंगम्	विभक्तिः	वचनम्
लतायाम्	लता	आकारान्त स्त्रीलिंग	सप्तमी	एकवचन

1. संस्कृत में प्रकृति-प्रत्यय विभाग से तात्पर्य है, दिए हुए शब्दों में से धातु (प्रकृति) एवं प्रत्यय को अलग करना। यदि ये शब्द उपसर्ग युक्त हों तो उपसर्ग को भी अलग कर देना चाहिए; जैसे–

आनेतुम् = आ (उपसर्ग) + नी (धातु) + तुमुन् (प्रत्यय)।

2. अशुद्ध वाक्यों को शुद्ध करते समय जहाँ तक संभव हो क्रिया को ही शुद्ध करना चाहिए; जैसे–'बालिका उद्याने क्रीडन्ति' का शुद्ध रूप 'बालिका उद्याने क्रीडति' होना चाहिए न कि 'बालिका: उद्याने क्रीडन्ति'। यद्यपि यह वाक्य भी व्याकरण की दृष्टि से शुद्ध है, परंतु इसमें अर्थ परिवर्तित हो गया है, क्योंकि मूल वाक्य में एक बालिका के बारे में बात की जा रही है न कि अनेक बालिकाओं के बारे में।

Pls. go through the study materials and view above video to prepare yourself for the online self assessment test.
The link for the Online Assessment Test will be updated soon.
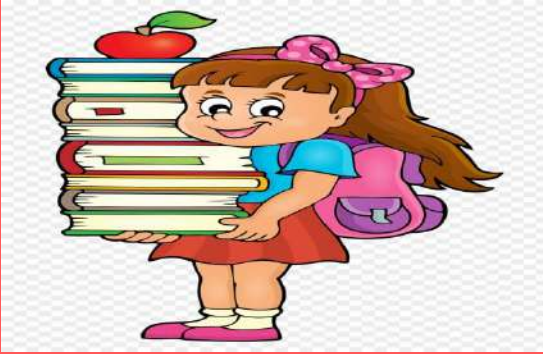
कक्षा - VIII

पाठ – 3

शिक्षा – आज की आवश्यकता

लिंक अवश्य देखें

https://youtu.be/MEO-mGzeaRs

शिक्षा का महत्व

» जीवन में सफलता प्राप्त करने के लिए एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण साधन है।

- यह हमें जीवन के कठिन समय में चुनौतियों से सामना करने में सहायता करता है।

- अपने जीवन के प्रति आत्मनिर्भर बनाता है।

- यह जीवन में बेहतर संभावनाओं को प्राप्त करने के अवसरों के लिए विभिन्न दरवाजे खोलती है जिससे कैरियर के विकास को बढ़ावा मिले।

प्राचीनकाल में शिक्षा

प्राचीनकाल में गुरु एवं शिष्य का सम्बन्ध भावात्मक होता था । शिष्य को गुरु के पहले सोकर उठना होता था । फिर गुरु के सो जाने के बाद उसे सोना होता था । गुरु के आश्रम में अनुशासन एवं कर्तव्य का पूर्ण पालन करना होता था । धनी या निर्धन उनके आहार-विहार तथा रहन-सहन में समानता का ध्यान रखना होता था । गुरुकुल आश्रम प्रणाली की शिक्षा व्यवस्था श्रेष्ठ थी ।

भारत में स्कूली शिक्षा से जुड़ी सरकारी योजनाएं

- **बच्चों को स्कूल जाने और सीखने के लिए प्रेरित करने वाली सरकारी योजनाएं**

- सर्व **शिक्षा** अभियान (एसएसए)

- बालिकाओं की प्राथमिक **शिक्षा** के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम (एनपीईजीईएल)

- मिड डे मील **योजना**

- मुफ्त किताबें और वरदी

- EWS कोटा

सरकारी विद्यालयों में शिक्षा का स्तर

- गरमी की छुट्टिय़ों में भी कक्षा का आयोजन
- अभिभावक-शिक्षक-सभा का आयोजन
- शिक्षा शुल्क में कमी
- प्रतिभा विकास विद्यालयों को बढावा
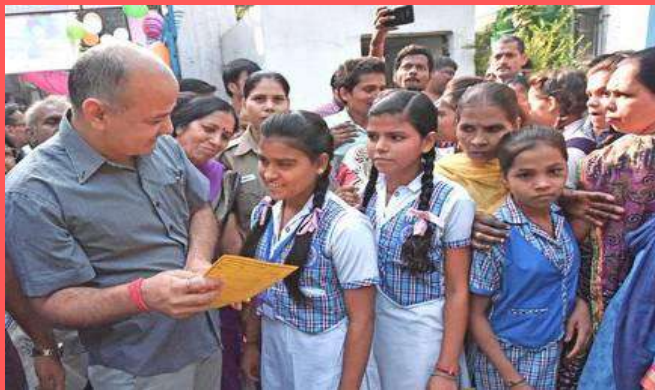
शिक्षक दिवस

- प्रतिवर्ष 5 सितंबर को शिक्षक दिवस मनाया जाता है।

- भारत के पूर्व राष्ट्रपति डॉ. सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन के जन्म-दिवस के अवसर पर शिक्षकों के प्रति सम्मान प्रकट करने के लिए भारतभर में शिक्षक दिवस 5 सितंबर को मनाया जाता है।

- सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन शिक्षा में बहुत विश्वास रखते थे। वे एक महान दार्शनिक और शिक्षक थे।

मौखिक प्रश्न स्वयं करें सभी कॉपी में करें ।

लघु –2

किसी भी समाज की प्रगति के लिए शिक्षा एक जरिया है, यह देश के विकास मे भी सहायक है। समाज में समानता लाने के लिए भी शिक्षा आवश्यक है एक शिक्षित व्यक्ति समाज मे सम्मान प्राप्त करता है।

दीर्घ- 2

साक्षर और निरक्षर व्यक्ति के बीच का अंतर उनकी सोच प्रक्रिया, मानसिकता और उनके व्यवहार के आधार पर किया जा सकता है।

1. एक साक्षर व्यक्ति जीवन में हर स्थिति के बारे में तार्किक रूप से सोचता है जबकि निरक्षर व्यक्ति तर्क के आधार पर निर्णय नहीं लेता।

2. एक शिक्षित व्यक्ति अपने आस-पास के बारे में अधिक जागरूक होता है। उदाहरण के लिए, एक शिक्षित व्यक्ति अपने देश की राजनीतिक, आर्थिक या सामाजिक स्थिति से अवगत होगा।

3. ऐसा भी कह जाता है कि एक निरक्षर व्यक्ति का व्यव्हार ज़्यादा गर्म होता है, लेकिन उनका दूसरों के प्रति अधिक स्वागत करने वाला दृष्टिकोण होता है जबकि शिक्षित लोग थोड़े स्वार्थी प्रवृति के होते हैं।

शिक्षा - आज की आवश्यकता

प्रस्तुत पाठ विद्यार्थियों को शिक्षा के विषय में जानकारी देते हुए यह समझाने का प्रयास करता है कि शिक्षा के बिना जीवन अपूर्ण है। शिक्षित व्यक्ति समाज में सम्मान प्राप्त करके जीवन में उन्नति करता है।

शिक्षा न केवल मनुष्य के जीवन के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि देश के विकास में भी सहायक है। किसी भी समाज की प्रगति के लिए शिक्षा एक जरिया है। हमें इस बात पर प्रसन्नता भी होती है कि हमारी सरकार हर प्रकार से शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने का संपूर्ण **प्रयास** कर रही है। 5 साल से 14 साल तक की आयु वाले बच्चों के लिए सरकार ने शिक्षा को **अनिवार्य** कर दिया है।

ऐसा नहीं है कि आज के समय में ही विद्यालयी शिक्षा आगे बढ़ी है। अतीत में भारत में भी गुरुकुल स्थापित किए जाते थे, जहाँ विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ाया जाता था। तक्षशिला विद्यालय, प्राचीन भारतीय समाज की देन है। वेदों का ज्ञान, उपनिषदों का पठन सब शिक्षा के ही उदाहरण हैं। **लघु-1**

हमारी सरकार निम्न वर्ग के लोगों के बच्चों को शिक्षा देने के लिए बहुत कुछ **आर्थिक** सहायता प्रदान कर रही है। प्राथमिक (प्राइमरी) कक्षाओं तक विद्यार्थियों को निशुल्क पढ़ाया जा रहा है। उन्हें सरकार की ओर से वरदी तथा किताबें मुफ्त में दी जाती हैं। हर तरह से यही कोशिश की जा रही है कि निम्न एवं मजदूर वर्ग के बच्चों को शिक्षा अनिवार्य रूप से मिले। अच्छे से अच्छे विद्यालयों में भी आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर (EWS) लोगों के बच्चों के दाखिले के लिए सीटें आरक्षित की जाती हैं। बढ़िया से बढ़िया स्कूल भी ऐसे बच्चों को दाखिला देता है। जो विद्यालय इस नियम

का पालन नहीं करते, उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जाती है। इससे निम्न वर्ग के लोगों के बच्चों को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है।

आज से कुछ समय पहले सरकारी विद्यालयों में शिक्षा का स्तर सही नहीं था, मगर अब सरकार इन स विद्यालयों के स्तर में सुधार लाने का संपूर्ण प्रयास कर रही है। पढ़ाई में कमजोर बच्चों के लिए गर्म छुट्टियों में भी कक्षाएँ चलाई गईं। अभिभावक-शिक्षक-सभा भी आयोजित की जाती है, जिससे अध्याप छात्रों के विषय में उनके माता-पिता से बात कर सकें। देश के अविकसित क्षेत्रों में सरकार द्वारा बह शैक्षिक **जागरूकता** अभियान चलाए जा रहे हैं। इसका एक उदाहरण 'सर्व शिक्षा अधियान' है। स विद्यालय तथा प्रतिभा विकास विद्यालयों को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। **नीचे - 5**

देश में शिक्षा प्रणाली के स्तर को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हम सबका योगदान अत्यावश्यक है। स्कूल और कॉलेज **प्राधिकरणों** द्वारा अपने छात्रों में रुचि और जिज्ञासा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, शिक्षा के कुछ मुख्य उद्देश्यों को निर्धारित करना बहुत आवश्यक है। उन्हें शुल्क-संरच विचार करके शिक्षा-शुल्क में कमी करनी चाहिए। कई बार शिक्षा-शुल्क की अधिकता विद्यार्थियों को में बाधा बन जाती है और वे अपनी पढ़ाई जारी नहीं रख पाते।

लोगों के बीच में समानता लाने एवं सभी के वैयक्तिक विकास के लिए, हमारा यह कर्तव्य है कि स लिए शिक्षा की सुविधा में संतुलन बनाना होगा। शिक्षा का सबसे बड़ा लाभ यह होता है कि आस-प नकारात्मक वस्तुओं में हस्तक्षेप करके उन्हें सकारात्मकता में बदल सकती है।

एक शिक्षित व्यक्ति निर्णय लेने की क्षमता रखता है; एक शिक्षित व्यक्ति अच्छी नौकरी पाकर परि गुजारा चला सकता है; एक शिक्षित व्यक्ति अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर संबंध स्थापित करने में सक्षम होता है।

हमारे देश में अनेक शिक्षाविद हुए हैं, जिनमें भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति डॉ. सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन प्रमुख थे। उन्होंने शिक्षा और शिक्षकों को इतना बढ़ावा दिया कि उनका जन्मदिन (5 सितंबर) 'शिक्षक-दिवस' बन गया। हम सब भारतवासी उस महान आत्मा के सदैव आभारी रहेंगे, जिन्होंने शिक्षा को बढ़ावा दिया।

एक ने एक को पढ़ाना है,
इस नीति को अपनाना है,
भारतवासियों को साक्षर बनाना है,
ज्ञान का दीपक जलाना है।

-संकलित

उच्चारण, वर्तनी में सुधार एवं टंकन की सरलता हेतु कुछ वर्ष पहले कुछ शब्दों में परिवर्तन हुआ जैसे गर्मी - गरमी, मस्जिद - मसजिद, इन्सान - इनसान, महत्त्वपूर्ण - महत्वपूर्ण, कर्तव्य - कर्त्तव्य, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय - अंतरराष्ट्रीय इत्यादि। व्याकरण की दृष्टि से दोनों ही प्रकार के शब्दों को सही माना जाता है।

कक्षा -8
हिंदी

पुनरावृत्ति - लिंक देखें
https://youtu.be/IBTzMIDYZTU

हिंदी व्याकरण - (**भाषा विचार** और **क्रिया**)
अरहुल – पाठ -2 (**अनेकता में एकता**)

भाषा

भाषा के भेद

लिखित भाषा

मौखिक भाषा
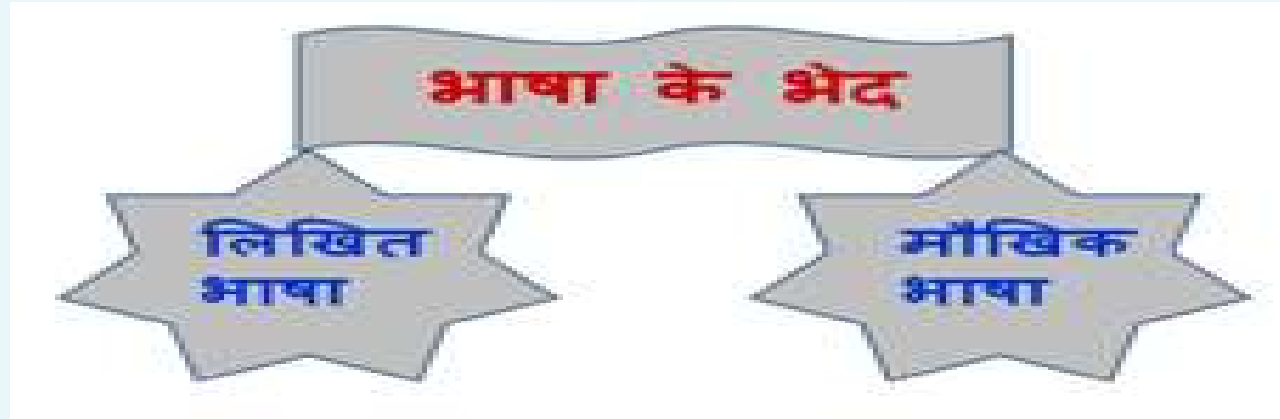
बोली

छोटे भू-भाग में बोली जाने वाली भाषा

लिपि
किसी भाषा को लिखने के लिए जिन चिन्ह

भाषा	लिपि
हिंदी, संस्कृत, मराठी	देवनागरी
पंजाबी	गुरुमुखी
उर्दू, फ़ारसी	फ़ारसी
अरबी	अरबी
बंगला	बंगला
रूसी	रूसी
अंग्रेज़ी, जर्मन, फ्रेंच, स्पेनिश	रोमन

क्रिया

क्रिया की परिभाषा

जिन शब्दों से किसी कार्य का करना या होना व्यक्त हो उन्हें कहते हैं।
जैसे- रोया, खा रहा, जायेगा आदि।

कर्म जाती क्रियातथा रचना के आधार पर क्रिया के मुख्यतः दो भेद होते है :
अकर्मक क्रिया

सकर्मक क्रिया।

क्रिया

संरचना के आधार पर क्रिया के भेद

संरचना के आधार पर क्रिया के चार भेद होता है :

प्रेरणार्थक क्रिया : कर्ता स्वयं काम ना करके किसी और से काम करा रहा है। जैसे: बोलवाना, पढवाना, लिखवाना आदि।

नामधातु क्रिया : ऐसी धातु जो क्रिया को छोड़कर किन्ही अन्य शब्दों जैसे संज्ञा, सर्वनाम, विशेषण आदि से बनती है जैसे: अपनाना, गर्माना आदि।

सयुंक्त क्रिया : ऐसी क्रिया जो किन्ही दो क्रियाओं के मिलने से बनजैसे: खा लिया, चल दिया, पी लिया आदि।

कृदंत क्रिया : जब किसी क्रिया में प्रत्यय जोड़कर उसका नया क्रिया रूप बनाया जाए तब वह क्रिया कृदंत किया कहलाती है। जैसे दौड़ना, भागता आदि।

अरहुल – पाठ -2 (अनेकता में एकता)

अनेकता में एकता
यही भारत की विशेषता
SlogansInHindi.com

आत्म मूल्यांकन परीक्षा

GK

KNOW FOR SURE

CLASS VIII

The Mighty Dinosaurs

Basic Dinosaur Facts

All non-avian dinosaurs went extinct about [66 million years ago](). There are roughly 700 known species of extinct dinosaurs. Modern birds are a kind of dinosaur because they share a common ancestor with non-avian dinosaurs. [Megalosaurus]() (Buckland, 1824) was a large Theropod dinosaur of the [Megalosauroid family and was the first dinosaur skeleton ever discovered](). It was discovered by William Buckland in the 1820s, and recognized as a huge reptile .[Paleontologists]() are like detectives who examine the evidence that extinct animals left behind. Those clues to what dinosaurs were like are found in fossils—the ancient remains of an organism, such as teeth, bone, or shell—or evidence of animal activity, such as footprints and trackways.

Note : Click on the given link
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=49-k2yJs4i0&t=7s

RULING THE WORLD

1. **Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Muʿizzaddin Waddaulah**, (born July 15, 1946 Brunei Town [now Bandar Seri Begawan], Brunei), 29th sultan of Brunei. In 1961 Sir Omar named him crown prince, and when Sir Omar abdicated six years later, Hassanal Bolkiah became sultan on October 5, 1967 his coronation taking place on August 1, 1968.

2. **Qaboos bin Said Al Said ,**(18th November 1940 – 10th January 2020) was the Sultan of Oman from 1970 until his death in 2020. He was a fourteenth-generation descendant of the founder of the House of Al Said.

3. **King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, (**born 31th December 1935) is the King of Saudi Arabia, Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques since 2015. He had been Minister of Defence since 2011, and was Governor of Riyadh Province from 1963 to 2011. Salman became king on 23rd January 2015 following the death of his half brother, King Abdullah.

4. **Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad al-Thani** (born 3rd June 1980) is the Emir of Qatar. He is the fourth son of the previous Emir, Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani. ... As of 2018, Tamim is the youngest reigning monarch among the GCC countries and the youngest current sovereign worldwide.

Cont…..

5. Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck (born 21st February 1980) is the Druk Gyalpo or "Dragon King" of the Kingdom of Bhutan. After his father Jigme Singye Wangchuck abdicated the throne in his favour, he became the monarch on 9th December 2006.

6. Abdullah II (born 1962) succeeded his father, the late King Hussein, as king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on February 7, 1999. ... Abdullah, Hussein's eldest son by his second wife, Princess Mona, was known as a competent military leader, serving as a major general in charge of Jordan's elite Special Forces.

7. Margrethe II, in full **Margrethe** Alexandrine Thorhildur Ingrid, (born April 16, 1940, Copenhagen, Den), **queen** of Denmark since the death of her father, King Frederick IX, on Jan. 14, 1972. Born a week after the Nazi invasion of Denmark, she spent the war years in Denmark and then attended school in Copenhagen

8. Felipe VI or Philip **VI** (born 30th January 1968) is King of Spain. He ascended the throne on 19th June 2014 upon the abdication of his father, Juan Carlos I. His mother is Queen Sofía, and he has two older sisters, Infanta Elena, Duchess of Lugo, and Infanta Cristina.

9.Hamad bin Isa bin Salman **al-Khalifa** (born 28th January 1950) is the **King** of Bahrain. He has been the monarch of Bahrain since 6th March 1999, initially reigning as emir, and from 14th February 2002, as the first **king**.

The Dog And The Wolf

There was once a Wolf who got very little to eat because the Dogs of the village were so wide awake and watchful. He was really nothing but skin and bones, and it made him very downhearted to think of it.

One night this Wolf happened to fall in with a fine fat House Dog who had wandered a little too far from home. The Wolf would gladly have eaten him then and there, but the House Dog looked strong enough to leave his marks should he try it. So the Wolf spoke very humbly to the Dog, complimenting him on his fine appearance.

"You can be as well-fed as I am if you want to," replied the Dog. "Leave the woods; there you live miserably. Why, you have to fight hard for every bite you get. Follow my example and you will get along beautifully."

"What must I do?" asked the Wolf.

"Hardly anything," answered the House Dog. "Chase people who carry canes, bark at beggars and fawn on the people of the house. In return you will get tidbits of every kind, chicken bones, choice bits of meat, sugar, cake, and much more beside, not to speak of kind words and caresses."

The Wolf had such a beautiful vision of his coming happiness that he almost wept. But just then he noticed that the hair on the Dog's neck was worn and the skin was chafed.

"What is that on your neck?"

"Nothing at all," replied the Dog.

"What! nothing!"

"Oh, just a trifle!"

"But please tell me."

"Perhaps you see the mark of the collar to which my chain is fastened."

"What! A chain!" cried the Wolf. "Don't you go wherever you please?"

"Not always! But what's the difference?" replied the Dog.

"All the difference in the world! I don't care a rap for your feasts and I wouldn't take all the tender young lambs in the world at that price." And away ran the Wolf to the woods.

Moral

There is nothing worth so much as liberty.

QUIZ YOURSELF 2

1. Which author, also known as Uncle Pai, is credited as the creator of the comic series *Amar Chitra Katha*? _____
2. The Hindi film *Airlift* is about the evacuation of a large number of Indians from a country during its invasion by Saddam Hussein's Iraq. Name the country. _____
3. Which is the oldest national park in India? _____
4. NASA's New Horizons became the first spacecraft to fly by a member of the solar system. Name the solar system member. _____
5. Which layer of the atmosphere is rich in ozone? _____
6. Which chemical compound in tea and coffee is responsible for their stimulating effect? _____
7. Name the two weekly newspapers started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak. _____
8. What is the capital of Cuba? _____
9. Where are the headquarters of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development located? _____
10. Which US political dignitary attended the Republic Day celebrations in New Delhi in 2015? _____
11. With which field are the BAFTA awards associated? _____
12. Which party won the 2015 Delhi Legislative Assembly elections, securing 67 of 70 seats? _____
13. Which theory of Albert Einstein does the equation $E = mc^2$ stand for? _____
14. In which Shakespearean play is Desdemona the lead female character? _____
15. To which country did the famous playwright and theatrical reformer Bertolt Brecht belong? _____
16. Which of the following Sony products was originally sold in Britain under the name 'Stowaway'? a) compact disc b) Walkman c) PlayStation _____
17. Which Indian leader's birth anniversary is observed as Rashtriya Ekta Diwas or National Unity Day? _____
18. Which of the following is not a marine animal? a) sea kale b) Portuguese-man-of-war c) sea horse _____
19. With which ancient empire would you associate Julius Caesar? _____
20. What is the full form of BSF, a paramilitary unit which guards India's land border and prevents transnational crime ? _____

CURRENT AFFAIRS

Question 1. IMF chief Kristalina Georgieva confirmed the world economy was already sluggish before the coronavirus outbreak now bound to suffer a "severe recession" in 2020. Where is headquaters of IMF?

Answer : **Washington D.C**

Question 2. Union Health Minister Dr. Harsh Vardhan had a detailed meeting with medical officials with Delhi Medical Superintendents of various hospitals in New Delhi. Who is current Health Minister of Delhi?

Answer : **Satyendra Kumar Jain**

Question 3. Prime Minister Narendra Modi extended the nationwide lockdown till which of the following days on 14 April 2020?

Answer : **3 May 2020**

Question 4. The First remote health monitoring system has been set up in India by All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in which of the following place along with Bharat Heavy Electronics Limited (BHEL)?

Answer : **Rishikesh**

Question 5. Indian Council of Medical Research recently issued an advisory mentioning the protocol for using Rapid Antibody Test kits in COVID-19 hotspot areas across states to use these kits in the affected areas. Who is Secretary & Director General of ICMR?

Answer : **Balram Bhargava**

Question 6. Which University in London has developed a potential COVID-19 vaccine and the first human trials will begin from April 23, 2020?

Answer :   Oxford University

Question 7. Which country assumed the Presidency of the UNSC for March 2020?
Answer :   China

Question 8. Which country stood first in the FIH World Rankings 2020?
Answer :   Belgium

Question 9. The Ministry of Home Affairs introduced the AFRS system for recognition of missing children, criminals and dead bodies. What is the full form of AFRS?
Answer :   Automated Facial Recognition System

Question 10. The 'Student Health Card' for government schools was started in which State/UnionTerritory of India?
Answer :   Jammu and Kashmir

(NOTE : Students Revise Pg No. 7 to 55 , Quiz No 1 and 2 from your book properly)