CLASS- VIII
ENGLISH
INFORMAL LETTER

What is an Informal letter?

An **informal letter**, also referred to as a **friendly letter**, is a **personal letter written to friends or relatives.** It is written in personal fashion. You can write it to anyone with whom you have a non-professional relationship, although this doesn't exclude business partners or workers whom you're friendly with either.

Format of Informal letter

There is no set **format when writing an informal letter**. But there is a general pattern, some conventions that people usually follow. We will be looking at this pattern and certain tips on how to write effective and **attractive informal letters**. These can act as guidelines when you are drafting a letter; they are not hard and fast rules. Let us begin.

Address

The first thing to write is your address, i.e. the address of the writer (basically, the sender's address). We usually write the address on the left-hand side of the page at the very top. The address should be accurate and complete. Even when writing to close friends or relatives the address must be written, so they can reply back to the letter with ease. If the recipient of the letter is in another country, do not forget to write your country as well in the address.

Date

Next just below the address we write the date. This allows the reader to have a reference as to when the informal letter was written. He can then relate better to the contents of the letter. The date, preferably, shold be in expanded form.

Greeting

Now since you know the person you are writing to, the greeting can be informal as well. If it is a friend or someone close to your age you can greet them by their first name, like "Dear Alex". If you are writing to your relative like your mother/father/aunt/uncle etc, you may greet them as such, for example, "Dear Mom". And if you are writing to an elder person, someone you respect greatly you can address them as Mr or Mrs. Like say for example you were writing a congratulatory letter to your teacher, it can be addressed as "Dear Mrs. Alex".

Introductory Paragraph

And now we begin writing the actual letter. The introductory paragraph sets the tone for the whole letter. You might begin by asking the recipient about their well being. Or you may say that you hope the letter finds them in good health and great spirits. The opening of informal letters should be casual and comforting. It must not be formal and direct as in business letters.

Body of the Letter

The letter overall should maintain a friendly tone. But you have to adjust the language and the wordings according to who you are writing to. With a friend, you can afford to be very casual and flippant even. But if you are writing to an elder relative, you must be extremely respectful and considerate.

One way to determine the tonality of your letter is to remember how you talk to the person in a conversation. And then apply the same syntax and sentiments to the letter.

Conclusion

In the conclusive paragraph sum up the reason for writing the letter, i.e. summarize the letter. Say a meaningful and affectionate goodbye to the reader. And do not forget to invite the reader to write back or reply to your letter. It shows an intention to keep the conversation going.

Signature

There is no one way to sign off informal letters. Since they do not follow a strict format, you may sign off as you please. Some commonly used phrases are

Lots of Love
Best,
Best Wishes,
Kind Regards,

129, Navyug Apartments

Pitampura, Delhi-110034

March 01, 2019

Dear Rudra

It's been a while since I've heard from you. Where have you been? I hope this letter finds you in the best of your health.

As summers are approaching, I was thinking if we could spend the summer break together at my place in Mumbai. I will introduce you to all my friends and close relatives. I will give you a city tour as well. We will spend some quality time in the afternoons near the sea shore. To add cherry on the cake, the weather here is very pleasant during those days due to sea winds.

I am excited even at the thought of you and I spending the summer together after so long. I have to tell you a lot of things and expect the same from you. Give my regards to aunty and uncle!

Hope to see you soon.

Yours lovingly

Sakshi/Saksham

QUESTIONS :-

Question 1: Write a letter to your friend congratulating him/her on his/her success in class 7th exam.

Question 2: Write a letter to your friend Rudra inviting him to spend the summer vacation at your place in Mumbai. You are Sakshi/ Saksham. Do not exceed 120-150 words.

Question 3: You are Aakriti/ Abhinav. Write a letter to your friend describing your boarding school in about 120-150 words.

For better understanding of the topic 'Informal Letter', click on the following link:

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3qT0lfPfYhg&feature=youtu.be

CLASS VIII MATHEMATICS

Dear students

Hope all of you have gone through the study material of Rational Numbers and Linear Equations in One Variable. In case of any doubt, go through the videos uploaded in Youtube, where your teachers have explained the entire topic more elaborately. Given below are the respective links of each chapter.

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

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

NOTE TO PARENTS :

Dear all

Given worksheet be treated for revision purpose of chapter 1 and 2. You will be getting Self-Assessment test for theses chapters in the fourth week of this month. **Parents please make sure that your ward is preparing for the above mentioned test.**

ST.MARY'S PUBLIC SCHOOL
CLASS VIII
MATHEMATICS
WORKSHEET
(Based on Rational Numbers and Linear Equations in One Variable)

NOTE: All the questions are compulsory and have to be done in practice copy (both side ruled copy and not in class register). Write all answers with questions neatly.

I Choose the correct answer.

1. Which of the following is not true

   (a) $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{5}{4} = \frac{5}{4} + \frac{2}{3}$

   (b) $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{5}{4} = \frac{5}{4} - \frac{2}{3}$

   (c) $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{4} = \frac{5}{4} \times \frac{2}{3}$

   (d) $\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{5}{4} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5}$

2. Multiplicative inverse of $\frac{0}{1}$ is

   (a) 1

   (b) -1

   (c) 0

   (d) not defined

3. A number of the form $\frac{p}{q}$ is said to be a rational number if:

   (a) p and q are integers

   (b) p and q are integers and q $\neq 0$

   (c) p and q are integers and p

   (d) p and q are integers and p $\neq 0$ also q $\neq 0$

4. Multiplicative inverse of a negative rational number is

   (a) a positive rational number

   (b) a negative rational number

   (c) 0

   (d) 1

5. To get the product 1, we should multiply $\frac{6}{15}$ by

   (a) $\frac{6}{15}$

   (b) $\frac{-6}{15}$

   (c) $\frac{15}{6}$

   (d) $\frac{-15}{6}$

6. Shifting of a number from one side of an equation to other is called

   (a) Transposition

   (b) Distributivity

   (c) Commutativity

   (d) Associativity

7. A linear equation in one variable has

   (a) one solution

   (b) two solutions

   (c) more than two solutions

   (d) no solution

8. If a and b are positive integers, then the solution of the equation ax = b has to be always
   (a) positive
   (b) negative
   (c) one
   (d) zero
9. Solution of ax + b = 0 is
   (a) $x = \dfrac{a}{b}$
   (b) $x = -b$
   (c) $x = \dfrac{-b}{a}$
   (d) $x = \dfrac{b}{a}$

10. Linear equation in one variable has
   (a) only one variable with any power
   (b) only one term with a variable
   (b) only one variable with power 1
   (d) only constant term

II Fill in the blanks
1. The product of a non-zero rational number and its reciprocal is_____.
2. Every rational number has a reciprocal except_____.
3. _____is the additive identity of rational numbers.
4. The numbers_____and_____are their own reciprocal.
5. There are_____rational numbers between any two rational numbers.
6. $\dfrac{x}{5}$ + 30 = 18 has the solution as_____.
7. Convert the statement 'adding 15 to 4 times x is 39' into an equation_____.
8. Any value of the variable which makes both sides of an equation equal is known
   as a_____of the equation.
9. On subtracting 8 from x , the result is 2. The value of x is_____.
10. Half a number increased by 10 is 12, then the number is_____.

III Solve the following
1. a) $5 - 3(5x + 2) = 4(7 - 3x) + 1$

   b) $\dfrac{(6x+1)}{3} + 1 = \dfrac{(x-3)}{6}$

   c) $\dfrac{(x+1)}{2x+3} = \dfrac{3}{8}$

   d) $0.3(6 - x) = 0.4(x + 8)$

   e) $\dfrac{(5x-4)}{8} - \dfrac{(x-3)}{5} = \dfrac{(x+6)}{4}$

   f) $\dfrac{5(1-x)+3(1+x)}{1-2x} = 8$

   g) $\dfrac{3x+2}{2x-3} = \dfrac{-3}{4}$

   h) $5(x-1) - 2(x+8) = 0$

[Ans: a) – 10 ,   b) – 1 ,   c) $\dfrac{1}{2}$, d) 2 ,   e) 8 ,   f) 0 ,   g) $\dfrac{1}{18}$,   h) 7]

2. Find the value of x in the equation $\dfrac{(x+3)}{2} - \dfrac{(x-2)}{2} = 1$. Hence find p , if $\dfrac{1}{x} + p = 1$

[Ans : x $= -4$, $p = \dfrac{5}{4}$]

IV   LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Find 5 rational numbers between $\dfrac{-5}{6}$ and $\dfrac{7}{8}$.

[Ans : $\dfrac{-19}{24}$, $\dfrac{-18}{24}$, $\dfrac{-17}{24}$, $\dfrac{-16}{24}$, $\dfrac{-15}{24}$]

2. Product of two rational numbers is $\dfrac{-14}{27}$. If one of the numbers be $\dfrac{7}{9}$, find the other

number.   [Ans : $\dfrac{-2}{3}$]

3. Find sum of additive inverse and multiplicative inverse of 7.   [Ans : $\dfrac{-48}{7}$]

4. Sum of three consecutive even numbers is 36. Find the numbers.   [Ans : 10, 12 , 14]

5. Find a number whose fifth part increased by 30 is equal to its fourth part decreased
    by 30.
    [Hint-- let the number be x, then fifth part of x is $\dfrac{x}{5}$]   [Ans : 1200]

6.   Two equal sides of a triangle are each 4m less than three times the third side. Find the
     dimensions of the triangle, if its perimeter is 55m.   [Ans : 9m , 23m , 23m]

7. After 12 years, Kavya shall be 3 times as old as she was 4 years ago. Find her present
    age.
     [Hint: present age = x, after 12 years = x -12, 4 years ago = x - 4]   [Ans :12   years]

8. In a two digit number digit in unit place is twice the digit in tens place. If 27 is added to
     it, digits are   reversed. Find the number.
     [Hint: let tens place digit = x, then unit place digit = 2x,
     the number = 10 x tens place digit + unit place   digit]   [Ans : 36]

9. A carpenter charges ₹ 2500 for making a bed. The cost of materials used is ₹ 1100 and
     the labour charges are ₹ 200 per hour. For how many hours did the carpenter work?
                                                                        [Ans:7 hour]

10. A number is such that ratio of 84 less than the number and difference of 108 and the number is 1:1. Find the number.

[Hint : $\dfrac{x - 84}{108 - x} = \dfrac{1}{1}$]   [Ans : 96]

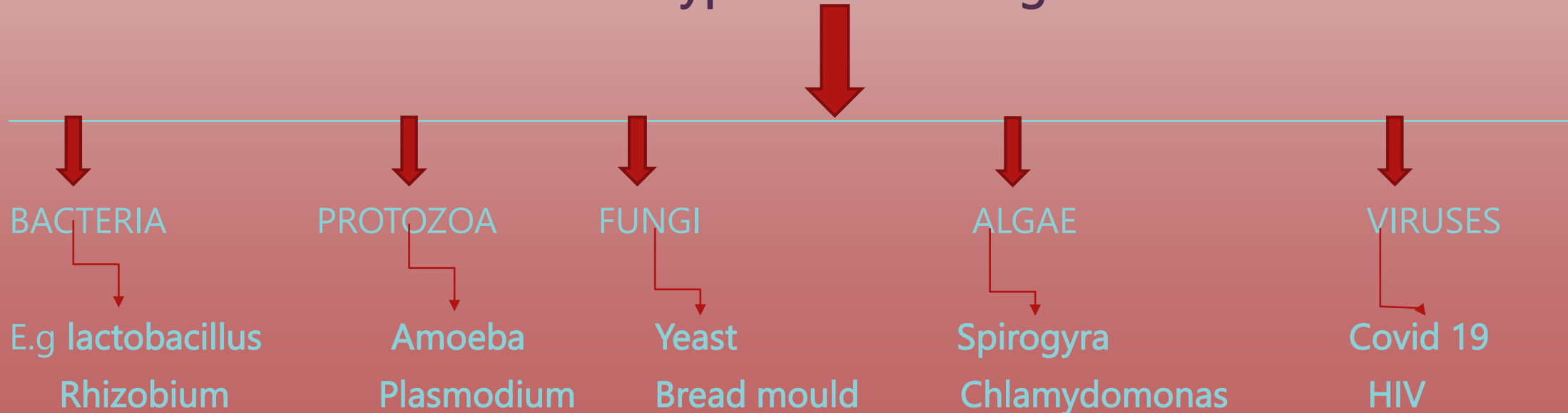**V State whether the following statements are true or false:**

1. A term may be transposed from one side of the equation to the other side but its sign Will not change.
2. Every fraction is a rational number.
3. '0' is a whole number but it is not a rational number.
4. $x = 1$ is the solution of equation $4(x + 5) = 24$
5. Absolute value of a rational number is either positive or '0'.

Before starting the new chapter first lets recapitulate the chapters done in ppt 1 and ppt 2

Chapter 2: MICRO-ORGANISMS: FRIEND AND FOE (recapitulation)

Microorganisms: organisms which are so small that we cannot see them with naked eyes. Microscope is used to see them. Scientist who study about microorganisms are called microbiologist. Microorganisms are found in all type of habitats.

Different types of microorganisms

BACTERIA	PROTOZOA	FUNGI	ALGAE	VIRUSES
E.g lactobacillus	Amoeba	Yeast	Spirogyra	Covid 19
Rhizobium	Plasmodium	Bread mould	Chlamydomonas	HIV

Uses of microorganisms

▶ Preparation of curd, bread and cake

▶ Production of alcohol, wine and acetic acid

▶ Preparation of medicines and vaccines

▶ Cleaning up the environment

▶ Increasing soil fertility

Harmful effects of microbes

▶ Causes disease in plants, animals and human beings

▶ Spoil food and cause food poisoning

Methods preservation of food: by sun drying, heating, refrigeration, deep freezing, pasteurisation, using(oil, common salt and sugar) and by using preservative like sodium benzoate.

Chapter 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 and its causes

The cutting of forest over a wide area is called deforestation.

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

Conservation of forests and wildlife: there are three type of protected areas which have been established by the government for the conservation of forest and wild animals.

1) Biosphere Reserves   2) Wildlife Sanctuaries   3) National Parks

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.

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.

FORCE & PRESSURE
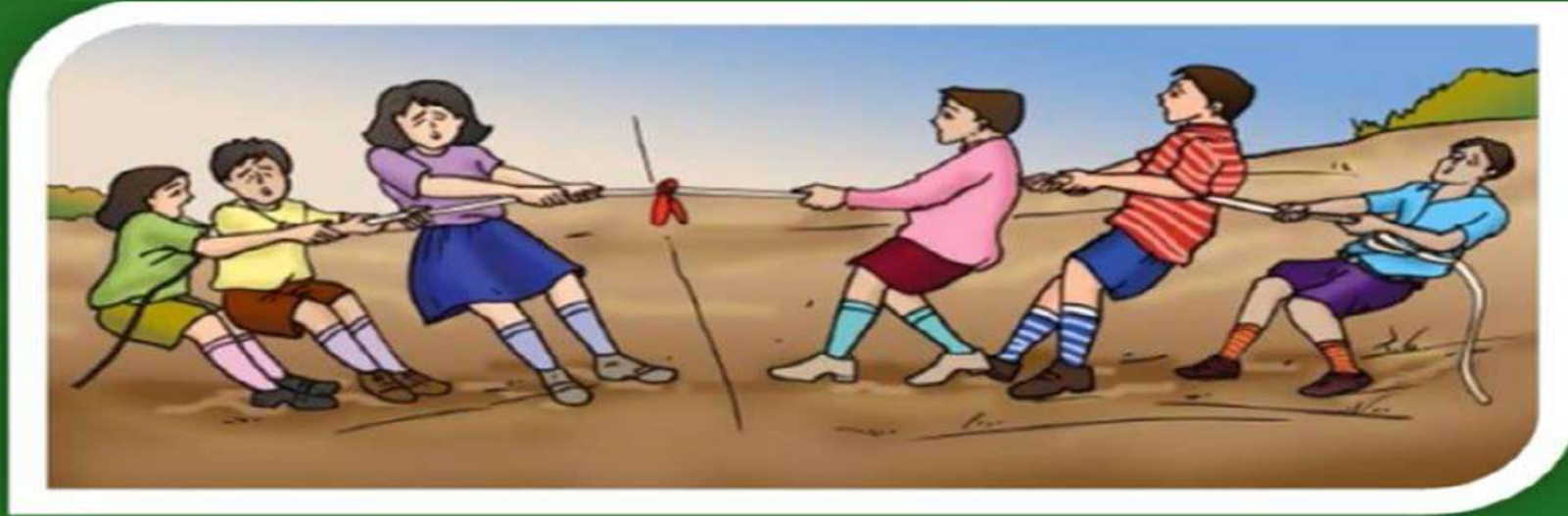
Chapter -11

Class VIII

content

► Force

► Effect of force

► Type of forces

► Pressure

► Atmospheric Pressure

► Pressure exerted by liquids

Note: In the last slide you will find a link of a video in which this chapter is explained by your school teacher.

FORCE – A PUSH OR A PULL

A Force is used: When we push a football.

▶ When we pull a door.

▶ When we lift up a box from the floor.

▶ When we twist a wet cloth to squeeze out water.

This means that to move an object it has to be either pushed or pulled.

A push or pull on an object is called force.

Force is applied by interaction: objects must interact with each other for a force to come into play.

Example: (1) if you stand in front of a door, it will not open by itself. You have to interact with the door by pushing or pulling it and by applying force on it.

(2) If you want to move a heavy box, you must have to interact yourself with the box either by pushing or pulling it.

(a)   (b)   (c)

(a) A goal-keeper saving a goal (b) A hockey player flicking a ball
(c) A fielder stopping a ball
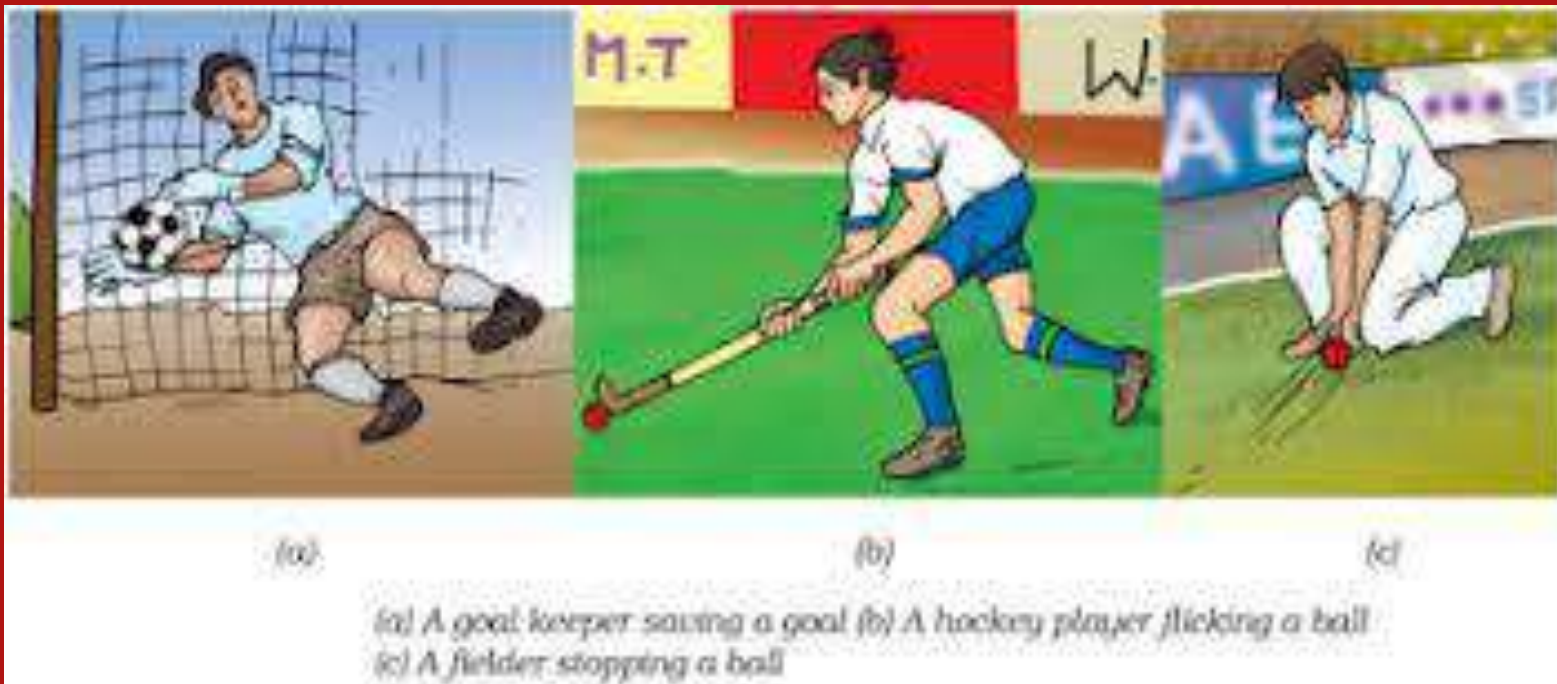
Force has magnitude as well as direction

An adult man can apply a large force on an object where as a child can apply small force. This mean that one force can be larger or smaller than the other force.

The strength of force is expressed by its magnitude and its SI unit is called newton (N).

(i)   If the two forces applied to an object act in the same direction, the resultant force acting on the object is the sum of both the forces.

(ii)   If the two forces applied to an object act in the opposite directions, the resultant force acting on the object is the difference of both the forces.

Fig. 11.1
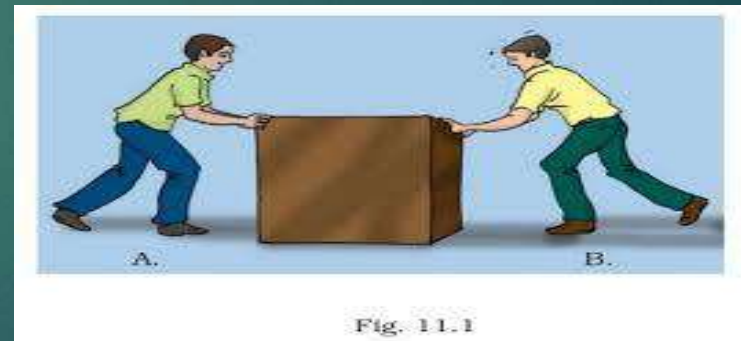
2N + 2N = 4N   2N − 2N = 0

Effects Of Force

▶ A force can move a stationary object.

▶ A force can stop a moving object.

▶ A force can change the speed of a moving object.

▶ A force can change the direction of a moving object.

▶ A force can change the shape of an object.

The shape of dough changes on pressing to make chapatis.

The force of our hand can change the shape and size of spring.

Types of Forces
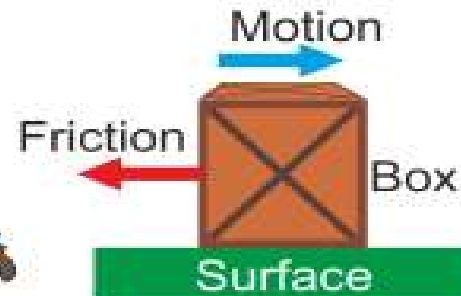
Contact forces

Forces experienced by bodies when they are in **physical contact** with each other.

Muscular

Frictional

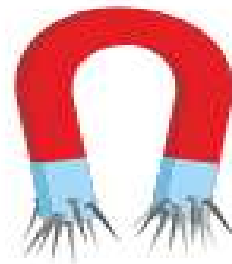Force due to the action of muscles.

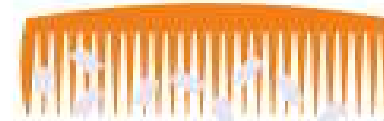Force acting opposite to the direction of motion.

Non -Contact forces

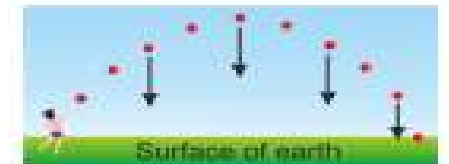Forces experienced by bodies even if they are **not in physical contact** with each other.

Magnetic

Electrostatic

Gravitational

Force exerted by a magnet.
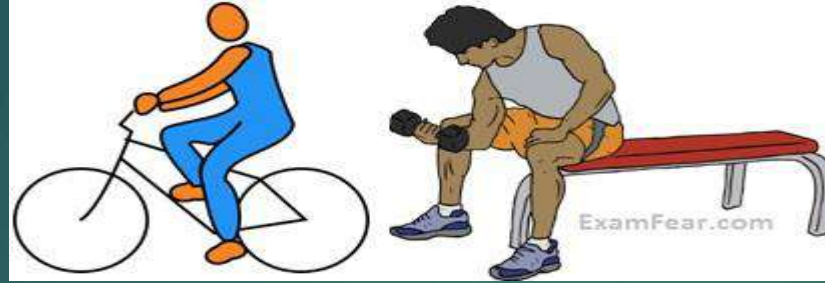
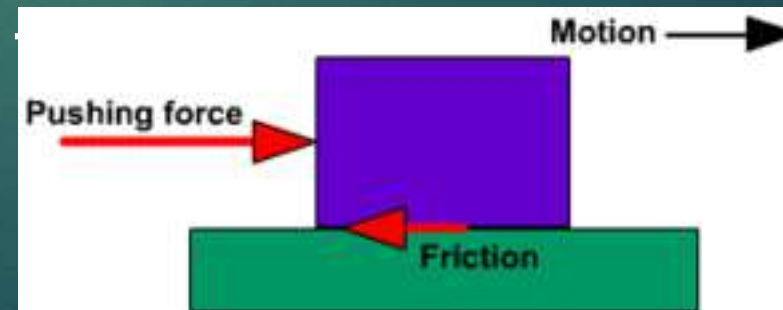Force exerted by a charged body on another charged body.

Attractive force exerting between two objects.

<u>Muscular force</u> is the type of force in which we use our physical strength to change the state of motion of an object. E.g: Man pushing a car, Bullocks pulling a cart of load, Cycling, Weight Lifting.


<u>Frictional Force</u>: the force which always opposes the motion of one body over another body. E.g. a ball moving on the ground slows down and then stops due to frictional force between the ball and the ground.

It is easier to walk on rough surface because it offers more friction and it is the friction between the surface and our feet

Magnetic Force: force exerted by a magnet on objects made up of iron, nickel, steel and cobalt. Magnetic force acts even from a distance.
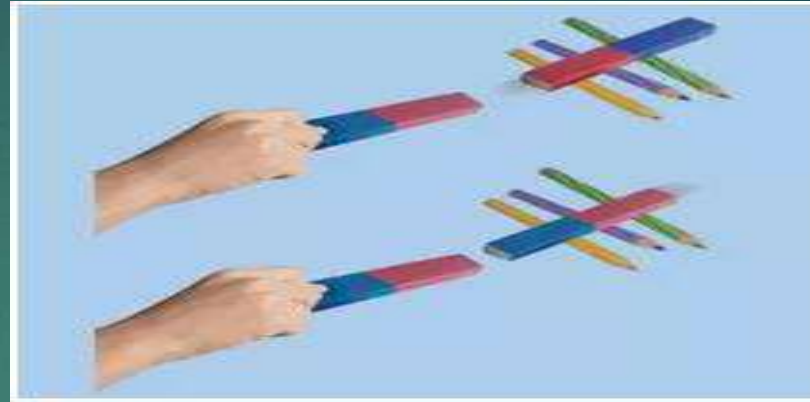
▶ **Electrostatic force** is the force exerted by a charged body on another charged or uncharged body. Eg: Take a comb and brush it on hair 3-4 times and then take it near some small bits of paper. Do not touch the comb with the paper. The bits of paper would get attracted to the comb. This is because the comb is charged because of the rubbing on your hair and it attracts uncharged objects like paper.

▶ Gravitational force: the pull exerted by objects possessing mass. The gravitational force between two ordinary objects having small masses is very weak and cannot be detected easily. The gravitational force becomes strong only if one of the objects has a huge mass, like the earth.

   When a ball is thrown up, it falls to the ground because of gravitational force. The water from a tap always flows downwards because of gravitational force of earth.

All the planets are revolving in their orbit around the sun because of gravitational pull of sun.

<u>PRESSURE</u>: The effect that force produces on an object depends on two factors:

(1)   The magnitude of force applied: greater the force, greater is the

effect.   (2) The area over which force is applied.

Pressure = Force / Area

The unit of pressure in the SI system is the pascal (Pa), defined as a force of one Newton per square meter.

Pressure is indirectly proportional to area. It mean if area is more pressure would be less and if area is less pressure would be more.

(i) When we cut an apple, we need to use the sharp edge of the knife instead of blunt knife because the sharp edge of knife has small surface area, the force of our hand falls over a very small area of the knife and producing high pressure. And this large pressure cuts the objects easily.

(ii) When we put a nail into a wooden board, the pointed end of the nail is kept at the front. The pointed end of the nail has very small surface area and this enables us to apply a greater pressure with the applied force.

iii. School bags are provided with wide straps, so that the weight of bag falls over a large area of shoulder and producing less pressure on the shoulder. And due to less pressure it is more comfortable to carry the heavy school bag.

iv. Camel can easily walk on sand because webbed feet have greater area due to which less pressure is produced on the soft sand.
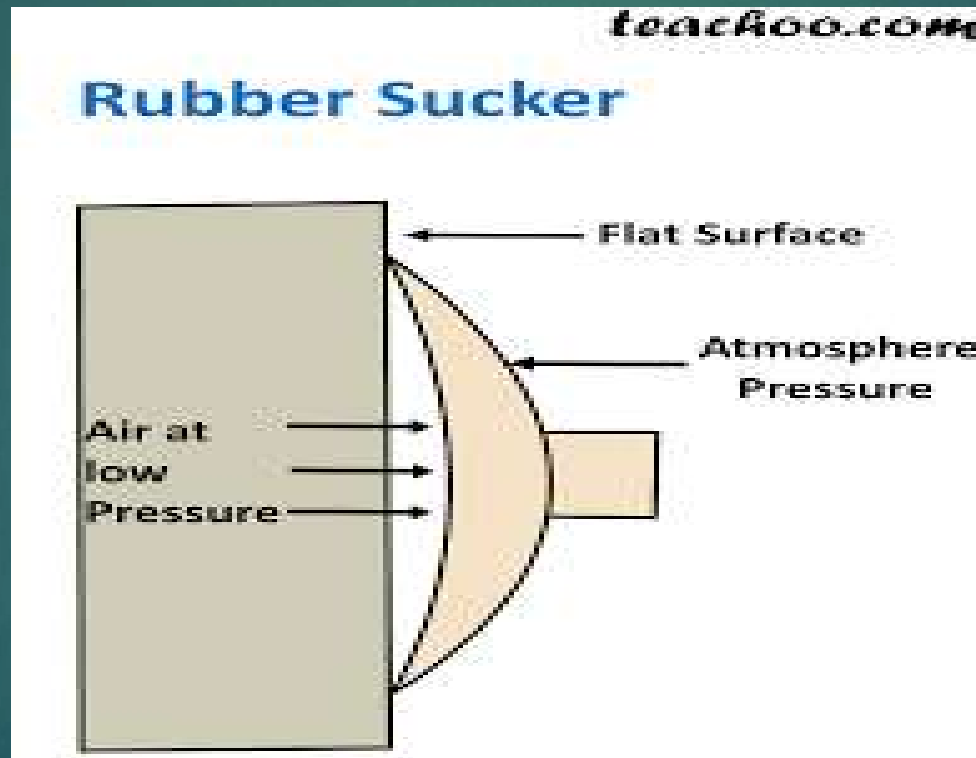
Atmospheric Pressure:

(i) Our atmosphere is made of different types of gases. Since gases exert pressure, thus Pressure exerted by air (present in atmosphere) is called atmospheric pressure.

(ii) Atmospheric pressure increases with depth. It is maximum at sea level and

decreases as we go up in the atmosphere.

(iii) A pressed rubber sucker on a plane surface does not come off because when we stick the rubber sucker, most of the air between sucker and surface escape out hence there is very less air from inside. Sucker keeps on sticking because of the high atmospheric pressure exerted from outside.

Rubber Sucker

Flat Surface

Atmosphere Pressure

Air at low Pressure

teachoo.com

iv) When we go to high altitude then the atmospheric pressure decreases. At high altitude the atmospheric pressure becomes much less than our blood pressure. Since our blood is at higher pressure then outside pressure, therefore, some of the blood vessels in our body burst and nose bleeding take place at high altitude .Thus nose bleeding usually occurs in those people who trek to high mountains.

These molecules contribute to the pressure (weight) at this altitude.

These molecules contribute to the pressure (weight) at this altitude.

surface air pressure = weight of air in column above unit area

Syringe

teachoo.com

Pull up

Syringe

Piston

Atmospheric pressure

Air Pressure reduces

Nozzle
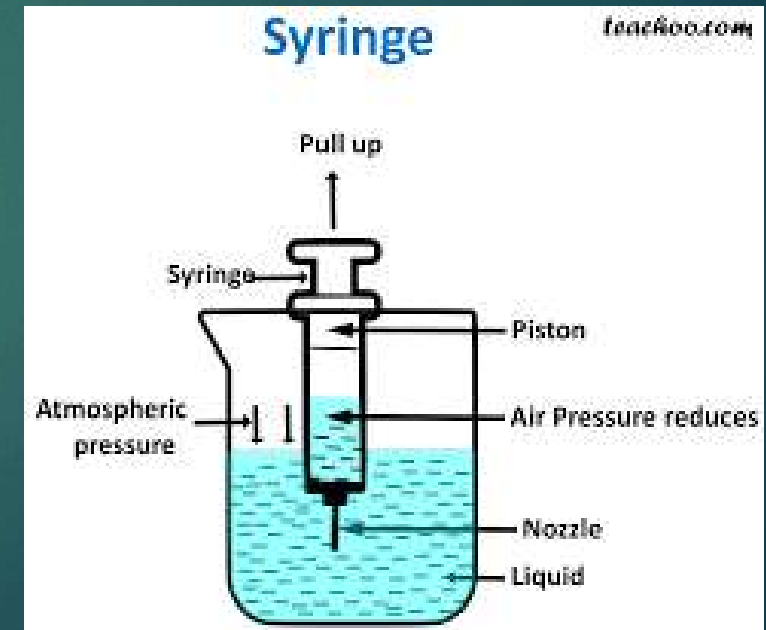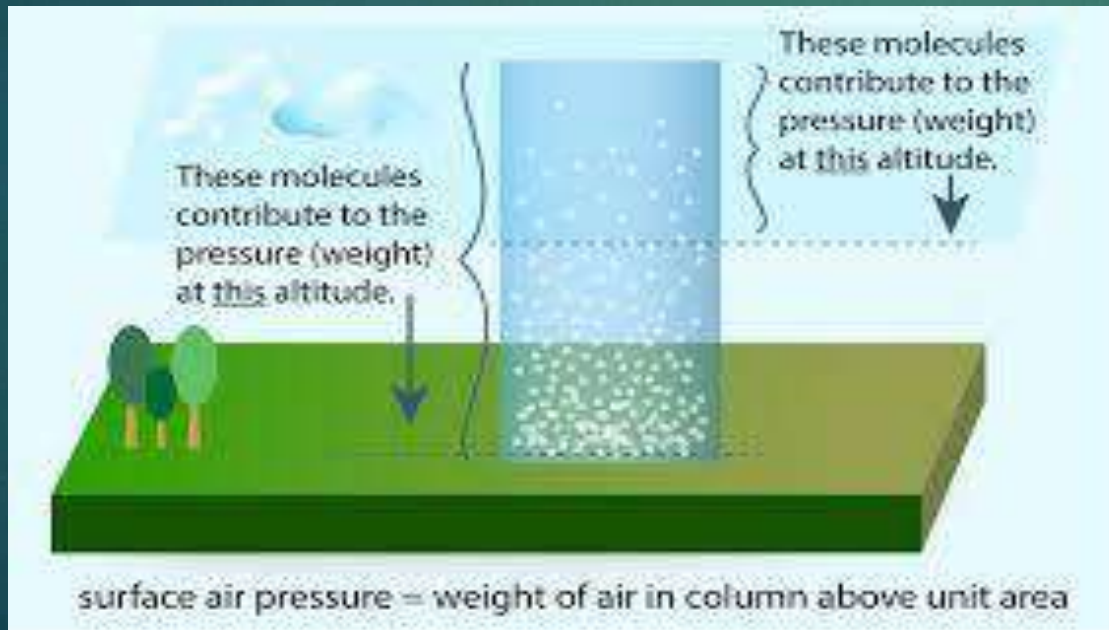
Liquid

Pressure Exerted By liquids

▶ All liquid exert pressure on the base and walls of their containers.

▶ Pressure of a liquid increases with depth.

▶ Liquid exerts equal pressure at the same depth.

Sea divers wear special suits before diving into a deep sea because pressure increased with depth.

Fig. 11.16 : Liquids exert equal pressure at the same depth
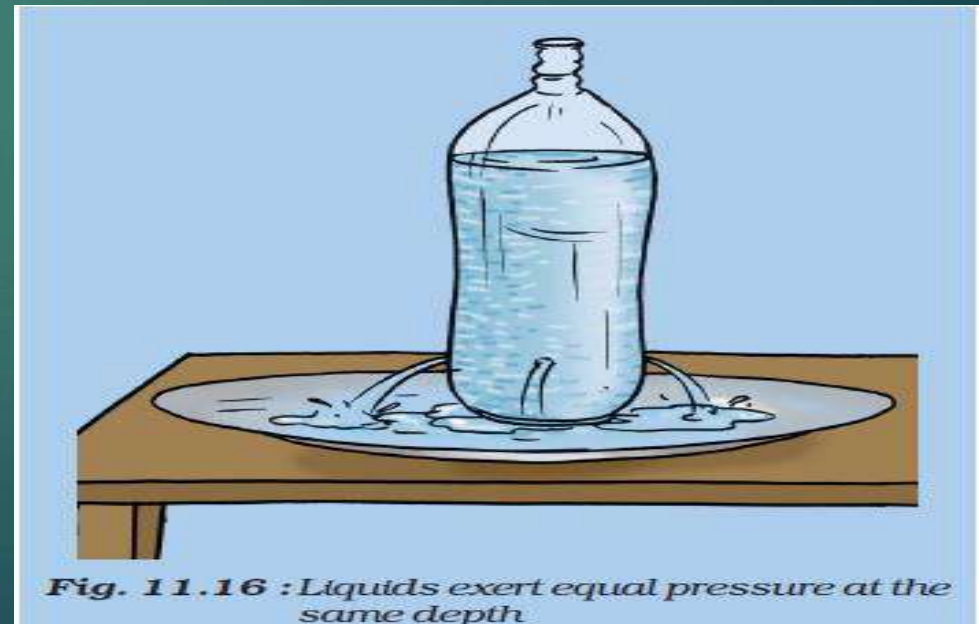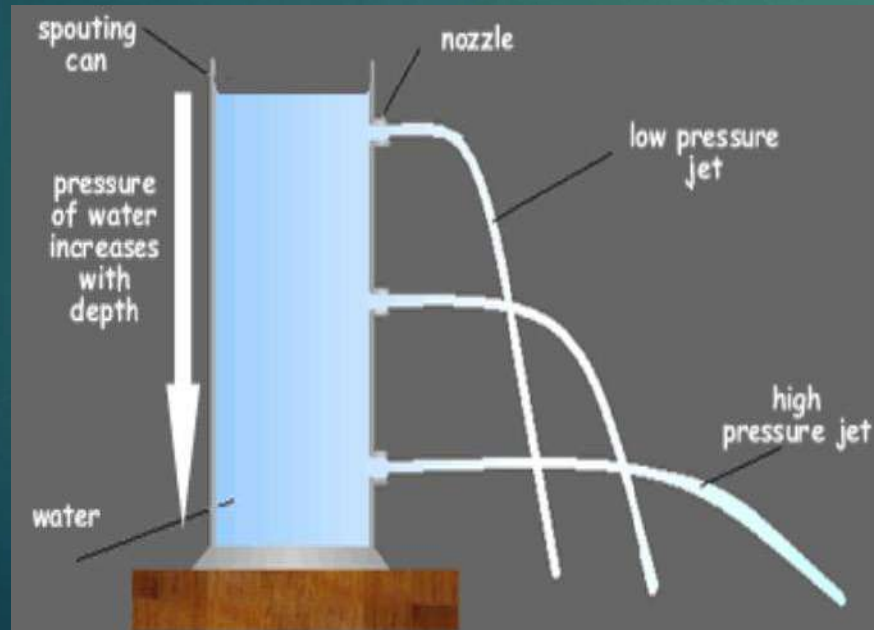
- General Instructions:

- Read the chapter thoroughly.

- Under your parents guidance open the given link, you will find a video in which your school teacher is explaining the force and pressure chapter. Hope it will help you in understanding the concepts in a better way.

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IQkXZppn-a4

- Do the questions A, E, F and G in the science notebook.

- A. Q.1 see slide 7, Q.2 see slide 13, Q.4 see slide 16, Q.5 see slide 13, Q.6 see slide 14, Q.7 see slide 9, Q.8 see slide 19.

  E .Q1 see slide 14, Q.2 see slide 15, Q.3 see slide 16, Q.4 see slide 9, Q.5 see slide 16.

  F. Q.1 see slide 11,Q.2 see slide 17, Q.3 see slide 12, Q.4 see slide 16, Q.5 see slide 18, Q.6 see slide 15,

  Q.8 see slide 6.

  G. Q.1 see slide 10, Q.4 see slide 19.

  Numericals related to this chapter will be explained after school re-opening. Learn the chapter no. 2, 7 and 11 covered in PPt 1, PPt. 2 and PPt 3 respectively for the upcoming test.

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

WHEN,WHERE&HOW

In this chapter we will discuss that why we study history and why it is so important to remember the dates and the happenings of past of the different parts of the world. So, let's start our chapter.

How important are dates

Have you ever thought why the dates are so important? Remembering dates is not an easy job. Moreover, it is not even an

interesting task for many of us but have you ever thought why we need to remember dates or why we should study history?

Well, anything which we see happening in our surrounding must have begun on someday. For example, we drink tea or coffee but how did it become part of our dietary habit and when it first came into use by man. Not only this, we all must have travelled by train so when did trains start in India. Such questions take us back to the notion of dates and time but time is not always precise. Sometimes, we even don't know about the exact date or time of that particular happening.

Now the question why we associate dates with history?

It is because in early times, the court historians use to record only the crucial events of a king's life such as his coronation, marriage and the battles fought by him. So, now we know why dates are important.

Here a question arises that which dates are important?

Which   **Dates**

A date doesn't become important if something big happened on that day in the past but it gains its significance on the basis of how much keen we are to study the events which happened during a particular time. If our focus changes, the importance of the dates also changes. Let's take an example the British historians began their history with the _first governor general of Bengal Warren Hastings_ and it continues up to the _last viceroy of India Lord Mountbatten_. Their history mainly focuses on the activities, policies and the lifestyle of these men. It does not talk about anything else. Here what I want to say is that some other events were also

happening at that time in India within the society but nothing was put on record for them. So, the chronology (sequence) of the lives of these British officers marks a different chapter of British history. So, can we write history covering the events which were related to Indian society within the format of the British governor generals?

Yes, we can and for this we have to write it in a sequence so that it not only sounds like a story but also the one with sense. In the process of writing the whole story with a shift in the subject we would be in a need of some new set of dates making the old dates less significant and thus a new set of dates will become important. So for

that we have to periodise those events.

How do we periodise?

In 1817 James Mill a Scottish economist and political philosopher wrote three volumes named 'A history of British India' following were the contents of his book:

- History was divide into three categories namely Hindu, Muslims ,British on the basis of the rulers of different period.
- According to Mill, all Asian societies were at a lower level than the European civilisation.
- According to him Hindu and Muslim rulers had ruled India and there was huge intolerance

against the religion of each other.

- Some Social evils were also present such as caste system, superstitious beliefs etc.
- According to him it was necessary to introduce European education and manners to them for their upliftment.

Do you think that such an idea can be accepted? First of all we cannot categories Indian history as totally a Hindu history or Muslim history as rulers from both the religions had ruled within the same period of time. Moreover, many other faiths also existed in India simultaneously with Hindu and Muslim religion and they all were practicing their faiths freely. Moving away from the British

classification, the historians have divided Indian history into ancient, medieval and modern but this categorization also has some problems. Generally, when we talk about modern period, it denotes the growth of science and technology and also the freedom, liberty and equality to the citizens of that society but during the rule of Britishers there were no such rights given to the Indian citizens rather they were forced by Britishers for one thing or another moreover Britishers took away all the resources and wealth away from India. Thus many of the historians treat it as a 'colonial' period.

What is Colonial?

In this book we will study how Britishers established their rule in India and took control over all the territories, revenue and resources of our country. They forced Indians to sell their goods at low prices and made them produce the crops they needed. The Britishers also brought change in our culture, customs, economy and tastes. All these things refer to colonization of India. So, now the question arises how we know about all the happenings and their time period. Let's get to know this.

How do we know?

Historians rely on different sources

for writing history such as:

Administration Records

One of the important sources is the records of the British administration. The Britishers were of a view that each and every policy and agreement should be recorded so that it could be studied and debated if needed. This led to an administrative culture of writing memos, reports etc.

Record rooms were maintained within the office of tahsildars, commissioner's office and law courts. Specialized institutions like archives and museums were made in order to preserve important records.

Exercise

A   Write Short Answers----

1. In how many categories history is divided ?
2. 'A history of British India ' book was written by whom ?
3. What is colonial ?
4. Who was the first governor general of Bengal ?
5. Who was James Mill ?

B   Write Long Answers------

1. Why did the British preserve the official documents ?
2. How important are dates ?
3. What were the sources of history ?

C   Write True or False-------

1. Historical important records were kept in Archieves and Museums   (   ) .

2. Lord Mountbatten was the last Viceroy of India   (   ) .

3. James Mill a Scottish economist wrote three volumes of his Book (   ) .

4. Britishers took away all the Resources from India (   ) .

5. The Britishers also brought change in our culture , customs and economy (   ) .

6. Modern period denotes the growth of technology (   ) .

7. Record rooms were not maintained by Tahsildars (   ) .

8.Historians rely on different sources for writing History such as Administrative Records (   ) .

9. According to mill , all Asian societies were at a lower level than the European civilization (   ) .

NOTE : Read & Learn all three chapters for upcoming PPTS

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LNji-daQXLY

ST. MARY'S PUBLIC SCHOOL
GK WORKSHEET
CLASS 8

I . Answer the following questions :

1. In 1628, who proved that blood circulates through the body and that the heart is responsible for this circulation?

2. What are the three main kinds of joints?

3. Write the name of hook-shaped spines of this cactus help divert heat and provide shade to the growing tip of the planet.

4. Name the musical instruments played by these Indian musicians.

Pandit Shiv Kumar Sharma   Hariprasad Chaurasia   Pandit Ravi Shankar   Ustad ZakirHussain

5. Name the famous writers or filmmakers who created these robots.

   i) R2-D2   _____

   ii) Sonny   _____

   iii) Terminator   _____

   iv) Chitti   _____

6. Which club was formed in 1878 under the name Newton Health Life LYR?

7. Which Italian Football Club is nicknamed Rossoneri?

8. Which animal is known for standing on one leg for long durations?

9. Which company introduced instant colour film in 1963?

10. Writ the name of cricket player who born in Mumbai in 1973, he is considered by many to be one of the greatest batsmen of all time.

11. Find the currencies of the given countries in the world.

   i) Thailand   _____

   ii) United Kingdom   _____

   iii) Japan   _____

   iv) Russia   _____

12. Where is bile juice stored in the human body before flowing into the intestine?

13. What are enzymes in plant cells made from?

14. Name the two weekly newspapers started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

15. In the Mahabharata, who was also known as 'Dhananjaya'?

II. Current Affairs

Q1. How does the coronavirus disease spread?

Q2. Who was honoured with the Dr. Syama Prasad Mukherjee Award 2020 for politics?

Q3. How many scientists were conferred with the Swarna Jayanti Fellowships in January 2020?

Q4. The 2nd launch port of ISRO is to be set up in Tamil Nadu. Where is the 1st ISRO launch port located?

Q5. Who was appointed as the Governor of the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA)?

(Click the given link to watch this video)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BBSdfCHS7h4

COMPUTER

CLASS-VIII

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION OF COMPUTERS- NETWORKING and OS

See Below link

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HLuyD6PeEZU&t=22s

CONTENTS

- **Wireless communication**

- **Operating System**

- **Functions of an Operating System**

- **Types of Operating System**

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION

What is wireless communication?

➢ Wireless: without wires or without physical conducting materials or carrier.

➢ Communication: Information is transferred from source to destination.

➢ Wireless communication Transfer the information over a distance without utilizing electric conductor or'' wires''

➢ Communication takes place "through the air "using radio frequencies.

➢ Wireless communication is one of the biggest contribution to mankind.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

Most popular wireless communication technologies are

- **Bluetooth**

- **WI FI**

Bluetooth

- Bluetooth is a short-range wireless communication technology.

- It was developed to exchange data between devices within a short range of about 10m.

BLUETOOTH

- It works even if there is a wall in between .i.e. a Bluetooth enabled phone will detect the phone nearby & provide a list of user names.

- Bluetooth technology allows you to share voice, data , music, photos , videos and other information wirelessly between paired devices.
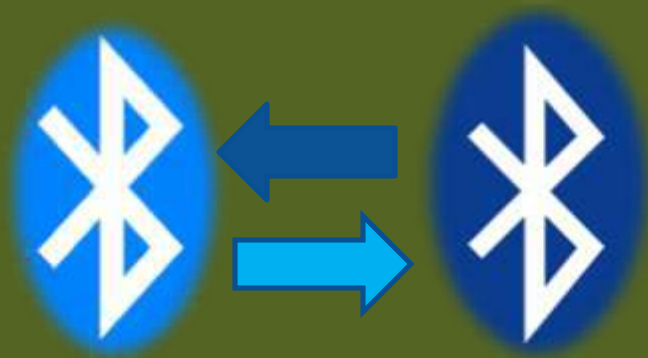
WIFI(WIRELESS FIDELITY)

⌗ WIFI is a popular technology that allows an electronic device to exchange data wirelessly over a computer network.

⌗ A WIFI enabled device can connect to a network resource such as Internet via a wireless network access point.

⌗ Access point is called hotspot which extend from a small area to many square miles.

BLUETOOTH VS WIFI

Bluetooth	WIFI
➢ **Bluetooth is used to connect short-range devices i.e. 10 meters.**	➢ WIFI is used to connect to a large area i.e. 100 meters
➢ **Power consumption is low**	➢ Power consumption is high
➢ **Supports limited number of users.**	➢ It provide support for a large number of users.
➢ **It requires Bluetooth adapter on all devices for connectivity.**	➢ Whereas it requires wireless adapter on all devices and wireless router for connectivity.

OPERATING SYSTEM (0S)

Function of Operating Sys.

- Program Execution
- Device Management
- File Management
- Memory Management

Type of Operating System

- Character User Interface (CUI)
- Eg. UNIX and DOS
- Graphical User interface
- eg. Windows and linux

Answer the following

1. Name the most popular wireless communication technologies.

2. Define Wireless Communication?

3. Draw the icon of Wi -Fi.

4. Differentiate between Bluetooth & Wi-Fi.

6. Draw the icon of Bluetooth.

7. What is communication?

8. What can you share through Bluetooth?

9. What is operating system and Explain two types of OS.

अनेकता में एकता

पाठ – 2
कक्षा - VIII

लिंक अवश्य देखें

https://youtu.be/z5irDgyRdtA

रानी कर्णवती/ कर्मवती और हुमायूं
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jX4yS_XBBU4

- भारतीय संस्कृति विश्व की सबसे समृद्ध एवं संपन्न संस्कृति है जिसकी मूल पहचान अनेकता में एकता (**Anekta Me Ekta**) है।

- हमारे देश में अलग-अलग जाति और धर्म को मानने वाले लोग रहते हैं, जिनके खान-पान, पहनावा और बोली, परंपरा-रीति-रिवाजों आदि में काफी अंतर है, लेकिन फिर भी यहां सभी लोग मिलजुल कर प्रेम और भाईचारे के साथ रहते हैं, और यही भारत को विश्व के अन्य देशों से अलग बनाता है।

- हमारा देश भारत विश्व में सर्वश्रेष्ठ है, अनेकता में एकता ही इसकी अखंड पहचान है जो इसे विश्व के अन्य देशों से अलग बनाती है क्योंकि अन्य देशों में भारत की तरह अलग-अलग मजहब और धर्म को मानने वाले लोग एकजुट होकर इस तरह प्रेम, भाईचारे और सद्भाव से नहीं रहते हैं।

- इसलिए भारतीय संस्कृति की मिसाल विश्व भर में दी जाती है। यहां अलग-अलग धर्मों के रहने वाले लोगों के त्योहार, रीति-रिवाज, पहनावा, बोली आदि में काफी विविधिता होने के बाबजूद भी सभी मजहब के लोग अपने-अपने तरीके से रहते हैं और अपनी परंपरा और रीति-रिवाजों के साथ अपने त्योहार मनाते हैं।

- भारत एक ऐसा देश है, जहां दीपावली और ईद में जितनी रौनक रहती है, उतनी ही रौनक क्रिसमस और गुरु पर्व में भी देखने को मिलती है। भले ही सभी धर्मों के अपने-अपने सिद्धांत हो, लेकिन यहां रहने वाले सभी धर्म के लोगों का सिर्फ एक ही लक्ष्य भगवान की प्राप्ति है।

अनेकता में एकता ही भारत की पहचान

- भारत में "अनेकता में एकता" इसकी मूल पहचान है और यह भारतीय संस्कृति और परंपरा को सबसे अलग एवं समृद्ध बनाने में मदद करती है। हमारा देश भारत अनेकता में एकता की मिसाल है क्योंकि भारत ही एक ऐसा देश है जो इस अवधारणा को बेहतरीन तरीके से साबित करता है।

अनेकता में एकता का महत्व

- अनेकता में एकता बुरी से बुरी परिस्थिति से उभरने में मद्द करता है।

- इससे लोगों के अंदर एक-दूसरे के प्रति सम्मान और प्रेम की भावना विकसित होती है और लोग एक-दूसरे के करीब आते हैं।

- आपसी रिश्तों और भावनाओं को और अधिक मजबूती मिलती है, इससे जीवन शैली, कार्यकुशलता, और उत्पादकता में सुधार आता है और देश के विकास को बल मिलता है।

- "विविधता में एकता से ही लोगों को एक – दूसरे के साथ प्रेम भाव से रहने में मद्द मिलती है और मुश्किलों से लड़ने की हिम्मत मिलती है।

- विविधता में एकता ही भारतीय संस्कृति की अखंडता एवं प्रभुता को बनाए हुए है।

मौखिक व दीर्घ 4 स्वयं कॉपी में करें

o लघु

भारतीय संस्कृति संपूर्ण विश्व में महान मानी जाती है। इसका सबसे महत्वपूर्ण व सटीक कारण है – यहाँ की विविधता में एकता। **विविधता** यानी अनेक धर्म, अनेक भाषाएँ, अनेक लघु ① जातियाँ, अनेक प्रदेश, अनेक बोलियाँ, अनेक पहनावे इत्यादि, आती है मगर इन्हीं विविधताओं में एक एकता समाई है. जिसने

लघु ②

हमारा देश अलग-अलग प्रांतो में **विभक्त** है। चाहे पंजाब हो, बंगाल हो, उड़ीसा हो, हरियाणा या केरल हो, ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि ये सब अलग-अलग मोती हैं जो 'भारत' नाम की माला का **निर्माण** करते हैं। यही हमारी 'अनेकता में एकता' है। प्रांत कोई भी हो, भाषा कोई भी हो, मगर
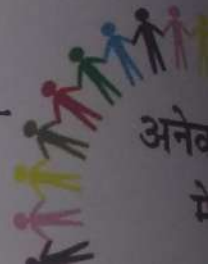
- लघु 3

विविधता मे एकता हमारा ध्यान एकता के अस्तित्व पर केंद्रित करता है इसमे हमें देश की अखंडता राष्ट्रीय एकता व देश प्रेम का पता चलता हैं।

'अनेकता में एकता' का एक उदाहरण यहाँ का लोक संगीत व लोक लोक नृत्य में माहिर हैं और सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों में सभी का **प्रस्तुतीकर** तमिलनाडु का 'भरतनाट्यम', महाराष्ट्र का 'लावणी', राजस्थान का 'घूमर' स लोग इन्हें पसंद करते हैं।

यहाँ पर सभी लोग अपने धर्म के लिए एक दूसरे की भावनाओं को ठेस पहुँचाए बिना, अपनी संस्कृति का पालन करते हुए एक साथ रहते हैं। शारीरिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक भेदभाव तथा भिन्नताओं के बावजूद एकता के अस्तित्व पर 'विविधता में एकता' ध्यान केंद्रित करता है। यहाँ लोग एक-दूसरे के धर्म का सम्मान करते हैं। एक-दूसरे के त्योहारों में शामिल होते हैं। मिलकर त्योहार मनाते हैं।

हमारा इतिहास भी इस बात का साक्षी है, जब हुमायूँ ने रानी कर्मवती द्वारा भेजी गई राखी का मान रखते हुए युद्ध में रानी कर्मवती की सहायता की थी। यही एकता आज भी यहाँ स्पष्ट दिखाई देती है। किसी कवि ने सच ही लिखा है –

भारतीय संस्कृति संपूर्ण विश्व में महान मानी जाती है। इसका सबसे महत्वपूर्ण व सटीक कारण है – यहाँ की विविधता में एकता। विविधता यानी अनेक धर्म, अनेक भाषाएँ, अनेक जातियाँ, अनेक प्रदेश, अनेक बोलियाँ, अनेक पहनावे इत्यादि, मगर इन्हीं विविधताओं में एक एकता समाई है, जिसने

हमारी 'अनेकता में एकता' है। प्रांत कोई भी हो, भाषा कोई भी हो, मगर एक-दूसरे से तालमेल बिठाना हम भारतीयों को आता है। सबकी भावना एक है, नज़रिया भी एक है। मानवता तथा इंसानियत के नाम पर सब एक-दूसरे से जुड़े हैं। दुश्मन के समक्ष लड़ने वाला सैनिक कभी यह नहीं सोचता कि उसका धर्म या उसकी जाति क्या है? वह यह नहीं सोचता कि किस प्रांत से आया है? वह यह नहीं सोचता कि वह कौन-सी बोली बोलता है? वह सरहद पर एक हिंदुस्तानी सिपाही के नाते लड़ता है। उसका एक ही लक्ष्य होता है – 'भारत की विजय'।

भारत एक लोकतंत्र राष्ट्र है। यहाँ लोगों द्वारा और लोगों के लिए ही प्रतिनिधि चुने जाते हैं, जो देश चलाते हैं।

'अनेकता में एकता' के अत्यंत लाभ हैं। हमारे कार्यस्थल पर, संगठन और समुदाय में हमारा मनोबल बढ़ाता है। मुश्किलों से लड़ने में हमारी मदद करता है। पर्यटन को भी बढ़ावा मिलता है। विश्व भर से लोग पर्यटन के लिए यहाँ की संस्कृतिक परंपरा, खान-पान, धर्म और परिधानों की ओर आकर्षित होते हैं। यही भाव राष्ट्रीय एकता को बढ़ावा देता है।

संस्कृत - कक्षा 8

समान अर्थ वाले शब्दों को पर्यायवाची शब्द कहते हैं कुछ शब्द नीचे दिए हैं

1. पृथ्वी - धरा , भूमि , भू , धरिणी
2. कमलम् - जलज: पंकज: नीरज: सरोज:
3. पक्षी – विहग: , खग: , नभचर: , द्विज:
4. मृग: - पशव: , जन्तव: चतुष्पाद:
5. विधाता –ईश्वर: , जगदीश: जगत्कर्ता
6. रात्रि – निशा, रजनी ,शर्वरी
7. सूर्या: - दिवाकर: सविता , दिनेश: आदित्य:
8. समुद्र: - रत्नाकर: सागर: , जलधि , जलनिधि:
9. पर्वत: - गिरि: , नग: अचल: शैल:
10. विद्यार्थी –छात्र: शिष्य: विद्याव्यसनी , शिक्षार्थी , ज्ञानार्थी

शब्द रूप
इकारान्त पुल्लिंग 'कवि' शब्द

विभक्ति	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमा	कविः	कवी	कवयः
द्वितीया	कविम्	कवी	कवीन्
तृतीया	कविना	कविभ्याम्	कविभिः
चतुर्थी	कवये	कविभ्याम्	कविभ्यः
पंचमी	कवेः	कविभ्याम्	कविभ्यः
षष्ठी	कवेः	कव्योः	कवीनाम्
सप्तमी	कवौ	कव्योः	कविषु
सम्बोधन	हे कवे !	हे कवी !	हे कवयः !

ईकारान्त स्त्रीलिंग 'नदी' शब्द

विभक्ति	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमा	नदी	नद्यौ	नद्यः
द्वितीया	नदीम्	नद्यौ	नदीः
तृतीया	नद्या	नदीभ्याम्	नदीभिः
चर्तुथी	नद्यै	नदीभ्याम्	नदीभ्यः
पंचमी	नद्याः	नदीभ्याम्	नदीभ्यः
षष्ठी	नद्याः	नद्योः	नदीनाम्
सप्तमी	नद्याम्	नद्योः	नदीषु
सम्बोधन	हे नदी !	हे नद्यौ !	हे नद्यः !

धातु रूप
कृ(करना)- लट् लकार

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथम पुरुष	करोति	कुरुत:	कुर्वन्ति
मध्यम पुरुष	करोषि	कुरुथ :	कुरुथ
उत्तम पुरुष	करोमि	कुर्व:	कुर्म:

कृ- लृट् लकार

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथम पुरुष	करिष्यति	करिष्यत:	करिष्यन्ति
मध्यम पुरुष	करिष्यसि	करिष्यथ:	करिष्यथ
उत्तम पुरुष	करिष्यामि	करिष्याव:	करिष्याम :

कृ – लङ् लकार

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथम पुरुष	अकरोत्	अकुरुताम्	अकुर्वन्
मध्यम पुरुष	अकरो:	अकुरुतम्	अकुरुत
उत्तम पुरुष	अकरवम्	अकुर्व	अकुर्म

कृ- लोट् लकार

	एकवचनम्	द्विचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथम पुरुष	करोतु	कुरुताम्	कुर्वन्तु
मध्यम पुरुष	कुरु	कुरुतम्	कुरुत
उत्तम पुरुष	करवाणि	करवाव	करवाम

कृ- विधिलिङ् लकार

	एकवचनम्	द्विचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथम पुरुष	कुर्यात्	कुर्याताम्	कुर्युः
मध्यम पुरुष	कुर्या:	कुर्यातम्	कुर्यात
उत्तम पुरुष	कुर्याम्	कुर्याव	कुर्याम

दृश्(देखना))-लट् लकार-वर्तमान

	एकवचनम्	द्विचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथम पुरुष	पश्यति	पश्यत:	पश्यन्ति
मध्यम पुरुष	पश्यसि	पश्यथ:	पश्यथ
उत्तम पुरुष	पश्यामि	पश्याव:	पश्याम:

दृश् –लृट् लकार – भविष्यत् काल

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथम पुरुष	द्रक्ष्यति	द्रक्ष्यत:	द्रक्ष्यन्ति
मध्यम पुरुष	द्रक्ष्यसि	द्रक्ष्यथ:	द्रक्ष्यथ
उत्तम पुरुष	द्रक्ष्यामि	द्रक्ष्याव:	द्रक्ष्याम:

दृश् –लङ् लकार –भूत काल

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथम पुरुष	अपश्यत्	अपश्यताम्	अपश्यन्
मध्यम पुरुष	अपश्य:	अपश्यतम्	अपश्यत
उत्तम पुरुष	अपश्यम्	अपश्याव	अपश्याम

दृश् – लोट् लकार –आज्ञा

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचन	बहुवचनम्
प्रथम पुरुष	पश्यतु	पश्यताम्	पश्यन्तु
मध्यम पुरुष	पश्य	पश्यतम्	पश्यत
उत्तम पुरुष	पश्यानि	पश्याव	पश्याम

दृश्-विधिलिङ् लकार – चाहिए,प्रार्थना

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथम पुरुष	पश्येत्	पश्येताम्	पश्येयु:
मध्यम पुरुष	पश्ये:	पश्येतम्	पश्येत
उत्तम पुरुष	पश्येयम्	पश्येव	पश्येम

La Civilización

Carnaval de Barranquilla

Barranquilla's Carnival is one of the Colombia's most important folkloric celebrations, & one of the biggest carnival in the world. The carnival has traditions that date back to the 19th century. Four days before Holy Month, Barranquilla's Carnival includes dances such as the Spanish paloteo, African congo, & indigenous Mico y micas. Many styles of Colombian music are also performed, most prominently cumbia, & instruments include drums & wind ensembles.

It was during Olga Lucia Rodriquez Carnival Queen starts on the Saturday before the Ash Wednesday with the Battle of the Flowers (La Batalla de Flores), which is considered one of the main activities. Then, The Great Parade (La Gran Parada) on Sunday and Monday is marked by an Orchestra Festival with the Caribbean and Latin bands. Tuesday signals the end of the carnival, announced by the burial of Joselito Carnaval, who is mourned by everyone.

The Barranquilla Carnival has been claimed to be the Second largest Carnival in the world, surpassed only by Rio de Janiero.

Barranquilla's Carnival slogan is : Those who live it are those who enjoy it (Quien lo vive , es quien lo goza).

San Fermín

- The festival of Spain Fermín is a week-long celebration held annually in the city of Pamplona, Navarra, Spain. The celebration start at noon on the sixth of July, when the party starts with the setting off the pyrotechnic chupinazo, & continue until midnight, on the 14th of July, with the singing of the Pobre de Mí.

- While its most famous event is the encierro, or the running of the bulls, at 8:00 AM from July 7 to 14, the festival involves many other traditional and folkloric events. It is known locally as Sanfermines and is held in honor of Saint Fermín, the co-patron of Navarre. Over 1,000,000 people come to participate in this festival.

Día de Muertos

- The Day of the Dead is a Mexican holiday celebrated throughout Mexico, in particular the Central and Southern regions, & by people of Mexican heritage elsewhere. The Multi-day holiday focuses on gatherings of Family and Friends to pray for and remember friends and family members who have died, and help support their spiritual journey.

- In 2008, the tradition was inscribed in the Representative List of the Intagible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO. The Mexican Day of the Dead celebration is similar to other societies' observance of a time to honor the dead.

- The Spanish tradition, for instance, includes festivals and parades, as well as gatherings of families at cemeteries to pray for their deceased loved ones at the end of the day.

Mi rutina diaria

1. Los Verbos Reflexivos: *(Reflexive Verbs)*

Levantarse   Bañarse   Cepillarse   Acostarse

Vocabulario (Vocabluary)	
Ducharse : to take a shower	Despertarse : to wake up
Perinarse : to comb	Vestirse : to get dressed
Ponerse : to put on	Dormirse : to fall asleep
Llamarse : to call oneself	Desperdirse : to say good bye
Maquillarse : to do makeup	
Afeitarse : to shave	
Lavarse : to wash	

Conjugación

Los pronombres reflexivos

Singular	Plural
Me	Nos
Te	Os
Se	Se

Verbos Reflexivos : Levantarse

Levantarse : to get up	
Me levanto	Nos levantamos
Te levantas	Os levantáis
Se levanta	Se levantan

Ejemplos: - Lavarse:

Yo me lavo la cara y las manos.

 - Bañarse:

 Él se baña a las siete y cuatro de la montaña.

   -Vestirse:

Ella se viste a las siete y media de la mañana.

Más Vocabulario

Esuchar la música

Jugar al Fútbol

Practicar Español

Hacer Yoga

Llegar a Casa

(i)   Desayunar
(ii) Ir a la escuela/oficina
(iii) Volver a
(iv) Navegar por Internet
(v)   Salir de
(vi) Asistir a la clase
(vii) Hacer la siesta
(viii) Hacer deportes

(x) Cenar
(xi) Coger el autobús
(xii) Almorzar (o-ue)
(xiii) Hacer deberes
(xiv) Descansar
(xv) Dormirse (o-ue)

La hora

¿Qué hora es? (What time is it ?)

How to ask : ¿Qué hora es?/ ¿Tienes hora?/ ¿Dime la hora?/ ¿A qué hora?

How to reply:

02:00 - Son las dos en punto

4:10 - Son las cuatro y diez

5:29 - Son las cino y vientinueve

06:15 - Son las seis y **cuarto**

07:30 - Son las siete y **media**

08:45 - Son las nuevo menos cuarto

09:55 - Son las diez menos cinco

12:55 - Es la una menos cinco

01:25 - Es la una y veinticinco

AM : de la noche

Noon : Mediodía

PM : de la tarde/noche/madrugada

Midnight : Medianoche

Cuarto : 1/4
Medio : half
15 mins : Cuarto(Quarter)
30 mins : media(half)