



NEW ERA Public School, Gujarwas

A Culture in itself...

(Affiliated to C.B.S.E., New Delhi)

Hindi H.W

solve exercise in book with pencil

(ग) संकेत गद्यांश को पाठ में से पढ़कर दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर का सही विकल्प चुनिए-
पी. वी. सिंधु नाम दिया गया।

1. पी. वी. सिंधु किस खेल की खिलाड़ी हैं?
(क) निशानेबाजी (ख) दौड़ (ग) बैडमिंटन
2. पी. वी. सिंधु कहाँ की रहने वाली हैं?
(क) हैदराबाद (ख) फरीदाबाद (ग) साहिबाबाद
3. पी. वी. सिंधु के कोच हैं-
(क) गोपीनाथ (ख) गोपी कृष्ण (ग) गोपीचंद
4. रियो ओलंपिक्स 2016 में पी. वी. सिंधु ने कौन सा पदक जीता था?
(क) स्वर्ण (ख) रजत (ग) काँस्य
5. पी. वी. सिंधु के माता-पिता किस खेल के खिलाड़ी हैं?
(क) बैडमिंटन (ख) पहलवानी (ग) वॉलीबॉल

To match your answers with the solved exercises which I have done for you .And try to fill the

Let's crack it exercise of page no 47(c & d)

A. Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

1. I Finished my assignment yesterday. (will finish/am finishing/finished)
2. The population of the world is increasing very fast. (is increasing/had increased/increase)
3. My brother plays video games every evening. (played/is playing/plays)
4. I have paid the electricity bill for this month. (has paid/have paid/is paying)
5. Rahul did not eat last night. (have not eaten/did not eat/are eating)
6. The students are not paying attention in class. (are not paying/were not paid/will not paying)
7. The teacher had not started the lecture till everyone was seated. (is not starting/has not started/had not started)
8. He will return the book after a month. (will return/was return/return)
9. My mother prepared delicious Chinese food last week. (prepare/will prepare/prepared)
10. The train reaches the platform at 9 pm every day. (reaches/had reached/has reached)
11. He had left by the time I reached the office. (was leaving/left/had left)
12. I have been to New York many times. (gone/have been/has been)
13. Father will take us to a museum next Sunday. (takes/took/will take)
14. Grandmother will be visiting us next month. (visit/will be visiting/visited)
15. Raj has created this beautiful painting. (has created/create/is created)

B. Underline the verbs in these sentences. Then write their tense forms in the given blanks.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. She had <u>been</u> exerting herself. | <u>Past participle V3</u> |
| 2. We have <u>tidied</u> the house. | <u>Past participle V3</u> |
| 3. I was <u>reading</u> the newspaper this morning. | <u>V4 (ing)</u> |
| 4. He had not <u>known</u> the consequences of his action. | <u>Past participle V3</u> |
| 5. What <u>goes</u> around comes around. | <u>V5 (Present)</u> |
| 6. Why is he <u>working</u> so late? | <u>V4 (ing)</u> |
| 7. I had <u>finished</u> my work before I went to bed. | <u>Past participle V3</u> |
| 8. Has he been <u>exercising</u> ? | <u>V4 (ing)</u> |
| 9. I am <u>going</u> to eat all the chocolates. | <u>V4 (ing)</u> |
| 10. If I had <u>known</u> you were coming, I would have met you. | <u>Past participle V3</u> |

- V1 → Present (S/Es)
 V2 - Past
 V3 - past participle
 V4 - ing (continuous)
 V5 - s V1 + S/Es (Present)

C. Tick the correct answers.

1. What were you doing in the morning?
 - a) I had cleaned the study room.
 - b) I was cleaning the study room.
2. Did you go for your music class last evening?
 - a) Yes, I was going to the music class last evening.
 - b) Yes, I went to the music class last evening.
3. Did you talk to your parents about joining us for the film?
 - a) No, I did not get time to talk to my parents.
 - b) No, I had not talked to my parents.
4. Why do you look so upset?
 - a) I am feeling sad because I forgot my project diary at home.
 - b) I was feeling sad because I forgot my project diary at home.
5. When will you call your friend?
 - a) I will have call her after I come back from the park.
 - b) I will call her after I come back from the park.
6. Where did you find this book?
 - a) I found this book in the bookstore on the main road.
 - b) I have found this book in the bookstore on the main road.

Using going to

- **Going to** is often used to denote an action in the future that has already been decided or planned, as in these sentences.
 - We are **going to** conduct some special experiments in this lab.
 - I am **going to** ask someone to help me with the luggage.
- **Going to** is often used to predict a future event based on some indications. For example,
 - It is **going to** snow tonight.

D. Use **going to** to complete these sentences.

1. Thomas and Erica _____ in the evening.
2. Shriya _____ tomorrow.
3. Ben _____ at you.
4. Rishu _____ after a long time.
5. Pearl _____ before leaving.
6. Simi _____
7. We _____ our team's victory in the inter-school cricket tournament.

MATHS H.W

SUCCESSIVE DISCOUNTS: Suppose a discount of 25% is given on an article. Then, on the reduced price a discount of 15% is given.

In such a case, we say that successive discounts of 25% and 15% are given.

EXAMPLE 5. Find the single discount equivalent to two successive discounts of 20% and 10%.

Solution Let the marked price of an article be ₹ 100.

Then, first discount on it = ₹ 20.

Price after the first discount = ₹ $(100 - 20) = ₹ 80$.

Second discount on it = 10% of ₹ 80

$$= ₹ \left(80 \times \frac{10}{100} \right) = ₹ 8.$$

Price after the second discount = ₹ $(80 - 8) = ₹ 72$.

Net selling price = ₹ 72.

Single discount equivalent to given successive discounts = $(100 - 72)\% = 28\%$.

13. The marked price of a TV is ₹ 18500. A dealer allows two successive discounts of 20% and 5%. For how much is the TV available?
14. Find the single discount which is equivalent to two successive discounts of 20% and 5%.



SCI H.W

Chapter Based Formative Assessment

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE TYPE QUESTIONS : TICK (✓) THE CORRECT ANSWER

- Kerosene is better than gasoline for use in an oil lamp because it is
 (a) cheaper (b) heavier (c) more volatile (d) less volatile
- Carbonisation is favoured by
 (a) high temperature, low pressure and air (b) high temperature, high pressure, no air
 (c) low temperature, high pressure, no air (d) any temperature and pressure

B. FILL IN THE BLANKS TYPE QUESTIONS

- Most minerals are obtained from _____.
- Coal is formed by the _____ thermal degradation of big plants / trees.
- Refining of petroleum is also called _____ of petroleum.
- The major fossil fuels are _____ and _____.
- _____ has largely contributed to the global warming.

C. TRUE OR FALSE TYPE QUESTIONS

- Petroleum is an exhaustible natural resource. *True*
- Anthracite has the maximum carbon content. *True*
- Petroleum is not a fossil fuel. *True*
- The use of CNG in automobiles has reduced air pollution. *True*
- Petroleum must be conserved, because it is available in a limited amount in the nature. *True*

D. PUZZLES AND QUIZ

Solve the crossword puzzle with the help of clues given.

¹ L			N					⁹ C
				⁵ D				
² S			L					
S				E				
			³ A			H		
⁷ P								
	⁴ C			L			S	
⁵ A			D	R				

ACROSS

- A variety of coal. (7)
- An inexhaustible source of energy. (8)
- A product obtained from petroleum which is not used as a fuel. (7)
- The gas obtained by heating coal and containing methane and hydrogen. (7)
- The rain having dissolved oxides of sulphur and nitrogen. (8)

DOWN

- Mineral used in the manufacture of cement. (9)
- Organisation which promotes the conservation of petroleum. (4)
- A product obtained from petroleum that is used as auto fuel. (6)
- A product obtained from coal and used in metallurgy. (4)

Class-8th SST Date-11/6/2020

Chapter-2 (From trade to territories)

POINTS

- The sea route to India was discovered by Vasco Da Gama in 1498.
- Afterwards French came to trade in India.
- Fine quality silk and cotton was produced in India.
- In 17th to 18th century the traders sank each other's ship.
- Effort to fortify settlements and carry profitable trade led to conflict amongst local rulers.

Aurangzeb –The Last Mughal Emperor

- Aurangzeb was the last of the Mughal rulers. He established control over a very large part of the territory that is now known as India.
- After his death in 1707, many Mughal governors and big Zamindars began asserting their authority and establishing regional kingdoms.
- As powerful regional kingdoms emerged in various parts of India, Delhi could no longer function as an effective Centre.
- By the second half of the eighteenth century, however a new power was emerging on the political horizon- The British.



East India Company Comes East

- In 1600, the East India Company acquired a charter from the ruler of England, Queen Elizabeth I, granting it the sole right to trade with the East.
- This meant that no other trading group in England could compete with East India company.
- Mercantile trading companies in those days made Profit primarily by excluding competition, so, that they could buy cheap and sell dear.
- The first English ship sailed down the west coast of Africa, round the cape of good Hope, and crossed the Indian



Watch the video on YouTube
and write these notes in your
fair notebook.