WE
FOCUS
ON
LEARNING
BEYOND CLASSROOM


ASSIGNMENT WORK

FOR HOLIDAY


BECAUSE


LEARNING NEVER STOPS


CLASS : VIII

# INSTRUCTIONS FOR PARENTS & STUDENTS

As we all know due to COVID-19 school will not be continue. So, we are providing subject wise worksheets as your holidays homework.

➢ These worksheets will be considered as your HOLIDAY HOMEWORK and will be collected as school re-opens.

➢ You can take printout from the pdf file & the students can do the work in his/her activity copy.

➢ Marks will be given by the subjective teachers & added in SA – I.

➢ For any query feel free to call Mr. Deepak Bhatnagar (9425301048) or the Class Teacher of your child.

# PRACTISE WORKSHEET FOR ENGLISH

- Read one page from any English book daily.
Try to find different parts of speech in it.
Underline difficult words and find meanings in dictionary. Try
to find different types of tense.
The 12 Basic English Tenses

Present Tense

1. Present Simple Tense
2. Present Continuous Tense
3. Present Prefect Tense
4. Present Prefect Continuous Tense

Past Tense

1. Past Simple Tense
2. Past Continuous Tense
3. Past Perfect Tense
4. Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Future Tense

1. Future Indefinite Tense
2. Future Continuous Tense
3. Future Perfect Tense
4. Future Perfect Continuous Tense

- DIARY ENTRY
A Diary is a journal organized by date where you express your thoughts,
feelings, opinions, and plans.
 FORMAT FOR DIARY ENTRY.

DATE

DAY

TIME

Today…..[ start by describing the day and talk about the topic. )

QUESTION

Write a diary entry on paying a visit to an old age home.

- Letter Writing

## FORMAL LETTER

Formal letters include

1. Business letters
2. Official letters
3. Applications
4. Letter to Editor of newspapers, letters of complaints etc.

### FORMAT OF FORMAL LETTER

The following points need to be taken into consideration while writing a Formal letter-

a. A Formal Letter strictly follows the prescribed Format for writing a Formal Letter.

b. Use of colloquial words, abbreviations and slang language should be restricted while writing a formal letter.

c. A Formal Letter must be precise and to the point.

d. The Subject line is very important in a Formal Letter. The Format of a Formal Letter is as follows –

1. Sender's address: The address and contact details of the sender are written here. Include an email and phone number, if required or if mentioned in the question.

2. Date: The date is written below the sender's address after Leaving one space or line.

3. Receiver's address: The address of the recipient of the mail (the officer / principal /Editor)is written here.

4. The subject of the letter: The main purpose of the letter forms the subject. It must be written in one line. It must convey the matter for which the letter is written.

5. Salutation (Sir / Respected Sir / Madam)

6. Body: The matter of the letter is written here. It is divided into 3 paragraphs as follows -

Paragraph 1: Introduce yourself and the purpose of writing the letter in brief.
Paragraph 2: Give detail of the matter.
Paragraph 3: Conclude by mentioning what you expect. (For example, a solution to your problem, to highlight an issue in the newspaper, etc).

7. Complimentary Closing
8. Sender's name, signature and designation (if any)


SAMPLE LETTER

A/16
Vaishali Nagar
Bhopal

28 November 20XX

The Municipal Commissioner
Municipal Corporation
Arera Hills
Bhopal

Sir

Subject: The problem of stray dogs in Vaishali Nagar area.

I am a resident of Vashali Nagar. I would like to draw your attention towards the problem of stray dogs in our area.

Recently it has been observed that there is a sudden increase in the population of stray dogs. They are in hugh numbers. Their groups are dangerous as they have started attacking the passersby. They run towards vehicles which leads to many accidents in the area. People have lost their sleep as dogs bark the whole night. Few cases of dog bite have been reported during the last week. This problem is further aggravated for the people who have night shifts as they are facing the worst situation.

I request you to look into the matter as soon as possible. The cases are increasing rapidly so take some measures to handle the issue.


Thanking you

Yours truly

Anand Soni

A concerned citizen

1. *Write a letter to the Times of India (Editor) for complaining about loudspeaker nuisance.*
2. *You are suffering from headache. Write an application to your class teacher requesting him/her for leave.*

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**

*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 wellbeing. 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,*
- *Kindly,*

**Write a letter to your friend congratulating him/her on his/her success in the National Science Olympiad .**

12/B Moti Nagar
Hoshangabad Road
Bhopal
27 November 20XX

Dear Abhimanyu

How are you? I hope you are in the best of your health. I'm glad to hear that about your grand success.

We are all pleased to hear the happy news of your brilliant success in National Science Olympiad. Your regular and methodical hard work has brought laurels to your family and school. Your success is indeed very creditable. Your success would no doubt inspire others as well.

Congratulating you again, Let me know about your future plans. Convey my regards to your parents. I hope to hear from you soon.

Yours lovingly
Karan

Example Question
1. Write a letter to your Grandfather, explaining what you propose to do in your holidays.
2. Write a letter to your friend inviting him/her to your birthday party.

- Learn some Idioms
  Some Examples
  1. A hot potato: Speak of an issue (mostly current) which many people are talking about and which is usually disputed
  2. A penny for your thoughts: A way of asking what someone is thinking
  3. Actions speak louder than words: People's intentions can be judged better by what they do than what they say.
  4. Add insult to injury: To further a loss with mockery or indignity; to worsen an unfavorable situation.
  5. At the drop of a hat: without any hesitation; instantly.
  6. Back to the drawing board: When an attempt fails and it's time to start all over.

Try to make sentences using these idioms.

- Try to learn three forms of Irregular Verbs. For Example

| Infinitive | Past Simple | Past Participle |
|---|---|---|
| be | was / were | been |
| become | became | become |
| begin | began | begun |
| bring | brought | brought |
| buy | bought | bought |
| choose | chose | chosen |
| come | came | come |
| do | did | done |
| drink | drank | drunk |
| drive | drove | driven |
| eat | ate | eaten |
| fall | fell | fallen |
| feel | felt | felt |
| find | found | found |
| fly | flew | flown |
| forget | forgot | forgotten |
| get | got | got |
| give | gave | given |
| go | went | gone |
| have | had | had |
| hear | heard | heard |
| keep | kept | kept |
| know | knew | known |
| leave | left | left |
| make | made | made |
| meet | met | met |
| sing | sang | sung |
| sit | sat | sat |
| think | thought | thought |
| write | wrote | written |

- Watch any English Movie (Animated/Unanimated) and Write about your favorite character

# PRACTISE

# WORKSHEET

# FOR

# MATHS

**Q1.** Represent the following on number line:

a) 19/2                             b) -16/3

c) 3.4                              d) 0.5

**Q2.** Find 10 rational numbers between 3/5 and 5/12 using L.C.M. method.

**Q3.** The sum of two rational numbers is 13/5.If one of them is -3/2, find the other.

**Q4.** Sachin got a prize money of Rs.1200.He spent 2/3 of the money on buying shoes for himself and gave 1/4 of the remaining money for charity.He also spent 1/3 of the remaining money to buu a gift for her friend.How much money is left with him?

**Q5.** Verify associativity of multiplication of rational numbers for the following:

a) 1/2 , 3/4 , 5/6        b) 3/7 , 5/6 , 14/ 23

Q6. Find two rational numbers between the following using average method:

a) -2 and -3                        b) 2/3 and 13/14

**Q7.** Using appropriate property find the value of:

        -2/3 X 5/6  - 2/3 X 4/7

**Q8.** Simplify the following expression and wite the additive and  multiplicative inverse of the result obtained:

     4/3 X 1/2  ÷ 3/2

Q.11. Write down any one set of integers whose product is -64.

Q.12. Explain associative, distributive, commutative, closure property of multiplication with suitable examples

Q.13. A plane is flying 5000 m above the sea level. At a particular point it is exactly above submarine floating 1200m below the sea level. What is the vertical distance between them.

Q.14. A certain freezing process requires the room temperature be lowered from 35°C at the rate of 7°C every hour. What will be the temperature at the end of 10th hour.

Q.15. In a quiz +4 marks are awarded for every correct question and -2 marks are awarded for every wrong answer. If a boy scores 38 marks if he got 12 correct questions. Find the total number of questions.

Q.16. Solve: (i) 15[ 12 - (-22) ] (ii) [ 26 (-88) + (-26) (12) ]

Q.17. Solve [ (-18) – (-12) ] on number line

Q.18. Explain associative and commutative property of subtraction using examples.

Q.19. A cement company earns a profit of Rs 8/bag of white cement sold and a loss of Rs5 /bag of grey cement sold. What is the profit or loss if the company sells 600 bags of white cement and 1000 bags of grey cement in a month.

Q.20. Find each of the following :

(a) -231+79+51

(b) 39+(-24)-(15)

(c) (-18)(-10)(9)

(d) [(-36)÷12]÷3

Q.21. An elevator descends into a mine shaft at the rate of 6 m/min. If the descent starts from 10 m above the ground level, how long will it take to reach -350m.

Q.22.(i) (-3)× _____ =27

(ii) _____ ×(-8)= -56

Q.23. Solve using appropriate properties 625×(-35)+(-625)×65.

Q.24. Verify 18[7+(-3)]=[18×7]+[18×(-3)]
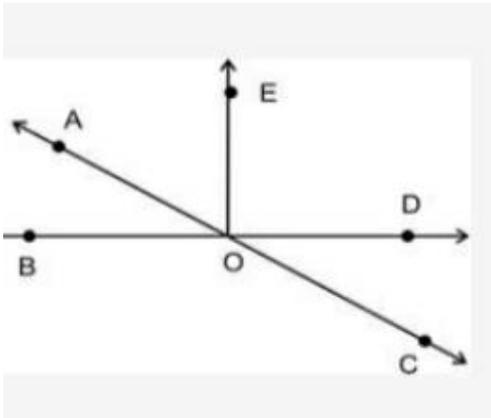
Q.25. Represent -3, 5, -10, 15, -8 on a number line.

Q.26.The product of two integers is 168 . If one of the integers is – 8 , then the other is _____

Q.27. The supplementary angle of 30 is _____ ▢

Q.28. The sum of the three angles of a triangle is always = _____

Q.29.. 2.3 + 0.35 = _____

Q.30 . In the adjoining figure, name the following pairs of angles:



(i) Obtuse vertically opposite angles    (ii) Adjacent complement angles

(iii) Equal supplementary angles         (iv) Unequal supplementary angles

Q.31.Subtract the sum of (-545) and 125 from 1005

Q.32 Find the complement of the following angles.

(i) 26 (ii)56

 Q.33 Find (-18) x (-10) x 6

Q.34. Evaluate [ (-6) + 5 ] [ (-2) + 1 ]

Q.35..Simplify

(i) 24-4÷2x3

(ii) (-20)+(-8) ÷(-2)x3

(iii) (-5)-(-48) ÷(-16)+(-2)x6

(iv) 36÷6+3

(v)24+15÷3

(vi) 3-(5-6÷3)

(vii) 28-5x6+2

(viii)16+8÷4-2x3

(ix) (-15)+4÷(5-3)

(x) (-3)x(-4) ÷(-2)+(-1)

Q.36.Simplify using BODMAS rule

(i) 27-[5+{28-(29-7)}]

(ii) 39-[23-{-(17-9+3)}]

(iii) -25+14÷(5-3)

(iv)45-[38-{60÷3-(6-9÷3) ÷3

(v) 118-[121÷(11x11)-(-4)-{3-9+2}]


SOLVE THESE:

1. What should be added to –1 / 2 to obtain the nearest natural number?

2. What should be subtracted from –2 / 3 to obtain the nearest integer?

3. What should be multiplied with –5 / 8 to obtain the nearest integer?

4. What should be divided by 1/ 2 to obtain the greatest negative integer?

5. If 12 shirts of equal size can be prepared from 27m cloth, what is length of cloth

required for each shirt?

6. 150 students are studying English, Maths or both. 62% of the students are studying

English and 28% are studying Maths. How many students are studying both?

7. The perimeter of a rectangle is 40 m. Its length is four metres less than five times its breadth. Find the area of the rectangle.

8. Ramesh grew wheat in a rectangular field that measured 32 metres long and 26 metres wide. This year he increased the area for wheat by increasing the length but not the width. He increased the area of the wheat field by 650 square metres. What is the length of the expanded wheat field?

9. Priyanka took a wire and bent it to form a circle of radius 1.4 m. Then she bent it into a rectangle with width 2.4 m. What is the length of the wire? What is the length of rectangle so formed? Which figure encloses more area, the circle or the rectangle?

10. Activity: Draw the map of your house and find the area of each part of your house in a scrap book.

11. How much distance, in metres, a wheel of 25 cm radius will cover if it rotates 350 times?

12. Chalk contains 10% calcium, 3% carbon and 12% oxygen. Find the amount of carbon and calcium (in grams) in 2.5 kg of chalk.

13. 800 kg of mortar consists of 55% sand, 33% cement and rest lime. What is the mass of lime in mortar?

14. The cost of a flower vase got increased by 12%. If the current cost is Rs. 896, what was its original cost? □

15. In an examination, there are three papers each of 100 marks. A candidate obtained 53 marks in the first and 75 marks in the second paper. How many marks must the candidate obtain in the third paper to get an overall of 70 per cent marks?

16. Find the square of 1-20 and learn

17. Find the cube of 1-15 and learn

Learn the identity

 Few commonly used identities are

I.  $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$
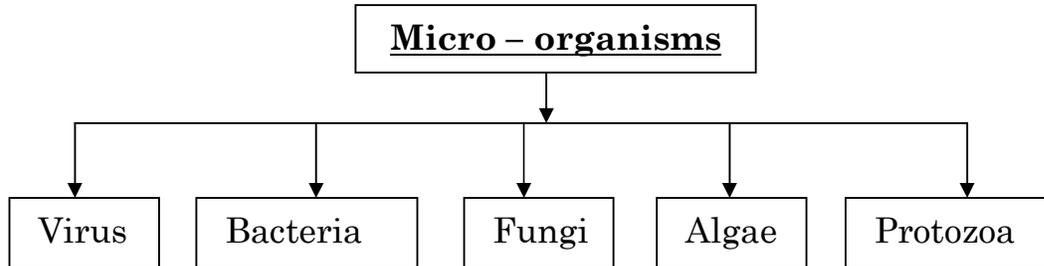
II.  $(a - b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab$

III.  $(a + b)(a - b) = a^2 - b^2$

IV.  $(x + a)(x + b) = x^2 + (a+b) x + ab$

# PRACTISE WORKSHEET FOR SCIENCE

1. Differentiate between Prokaryotes and Eukaryotes.
2. Cells are basic structural units of living organisms' Explain?
3. Define adolescence.
4. List changes in the body take place at puberty.
5. State the laws of reflection.
6. Lightning and thunder take place in sky at the same time and at the same distance from us. Lightning is seen earlier and thunder is heard later. Explain why?
7. Why should we conserve biodiversity?
8. What is Red Data Book?
9. Explain the importance of reproduction in organisms?
10. Explain how fertilizers are differ from manure.

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# MICRO – ORGANISMS

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                    ┌─────────────────────┐
                    │  Micro – organisms  │
                    └─────────────────────┘
                               │
     ┌──────────┬──────────┬───┴──────┬──────────┬──────────┐
     ▼          ▼          ▼          ▼          ▼
 ┌───────┐ ┌──────────┐ ┌───────┐ ┌───────┐ ┌──────────┐
 │ Virus │ │ Bacteria │ │ Fungi │ │ Algae │ │ Protozoa │
 └───────┘ └──────────┘ └───────┘ └───────┘ └──────────┘
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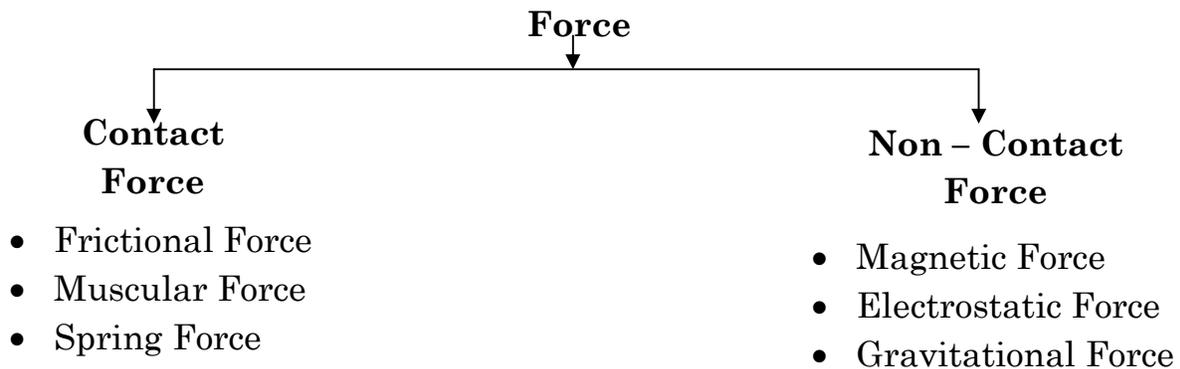
## Micro – organisms

- A living organisms that is very minute to be seen by the naked eye.
- These are classified in four major groups mainly **Bacteria, Fungi, Algae, and Protozoa.**
- You may be surprised to know that the viruses can be crystallized and stored like some non – livings, but on the other hand they multiply like living organisms.

**Light :-** Facts

- We can see an object only when light from an object enters our eyes. The light may have been emitted by the objects.
- A mirror changes the direction of light that falls on it.
- Actually narrow beam of light is made up of several rays. So we use the term ray for a narrow beam of light.
- Reflection :- the shiny or mirror surface scatters back a beam of light falling on it. This is called reflection.

**Force & Pressure:-**

<center>**Force**</center>

| **Contact Force** | **Non – Contact Force** |
|---|---|
| - Frictional Force<br>- Muscular Force<br>- Spring Force | - Magnetic Force<br>- Electrostatic Force<br>- Gravitational Force |

**Pressure**

A force acting on a unit area of a surface.   $Pressure = \dfrac{Force}{Area}$

**Sound:-** Facts

- The range of frequencies which are available to human ears is between 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz.
- Three properties of sound → loudness
  → Pitch
  → Quality (Timber)
- For the sound to travels, it requires a medium. The medium can be solids, liquids and gases.

## Metals & Non – Metals

Most reactive metal     --     Na (Sodium)

Most reactive non – metal   --     F (Fluorine)

## Some Important Diagrams.

1. Human Eye
2. Human Ear
3. Phases of moon
4. Endocrine glands
5. Sex organs of Male & Female
6. Human Nerve cell

## Full Forms

1. TB       –       Tuberculosis
2. AIDS    –       Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
3. HIV     –       Human Immune Deficiency Virus
4. WWTP  –       Waste Water Treatment Plant
5. LPG     –       Liquid Petroleum Gas
6. CNG     –       Compressed Natural Gas
7. LED     –       Light Emitting Diode
8. MIC     –       Methyl Isocynate
9. RBD     –       Red Data Book