

# Shreeram Model School

## Home Assignment 4

Week- 05 / Date : 27/04/2020 to 02/05/2020

### CLASS 8

THE LECTURES IN THE FORM OF VIDEOS AND LINKS UPLOADED HERE AND IN GOOGLE DRIVE ARE PREPARED BY SHREERAM MODEL SCHOOL SUBJECT TEACHERS.

**GOOGLE DRIVE LINK FOR MORE VIDEOS**  
<https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=13Gkv108IU47fDGITjBVE1c1cb3BP0rSe>

Sr No.	Subject	Topic	Topic link	HOMEWORK
01	GEOGRAPHY	AGRICULTURE-01	<a href="https://youtu.be/75BcnGpe5Uc">https://youtu.be/75BcnGpe5Uc</a>	1. GO THROUGH THE LINKS GIVEN AND PREPARE THE ASSIGNMENTS  2. LEARN AGRICULTURE CHAPTER GIVEN IN THIS ASSIGNMENT
02	GEOGRAPHY	AGRICULTURE-02	<a href="https://youtu.be/2frph5oo8xg">https://youtu.be/2frph5oo8xg</a>	
03	HINDI	पाठ 02 लालच बुरी बला है		अध्याय विस्तार के लिए GOOGLE DRIVE लिंक पर जाएं।
04	MATHS	RATIONAL NUMBERS		GO THROUGH THE GOOGLE DRIVE LINK AND SOLVE THE ASSIGNMENT IN NOTEBOOK
05	SCIENCE	CHAPTER-11 FORCE AND PRESSURE		1. SOLVE ASSIGNMENT OF CHAPTER-11  2. LEARN CHAPTER- 02 (GIVEN DEFINES, ONE WORD AND SHORTS)
06	ENGLISH	CHAPTER -01 MY BIG BROTHER		1. READ THE CHAPTER THOROUGHLY AND SOLVE EXTRACT QUES  2. LEARN AND WRITE DIFFICULT WORDS IN YOUR NOTEBOOK
07	SANSKRIT			DO THE GIVEN TASK IN COPY
08	PUNJABI			1. Draw a picture of Guru Granth Sahib and write few lines about it on A 4 sheet.  2. Write Ques. Ans. OF unseen passages from kaida pages no 30 nd 31
09	COMPUTER	CHAPTER 01		DO THE GIVEN TASK IN COPY



# Human Bonds

## Starter

Who is the most important person in your life?

Who influences you the most?

Reflect on your relationship with that person and fill the table below.

What do I value most about this relationship?


What are the things that cause or can cause unpleasantness in this relationship?

What is the one thing that I could do to improve this relationship?

## Section 1

### My Big Brother

Here is a story about the relationship between two brothers.

 My big brother was five years older than me, but only three years ahead of me at school. He had begun school at the same age as I had, but he did not like to be in undue haste in such an important matter as education. He wanted to lay a very solid foundation so that a magnificent structure could be raised upon it. So he spent two years where only one was needed, and sometimes even three. How can one raise a strong building on a weak foundation!

I was nine and he was fourteen. When he was in class nine, I was in class five. It was his birthright to admonish<sup>1</sup> me. And I was expected to accept his commands as the law.

<sup>1</sup>admonish scold

My elder brother was studious by nature, always glued to his books. I never felt at home with books. To sit with a book for an hour was like climbing a mountain. At the first opportunity, I would walk out of the hostel into the open ground, and toss pebbles into the air or fly paper butterflies. And I felt happier still if I could find a companion. We would jump across the walls or ride upon the gates and swing them to and fro to enjoy a 'motor ride'. But the moment I returned to the room, I would freeze in my tracks to see my brother's red face. His first question would be, "Where have you been?" Always the same question in the same tone; and my answer was silence. I don't know why I couldn't tell him that I had just gone out to play. My silence proclaimed that I accepted my crime, and my brother would greet me with indignant<sup>2</sup> words, "If you study like this you will learn nothing. Learning English is no child's play, otherwise everybody and his cousin would be regular experts in English. You have to strain your eyes and drain your blood, only then can one attain this knowledge. Even great scholars can't write correct English. And you are such a blockhead that you don't learn from my example. See how hard I work. Have you ever seen me going out to attend any shows and fairs? Even then I am stuck in each class for two to three years. You will fritter<sup>3</sup> your whole life away studying in one class. Why waste father's hard-earned money?"

Listening to this tongue-lashing, I would burst into tears. My brother was an expert at the art of giving advice. His pointed comments like aphoristic<sup>4</sup> arrows would pierce my heart and demoralize me. I would sink into hopelessness and think of going home.

<sup>2</sup>indignant showing anger and surprise ★ <sup>3</sup>fritter waste ★ <sup>4</sup>aphoristic the use of few words to convey much information or meaning



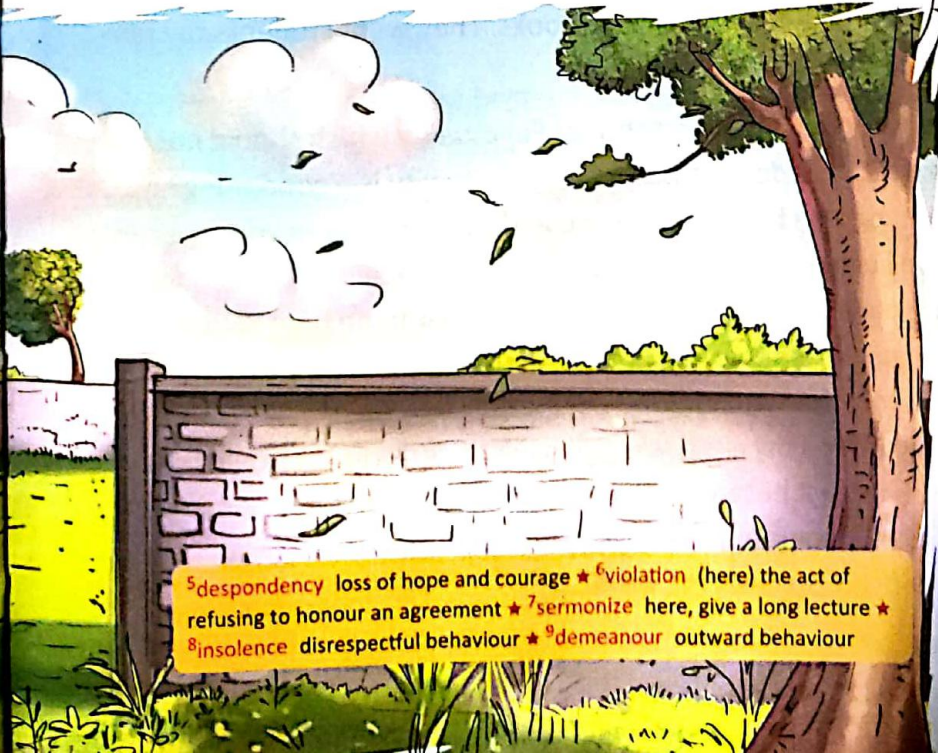
Why should I waste my life doing something that was beyond my powers? My head would reel, but after a few hours I would overcome this state of despondency<sup>5</sup>, and pledge to devote myself to studies. In no time I would work out a timetable.

The timetable: get up at six in the morning, wash, have breakfast and sit down to study. English from six to eight, arithmetic from eight to nine, history from nine to nine-thirty, then food and to school. Return from school at three-thirty, relax for half an hour, geography from four to five, grammar from five to six, a half-hour stroll in front of the hostel, then eat, translation from eight to nine, Hindi from nine to ten, miscellaneous subjects from ten to eleven, then sleep. But, to make a timetable is one thing, to put it into practice, another. The violation<sup>6</sup> would begin on the very first day. The green fields, the gentle breeze, the run and chase in football, the speed and quickness in volleyball, all these would drag me out and I would forget everything. And my brother would get his opportunity to admonish and sermonize<sup>7</sup>. Even then, I was not able to give up play.

The annual examinations ended. My brother failed, and I passed, securing the first position in the class. Now he was just two classes ahead of me. For a moment I thought of giving him a piece of my mind but he was so heartbroken that I sincerely sympathized with him. And I gained a certain amount of self-esteem. I began to participate freely in games and sports. If he tried to meddle, I would tell him plainly, "I have obtained the first position even while playing and having fun." Even though I had not the courage

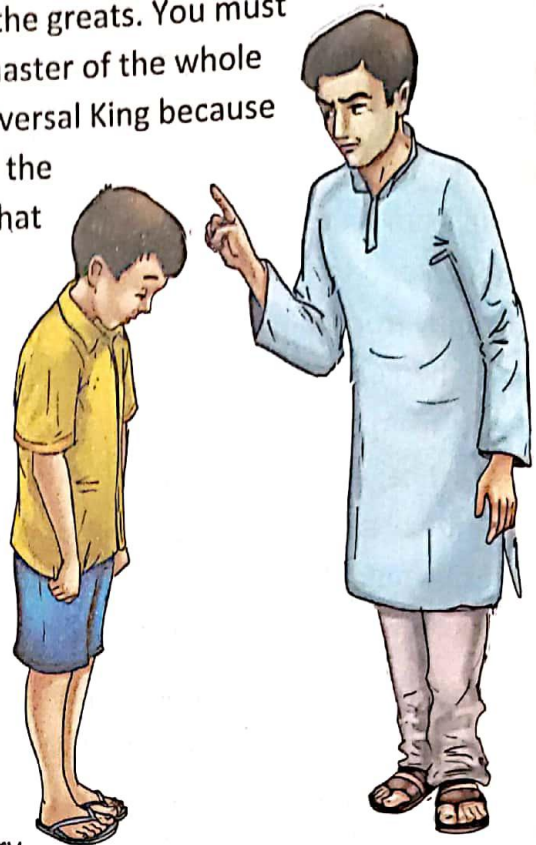
to speak out with such insolence<sup>8</sup>, it was clear from my demeanour<sup>9</sup> and actions.

One day when I returned after spending the whole morning playing, my brother pounced upon me, "I can see you have become very smug because you have secured the first position.



<sup>5</sup>despondency loss of hope and courage ★ <sup>6</sup>violation (here) the act of refusing to honour an agreement ★ <sup>7</sup>sermonize here, give a long lecture ★ <sup>8</sup>insolence disrespectful behaviour ★ <sup>9</sup>demeanour outward behaviour

But, my brother, pride has not served well even the greats. You must have read about the fate of Ravan. He was the master of the whole earth, called the Universal King. Ravan was a Universal King because all the kings of the world paid taxes to him. Even the gods of love and rain were his slaves. And yet, what was his end? Pride totally destroyed him. What have you learnt from his story? To have passed an examination is not enough; the real thing is the acquisition of wisdom. To internalize whatever you study. You have passed only one class and your head has turned. In this way you won't go very far. You must realize that you did not pass through your hard work. It was a fluke<sup>10</sup>. Sometimes a person plays a big stroke by chance, but that does not make him a great player. You will know when you come to my class. You will sweat between your teeth when you will have to crack the tough nuts of geometry



and algebra. God alone save you from geometry. If you wrote ACB for ABC, you would lose all the marks. No one cares to ask these cruel examiners as to what the difference between ACB and ABC is, and why they torture students for these worthless things. But these examiners see only what is written in the books. They want students to cram everything, and this cramming is called *education*.

“They ask you to write an essay on *The Importance of Punctuality* which should not be less than four pages in length. Who doesn't know that punctuality is a good thing? It brings discipline in your life, people begin to love you and you progress in your business. How to write four pages on such a simple issue? But no, you will have to blacken four pages. And four foolscap<sup>11</sup> pages! The worst part is you are told to be brief. Write a short essay on *Punctuality* in not less than four pages. Four pages in brief, otherwise they might have asked you to write two hundred pages. Run fast, but slowly. Isn't that funny? My boy, when you come to my class, you will have to perform these Herculean labours<sup>12</sup>. Don't float in the air just because you have secured the first position in this class. I might have failed many times, but I am elder than you and more experienced. So mark my words. Or you will regret later.”

<sup>10</sup>fluke a piece of luck ★ <sup>11</sup>foolscap a large size of paper ★ <sup>12</sup>Herculean labours heroic tasks (Hercules was a character from the Roman times who was known for his heroism)

It was time for school. If I got a scolding like this when I passed, I might as well have enjoyed myself and failed.

The fearful image that my brother had drawn of the studies in his own class had terrified me. But despite this I couldn't overcome my distaste for books. I wouldn't miss any opportunity for sports; I studied too, but not much. The self-confidence I had attained now disappeared, and I was obliged to live like a malefactor<sup>13</sup>.

It was the annual examinations again. Once more I got through and my brother flunked. I hadn't worked very hard but stood first again. Even I was surprised. My brother had learnt every word in the syllabus by rote, studying till ten o'clock at night, starting again at four o'clock in the morning, and from six to nine-thirty before school. I felt sad for him. He broke down when the result was announced. I also cried. The joy of having passed was halved. Had I also failed, my brother wouldn't have grieved so much!

Now my brother was just one class ahead of me. An evil thought entered my mind. Suppose he failed once again. He would lose the high ground to humiliate me. But I wrenched this despicable<sup>14</sup> idea out of my heart. After all, he upbraids<sup>15</sup> me for my own good.

My brother had softened down a bit. He restrained himself even when there were occasions to upbraid me. I now began to take an undue advantage of his lenience. I started believing that I would get through, whether or not I studied. I developed a fondness for flying kites and most of my time was spent in this activity. Still, I had a lot of respect for my brother.

One evening, away from the hostel, I was running like mad to capture a free-floating kite. My eyes were turned upwards and riveted<sup>16</sup> on the air traveller that was reeling gently towards its downfall; unmindful of the things around. All of a sudden I came face-to-face with my brother. He caught hold of my hand there and then and shouted, "Aren't you ashamed of running after a one-paisa kite? You don't seem to care that now you are in class eight, just one class lower than me. A man should have some sense of his status. What use is intelligence if it destroys your self-esteem! I'm five years elder to you, and even if you come to the same class as I—and with the present system of examinations it is quite possible you would be my classmate next year, and even ahead of me the year after—even God cannot close the five-year gap between you and me. You cannot ever match my experience of the world and life even if you become an MA, or a DPhil or DLitt. One becomes wise

<sup>13</sup>malefactor a person who did something wrong ★ <sup>14</sup>despicable deserving hatred or contempt ★ <sup>15</sup>upbraids scolds ★ <sup>16</sup>riveted fixed

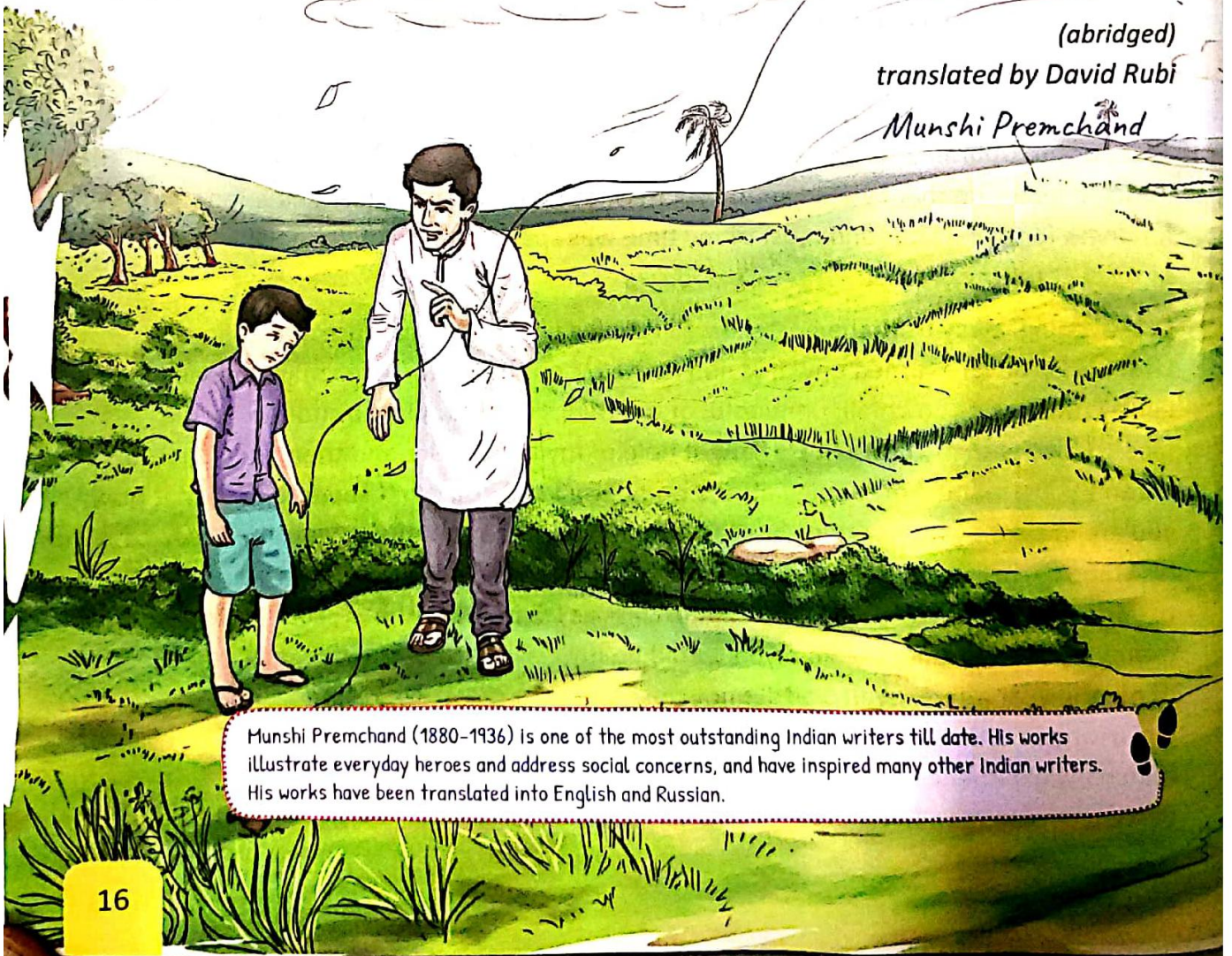
not by reading books but by seeing the world. Our mother never went to school and our father perhaps didn't go beyond class five. We might accumulate all the knowledge in the world, yet they will always retain the right to admonish and correct us. They know a thousand things that we don't. So forget that you are my equal now and free. I won't let you to tread the wrong path. And if you don't listen, I would even use my hand."

I was thoroughly ashamed by this new approach of his. I really became aware of my smallness, and I began to look upon him with reverence. With tearful eyes, I said, "Not at all. You have every right to say it." My brother embraced me and said, "I won't have stopped you from flying kites. I, too, long to fly them. But if I were myself to tread the wrong path, how would I stop you? Duty weighs upon my head."

By chance, just at that very moment a kite came floating over our heads. The end of its string was dangling just above us.

My brother jumped and caught hold of the loose end of the kite-string. Then he ran at top speed towards the hostel and I ran behind him.

(abridged)  
translated by David Rubi  
Munshi Premchand



Munshi Premchand (1880-1936) is one of the most outstanding Indian writers till date. His works illustrate everyday heroes and address social concerns, and have inspired many other Indian writers. His works have been translated into English and Russian.

Extracts - Lesson 1 - My Big Brother

Read the following extracts and answer the following questions:-

Extract I He wanted to lay -----  
some times even three. (Pg 11)

Q1 What does magnificent structure imply here?

Q2 To whom does 'he' refer.

Q3 Why did narrator's brother spent two years in one class where one was needed?

Extract II My elder brother ----- butterflies  
(Pg 12)

Q1 To whom does 'my' refer in the above extract?

Q2 What was the difference ~~was~~ between the narrator and his brother?

Q3 How did narrator spend his time instead of studying?

Extract III 'The violation would begin very first day'  
(Pg 13.)

Q1 About what violation is being talked?

Q2 What was the result of violation?

Q3 Name the author and chapter?



## पाठ-बोध

### 1. मौखिक प्रश्न

- (क) बाबा अब्दुल्ला किसे अपनी कहानी सुना रहे थे?  
(ख) बाबा अब्दुल्ला के पास कितने ऊँट थे?  
(ग) बसरा से लौटते समय उन्हें रास्ते में कौन मिला?  
(घ) जिन्नों के बनाए भव्य भवन में उन्होंने क्या देखा?  
(ङ) मरहम को दाहिनी आँख की पलक पर लगाने का क्या परिणाम हुआ?

### 2. अर्थ ग्रहण संबंधी प्रश्न

पठित पाठ के आधार पर उचित विकल्प पर  का चिह्न लगाइए-

(MCQs)

(क) फ़कीर किस शर्त पर खज़ाना दिखाने को तैयार हुआ?

- (i) रत्नों से लदे एक ऊँट पाने पर  (ii) रत्नों से लदे दस ऊँट पाने पर   
(iii) रत्नों से लदे चालीस ऊँट पाने पर  (iv) अपने किसी भी काम में दखल न देने पर

(ख) फ़कीर खुर्जियों में क्या भर रहा था?

- (i) केवल स्वर्ण निर्मित वस्तुओं को  (ii) केवल रत्नों को   
(iii) केवल अशर्कियों को  (iv) सोने की संदूकचियों को

(ग) बाबा अब्दुल्ला ने अंत तक कितने ऊँट फ़कीर से ले लिए?

- (i) रत्नों से लदे दस ऊँट  (ii) रत्नों से लदे उसके चालीस ऊँट   
(iii) रत्नों से लदे पचास ऊँट  (iv) रत्नों से लदे सत्तर ऊँट



Scanned with  
CamScanner

कक्षा - VIII  
विषय - हिन्दी व्याकरण  
'प्रत्यय'

1- निम्न शब्दों से तीन-तीन शब्दों की रचना करें-

खोर

हरा

ईला

आइल

नी

आऊ

2- निम्न शब्दों में से मूल शब्द व प्रत्यय अलग करें-

शब्द

मूलशब्द

प्रत्यय

सजावट

ऐतिहासिक

सच्चाई

परमाइश

मनुष्यत्व

चौटिया

लघुता

टुकड़ी

3- प्रत्यय की परिभाषा लिखकर दो उदाहरण भी लिखें-

कक्षा - VIII  
विषय - हिंदी व्याकरण  
उपसर्ग

- 1- निम्न उपसर्गों का अर्थ लिखकर उनके योग से दो-दो शब्द बनाएँ -

उपसर्ग	अर्थ	मूलशब्द	शब्दरूप
1- अव	बुरा	काश	अवकाश
2- पुनः			
3- अन			
4- बद			

- 2- दिए गए शब्दों से मूलशब्द व उपसर्ग अलग करें-

शब्द	उपसर्ग	मूलशब्द
1- चिरस्थायी		
2- निर्जन		
3- अपवाद		
4- सम्मान		

- 3- निम्न शब्दों में विभिन्न उपसर्गों का उपयोग करके अधिक से अधिक शब्द बनाएँ -

मूलशब्द	उपसर्ग युक्त शब्द
1- फल	
2- योग	
3- जन	
4- मान	
5- बल	

कक्षा - आठवीं , विषय - हिन्दी  
पाठ - 1 'प्रियतम'

1- निम्नीलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए -

- (क) भगवान विष्णु ने अपना प्रियतम किस बताया ?
- (ख) भगवान विष्णु क्या सुन कर हैस ?
- (ग) नारद किसान की परीक्षा लेने कहाँ पहुँचे ?
- (घ) नारद ने तेल-पूर्ण पात्र लेकर किसकी परिष्कार की ?
- (ङ) अंत में नारद ने किस सत्य को स्वीकार किया ?

2- निम्न शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए -

प्रातःकाल	आवश्यक
सज्जन	मुख्य
मधुर	आलसी
साधारण	आस्तिक

3- नीचे लिखे शब्दों का वर्ण-विच्छेद कीजिए -

- (क) सज्जन
- (ख) विष्णुलोक
- (ग) लड्डित
- (घ) पर्यटन
- (ङ) अवगत
- (च) आस्तिक



Sri. Shree Ram Model School  
SST Assignment.

Geograph - ch-4.  
Agriculture.



Page No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

Class - VIII

Q1 - Multiple Choice Questions:-

1) All the activities related to gathering, extraction and production of natural resources are called  
(a) tertiary activities (b) Primary activities (c) Secondary activities.

2) A type of farming where crops are grown for the consumption of the farmer's family:-  
a) subsistence farming (b) Commercial farming

3) World Food Day is celebrated on :-  
(a) 16 April (b) 16 October (c) 16 July.

4) Commercial rearing of silk worm to get silk fibres is called :-  
a) viticulture (b) pisciculture (c) sericulture.

5) The science and art of cultivation, raising crops and rearing livestock is called :-  
a) agriculture (b) horticulture.

6) Cultivation of crops and rearing of animals on the same field :-

1) Commercial farming (b) mixed farming.

7) 'Jhum' in India is the other name of which cultivation?

a) Shifting cultivation (b) Nomadic herding.

8) The seasonal migration of herdsmen is called :-

a) transhumance (b) Transpiration (c) Transmutation



Q2 - Fill in the blanks:-

- 1) Primary, secondary, and tertiary activities are the types of \_\_\_\_\_ activities.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ practises intensive subsistence agriculture.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is celebrated on 16<sup>th</sup> October every year.
- 4) In countries like USA, Canada, Russia, Australia \_\_\_\_\_ agriculture is practised.
- 5) Cereals, pulses, fruits, vegetables are \_\_\_\_\_ crops.
- 6) Fibre, beverage and industrial crops are \_\_\_\_\_ crops.
- 7) Seasonal migration in which herders move down the valley with their cattle is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) A type of farming in which organic manure and natural pesticides are used is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9) Shifting cultivation and Nomadic herding are the types of \_\_\_\_\_ farming.
- 10) The word 'agriculture' is derived from two Latin words \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

Q3 - True or False:- Write (T) for True and (F) for false. Also write the correct answer for the false sentences:-

- 1) Land which can be cultivated is called barren land -
- 2) Activities that are related to the processing of products obtained from primary



activities are called tertiary activities-

- 3) Physical factors and Human inputs are the factors that affect agriculture-
- 4) Brazil is the largest producer of coffee in the world-
- 5) China is the leading producer of Jute.
- 6) Shifting farming is also called slash and burn agriculture.
- 7) The programme introduced for the improvement in Indian agriculture is the Blue Revolution.
- 8) Primitive subsistence agriculture in India is called milpa.
- 9) In organic farming chemical fertilizers and pesticides are used.
- 10) In plantation farming, crops are mainly grown for profit and resemble factory production.



Class-VIII.

## AGRICULTURE.

Q1- Defines:-

- 1) Arable land - Land which can be cultivated
- 2) Primary activities - Activities related to gathering, extraction and production of natural resources are called primary activities.
- 3) Secondary activities - Activities that are related to the processing of products obtained from primary activities.
- 4) Tertiary activities - Services rendered to the society are included in tertiary activities.
- 5) Transhumance - Seasonal migration of herders from mountainous regions down the valley with their cattle.
- 6) Agricultural development - It means to increase the farm production.

Q2- One word:-

- 1) Which word is derived from two Latin words 'ager' and 'culture'?

Ans:- Agriculture.

- 2) What is the term given to the activities related to gathering, processing and rendering services?

Ans- Economic activities.

- 3) Which soil is less fertile and suitable only for groundnut and millets?

Ans - Laterite soil.

- 4) In which type of farming organic manure and natural pesticides are used?





Page No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

Ans - Organic farming.

5) By which name is shifting cultivation known in India?

Ans - Jhum.

6) What is the other name of 'bush and fallow agriculture' or 'slash and burn' agriculture?

Ans - Shifting cultivation.

7) When is World Food Day celebrated?

Ans - October 16.

8) Which country is the largest producer of rice?

Ans - China.

9) What is the other name of maize?

Ans - Corn.

10) Tea and coffee are the examples of which types of crops?

Ans - Beverage crops.

11) Cereals, pulses, fruits and vegetables are included in which types of crops.

Ans - Food crops.

12) Which is the major crop of the world?

Ans - Rice.

13) Which is the second most important crop of the world?

Ans - wheat.

14) Which type of industries derive their raw materials from agriculture?

Ans - Agro-based industries.

15) How much percent of the population depends on agriculture in India?

Ans - 70%.



Q3- Very short answer type questions :-

1) What do you mean by agriculture?

Ans- Agriculture is the primary activity that involves cultivation of crops, fruits, vegetables, flowers and rearing of livestock.

2) What are tertiary activities? Give examples.

Ans- Services rendered to the society are included in tertiary activities. Example:- transport, banking, teaching etc.

3) What are primary activities?

Ans- All activities related to gathering, extraction and production of natural resources are called primary activities. eg:- agriculture, fishing etc.

4) What are secondary activities?

Ans- Activities related to the processing of products obtained from primary activities. eg:- making clothes from natural fibres.

5) Name some physical factors that affect agriculture.

Ans (1) Topography, (2) Soil (3) Water (4) Climate.

6) Name some human inputs that affect agriculture.

Ans - 1) Machinery or tools. (2) Fertilizers (3) Means of irrigation, (4) Labour (5) Transport

7) What do you understand by 'Farm system'?

Ans- Farm system includes (1) inputs, like - seeds, machinery etc. (2) Operations like - ploughing, sowing, harvesting etc. (3) Output - like - crops or dairy products.

8) What do you understand by shifting cultivation?

Ans- It is a type of agriculture in which



trees are cut and burnt to clear the land for cultivation.

9) What is Nomadic herding?

Ans - It is a kind of farming in which herdsmen move from place to place with their cattle in search of pastures and water.

10) Classify Commercial farming.

Ans - (i) Livestock rearing

(ii) Commercial grain farming

(iii) Mixed farming

(iv) Plantation farming.

11) In which type of countries 'Agricultural development' is more and why?

Ans - In developed countries like the USA, Canada, Russia and Australia, agricultural development is more as they have large land-holdings and so extensive agriculture is practised there.

12) Which crop is called the 'golden fibre' and why?

Ans - Jute is called the 'golden fibre' due to its yellow colour and the valuable foreign exchange it earns through export.

13) What is Plantation farming? Give examples.

Ans - It is a type of commercial farming where a single crop is cultivated on a large area for profit.

Ex: - (i) Rubber plantations of Malaysia.

(ii) Coffee plantations of Brazil.

(iii) Tea plantations of India and Sri Lanka.

Q20- Which country is the largest producer of coffee in the world and why?

Ans- Brazil is the largest producer of coffee in the world because it has warm and wet climate and normal rainfall with well-drained loamy soil.

Q- Short Answer type Questions:

1) Explain subsistence farming in short.

Ans- In subsistence farming crops are grown on small piece of land with traditional methods of cultivation. Family members cultivate crops with low level of technology to meet the needs only of the farmer's family.

2) Explain the types Economic Activities.

Ans- There are mainly three types of economic activities:-

1) Primary Activities - All the activities related to gathering, extraction and production of natural resources. eg:- Agriculture, mining etc.

2) Secondary Activities - Activities that are related to the processing of products obtained from primary activities. eg:- manufacturing iron or stainless steel from the minerals.

3) Tertiary Activities - Services rendered to the society. eg:- transport, banking, medicine, teaching, trade etc.

3) What are the benefits obtained from mixed farming?

Ans- In mixed farming, besides food grains, fodder for animals is also grown. We get



Page No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

animals products like - milk, eggs, meat etc. Cowdung is used as a natural manure to increase the fertility of soil which enhances crop-production.

4) How has Green Revolution changed agriculture in India?

Ans - (i) India has now become a leading producer of food grains and milk and it has brought about grain revolution.

(ii) Banks and cooperative societies have been set up in rural areas to provide loans to farmers to purchase various agricultural inputs.

(iii) Farmers now use high yielding varieties of seeds, fertilizers, better methods of irrigation, tractors, threshers and harvesters.

5) Explain the geographical conditions required for the cultivation of cotton.

Ans - (i) It grows well in the areas of high temperature, light rainfall with 210 frost-free days.

(ii) It grows best in black soil and alluvial soil.

6) Explain briefly the Plantation farming.

Ans - (i) It is a type of commercial farming in which single crop is grown in large area for profit.

(ii) Products like tea, coffee, spices, rubber, banana, sugarcane and cotton are examples of it which are processed near fields.



Page No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

iii) It is both labour-intensive and capital intensive and needs efficient means of transport.



Q14 - Where livestock rearing is practised?

Ans - Livestock rearing is practised in USA, New Zealand, southern Australia, Argentine, Campos and Llanos of South America, Mexico, southern Africa and Tropical Australia.

Q15 - Give the physical factors needs for the growth of rice.

Ans - Rice requires high temperature, heavy rainfall and grows well in alluvial soil with a clayey subsoil as it can easily retain water.

Q16 - What is organic farming?

Ans - Organic farming is a type of farming in which organic manure and natural pesticides are used.

Q17 - What is intensive subsistence farming?

Ans - A type of farming in which a small piece of land is cultivated with more human labour using simple and basic farm tools.

Q18 - What is Primitive Subsistence farming?

Ans - The traditional methods of farming which includes shifting cultivation and Nomadic herding.

Q19 - Give different names of 'shifting cultivation' known in different countries.

Ans - Jhum in India

Milpa in Mexico

Roca in Brazil

Ladang in Malaysia

Konuk in Venezuela

Chengin in Philippines.

# SCIENCE

L-11 Force and Pressure

Subject - Science

MCQs :-

- The force exerted by one object on another by virtue of their masses is
  - magnetic force
  - electrostatic force
  - gravitational force
  - frictional force
- A spring balance is used for measuring
  - weight
  - speed
  - mass
  - acceleration
- If a given force is applied on a smaller area of contact, the pressure exerted by it
  - decreases
  - increases
  - does not change
  - none of these
- The SI unit of pressure is
  - atmosphere
  - Pascal
  - cm of mercury
  - mm of mercury
- Pressure is defined as
  - force
  - force  $\times$  distance
  - force per unit area
  - force  $\times$  area
- The SI unit of force is
  - meter/second
  - newton
  - meter/second<sup>2</sup>
  - gram-weight
- A camel can walk/run in deserts more easily as compared to horse because its -
  - feet are smaller
  - weight is lesser
  - feet are broader
  - heavier body
- Which of the following is not a non-contact force?
  - Muscular force
  - Electrostatic force
  - Magnetic force
  - Gravitational force
- The magnitude of force is expressed in the unit of force called
  - Pascal
  - Kelvin
  - Newton
  - Magdeburg
- Which of the following is a contact force?
  - electrostatic force
  - frictional force
  - gravitational force
  - Magnetic force



11. Some mustard oil is kept in a beaker. It will exert pressure -
- a) downwards only                      b) sideways only  
c) upwards only                          d) in all directions
12. The atmospheric pressure is usually measured in the unit of -
- a) newton per square metre              b) Pascal  
c) cm of mercury                          d) mm of mercury
13. A force of 100N is applied to an object of area  $2\text{ m}^2$ . Calculate the pressure.
- a)  $200\text{ N/m}^2$                                   b)  $50\text{ N/m}^2$   
c)  $100\text{ N/m}^2$                                   d)  $0.02\text{ N/m}^2$
14. Which of the following is not an effect of force?
- a) a force can change the speed of a moving object  
b) a force can change the direction of a moving object  
c) a force can change the composition of a moving object  
d) a force can change the shape and size of a moving object
15. If we release a magnet held in our ~~hand~~ hand, it falls to the ground. The force responsible for this is -
- a) muscular force                          b) gravitational force  
c) magnetic force                          d) electrostatic force
16. Which of the following change appreciably when a batsman hits a moving cricket ball?
- (A) Shape    (B) Direction    (C) Size    (D) Speed
- a) A and B                                      b) B and C  
c) A and C                                      d) B and D
17. Which of the following is not an example of muscular force?
- a) a child riding a bicycle              b) a person drawing water from a well  
c) an apple falling from a tree        d) a boy pushing a cart on a road
18. A sticker attached to steel almirah without glue is which type of force?
- a) muscular force    b) magnetic force    c) frictional force    d) electrostatic force
19. Which type of force interact even from a distance?
- a) muscular    b) contact    c) non contact    d) frictional force
20. Which of the following is not an example of muscular force?
- a) Pulling a cart    b) kicking of a football    c) Running    d) a leaf falling from a tree

Answer the following:-

1. The S.I. unit of force \_\_\_\_\_
2. Pressure is defined as \_\_\_\_\_ per unit \_\_\_\_\_
3. A spring balance is used for measuring \_\_\_\_\_
4. The force acting between two electrically charged bodies. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Name the barometer that uses no liquid in it \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ made a device to measure atmospheric pressure.
7. The pressure exerted by the air at any point on the earth is \_\_\_\_\_
8. Two parameters which define pressure \_\_\_\_\_
9. Gases and liquids are collectively called \_\_\_\_\_
10.  $1 \text{ kgf} = \text{_____ Newton}$
11. The force exerted by a ~~magnet~~ magnet is called \_\_\_\_\_
12. Hydraulic car jack is based on \_\_\_\_\_
13. Force acting on a body is considered \_\_\_\_\_
14. A non contact force \_\_\_\_\_
15. Pressure = \_\_\_\_\_
16.  $\frac{\text{Force}}{\text{object in motion}} = \text{speed} \text{_____}$
17. Pushing a car is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ force.
18. Friction between the moving parts of a machine can be reduced by \_\_\_\_\_
19. Camel can walk through desert easily because camel has \_\_\_\_\_
20. The unit of pressure, Pascal is named after the name of scientist \_\_\_\_\_
21. Pressure of a liquid is the \_\_\_\_\_ in all the directions at same depth
22. All liquids exert \_\_\_\_\_.
23. Atmospheric pressure \_\_\_\_\_ with increasing height.
24. A charged body \_\_\_\_\_ an uncharged body towards it.
25. Force could be a \_\_\_\_\_ or a \_\_\_\_\_
26. The north pole of a magnet \_\_\_\_\_ the north pole of another magnet.



13. State an important function performed by blue-green algae.

Ans.: Nitrogen fixation

14. Name two common insects which act as carriers of disease-causing micro-organisms (or disease-causing microbes).

Ans.: Mosquito and Housefly

15. Name any two diseases spread by Housefly.

Ans.: Cholera, Typhoid

16. Name the insect which is the carrier of parasite of malaria.

Ans.: Mosquito (female anopheles)

17. Name the insect which carries dengue virus.

Ans.: Mosquito (female aedes)

18. Name two diseases spread by mosquitoes.

Ans.: Malaria and Dengue

19. Name the microbe which causes malaria disease.

Ans.: Protozoa (plasmodium)

20. Name one disease which spreads by breathing in air containing micro-organisms.

Ans.: Tuberculosis

21. Name one disease which spreads through infected food or water.

Ans.: Cholera

22. Name the causative micro-organisms of the following animal diseases:

a) Foot and mouth disease

b) Anthrax

Ans.: a) Virus

b) Bacterium

23. Name two food materials which are preserved by sun-drying method in our homes.

Ans.: Spinach, Cauliflower

24. Name two food materials which are usually preserved by deep freezing.

Ans.: Meat and Fish

25. Name some of the preservatives which are used in the preservation of fruits as jams and jellies.

Ans.: Sodium metabisulphite, Sodium benzoate

26. Name two typical habitats of microorganisms.

Ans.: Air, Water

27. Name a disease caused by bacteria.

Ans.: Cholera

28. Name the microorganism that is used for obtaining alcohol from sugar.

Ans.: Yeast

29. Name one carrier of disease-causing microorganisms.

Ans.: Housefly

30. Where do the external parasites of animals live?

Ans.: On skin

### Short Answer Type Questions:

1. **What are the general characteristics of microorganisms?**

Ans.: Some general characteristics of microorganisms are :

- A microorganism <sup>may</sup> occur as a single cell or a collection of cells.
- Microorganisms are very small in size. These cannot be seen with naked eyes. These can be seen with microscope.
- Microorganisms are found everywhere.
- Some microorganisms are helpful to us, whereas many of them are harmful because they cause many diseases.

2. **How do the blue-green algae and symbiotic bacteria convert atmospheric nitrogen into nitrogen compounds?**

Ans.: Some symbiotic bacteria and blue-green algae are able to fix nitrogen from the atmosphere. The symbiotic bacteria Rhizobium on the root nodules of leguminous plants convert atmospheric nitrogen into nitrates.

3. **What is fermentation? Describe the commercial use of microorganisms.**

Ans.: The enzymatic break down of large organic molecules into smaller ones in the absence of air is called fermentation.

The commercial use of microorganisms are as follows:

i) Certain microorganisms are used in industry to manufacture

- Alcohol from sugar or starch
- Wine from fruit juice

by a process called fermentation.

ii) The antibiotics in industry are manufactured by growing specific microorganisms under controlled conditions.

iii) Yeast is used in the preparation of bakery <sup>products</sup> production (bread, cakes) and food items like idli, dosa, dhokla.

iv) Increasing soil fertility the blue-green algae can fix the atmospheric nitrogen as nitrogen compounds in the soil.

4. **What are the symptoms of food poisoning? Name two microorganisms which cause food poisoning.**

Ans.: Symptoms of food poisoning are : i) Headache ii) Fever iii) Vomiting iv) Diarrhoea.

The common bacteria which cause food poisoning are,

- Salmonella
- Staphylococci
- Clostridium botulinum
- Aspergillus

• **What is meant by food preservation? Name two food preservation used for preserving fruit juices, jams and jellies.**

Ans.: The process by which spoilage of perishable foods is prevented using chemical or physical methods is called food preservation. Fruit juices and squashes are prevented by adding sodium benzoate. James and jallies are preserved by adding potassium metabisulphite.

# SANSKRIT

श्रीराममॉडलस्कूल

केंद्रबिंदुपाठ -१

कक्षा -अष्टमीविषय -संस्कृत

प्रश्न -१ निम्नलिखितशब्दाःअर्थम्लिखत।

नयामि - \_\_\_\_\_ कति - \_\_\_\_\_

द्विशतं - \_\_\_\_\_ चतुःसहस्रम्- \_\_\_\_\_

प्रश्न -२ पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत।

(१) तव विद्यालयस्य नाम किमस्ति ?

(२) त्वं विद्यालये किमं किमं करोषि ?

(३) तव विद्यालये कति छात्राः सन्ति ?

प्रश्न -३ विपरीतार्थशब्दाः लिखत।

विशालः - \_\_\_\_\_ सुन्दरः - \_\_\_\_\_

अधुना - \_\_\_\_\_ प्रसन्नः - \_\_\_\_\_

समीपे - \_\_\_\_\_ आगत्य - \_\_\_\_\_

प्रश्न -४ संधिसंधि - विच्छेदवाकुरुत।

ग्रीष्म + अवकाशः = \_\_\_\_\_

वार्षिक + उत्सवः = \_\_\_\_\_

सूर्य + अस्तः = \_\_\_\_\_

Punjabi 8th.

- I ਧੁੰਨੀ ਵਾਲੇ ਧੰਨ - ਧੰਨ ਸਬਦ ਬਣਾਓ:-  
ਆ, ਇ, ਈ, ਉ, ਊ, ਏ, ਐ, ਔ
- II ਜੋ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਮਾਂਤਰਾਂ ਲਗਾ ਕੇ ਏ-ਏ ਸਬਦ ਬਣਾਓ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਾਰ ਬਣਾਓ:-  
ਕੋਲਾ, ਬਿਗੀ, ਬਿਗੀ, ਮੈਂਕੜ, ਪੁੱਕੜ; ਲਾਂ, ਪੁੱਲੀਆਂ  
ਕੜਾ, ਕੜਾ ।
- III ਜੋ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਮਾਂਤਰਾਂ ਲਗਾ ਕੇ ਏ-ਏ ਸਬਦ ਬਣਾਓ:-  
ਟ, ਟ, ਟ, - = 1 2 3 4
- IV ਸਮਸਤ ਮਾਨਵਤਾ ਦੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਉੱਤੇ  
ਦੁਖ ਖਾਣੀਆਂ ਲਿਖੋ ਅਤੇ ਖਾਓ ਕੋ । (ਕੋਈ ਪੰਨਾ No. 27)

# COMPUTER

## Worksheet 1 Fill in the blanks with the help of the Help Box.

② Network

④ MAN

③ Hub

⑤ logging on

① Username

1. To log onto a network you must have a valid ..... and password.
2. The ..... icon in Windows 7 helps you to access various networked devices connected to your computer.
3. The ..... is a networking device that connects computers in a Local Area Network.
4. When computers of two or more offices of a company in the same city are networked together it is called a .....
5. The process of connecting to a network is called ..... to the network.

## Worksheet 2 Tick (✓) the correct answer in the .

1. What is a computer in a LAN called?  
a. Workstation  b. Server  c. Node
2. Which technology is generally used for setting up wireless LANs?  
a. WiMAX  b. Wi-Fi  c. GSM
3. Which wireless technology is used for connecting digital devices over short distances?  
a. GSM  b. Infrared  c. NIC
4. Which network connects computers placed in different areas of a city?  
a. LAN  b. MAN  c. WAN
5. In a wireless LAN, the wireless network switch that connects different computers together is known as:  
a. Remote Access  b. Access Node  c. Access Point

## Worksheet 3 Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements in the .

1. A computer network sometimes can also be called an electronic network.  F
2. A Wide Area Network (WAN) is the same as the Internet.  T
3. Each computer in a LAN is called a node.  T
4. Based on the geographical area, computer networks can be of two types — client/server networks and peer-to-peer networks.  F
5. The twisted pair cables are generally used for setting up LANs.  T
6. GSM is a technology that connects computers at far off places.  F
7. All computers connected in a LAN have an Ethernet card.  F



## Worksheet 4 Answer in a sentence.

1. What is 'bluetooth'?  
Bluetooth is a wireless technology used to link phones, computers and other network devices over short distances.
2. What is Infrared technology?  
Infrared technology is a technology that allows computing devices to communicate via short-range wireless signals.
3. What is the full form of GSM?  
Global System for Mobile Communication.
4. What is the full form of WiFi?  
Wireless Fidelity.
5. Which technology helps to set up wireless MANs?  
WiMAX.

## Worksheet 5 Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences.

1. What are LAN's MANs and WANs?
2. What is meant by an Ethernet Cable?
3. What is a wireless network? How is a Network Interface Card in a wired LAN different from one used in a wireless LAN?
4. What is Bluetooth is its significance?
5. Write any three advantages of connecting computers into a network.
6. What is a modem? What is its function?

### Answer

1. LANs or Local Area Networks are the networks that cover a small geographical area like the network formed by the inter-connection of computers within a room, building or within a campus over a short-distance.  
MANs or Metropolitan Area Networks are the networks that cover a large geographical area like the network formed to connect the computers of two or more offices of a company in different areas of a city.  
WANs or Wide Area Networks are the networks that cover the largest area. They connect computers placed in different cities, countries and even on different continents.
2. An Ethernet cable is one of the most popular type of network cable used to connect devices on local area networks such as computers, routers, hubs and switches and other network devices.
3. A wireless network is a network that uses no wires or physical media for connecting computers or other computing devices. It uses electro magnetic waves for transmission of data.  
A Network Interface Card or NIC in a wired LAN has a ethernet port to connect a ethernet cable to the computer whereas a network interface card in a wireless LAN has a small antenna that transmits data signals to the access point.
4. Bluetooth is a wireless protocol used to wirelessly link phones, computers and other network devices over short distances, typically upto 10 metres. It allows us to share data, the voice, the music, the video and a lot of information between paired devices with no cost.
5. The advantages of connecting computers into a network are as follows:
  - a. A networked environment allows faster, easier and reliable transfer of data files from one computer to the other.
  - b. A network allows sharing of software and hardware devices. Hence, it saves considerable amount of money that would otherwise be spent on buying separate hardware and software for each computer.
  - c. Sensitive files and programs on a network can be protected by password. This ensures security of data and sensitive information.
6. Modem or Modulator-demodulator is an electronic device used to connect a computer to the Internet via a telephone line or wireless medium. It converts digital signals into analog signals and vice-versa.

## Rational Numbers

The numbers which can be put in the form  $\frac{p}{q}$ , where  $p$  and  $q$  are integers and  $q \neq 0$  are called rational numbers.

For eg :  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $-\frac{6}{11}$ ,  $\frac{4}{5}$

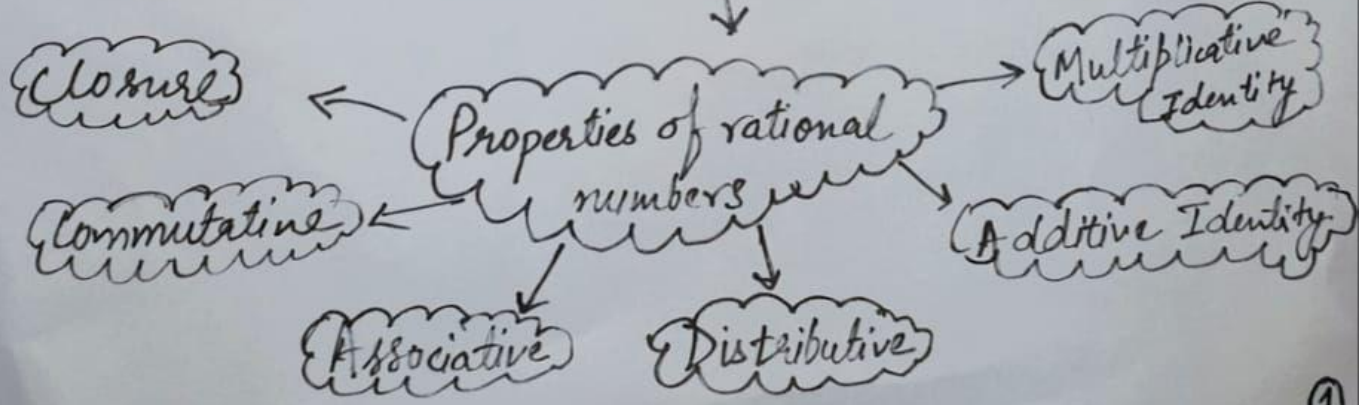
Zero is also a rational number for eg : we can write 0 as  $\frac{0}{1}$ ,  $\frac{0}{2}$  etc.

## Standard form of rational number (Lowest form)

A rational number  $\frac{p}{q}$  is said to be in standard form if  $q$  is positive and  $p$  and  $q$  have no common divisor other than 1.

## Operations on rational number

- Addition (+)
- Subtraction (-)
- Multiplication (x)
- Division ( $\div$ )



## Closure Property

Sum, difference, product and quotient of rational numbers is a rational number.

For eg.  $\frac{5}{6} + \frac{3}{5} = \frac{25+18}{30} = \frac{43}{30}$  is a rational number

## Commutative Property

Let we take two rational numbers

$$\frac{p}{q} \text{ and } \frac{r}{s}$$

$$\frac{p}{q} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{r}{s} = \frac{4}{5}$$

Addition :  $\frac{p}{q} + \frac{r}{s} = \frac{r}{s} + \frac{p}{q}$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{5+8}{10} = \frac{8+5}{10}$$

$$\frac{13}{10} = \frac{13}{10}$$

Yes

Subtraction (?)

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{5-8}{10} = \frac{8-5}{10}$$

$$-\frac{3}{10} \neq \frac{3}{10}$$

No

Multiplication (?)

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{2}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$$

Yes

Division (?)

$$\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{5} \div \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{4} = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{2}{1}$$

$$\frac{5}{8} \neq \frac{8}{5}$$

No

## Associative Property

$$\frac{p}{q} + \left(\frac{r}{s} + \frac{t}{u}\right) = \left(\frac{p}{q} + \frac{r}{s}\right) + \frac{t}{u}$$

(+) ✓

(-) ✗

(×) ✓

(÷) ✗

(2)

## Distributive property of multiplication over addition

$$\frac{p}{q} \left( \frac{r}{s} + \frac{t}{u} \right) = \frac{p}{q} \times \frac{r}{s} + \frac{p}{q} \times \frac{t}{u}$$

For eg:

$$\text{Let } \frac{p}{q} = \frac{4}{5}, \quad \frac{r}{s} = \frac{2}{3}, \quad \frac{t}{u} = \frac{7}{15}$$

$$\text{LHS } \frac{p}{q} \left( \frac{r}{s} + \frac{t}{u} \right)$$

$$\frac{4}{5} \times \left( \frac{2}{3} + \frac{7}{15} \right)$$

$$\frac{4}{5} \times \left( \frac{10+7}{15} \right)$$

$$\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{17}{15}$$

$$\frac{68}{75}$$

RHS

$$\frac{p}{q} \times \frac{r}{s} + \frac{p}{q} \times \frac{t}{u}$$

$$\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{7}{15}$$

$$\frac{8}{15} + \frac{28}{75}$$

$$\frac{40 + 28}{75}$$

$$\frac{68}{75}$$

Hence verified.

## Additive Identity

$$\frac{3}{4} + 0 = \frac{3}{4}, \quad \text{Thus } 0 \text{ is additive identity of rational number.}$$

## Multiplicative Identity

$$\frac{3}{4} \times 1 = \frac{3}{4}, \quad \text{Thus } 1 \text{ is multiplicative identity of rational number.}$$

## Additive Inverse (Negative)

$$\frac{p}{q} : \text{ Additive inverse of } \frac{p}{q} \text{ is } -\frac{p}{q}$$

$$\frac{p}{q} + \left( -\frac{p}{q} \right) = 0$$

③

## Multiplicative Inverse (Reciprocal)

MI of  $\frac{3}{4}$  is  $\frac{4}{3}$

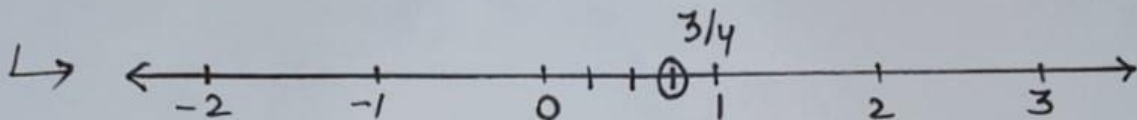
Product of a rational number and its multiplicative inverse is 1.

## Representation of Rational Numbers on Number line

Let us start with example:

Represent  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $-\frac{2}{5}$  and  $\frac{8}{3}$  on number line.

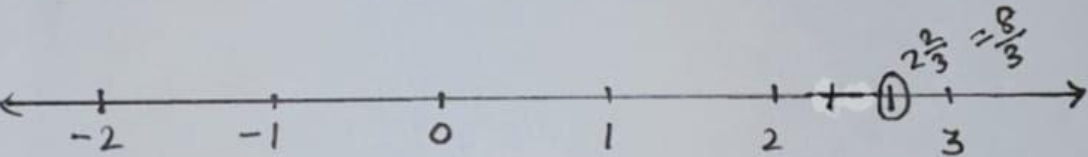
$\frac{3}{4}$



$-\frac{2}{5}$



$\frac{8}{3} = 2\frac{2}{3}$



## Rational numbers between two rational numbers

↓  
Infinite

Ex:

1) Find three rational numbers between  $-\frac{2}{7}$  and  $\frac{2}{7}$

$-\frac{1}{7}, \frac{0}{7}, \frac{1}{7}$  Answer.

2) Find six rational numbers between  $-\frac{2}{3}$  and  $-\frac{5}{6}$

$$-\frac{2}{3} \qquad -\frac{5}{6} \quad (\text{LCM of 3 and 6} = 6)$$

$$-\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{2} \qquad -\frac{5}{6}$$

$$-\frac{4}{6} \qquad -\frac{5}{6}$$

Here we have to find 6 rational numbers

$$\therefore n = 6$$

$$n+1 = 6+1 = 7$$

$$-\frac{4}{6} \times \frac{7}{7} \qquad -\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{7}{7}$$

$$-\frac{28}{42} \qquad -\frac{35}{42}$$

$\therefore$  Rational Numbers between  $-\frac{28}{42}$  and  $-\frac{35}{42}$  are

$$-\frac{29}{42}, -\frac{30}{42}, -\frac{31}{42}, -\frac{32}{42}, -\frac{33}{42}, -\frac{34}{42}$$

Shree Ram Model School

Session 2020-21

Class VIII

Maths assignment

ch - Rational numbers

1) Express  $-\frac{42}{98}$  as a rational number with denominator 7.

2) Which of the two rational numbers is greater in the given pair?

i)  $-\frac{2}{9}$  or 0

ii)  $\frac{2}{3}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$

iii)  $\frac{4}{-5}$  or  $-\frac{7}{10}$

3) Express each of the following rational numbers in standard form

i)  $-\frac{12}{30}$

ii)  $-\frac{36}{-63}$

4) Arrange the following rational numbers in ascending order:

$-\frac{4}{7}, -\frac{9}{14}, \frac{13}{-28}, -\frac{23}{42}$

5) Arrange the following rational numbers in descending order:

$-\frac{3}{10}, \frac{7}{-15}, -\frac{11}{20}, \frac{17}{-30}$

6) Represent each of the following rational numbers on number line.

i)  $\frac{2}{7}$

ii)  $4\frac{2}{3}$

iii) 8

iv)  $-\frac{22}{7}$

v)  $-\frac{3}{4}$

7) Verify the following:

i)  $-\frac{5}{8} + \frac{-9}{13} = \frac{-9}{13} + \frac{-5}{8}$

ii)  $\left(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{-2}{5}\right) + \frac{-7}{10} = \frac{3}{4} + \left(\frac{-2}{5} + \frac{-7}{10}\right)$

8) Find the additive inverse of each of the following:

i)  $\frac{1}{3}$

ii) -18

iii)  $-\frac{17}{8}$

iv) 0

9) Using the rearrangement property find the sum:

$$i) \frac{4}{3} + \frac{3}{5} + \frac{-2}{3} + \frac{-11}{5}$$

$$ii) \frac{-13}{20} + \frac{11}{14} + \frac{-5}{7} + \frac{7}{10}$$

10) The sum of two rational numbers is  $-\frac{1}{2}$ . If one of the numbers is  $\frac{5}{6}$ , find the other.

11) What should be subtracted from  $-\frac{2}{3}$  to get  $-\frac{1}{6}$ ?

12) Verify the following!

$$\frac{3}{7} \times \left( \frac{5}{6} + \frac{12}{13} \right) = \left( \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{5}{6} \right) + \left( \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{12}{13} \right)$$

13) Find the multiplicative inverse of:

i)  $\frac{13}{25}$

ii)  $-\frac{17}{12}$

iii)  $-1$

iv)  $\frac{0}{2}$

14) Divide the sum of  $\frac{13}{5}$  and  $-\frac{12}{7}$  by the product of  $-\frac{31}{7}$  and  $-\frac{1}{2}$ .

15) Verify whether the given statement is true or false:  
 $\frac{13}{5} \div \frac{26}{10} = \frac{26}{10} \div \frac{13}{5}$

16) Find a rational number between  $-\frac{1}{3}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

17) Find three rational numbers between 4 and 5.

18) Find 10 rational numbers between  $-\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{5}{6}$ .

19) Rita had ₹ 300. She spent  $\frac{1}{3}$  of her money on notebooks and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the remainder on stationery items. How much money is left with her?

20) At a cricket test match  $\frac{2}{7}$  of the spectators were in a covered place while 15000 were in open. Find the total number of spectators.