

BHAI JOGA SINGH PUBLIC SCHOOL

HOLIDAY HOME WORK

CLASS VIII

ENGLISH

Note: Do Holiday the work on A4 size sheets and spiral them after completing it.

1. You have promised your friend that you will will join him in gaming zone in the evening. Now, there is a situation at your home. You can't leave. Communicate to your friend through whatsapp message about your situation, regretting to miss a chance to enjoy evening with him.
2. You are feeling bored in the lockdown. Everytime you try to sneak out, elders check you. You are feeling trapped. Express your agony through a diary entry or poem.
3. You miss your school and friends terribly due to forced lockdown. Plan an online activity with your friends. Explain the activity with set of guidelines and rules and how it could be executed with a message on phone. Prepare that message which you would circulate among all the friends elaborating about the activity in detail.
4. Learn any poem and make a video of it and send it to me.
5. Watch movie 'Home alone'.
 - (a) Write the 5-minute dialogues of the main character, Kevin with any other character, which you find interesting in the movie.
 - (b). Also explain the scene in your words where Kevin goes to Super store to buy groceries.
6. Read the novel prescribed and write a note on author and also write summary of the novel.
7. Write a story of any super natural character of your choice.
8. Write five diary entries on special and unusual encounters. It could be bitter or pleasant that took place in holidays. Try to write your true feelings for true incidents.
9. You want to thank the doctors, nurses and all the essential workers for their extraordinary efforts to fight the pandemic. Express your thoughts on twitter in about 60 words.

FRENCH

Do the following work in a separate notebook

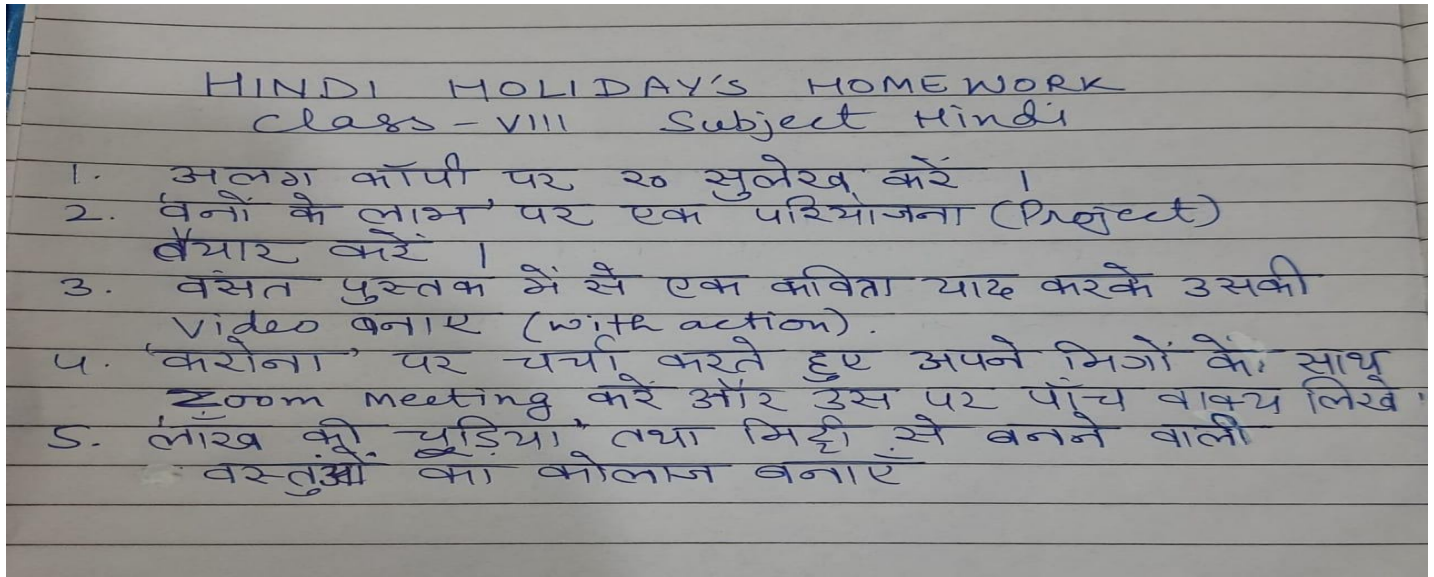
Write the names of days and months in French.

Write counting from 1 to 100 in French.

Conjugate the following verbs in French: Changer, Rougir, Reussir, Danser, Choisir, Manger,

Learn any one poem or song in French.

HINDI



1. अलग कॉपी पर 20 सुलैख करें ।
2. 'बनों के लाभ' पर एक परियोजना (Project) तैयार करें ।
3. वसंत पुस्तक में से एक कविता याद करके उसकी Video बनाए (with action).
4. 'कोरोना' पर चर्चा करते हुए अपने मित्रों के साथ Zoom meeting करें और उस पर पांच वाक्य लिखें ।
5. लोख की चुड़िया तथा मिट्टी से बनने वाली वस्तुओं का कोलाज बनाए ।

PUNJABI

ਕਰੋੜਾਂ ਕਾਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਭਰੀ ਲੋਕ ਸੇਵਾ ਲਹਿਰ ਜਾਂ ਮਾਂ ਬੋਲੀ ਦੀ ਮਹੱਤਤਾ ਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰੋ ।

ਤੁਹਾਡਾ ਛੋਟਾ ਭਰਾ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਵੱਲ ਘੱਟ ਧਿਆਨ ਦੇ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੱਤਰ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਨਾ ਦਿਓ।

ਜਾਂ

ਸਕੂਲ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਜੁਰਮਾਨਾ ਮੁਆਫੀ ਲਈ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਪੱਤਰ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਬਹੁ-ਵਚਨ	ਇਕ-ਵਚਨ	ਬਹੁ-ਵਚਨ	ਇਕ-ਵਚਨ
ਰੰਦੇ	ਤੋਤਾ	ਤੋਤੋ	ਤੋਤਾ
ਨਾਨੇ	ਟੋਟਾ	ਟੋਟੇ	ਟੋਟਾ
ਕੁੱਤੇ	ਵਾਜਾ	ਵਾਜੇ	ਵਾਜਾ
ਮੋਟੇ	ਮੰਜਾ	ਮੰਜੇ	ਮੰਜਾ
ਸੋਟੇ	ਸਾਲਾ	ਸਾਲੇ	ਸਾਲਾ
ਸੀਸੇ	ਤਾਲਾ	ਤਾਲੇ	ਤਾਲਾ

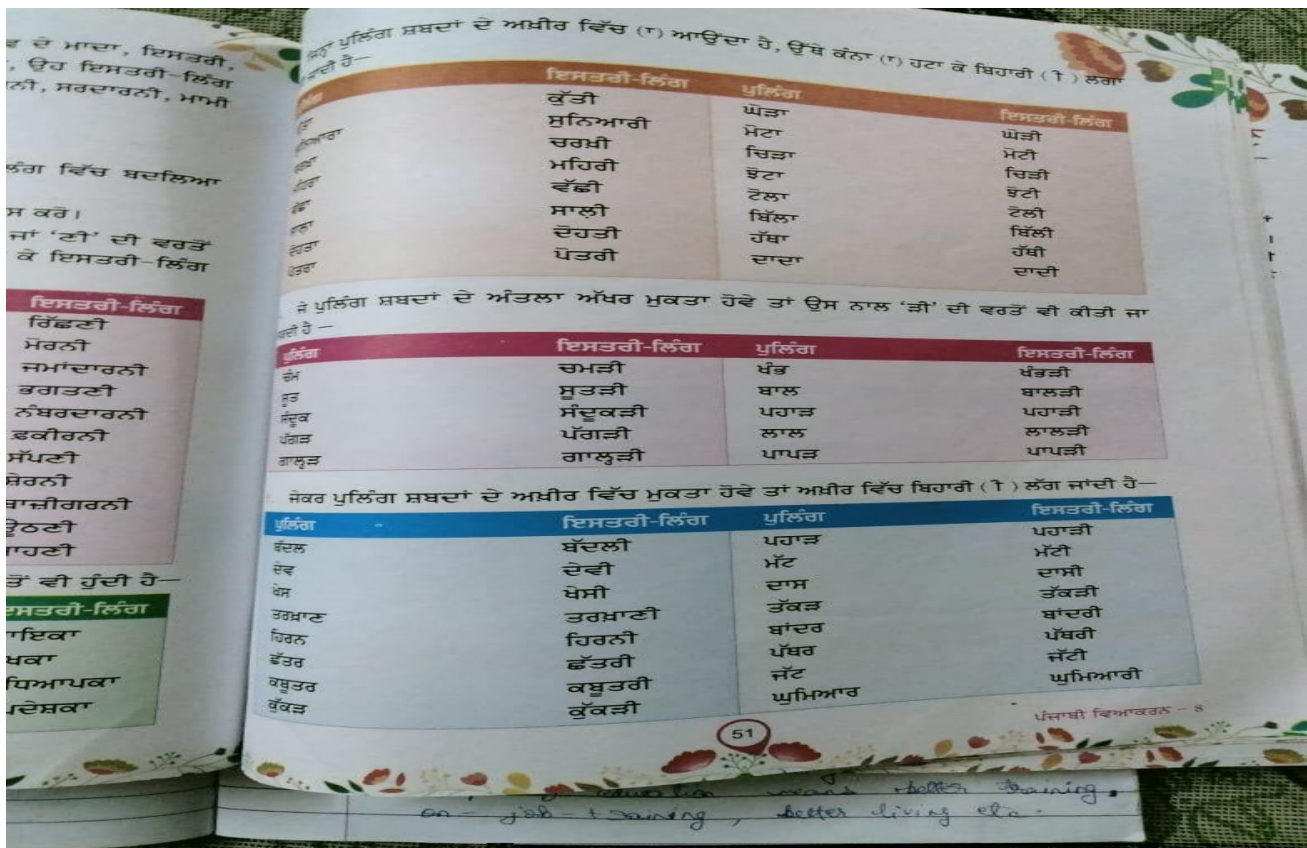
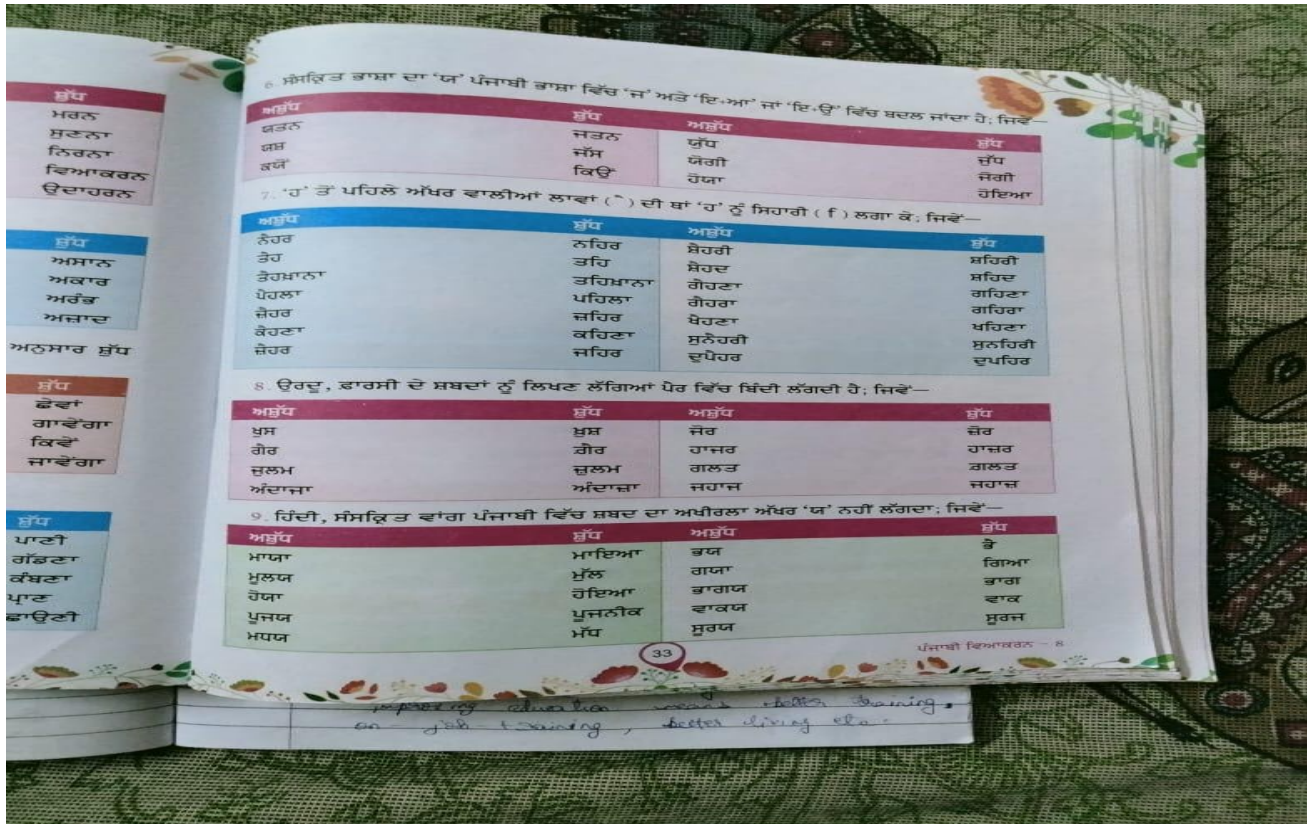
ਇਕ-ਵਚਨ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਖੀਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੁਕਤਾ ਹੋਣ 'ਤੇ ਉਸ ਨਾਲ (+) ਲਗਾ ਕੇ—

ਇਕ-ਵਚਨ	ਬਹੁ-ਵਚਨ	ਇਕ-ਵਚਨ	ਬਹੁ-ਵਚਨ
ਭੈਣ	ਭੈਣਾਂ	ਜਾਨ	ਜਾਨਾਂ
ਬਾਦਰ	ਬਾਦਰਾਂ	ਜੇਬ	ਜੇਬਾਂ
ਹਲਟ	ਹਲਟਾਂ	ਬੋਤਲ	ਬੋਤਲਾਂ
ਸੰਤ	ਸੰਤਾਂ	ਕਤਲ	ਕਤਲਾਂ
ਅਧਿਆਪਕ	ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾਂ	ਅੱਖ	ਅੱਖਾਂ
ਕਲਮ	ਕਲਮਾਂ	ਮੱਝ	ਮੱਝਾਂ
ਧੋਬਣ	ਧੋਬਣਾਂ	ਭਗਤ	ਭਗਤਾਂ
ਮੇਜ਼	ਮੇਜ਼ਾਂ	ਬੋਚ	ਬੋਚਾਂ
ਉਗਲ	ਉਗਲਾਂ	ਇੱਟ	ਇੱਟਾਂ
ਹਲ	ਹਲਾਂ	ਖੂਹ	ਖੂਹਾਂ
ਚੋਰ	ਚੋਰਾਂ	ਢੋਲ	ਢੋਲਾਂ

ਪੁਲਿੰਗ ਜਾਂ ਇਸਤਰੀ-ਲਿੰਗ ਦੇ ਅੰਤ ਵਿੱਚ (ਾ) ਹੋਣ ਤੇ ਅਖੀਰ ਵਿੱਚ (ਵਾਂ) ਲਗਾ ਕੇ; ਜਿਵੇਂ—

ਇਕ-ਵਚਨ	ਬਹੁ-ਵਚਨ	ਇਕ-ਵਚਨ	ਬਹੁ-ਵਚਨ
ਮਾਂ	ਮਾਵਾਂ	ਸਜਾ	ਸਜਾਵਾਂ
ਕਿਰਿਆ	ਕਿਰਿਆਵਾਂ	ਬਾਂ	ਬਾਵਾਂ
ਘਟਨਾ	ਘਟਨਾਵਾਂ	ਗਾਂ	ਗਾਵਾਂ
ਹਵਾ	ਹਵਾਵਾਂ	ਭਰਾ	ਭਰਾਵਾਂ
ਕਵਿਤਾ	ਕਵਿਤਾਵਾਂ	ਧਾਰਾ	ਧਾਰਾਵਾਂ
ਦਰਿਆ	ਦਰਿਆਵਾਂ	ਛਾਂ	ਛਾਵਾਂ
ਕਾਂ	ਕਾਵਾਂ	ਕਥਾ	ਕਥਾਵਾਂ
ਮਾਤਾ	ਮਾਤਾਵਾਂ	ਕੰਨਿਆ	ਕੰਨਿਆਵਾਂ
ਚਿਤਾ	ਚਿਤਾਵਾਂ	ਦੁਰਘਟਨਾ	ਦੁਰਘਟਨਾਵਾਂ
ਬਲਾ	ਬਲਾਵਾਂ	ਸਭਾ	ਸਭਾਵਾਂ

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਆਕਰਨ - 8



2. 'ਣ' ਦੀ ਥਾਂ 'ਨ' ਲਗਾ ਕੇ; ਜਿਵੇਂ—

ਅਸ਼ੁੱਧ	ਸ਼ੁੱਧ	ਅਸ਼ੁੱਧ	ਸ਼ੁੱਧ
ਛੜਣਾ	ਛੜਨਾ	ਮਰਣ	ਮਰਨ
ਕੁੜਣਾ	ਕੁੜਨਾ	ਸੁਣਨਾ	ਸੁਣਨਾ
ਉਚਾਰਣ	ਉਚਾਰਨ	ਨਿਰਣਾ	ਨਿਰਨਾ
ਜੜਣਾ	ਜੜਨਾ	ਵਿਆਕਰਣ	ਵਿਆਕਰਨ
ਸਾਧਾਰਣ	ਸਾਧਾਰਨ	ਉਦਾਹਰਣ	ਉਦਾਹਰਨ

3. ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਵਾਂਗ ਦੋ ਦੀਰਘ ਸਵਰ ਕਦੇ ਇਕੱਠੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਲੱਗਦੇ; ਜਿਵੇਂ—

ਅਸ਼ੁੱਧ	ਸ਼ੁੱਧ	ਅਸ਼ੁੱਧ	ਸ਼ੁੱਧ
ਆਰਾਮ	ਅਰਾਮ	ਆਸਾਨ	ਅਸਾਨ
ਆਕਾਸ਼	ਅਕਾਸ਼	ਆਕਾਰ	ਅਕਾਰ
ਸਾਮਾਨ	ਸਮਾਨ	ਆਰੰਭ	ਅਰੰਭ
ਬਾਜ਼ਾਰ	ਬਜ਼ਾਰ	ਆਜ਼ਾਦ	ਅਜ਼ਾਦ

4. ਇਲਾਕੇ ਦੇ ਹਿਸਾਬ ਨਾਲ ਸ਼ਬਦ-ਜੋੜਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਅਸ਼ੁੱਧੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੇਠਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਨਿਯਮਾਂ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸ਼ੁੱਧ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ; ਜਿਵੇਂ— 'ਮ' ਦੀ ਥਾਂ 'ਵ' ਲਗਾ ਕੇ—

ਅਸ਼ੁੱਧ	ਸ਼ੁੱਧ	ਅਸ਼ੁੱਧ	ਸ਼ੁੱਧ
ਐਮੇਂ	ਐਵੇਂ	ਛੇਮਾਂ	ਛੇਵਾਂ
ਤੀਮੀਂ	ਤੀਵੀਂ	ਗਾਮੇਂਗਾ	ਗਾਵੇਂਗਾ
ਸੇਮੀਆਂ	ਸੇਵੀਆਂ	ਕਿਮੇਂ	ਕਿਵੇਂ
ਅੱਠਮਾਂ	ਅੱਠਵਾਂ	ਜਾਮੇਂਗਾ	ਜਾਵੇਂਗਾ

5. 'ਨ' ਦੀ ਥਾਂ 'ਣ' ਲਗਾ ਕੇ; ਜਿਵੇਂ—

ਅਸ਼ੁੱਧ	ਸ਼ੁੱਧ	ਅਸ਼ੁੱਧ	ਸ਼ੁੱਧ
ਜਾਨਾ	ਜਾਣਾ	ਪਾਨੀ	ਪਾਣੀ
ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹਨਾ	ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹਣਾ	ਗੱਡਨਾ	ਗੱਡਣਾ
ਕਹਾਨੀ	ਕਹਾਣੀ	ਕੱਬਨਾ	ਕੱਬਣਾ
ਸੁੱਟਨਾ	ਸੁੱਟਣਾ	ਪਰਾਨ	ਪ੍ਰਾਣ
ਆਸਨ	ਆਸਣ	ਛਾਉਨੀ	ਛਾਉਣੀ

write on any 'ਇਸ਼ਤ'...



ਹਥਨੀ

2. ਇਸਤਰੀ-ਲਿੰਗ ਹੋਣ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਹਥਨੀ, ਭੀਡੀ, ਅੰਗਤ ਹੋਣ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਭੀਡੀ, ਆਦਿ ਹਨ; ਜਿਵੇਂ— ਰਾਣੀ, ਬਾਦਲੀ, ਰਥਨੀ, ਸਰਬਾਰਨੀ, ਸੀਲ ਆਦਿ।

ਲਿੰਗ-ਬਦਲੀ

ਜਦੋਂ ਪੁਲਿੰਗ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸਤਰੀ-ਲਿੰਗ ਅਤੇ ਇਸਤਰੀ-ਲਿੰਗ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੁਲਿੰਗ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਦਲਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਲਿੰਗ ਬਦਲੀ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਹੇਠਾਂ ਲਿੰਗ ਬਦਲੀ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਕੁਝ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖੋ, ਸਮਝੋ ਤੇ ਅਭਿਆਸ ਕਰੋ।

1. ਜੇ ਪੁਲਿੰਗ ਨਾਵ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਖੀਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੁਕਤਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਅਖੀਰ ਵਿੱਚ 'ਨੀ' ਜਾਂ 'ਣੀ' ਦੀ ਥਾਂ 'ਣੀ' ਜਾਂ 'ਣੀ' ਵਧਾ ਕੇ ਇਸਤਰੀ-ਲਿੰਗ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ—

ਪੁਲਿੰਗ	ਇਸਤਰੀ-ਲਿੰਗ	ਪੁਲਿੰਗ	ਇਸਤਰੀ-ਲਿੰਗ
ਠੇਕੇਦਾਰਨੀ	ਠੇਕੇਦਾਰਨੀ	ਰਿਫ਼	ਰਿਫ਼ਣੀ
ਸਰਦਾਰ	ਸਰਦਾਰਨੀ	ਸੋਰ	ਸੋਰਣੀ
ਵਕੀਲ	ਵਕੀਲਣੀ	ਜਮਾਂਦਾਰ	ਜਮਾਂਦਾਰਨੀ
ਸੁਬੇਦਾਰ	ਸੁਬੇਦਾਰਨੀ	ਰਗਤ	ਰਗਤਣੀ
ਸੂਰ	ਸੂਰਨੀ	ਨੰਬਰਦਾਰ	ਨੰਬਰਦਾਰਨੀ
ਜ਼ੇਲਦਾਰ	ਜ਼ੇਲਦਾਰਨੀ	ਫਕੀਰ	ਫਕੀਰਣੀ
ਸੇਵਾਦਾਰ	ਸੇਵਾਦਾਰਨੀ	ਸੱਪ	ਸੱਪਣੀ
ਕੁਤਮ	ਕੁਤਮਣੀ	ਸ਼ੇਰ	ਸ਼ੇਰਣੀ
ਸਿੱਖ	ਸਿੱਖਣੀ	ਬਾਜ਼ੀਗਰ	ਬਾਜ਼ੀਗਰਨੀ
ਲਹਾਰ	ਲਹਾਰਨ	ਊਠ	ਊਠਣੀ
ਉਸਤਾਦ	ਉਸਤਾਦਣੀ	ਸ਼ਾਹ	ਸ਼ਾਹਣੀ

2. ਕਈ ਵਾਰ ਜੇ ਪੁਲਿੰਗ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਅੰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੁਕਤਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਨਾਲ () ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਵੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ—

ਪੁਲਿੰਗ	ਇਸਤਰੀ-ਲਿੰਗ	ਪੁਲਿੰਗ	ਇਸਤਰੀ-ਲਿੰਗ
ਪਾਠਕ	ਪਾਠਕਾ	ਗਾਇਕ	ਗਾਇਕਾ
ਨਾਇਕ	ਨਾਇਕਾ	ਲੇਖਕ	ਲੇਖਕਾ
ਸੰਪਾਦਕ	ਸੰਪਾਦਕਾ	ਅਧਿਆਪਕ	ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾ
ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ	ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮਾ	ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ਕ	ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ਕਾ



ਮਿਠਾਈਆਂ

2. ਬਹੁ-ਵਚਨ ਹੋਣ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਬਹੁ-ਵਚਨ ਵਸਤੂ ਦੇ ਇੱਕ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹੋਣ ਕਾਰਨ ਇਸਤਰੀ-ਲਿੰਗ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁ-ਵਚਨ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ; ਜਿਵੇਂ— ਕਾਵਾਂ, ਕੱਪੜੇ, ਜੰਗਾਂ, ਬਿਸਕੁਟਾਂ, ਵਰਕੇ ਆਦਿ।

ਆਉ ਹੁਣ ਹੋਰ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਵਚਨ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਪੜ੍ਹੀਏ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਝੀਏ।

ਵਚਨ-ਬਦਲੀ

ਇੱਕ-ਵਚਨ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁ-ਵਚਨ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਾਂ ਬਹੁ-ਵਚਨ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ-ਵਚਨ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਦਲਣਾ ਹੀ ਵਚਨ-ਬਦਲੀ ਅਖਵਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਹੇਠਾਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਅਭਿਆਸ ਲਈ ਵਚਨ-ਬਦਲੀ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਕੁਝ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ। ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਗਿਆਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ—

1. ਪੁਲਿੰਗ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਖੀਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੰਨਾ (ਾ) ਹੋਣ ਤੇ ਕੰਨਾ ਹਟਾ ਕੇ ਲਾਂ () ਲਗਾ ਕੇ; ਜਿਵੇਂ—

ਇੱਕ-ਵਚਨ	ਬਹੁ-ਵਚਨ	ਇੱਕ-ਵਚਨ	ਬਹੁ-ਵਚਨ
ਬੱਚਾ	ਬੱਚੇ	ਘੜਾ	ਘੜੇ
ਮੋਟਾ	ਮੋਟੇ	ਲਾਲਾ	ਲਾਲੇ
ਮੇਰਾ	ਮੇਰੇ	ਕੋਝਾ	ਕੋਝੇ
ਚੇਲਾ	ਚੇਲੇ	ਬੋਤਾ	ਬੋਤੇ
ਖੋਤਾ	ਖੋਤੇ	ਘੋੜਾ	ਘੋੜੇ

Make an effective and informative project in a separate Project file.

उत्तीका:

गुरु ब्रह्मा गुरु विष्णु गुरु देवो महेश्वरः
गुरु साक्षात् परब्रह्मा तस्मै नमः ॥

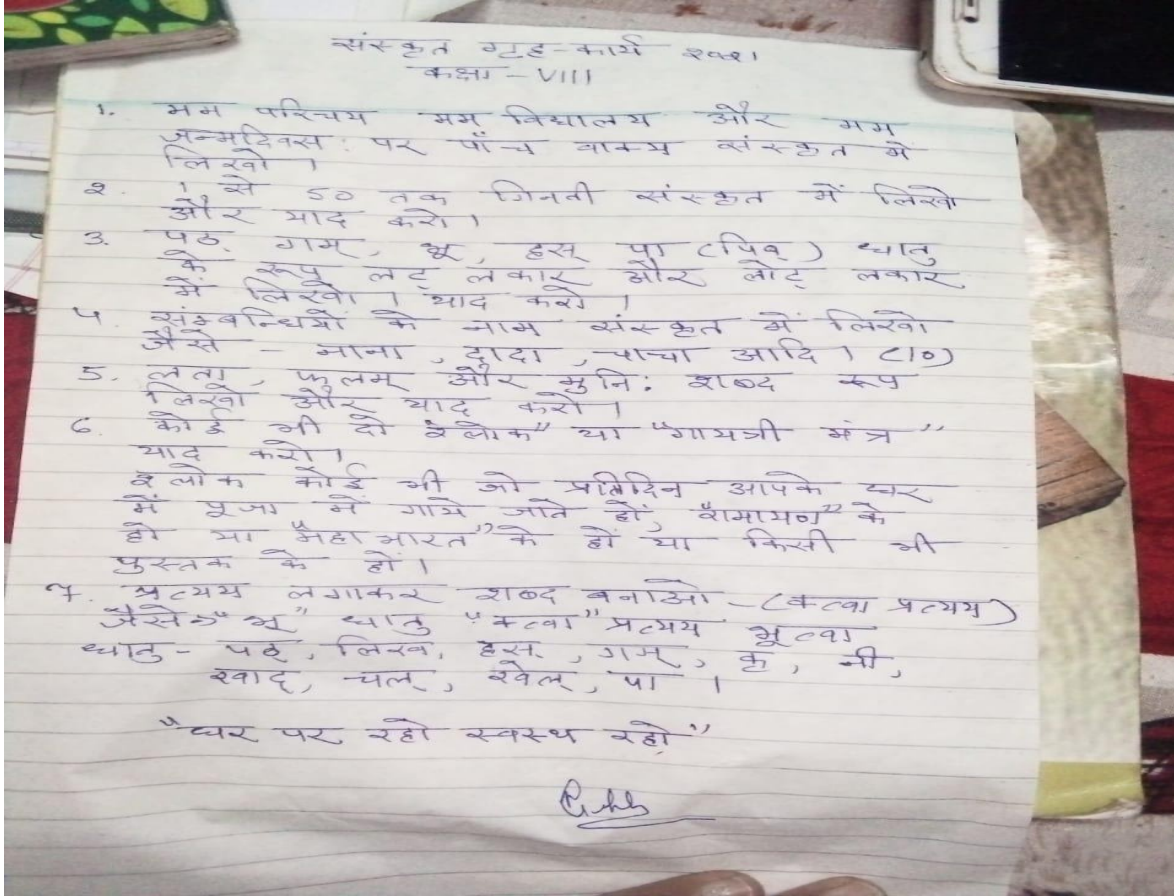
अर्थ - गुरु ही ब्रह्मा है, गुरु ही विष्णु है,
गुरु ही सब देवों का देव है। गुरु
साक्षात् परमात्मा है, इसलिये
उस गुरु को नमस्कार है।

वक्तुष्टु महोक्तम् पूर्वकीर्ति समग्रतः
निर्विघ्ना गुरु मे देव सर्वकार्येषु सर्वदा ॥

अर्थ - तुमावदार सुडा वाले, विजाल खीर वाले,
बैरिओ सुये के समान समझने वाले
हे गौरी जी। मेरे सभी कार्य बिना
किसी बाधा के पूरा करें।

गायत्री मंत्रः
ॐ भूर्भुवः स्वः तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं ।
धियो यो नः प्रचोदयात् ॥

हमारे जीवन के वाता हमारे दुरव और बर्द
का निवारण करने वाले, हमें सुख और शांति
प्रदान करने वाले हैं। संसार के विघाता
हमें शक्ति दो जिससे हम आपको उज्ज्वल
शक्ति प्राप्त कर सकें। कृपा करके हमारी
बुद्धि को सही मार्ग दिखाएं।
गायत्री मंत्र के उच्चारण से हम अपने पशु
को प्रसन्न रखने का प्रयास करते हैं।



MATHEMATICS

Learn tables from 2 to 40 write them at least 30 times.

Do 5 sums each of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division daily.

Prepare abacus 7 digits model.

Holidays HW to be done in seperate school register.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Record maximum and minimum temperature for the month of may and highlight the day with maximum temperature and minimum temperature for the month.

Cut and paste/ write headlines from the newspaper everyday.

Write 10 news on current affairs.

What is necessity of using mask and draw a figure of Corona virus

What measures should be taken by our prime minister to check/slow down the spread of coronavirus .

Do the following worksheet in your GK notebook:

Which color of light that scatters the most?

What is the maximum life span of red blood cells (RBC) in human body?

Who is the founder of Microsoft?

What is the time (approximatly) taken by sunlight to reach on the earth?

What is the name of the place, where is India's first underground nuclear explosion?

Which is the highest civilian award of the Republic of India?

Which continent in the world is also known as Dark Continent?

How many players are there in an ice hockey team?

LED stands for_____?

Sugar bowl of India" is the common name of which Indian State?

The city of Tokyo is the capital city of which country?

When is the World Environment Day celebrated?

Who was the first woman astronaut of India?

Where was the 'Azad Hind Fauj' established?

What is the minimum age prescribed to become the President of India?

SCIENCE

I. An infodemic of misinformation and rumours is spreading more quickly than the current outbreak of Corona Virus." – WHO (World Health Organisation)

Misleading information is sowing fear and confusion in our communities. Students, let's spread facts, not fear in our fight against the Corona Virus.

This will help educate people, reduce all misinformation and enable everyone to stay healthy and safe.

Activity-

Prepare a brief research report on COVID-19 virus outbreak. You may include the following points.

- Causal organism
- Origin
- Mode of Transmission
- Symptoms
- Treatment

Preventive measures, giving DOs and DON'Ts.

Find out about different vaccines in our country and in other countries of world. Give the success rate of each vaccine

•At the end, pen down a write-up on "Life after COVID-19 Era" If possible, justify your research report with pictures/ diagrams.

II. Read the Chapter 1 and 2 of Science book and do the back objective type questions and answers. Students who don't have books at present I'll share pdf of the chapters in the group. All questions in between the chapter and after the chapter to be done in the notes copy.

III. Four Assignments are being shared with you. Kindly do these assignments in your question answer copy.(interleaf copy)

IV. Make charts on following topics:

A. Nitrogen Cycle (page 23 of book)

B. Diseases caused by Microorganisms (page 28 of book)

C. Different methods of Irrigation

MICRO ORGANISMS

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. In order to take precautionary steps to control dengue, we must take measures to stop the breeding of:
 - a) Aedes mosquito
 - b) Fleas
 - c) Fire ants
 - d) Anopheles mosquito
2. Some plants have nitrogen-fixing bacteria in their root nodules. What are these bacteria called?
 - a) Blue green algae
 - b) Nitrosomonas
 - c) Azotobacter
 - d) Rhizobium
3. Paheli dug two pits, A and B, in her garden. In pit A, she put a polythene bag packed with some agricultural waste. In pit B, she dumped the same kind of waste but without packing it in a polythene bag. She, then covered both the pits with soil. What did she observe after a month?
 - a) Waste in pit A degraded faster than that in pit B.
 - b) Waste in pit B degraded faster than that in pit A.
 - c) Waste in both pits degraded almost equally.
 - d) Waste in both pits did not degrade at all.
4. Which of the following only reproduces inside a host cell?
 - a) Bacteria
 - b) Viruses
 - c) Amoeba
 - d) Fungus

5. A disease in human beings caused by virus is _____.

- a) typhoid b) dysentery c) influenza d) cholera

6. Which of the following cannot be used as a food preservative?
 - a) Sodium metabisulphite
 - b) Sodium hydroxide
 - c) Sodium benzoate
 - d) Citric acid

7. Pathogenic micro-organisms present in host cells are killed by medicines called
 - a) Pain killer
 - b) Antibodies
 - c) Antibiotics
 - d) Vaccines

For question numbers 8 to 10, two statements are given- one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R).

Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) as given below

- i) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of the assertion.
- ii) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- iii) A is true but R is false.
- iv) A is false but R is true

1. **Assertion-** While baking cakes, yeast reproduces rapidly and produces carbon dioxide gas.

Reason -This gas is responsible for the spongy texture of cake.

Ans: i) Both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

2. **Assertion-** Partial sterilization of a product such as milk at a high temperature is known as pasteurisation.

Reason- It was discovered by Alexander Fleming in 1929.

Ans: iii) A is true but R is false.

3. **Assertion :** Bacteria and fungus are used to make medicines.

Reason- These medicines kill or stop the growth of disease-causing microorganisms.

Ans: i) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of the assertion

I. BASIC CONCEPT LEVEL:

1. What is the role of microorganisms in cleaning the environment and in sewage treatment? The **microorganisms** decompose dead organic wastes of plants and animals converting them into simple substances. These substances are again used by other

plants and animals. Thus, **microorganisms** can be used to degrade the harmful and smelly substances and thereby **cleans** up the **environment**.

2. What are microbes? Name the four major groups of microbes.

Microorganisms or microbes are microscopic organisms that exist as unicellular, multicellular, or cell clusters. Microorganisms are widespread in nature and are beneficial to life, but some can cause serious harm. They can be divided into five major types:

bacteria, **fungi**, **protozoa**, **algae**, and **viruses**

3. How do viruses differ from other microorganisms such as bacteria?
They are smaller than bacteria, they can develop and multiply only inside living cells like plants, animals or bacteria.
4. What are antibiotics? Name any two antibiotics
Medicines which kill or stop the growth of the disease-causing microorganisms. Eg: Streptomycin, Tetracycline
5. Describe how curd is made from milk. Name the bacterium which converts milk to curd. When a small amount of pre-made curd is added into warm milk, then lactobacillus bacterium present in curd multiplies in milk and converts it into curd. During this process, lactobacillus bacterium acts on lactose sugar present in milk and converts it into lactic acid. This lactic acid then converts milk into curd.
6. What is meant by food poisoning? How is it caused?
Illness caused by eating contaminated food. Infectious organisms like bacteria, viruses, parasites or their toxins are major causes of food poisoning.
7. What are communicable diseases? Explain with examples.
Diseases which can spread from a diseased person to a healthy person through air, water, food, clothes and carriers.
8. Name the two organisms that help in fixing the atmospheric nitrogen.
Rhizobium and Azotobacter are two organisms which fix atmospheric nitrogen in soil.
9. What is pathogen? How does it enter the body of living organisms?
Disease causing **microorganisms** are called pathogens. other name for them is germs. they gain entry in the body of living organism through air, food and water, direct contact with infected person, through insects, and by cuts and wounds.
10. Name two chemical preservatives added to food.
potassium metabisulphite and sodium benzoate.

III. INTERMEDIATE LEVEL:

1. Why does sugar solution with yeast powder become alcoholic in taste? Hint: Sugar solution becomes alcoholic in taste because yeast synthesises an alcoholic compound (called as ethanol) from sugar substance present in the products. This process is known as fermentation. It is used for making wine. The substance on which yeast is grown for wine production are grapes, grains of wheat, barley etc.

2. What is the role of yeast in baking industry?

Baker's **yeast** is the common name for the strains of **yeast** commonly used in **baking bread** and **bakery** products, serving as a leavening agent which causes the **bread** to rise (expand and become lighter and softer) by converting the fermentable sugars present in the dough into carbon dioxide and ethanol.

3. What are vaccines? How does a vaccine work?

Weak or dead microbes that are injected into body for protection from diseases. When a vaccine is injected into a healthy person, the person's body reacts by producing antibodies to attack the bacteria. The antibodies remain in the body and protect the body when the microbes enter again.

4. Give reasons:

- a) We should keep a handkerchief on the nose and mouth while sneezing.

When a person suffering from common cold sneezes, the fine droplets of moisture containing thousands of viruses are spread in the air, these viruses may enter the body of healthy person while breathing, thus we should keep handkerchief on the mouth and nose so that viruses may not spread in the air and enter into healthy person's body to make him sick.

- b) We should avoid consuming uncovered food items. Houseflies sit on the garbage and animal excreta where pathogens stick to their bodies and these pathogens get transferred to uncovered food when these flies sit on uncovered food items and the person consuming these foods falls sick.

- c) A mango gets spoiled or rotten after few days but a mango pickle does not spoil for a long time.

Mango pickles contain salt which acts like a preservative. Oil prevents the entry of fungi and bacteria from attacking the pickle and spoiling it.

- d) Fresh milk is boiled before consumption, while processed milk stored in packets can be consumed without boiling.

Fresh milk is boiled before consumption to kill the microorganisms in it. But packed milk is pasteurised and does not contain any microorganisms and thus can be consumed without boiling.

5. While returning from the school, Boojho ate *chaat* from a street hawker. When he reached home, he felt ill and complained of stomach ache and fell ill. What could be the reason? The probable reason is that the *chaat* was contaminated by pathogenic microbes due to unhygienic conditions near the shop or the utensil used for serving could have been contaminated.

6. Megha, a class VIII student was asked to submit a project report on mosquito transmitted diseases. She visited a nearby hospital where her aunt was staffed as a nurse. Her aunt took her to a patient suffering from malaria. Megha talked to the patient and asked him about his health and also took some flowers for him.

- (a) Name the mosquito that spreads malaria.

(b) What is the name given to such organisms that transmit the diseases from infected to healthy persons?

(c) How can we control the spread of diseases by mosquitoes?

Female *Anopheles* mosquito, Carriers, by not letting water collect anywhere, in coolers, tyres etc. By keeping the surroundings neat and clean, spraying kerosene to destroy mosquito larvae

7. Describe the role of Rhizobium in maintaining soil fertility.

It forms symbiotic association with the roots of leguminous plants and fix the elemental nitrogen (N_2) into ammonia (NH_3) which is utilised by the host plant. The ammonia is also released from the root nodules of leguminous plants to soil thus raising the fertility status of the soil

8. What is pasteurization? How is it done?

pasturisation is the process in which microorganisms are destroyed by subjecting them first to high temperature and the sudden cooling. Milk is heated at $70^\circ C$ temperature for about half a minute, and suddenly cooled.

9. What precautions must be taken while taking antibiotics?

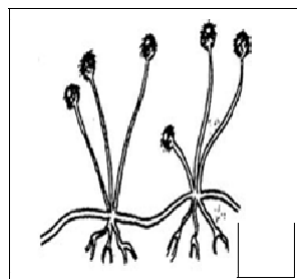
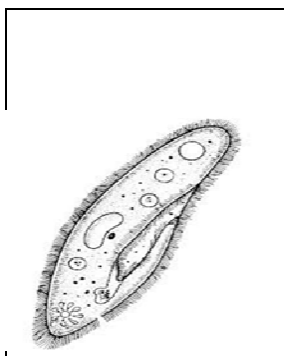
Antibiotics should be taken only on the advice of the doctor, and one must complete the course the doctor prescribes. Antibiotics taken in wrong doses may make the body resistant to the drug and it may not be effective in the future. Moreover, antibiotics may also kill the beneficial bacteria in the body.

10. Explain the different methods of preserving food items.

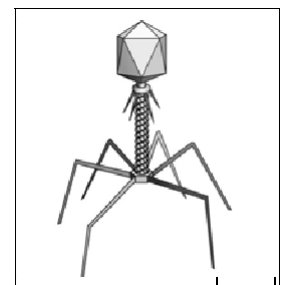
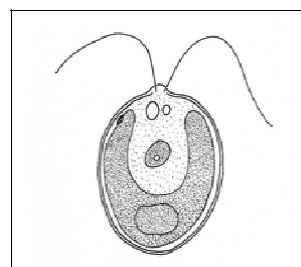
Among the oldest methods of preservation are **drying**, refrigeration, and **fermentation**. Modern methods include **canning**, **pasteurisation**, **freezing**, irradiation, and the addition of chemicals. Advances in packaging materials have played an important role in modern food preservation

IV. ADVANCED LEVEL:

1. Identify the given organisms:



B



D

A- Paramecium, B- Rhizopus, C- Chlamydomonas, D- Bacteriophage

2. Kushal's family is happy as he became a proud father to a baby girl. Upon a routine visit to the hospital, the doctor advised him not to skip the vaccination schedule. While discussing the same at home, one of the family members suggested that vaccination is not necessary for a girl child. Kushal opposed this suggestion.

(a) What is vaccination?

(b) Name the scientist who prepared the first vaccine?

(c) Critically comment upon Kushal's viewpoint.

Treatment with vaccines to produce immunity against a disease, Edward Jenner, vaccination is a very important part of family and public health. Vaccines prevent the spread of contagious, dangerous, and even deadly diseases.

3. What is nitrogen fixation? Draw a neat and labelled diagram of nitrogen cycle in nature. Nitrogen fixation is the process by which atmospheric nitrogen is converted by either a natural or an industrial means to a form of nitrogen such as ammonia. In nature, most nitrogen is harvested from the atmosphere by microorganisms to form ammonia, nitrites, and nitrates that can be used by plants.
4. Complete the following table.

Diseases	Causative organisms	Preventive measures
Tuberculosis	Bacteria	Keep the patient isolated
Cholera	Bacteria	Boiled water
Typhoid	Bacteria	Consume properly cooked food
Chicken pox	Virus	Keep the patient isolated

Plant diseases	Causative organisms
Citrus canker	Bacteria
Rust of wheat	Fungi
Yellow vein mosaic of bhindi (okra)	Virus

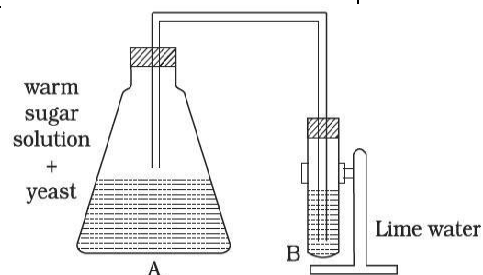
V. EXEMPLAR QUESTIONS

1. Observe the set up given in figure and answer the following questions.

- What happens to the sugar solution in A?
- Which gas is released in A?
- What changes will you observe in B when the released gas passes through it?

a)Yeast causes fermentation converting sugar into alcohol and carbon dioxide. b)Carbon dioxide c)Lime water turns milky.

2. What will happen to 'pooris' and 'unused kneaded flour' if they are left in the open for a day or two? The 'unused kneaded flour', if left in warm conditions, gets infected by microbes which cause fermentation



and spoils the flour. The *pooris* would remain in relatively good condition because they were deep fried in heated oil that kills microbes

Microorganisms

Fill in the blanks

1. Microorganisms can be seen with the help of a _____
 2. Blue green algae fix _____ directly from air and enhance fertility of soil.
 3. Alcohol is produced with the help of-----
 4. Cholera is caused by Bacteria- -----
2. Tick the correct answer.

(a) Yeast is used in the production of

(i)sugar (ii) alcohol (iii) hydrochloric acid (iv) oxygen

(B)The following is an antibiotic

(i)Sodium bicarbonate (ii) Streptomycin (iii) Alcohol (iv) Yeast

(c)Carrier of malaria-causing protozoan is

(i)female Anopheles mosquito (ii) cockroach (iii) housefly (iv) butterfly

(d) The most common carrier of communicable diseases is

(i) ant (ii) housefly (iii) dragonfly (iv) spider

(e) The bread or idli dough rises because of

(i) heat (ii) grinding (iii) growth of yeast cells (iv) kneading

(f) The process of conversion of sugar into alcohol is called

(i) nitrogen fixation (ii) moulding (iii) fermentation (iv) infection

3. Match the organisms in Column A with their action in Column B.

A	B
(i) Bacteria	(a) Fixing nitrogen
(ii) Rhizobium	(b) Setting of curd
(iii) Lactobacillus	(c) Baking of bread
(iv) Yeast	(d) Causing malaria
(v) A protozoan	(e) Causing cholera
(vi) A virus	(f) Causing AIDS
	(g) Producing antibodies

4. Can microorganisms be seen with the naked eye? If not, how can they be seen?
Microorganisms cannot be seen by the naked eye because they are very small. They can be seen by using a microscope.

5. What are the major groups of microorganisms?
Major group of microorganisms are as follows

1. Bacteria
2. Fungi
3. Protozoans
4. Algae
5. Viruses

6. Name the microorganisms which can fix atmospheric nitrogen in the soil.

Rhizobium

7. Write 10 lines on the usefulness of microorganisms in our lives.

Uses of microorganisms are listed below

- They are helpful in cleaning up of the environment. For example, the organic wastes (vegetable peels, remains of animals, faeces, etc.) are broken down into harmless and usable substances by bacteria.
- Curd contains several microorganisms. Of these, the bacterium, *Lactobacillus* promotes the formation of curd. It multiplies in milk and converts it into curd.
- Bacteria are also involved in the making of cheese, pickles and many other food items.
- Bacteria and yeast are also helpful for fermentation of rice idlis and dosa batter.
- Yeast reproduces rapidly and produces carbon dioxide during respiration. Bubbles of the gas fill the dough and increase its volume. This is the basis of the use of yeast in the baking industry for making breads, pastries and cakes.
- Microorganisms are used for the large-scale production of alcohol, wine and acetic acid (vinegar).
- Antibiotics are being produced from bacteria and fungi.
- Microorganisms are helpful in producing vaccines against disease-causing agents.
- Some bacteria are able to fix nitrogen from the atmosphere to enrich the soil with nitrogen and increase its fertility.
- Microorganisms decompose dead organic waste of plants and animals to convert them into simple substances. These substances are again used by other plants and animals. Thus, microorganisms can be used to degrade the harmful and smelly substances and thereby clean up the environment.

8. Write a short paragraph on the harmful effects of microorganisms.

Microorganisms cause diseases in plants and animals Ex; Cholera in humans is caused by bacteria called *Vibrio cholerae*. In animals, the virus causes foot and mouth diseases. Microorganisms spoil the

foods by decomposing the food material. Some microorganisms spoil leather and clothes. Microorganisms are responsible for food poisoning.

9. What are antibiotics? What precautions must be taken while taking antibiotics?

Chemical agents that kill or stop the growth of disease-causing microorganisms are called antibiotics. Antibiotics should be taken only on the advice of a qualified doctor. Also, one must complete the course prescribed by the doctor.

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Misleading information is sowing fear and confusion in our communities. Students, let’s spread facts, not fear in our fight against the Corona Virus.
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Activity-

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- Causal organism
- Origin
- Mode of Transmission
- Symptoms
- Treatment
- Preventive measures, giving DOs and DON'Ts.
- Find out about different vaccines in our country and in other countries of world.
Give the success rate of each vaccine
- At the end, pen down a write-up on “Life after COVID-19 Era” If possible, justify your research report with pictures/ diagrams.

II. Read the Chapter 1 and 2 of Science book and do the back objective type questions and answers. Students who don't have books at present I'll share pdf of the chapters in the group. All questions in between the chapter and after the chapter to be done in the notes copy.

III. Four Assignments are being shared with you. Kindly do these assignments in your question answer copy.(interleaf copy)

IV. Make charts on following topics:

A. Nitrogen Cycle (page 23 of book)

B.Diseases caused by Microorganisms (page 28 of book)
C.Different methods of Irrigation

Crop production and management

5. OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS-

Q1 Tick the correct option

Which one of the following is not a kharif crop?

- (a) Maize (c) Gram (d) Groundnut
(b) Paddy

2) What should be removed from the produce just before its storage? (a) Fungicide Grain (b) (c) Pesticide (d) Moisture

a) Which of the following is not true for fertiliser?

They increase the yield

Their excessive use disturbs the balance of nutrients in soil.

They are generally used in small quantity.

They are environment friendly.

(e) The system of irrigation wherein water is supplied drop by drop near the roots of plants, is called

- (a) pulley system (b) drip system (c) sprinkler system (d) lever system

5) The process of loosening and turning of soil is called-

- (a) irrigation and manuring (b) digging and winnowing

(c) tilling and ploughing

(d) harvesting and storage

(j) Which of the following tools would a farmer use to remove weeds from the field?

(a) Hoe

(b) Plough

(c) Axe

(d) Cultivator

(f) Given below are statements about the harmful effects of weeds on crop plants-

They interfere in harvesting.

They help crop plants to grow healthily.

They compete with crop plants for water, nutrients, space and light.

They affect the plant growth.

Identify the correct statements.

(a) (1), (3) and (4)

(b) Only (3)

(c) (3) and (4)

(d) (1), (2), (3) and (4)

For the following questions, two statements are given- one labeled Assertion (A) and the other labeled Reason (R).

Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) as given below

Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of the assertion.

Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

A is true but R is false.

A is false but R is true

(g) Assertion (A): Earthworms are known as friends of farmers.

Reason (R): Earthworms turn and loosen the soil. They also add humus to it.

Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of the assertion.

Assertion (A): Seed drill ensures that seeds get covered by the soil after sowing.

Reason (R): Sowing by seed drill takes a lot of time.

A is true but R is false.

Assertion (A): The grains are properly dried in the sun to reduce the moisture in them.

Reason (R): Large scale storage of grains is done in silos and granaries.

Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

II. BASIC CONCEPTS LEVEL QUESTIONS:

What is a crop? What are the two main types of crops based on seasons?

When plants of the same kind are grown and cultivated at one place on a large scale, it is called a crop. Based on seasons, crops can be classified as- (i) Kharif Crops: which are sown in the rainy season. The rainy season in India is generally from June to September. Examples- Paddy, maize. (ii) Rabi Crops: grown in the winter season. Their time period is generally from October to March. Examples- wheat, gram, pea.

What do you mean by the term tilling? Mention its advantages.

The process of loosening and turning of the soil is called tilling or ploughing. It provides aeration and drainage to soil, allows roots of plants to penetrate deep into loose soil,

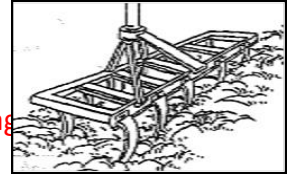
mixes fertilisers uniformly with loose soil, loose soil helps in growth of earthworm and microbes

a) Identify the machine. **Seed drill**

Mention its function. **Sowing seeds with the help of tractors.**

Write the advantages of using it. (i) **Sows the seeds uniformly at proper distances and depths.** (ii) **Ensures that**

seeds get covered by the soil after sowing. This prevents damage. (iii) **Saves time and labour.**



What do you mean by crop rotation? How is it helpful?

The method of growing crops alternatively on same land is known as crop rotation. Eg-Legumes (pea, beans, grams and pulses) are grown in first season and wheat should be grown next to it. It is helpful because- the land gets utilized in a better way, soil fertility is maintained, farmer has variety of crops for selling.

6. What are weedicides? Name one commonly used weedicide.

The chemicals used to control weeds are known as weedicides. Eg- 2,4-D. T]

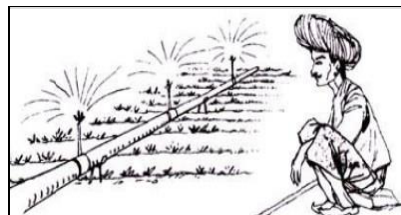
8. Define the following terms:

Harvesting- The cutting of crop after it is mature is called harvesting.

Winnowing- The method of separation of grain and chaff is called winnowing.

Field fallow. The method in which land is left

uncultivated in between two crops to restore fertility naturally is called field fallow.



9. a) Identify the system of irrigation shown in the adjacent picture. [Sprinkler system]

- In which region will it be more useful?

It will be useful in the region with- sandy soil, uneven land, non-availability of sufficient water.

8. How is drip irrigation boon in regions with water scarcity?

The system provides water to plants drop by drop. Water is not wasted at all. It is a boon in regions where availability of water is poor.

9. What is the process of levelling and its significance?

The ploughed field may have big pieces of soil called crumbs. The process of breaking the big lumps of soil with a plank (leveler) is called as levelling. The field is levelled for sowing as well as for irrigation purpose.

10. What is a combine machine?

A combine is a farm machine which is used for both harvesting and threshing.

III. INTERMEDIATE LEVEL QUESTIONS:

1. Explain how will you select good healthy seeds for sowing?

Take a bowl and fill it upto half with water. Put a handful of gram/wheat seeds in it. Leave the beaker undisturbed for about one hour. Some seeds will float on the water as they are hollow and light. These are unhealthy and damaged seeds. Other seeds which settle down at the bottom are healthy seeds and are good for sowing.

2. Why is it important to sow seeds at correct distance from each other?

An appropriate distance between the seeds is important to avoid overcrowding of plants. This allows plants to get sufficient sunlight, nutrients and water from the soil.

3. How do earthworms and microbes in the soil help in preparing the soil?

They make burrows in soil and bring lower fertile layer above the ground.

Earthworms and microbes turn and loosen the soil. They decompose dead plants and animals. Thus, they help in recycling of nutrients and add humus to soil

4. Why is it essential to irrigate our fields?

Irrigation of fields is essential because- (a) seeds do not germinate in the absence of water, (b) plants can absorb minerals and fertilisers along with water, (c) nutrients dissolved in water get transported to each part of the plant, (d) water protects the crop from both frost and hot air currents.

5. How do weeds affect the growth of crops?

Weeds compete with the crop plants for water, nutrients, space and light. Thus, they affect the growth of the crop. Some weeds interfere even in harvesting and may be poisonous for animals and human beings.

6. What precaution should be taken while spraying weedicides? Why?

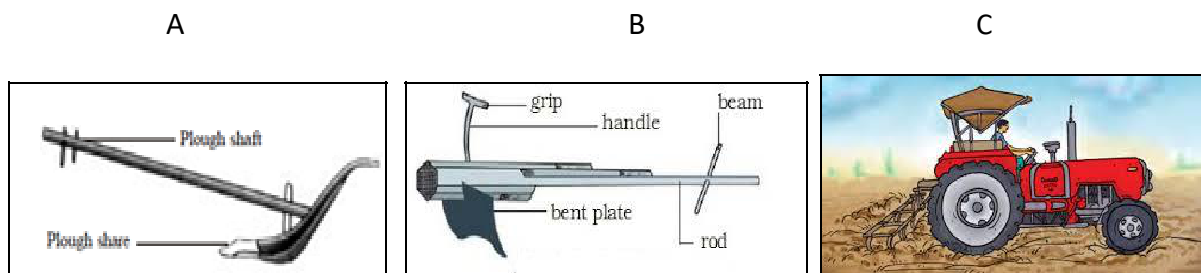
Spraying of weedicides may affect the health of farmers. So, they should use these chemicals very carefully. They should cover their nose and mouth with a piece of cloth during spraying of these chemicals.

7. Give reason- Farmers must not burn the stubs of crop left in the field after harvesting. The burning of left-over stubs of crop causes air pollution. It may also spread fire and damage the crops lying in the fields.

8. Why are grains first dried in the sun and then packed to be stored in godowns?

Before storing, the grains are properly dried in the sun to reduce the moisture in them. This prevents the attack by insects, pests, bacteria and fungi.

9. Identify the following agricultural implements and their use.



A- Plough, B- Hoe, C- Cultivator. All three implements are used for ploughing.

10. Why is manure considered to be better than fertilisers?

Manure is considered better than fertilisers because it- enhances the water holding capacity of the soil, makes the soil porous due to which exchange of gases becomes easy, increases the number of friendly microbes, improves the texture of the soil.

11. How are grains stored and preserved?

Farmers store grains in jute bags or metallic bins. Large scale storage of grains is done in silos and granaries to protect them from pests like rat and insects. Dried neem leaves are also

used in storing food grains at home. For storing large quantities in big godowns, specific chemical treatments are required to protect them from pests and microorganisms.

12. (a) Name the practice followed for large scale rearing of farm animals.

(b) What facilities are provided to farm animals?

(a) The science of rearing, caring, breeding and improvement of domesticated animals is known as animal husbandry. It is the practice of breeding and raising livestock like cows, buffaloes, horses and sheep, etc. This practice requires good care and management of livestock. (b) The animals or livestock in animal husbandry practice should be provided with: appropriate shelter facilities, food and water, good hygienic practices, medical facilities, etc.

IV. ADVANCED LEVEL QUESTIONS:

1. How does the loosening of soil allow the roots to breathe easily?

Loosening of soil allows roots of plants to penetrate into the spaces in between the soil particles which have air trapped in them.]

2. In nursery, some plant saplings are kept in small bags. Why?

In some crops (like rice, tomatoes), the seeds are sown in a small area called nursery. When they germinate into small seedlings, these are transferred to the main field. This is called transplantation. These small plants are kept in bags to protect them from the outer environment and pamper them with suitable growth conditions.

3. Why should fertilisers be substituted by organic manure?

The excessive use of fertiliser changes the chemical nature (acidic or basic) of soil and makes soil less fertile. Fertilisers are also a source of water pollution.

4. 'The frequency of irrigation of crops is higher in summer season.' Justify.

In summer, the frequency of watering is higher. It is due to the increased rate of evaporation of water from the soil and the leaves.

V. EXEMPLAR QUESTIONS:

1. Which activity of the farmer can promote growth of earthworms and microbes in the field?

Ploughing of the soil during soil preparation creates spaces in the soil thus, leading to aeration and the soil also loosens which promotes the growth and survival of earthworms and microbes and release of nutrients in the soil.

2. Bhavin wants to practice crop rotation in his field. Suggest a rabi crop and a kharif crop which will replenish his field with nitrogen.

Rabi crops are wheat, pea, mustard while kharif crops are maize, paddy or soya bean. These are grown in different seasons and can be grown alternatively. Pea and soya bean are leguminous plants which harbour rhizobium bacteria in their root nodules. Thus, help in fixing nitrogen and replenishing nitrogen in the field. Bhavin can easily practice crop rotation.

3. If you are given a dry piece of land for cultivation, what will you do before sowing the seeds? If the field is dry for cultivation of crops, the soil preparation is done accordingly before sowing of crops. Preparation of dry soil includes adequate watering to restore the moisture content and then tilled and ploughed to allow growth of microbes and aeration,

Finally, the soil is turned and its crumbs are levelled and manures are mixed. The soil is ready for sowing of crops in the field.

CROP PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

Q. 1. Select the correct word from the following list and fill in the blanks.

float, water, crop, nutrients, preparation

- (a) The same kind of plants grown and cultivated on a large scale at a place is called _____
- (b) The first step before growing crops is _____ of the soil.
- (c) Damaged seeds would _____ on top of the water.
- (d) For growing a crop, sufficient sunlight and _____ and _____ from the soil are essential.

Q. 2. Match items in column A with those in column B.

A	B
(i) Kharif crops	(a) Food for cattle
(ii) Rabi crops	(b) Urea and super phosphate
(iii) Chemical fertilisers	(c) Animal excreta, cow dung, urine and plant waste

(iv) Organic manure	(d) Wheat, gram, pea
	(e) Paddy and maize

Q.3. Give two examples of each.

(a) Kharif crop-

(b) Rabi crop-

Q4. Define the following-

(a) Preparation of soil: Soil preparation is necessary before growing a crop. It involves tilling and loosening the soil. This allows the roots to penetrate deep in the soil and to breathe easily even when they are deep.

(b) Sowing: The process of putting seeds into the soil is called sowing. The tool used traditionally for sowing seeds is funnel-shaped. Nowadays a seed drill is used for sowing with the help of tractors. This tool sows the seed uniformly at a proper distance and depth.

(c) Weeding: Some undesirable plants grow along with crop and these unwanted plants are called weeds. The process of removing these unwanted plants is called weeding.

(d) Threshing: The process of separating the grain seeds from the stalk is called threshing.

Q.5. Explain how fertilisers are different from manure.

Fertilisers	Manures
i) A fertiliser is an inorganic salt.	i) Manure is a natural substance obtained by the decomposition of cattle dung, human waste and plant residues.
ii) A fertiliser is prepared in factories	ii) Manure can be prepared in the fields
iii) A fertiliser does not provide any humus to the soil.	iii) Manure provides a lot of humus to the soil.
iv) Fertilisers are very rich in plant nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.	iv) Manure is relatively less rich in plant nutrients.

Q.6. What is irrigation? Describe two methods of irrigation which conserve water.

Ans: The artificial method of watering the plants for assisting in their growth is called irrigation. Main sources of irrigation are wells, tube-wells, ponds, lakes, rivers. Two methods of irrigation which help us to conserve water are:

J. Sprinkler irrigation system: This irrigation system has an arrangement of vertical pipes with rotating nozzles on the top. It is more useful in the uneven and sandy land where sufficient water is not available.

K. Drip irrigation system: This irrigation system has an arrangement of pipes or tubes with very small holes in them to water plants drop by drop just at the base of the root. It is very efficient as water is not wasted at all.

Q.7. If wheat is sown in the kharif season, what would happen? Discuss.

Ans: Wheat crop is sown from November/December to March/April. It is grown in winter and requires less water. If wheat is sown in Kharif season, its production will be decreased considerably.

Q.8. Explain how soil gets affected by the continuous plantation of crops in a field.

Ans: Continuous plantation of crops makes the soil poorer in certain nutrients as the crops take up nutrients from the soil. The soil becomes infertile. It does not get enough time to replenish the nutrients.

Q.9. What are the weeds? How can we control them?

Ans: The undesirable and unwanted plants which grow naturally along with the crop are called weeds. The growth of weeds can be controlled by adopting many ways. Tilling before sowing of crops helps in the uprooting and killing of weeds, which may then dry up and get mixed with the soil. Weeds are also controlled by using certain chemicals, called weedicides. Weedicides are sprayed in the fields to kill the weeds.

Q.10. GIVE ONE WORD ANSWER FOR THE FOLLOWING

8. Providing water to the crops.

9. Keeping crop grains for a long time under proper conditions.

3.Certain plants of the same kind grown on a large scale.

4.A machine used for cutting the matured crop.

5.A rabi crop that is also one of the pulses.

B A process of separating the grain from the chaff.



SOCIAL SCIENCE

1.Prepare a project on different types of resources and it's conservation

(To be done in 15-20 sheets)

2.Make a PowerPoint presentation on the fundamental rights granted by the Indian constitution (max 15-20 slides)

3.Make a beautiful poster on waste management focussing on 4R's principles i.e reduce, reuse, recycle and restore.

COMPUTER

Create and compare the daily statistics of Coronavirus Disease in India with the other Countries in MS-Excel.

DIVINITY.

Make a scrap book on life history of Guru Teg Bahadurji

COUNSELLING

Home based activities for students of classes 6th to 8th

Positive Postings (Enhancing of self-esteem)

This activity requires a sheet of plain paper, crayons, marker or any coloured pen, and sticky notes or small pieces of coloured paper. (Use only things which are already available at home). Draw an outline of your body on the sheet of paper. Then, with crayons or coloured pen write several of your own positive qualities or traits on the sticky notes or small pieces of paper (for example, “I am kind to my classmates”).

Once you have written several of your positive qualities on the sticky notes or small pieces of paper, stick them on the outline of the body that you have drawn on the sheet of paper.

Children should focus on the qualities that they have written for themselves.

This activity will be further taken up and discussed in class when the school reopens.

Watch the following video ‘Priya’s Mask’ (available on youtube)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yU4tznAFevg&ab_channel=PowerofPriya

The animated film features the superhero, and her flying tiger, and it is a tribute to the health workers battling COVID-19.

<https://youtu.be/yU4tznAFevg>

Watch the following video, it is the explanation of a book on 'Empathy'
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dG4Mq-81qdI&ab_channel=ROCK

Home based Activities for students of Classes 3rd-5th

Students should complete the following worksheet called the 'Me-Worksheet'
<https://documentcloud.adobe.com/link/track?uri=urn:aaid:scds:US:bfc18568-e052-4adf-bd1a0289ed2d38cc>

Draw the following cup in your Counselling notebooks and fill it with one positive word each week

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Watch the following video 'Priya's Mask' (available on youtube) <https://youtu.be/yU4tznAFevg>

The animated film features the superhero, and her flying tiger, and it is a tribute to the health workers battling COVID-19.