

EAST POINT SCHOOL
ASSIGNMENT -29 CLASS VIII

ENGLISH ASSIGNMENT

Learning Outcomes

Knowledge: To know about the central idea of the chapter ‘THE DIAMOND MAKER’

Understanding: To understand the meaning of the difficult words.

Application: To analyze and use critical thinking to read between the lines.

Skill: To summarize the chapter in their own words and answer the questions based on the chapter.

Summary

The Diamond Maker - A Dedicated Man

In ‘The Diamond Maker’ by H.G. Wells we have the theme of dedication, desperation, sacrifice, regret, appearance and isolation. Narrated in the first person by an unnamed man the reader realises after reading the story that Wells may be exploring the theme of dedication. The diamond maker has spent the last fifteen years of his life trying to perfect the art of making diamonds. This has resulted in him living in poverty at times yet the diamond maker has never given up. There is also a sense that the diamond maker is desperate to succeed. He wants to see results for all the work that he has done. Something he eventually manages to achieve when he produces some diamonds. Though unfortunately for the diamond maker people are suspicious of him and he can’t sell the diamonds. The narrator is also suspicious of the diamond maker and at first considers the diamond maker, due to his appearance, to be a tramp. This may be important as it may highlight the destitution that the diamond maker has succumbed to as he dedicated his life to the making of diamonds. If anything, the diamond maker is so driven. Possibly due to the fact that the rewards for his efforts are so high. That he commits himself completely to making diamonds.

Sacrifices for No Reward

The diamond maker does not have any other life. His sole purpose is to make diamonds and sell them. Though the reality is very much different. Nobody trusts the diamond maker due to his appearance and as such he cannot sell the diamonds he has produced. As to whether the diamond maker is telling the truth is left to each individual reader to decide. Some may suggest he is a con man while others will believe his story. The important thing to remember is that the narrator had an opportunity to buy one of the diamonds and was hesitant because of the circumstances of the sale. It is also possible that Wells is suggesting that an individual can dedicate their lives to something and receive no reward. Something which is very much the case when it comes to the diamond maker. He has made sacrifices for no reward. He has given up everything apart from his pursuit of making diamonds and has gained nothing.

Misery due to Obsession

If anything, the diamond maker has been obsessed with was discovering how to make diamonds. His life has also been lived in isolation and shrouded in secrecy due to his fears that others might discover what he is attempting to do and as such steal his idea. In reality the

diamond maker has lived an unhealthy life in the pursuit of his dream. Which appears to be financial gain. Something that might leave some readers to suggest that the diamond maker is driven not by discovering how to make diamonds but the financial reward that comes with the discovery. It is as though the diamond maker has sacrificed everything including happiness to merely be rich. Rather than enjoying the journey that is life. The diamond maker is looking at the final destination and assuming he will be happy because he is rich. Which may be the point that Wells is attempting to make. He may be suggesting that should an individual blindly follow one goal in life, as the diamond maker has, they will miss out on other things. The diamond maker has achieved what he set out to achieve, make diamonds. However, he is far from happy. If anything, he is living a miserable life one in which he has very little control of.

Feeling of Regret

The end of the story is also interesting as Wells may be exploring the theme of regret. There is a sense that the narrator regrets not having bought the diamond from the diamond maker. Be it for five pounds or a hundred pounds. It is as though he feels he may have missed an opportunity. Though the reality may be that the narrator is being driven by greed. He knows that he could have profited from the diamond. Just as the diamond maker could have. It might also be a case that Wells is suggesting that with opportunity comes risk. As it can't be said for certain if the diamond maker's story is true or not. However, if it is true the diamond maker has sacrificed everything in the pursuit of his dreams. While the narrator only has to live with the fact that he missed an opportunity to further increase his wealth. Something that the narrator will be able to live with. Whereas the diamond maker if he is still alive is most likely living a life of destitution. Though, he does still have his diamonds. Even if they ironically may be worthless to him due to the fact that people are judging him by his appearance and he is wanted by the police.

VIDEO LINK

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gMiJwl41k_w&ab_channel=HolyCrossHrSecSchoolDimapurE-Learning

QUESTION BANK

Answer the following questions in 30 – 40 words (2 Marks)

1. Where did the narrator meet the mysterious man?
2. Why is the narrator shocked when the man talks about throwing away name, wealth and position doing a small business?
3. Why was narrator not keen on buying diamonds from him?

Answer the following questions in 60 – 80 words (3 Marks)

1. Why did the man want to keep his diamond making business a secret?
2. How does the man prove that he was not lying about himself?
3. Why was the man unable to sell his diamonds?

HOTS (3 Marks each)

1. What do you think happened to the man in the end?
2. What would you have done if you were in the narrator's place?

ACTIVITY

1. JUSTIFY THE THEMES

H.G. Wells brings out the following themes in the story. Justify each of these. The first has been done for you.

Themes	Justification
Dedication	The diamond maker has spent fifteen years of his life trying to perfect the art of making diamonds.
Desperation	
Sacrifice	
Regret	
Appearance	
Isolation	

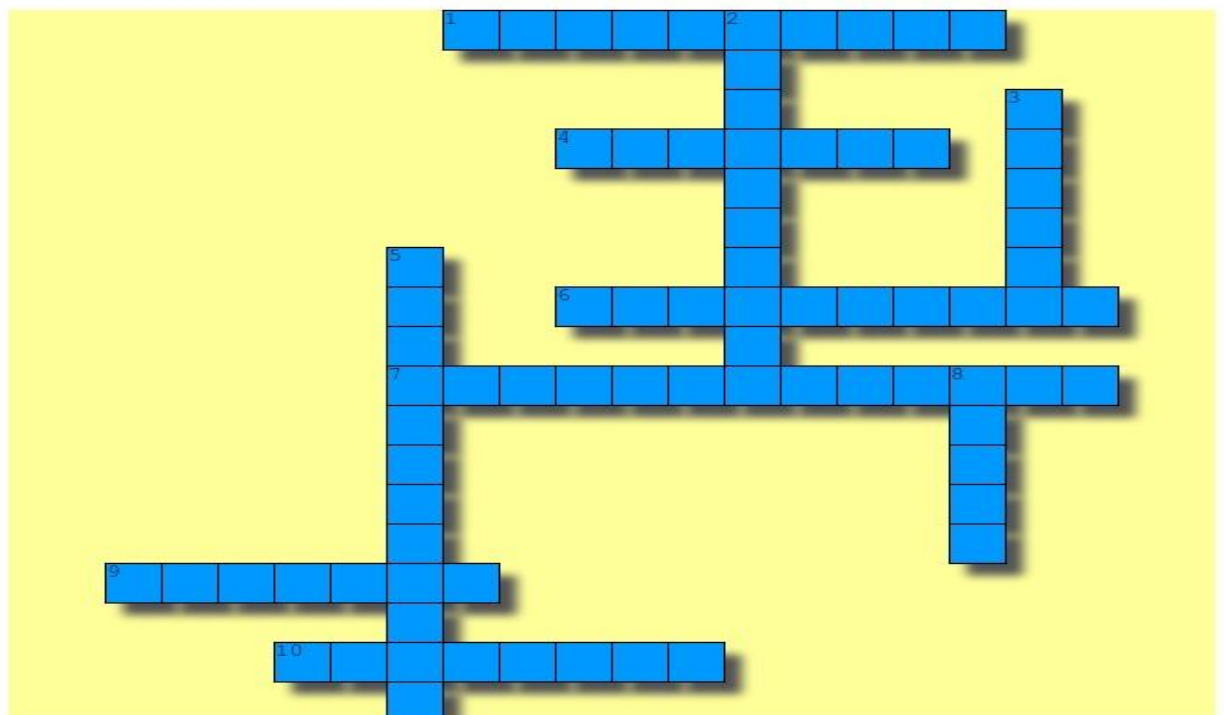
2. ENHANCE YOUR VOCABULARY

Name: _____

Class: _____

The Diamond Maker (Crossword)

Complete the crossword puzzle below:



Across

1. A geometrical shape with eight sides or faces
4. A railing along the edge of a bridge
6. The Study of minerals
7. Stylish, refined and complex- looking
9. Peaceful
10. Tattered or worn out

Down

2. A street along the north bank of the River Thames in central London
3. Secretly looking about
5. Forms solid crystals
8. Beggar

हिंदी कार्य पत्रिका 29

कक्षा - आठवीं

उपलब्धकर्ता मिस रंजना

Please watch this videos

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6yvjdZ_20IQ

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WXDvYKHn4xk>

अधिगम बिंदु:-

- विद्यार्थी पत्रों के प्रकारों के बारे में जान पाएंगे।
- विद्यार्थी अपठित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर उनके प्रश्नों के उत्तर दे सकेंगे।

गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए –

विद्वानों का यह कथन बहुत ठीक है कि विनम्रता के बिना स्वतंत्रता का कोई अर्थ नहीं। इस बात को सब लोग मानते हैं कि आत्मसंस्कार के लिए थोड़ी-बहुत मानसिक स्वतंत्रता परमावश्यक है-चाहे उस स्वतंत्रता में अभिमान और नम्रता दोनों का मेल हो और चाहे वह नाता ही से उत्पन्न हो। यह बात तो निश्चित है कि जो मनुष्य मर्यादापूर्वक जीवन व्यतीत करना चाहता है, उसके लिए वह गुण अनिवार्य है, जिससे आत्मनिर्भरता आती है और जिससे अपने पैरों के बल खड़ा होना आता है।

युवा को यह सदा स्मरण रखना चाहिए कि वह बहुत कम बातें जानता है, अपने ही आदर्श से वह बहुत नीचे है और उसकी आकांक्षाएँ। उसकी योग्यता से कहीं बढ़ी हुई हैं। उसे इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि वह अपने बड़ों का सम्मान करे, छोटों और बराबर वालों से। कोमलता का व्यवहार करे, ये बातें आत्ममर्यादा के लिए आवश्यक हैं। यह सारा संसार, जो कुछ हम हैं और जो कुछ हमारा है-हमारा शरीर, हमारी आत्मा, हमारे भोग, हमारे घर और बाहर की दशा, हमारे बहुत से अवगुण और थोड़े गुण सब इसी बात की आवश्यकता प्रकट करते हैं कि हमें अपनी आत्मा को नम्र रखना चाहिए।

नम्रता से मेरा अभिप्राय दबूपन से नहीं है, जिसके कारण मनुष्य दूसरों का मुँह ताकता है, जिससे उसका संकल्प क्षीण और उसकी प्रज्ञा मंद हो जाती है, जिसके कारण वह आगे बढ़ने के समय भी पीछे रहता है और अवसर पड़ने पर घट पट किसी बात का निर्णय नहीं कर सकता। मनुष्य का बेड़ा उसके अपने ही हाथ में है, उसे वह चाहे जिधर ले जाए। सच्ची आत्मा वही है, जो प्रत्येक दशा में, प्रत्येक स्थिति के बीच अपनी राह आप निकालती है।

- (क) विनम्रता के बिना स्वतंत्रता का कोई अर्थ नहीं। इस कथन का आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए।
(ख) मर्यादापूर्वक जीने के लिए किन गुणों का होना अनिवार्य है और क्यों?
(ग) नम्रता और दबूपन में क्या उतर है?
(घ) दबूपन व्यक्ति के विकास में किस प्रकार बाधक होता है? स्पष्ट कीजिए।
(ङ) आत्ममर्यादा के लिए कौन सी बातें आवश्यक हैं? इससे व्यक्ति को क्या लाभ होता है?
(च) आत्मा को नम्र रखने की आवश्यकता किनकी किसकी होती है?
(छ) उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक दीजिए।

पत्र-लेखन

पत्रों के प्रकार

मुख्य रूप से पत्रों को निम्नलिखित दो वर्गों में विभाजित किया जा सकता है :

(1) अनौपचारिक-पत्र (Informal Letter)

(2) औपचारिक-पत्र (Formal Letter)

अनौपचारिक-पत्र लिखते समय ध्यान रखने योग्य बातें :

- (i) भाषा सरल व स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए।
- (ii) संबंध व आयु के अनुकूल संबोधन, अभिवादन व पत्र की भाषा होनी चाहिए।
- (iii) पत्र में लिखी बात संक्षिप्त होनी चाहिए।
- (iv) पत्र का आरंभ व अंत प्रभावशाली होना चाहिए।
- (v) भाषा और वर्तनी-शुद्ध तथा लेख-स्वच्छ होना चाहिए।
- (vi) पत्र प्रेषक व प्राप्तक वाले का पता साफ व स्पष्ट लिखा होना चाहिए।
- (vii) कक्षा/परीक्षा भवन से पत्र लिखते समय अपने नाम के स्थान पर क० ख० ग० तथा पते के स्थान पर कक्षा/परीक्षा भवन लिखना चाहिए।
- (viii) अपना पता और दिनांक लिखने के बाद एक पंक्ति छोड़कर आगे लिखना चाहिए।

अनौपचारिक-पत्र का प्रारूप

प्रेषक का पता

.....
.....
.....

दिनांक

संबोधन

अभिवादन

पहला अनुच्छेद (कुशलक्षेम).....

दूसरा अनुच्छेद(विषय-वस्तु-जिस बारे में पत्र लिखना है).....

तीसरा अनुच्छेद (समाप्ति).....

प्रापक के साथ प्रेषक का संबंध

प्रेषक का नाम

अनौपचारिक-पत्र की प्रशस्ति, अभिवादन व समाप्ति

(1) अपने से बड़े आदरणीय संबंधियों के लिए :

प्रशस्ति - आदरणीय, पूजनीय, पूज्य, श्रद्धेय आदि।

अभिवादन - सादर प्रणाम, सादर चरणस्पर्श, सादर नमस्कार आदि।

समाप्ति - आपका बेटा, पोता, नाती, बेटा, पोती, नातिन, भतीजा आदि।

(2) अपने से छोटों या बराबर वालों के लिए :

प्रशस्ति - प्रिय, चिरंजीव, प्यारे, प्रिय मित्र आदि।

अभिवादन - मधुर स्मृतियाँ, सदा खुश रहो, सुखी रहो, आशीर्वाद आदि।

समाप्ति - तुम्हारा, तुम्हारा मित्र, तुम्हारा हितैषी, तुम्हारा शुभचिंतक आदि।

अपनी छात्रावास की दिनचर्या एवं अपना कुशल-क्षेम बताते हुए अपने पिताजी को पत्र लिखिए।

सरोजिनी छात्रावास,

देहरादून।

दिनांक 12 मार्च, 20XX

पूज्य पिताजी,

सादर चरण-स्पर्श।

मुझे आज ही आपका पत्र प्राप्त हुआ। मेरे लिए यह खुशी की बात है कि आपने मेरा हाल-चाल जानने के साथ-साथ मेरे छात्रावास की दिनचर्या के विषय में भी जानकारी चाही है। मैं

यहाँ खुश हूँ, मुझे किसी तरह की कोई समस्या नहीं है। जहाँ तक बात मेरे छात्रावास की दिनचर्या की है, तो मैं इस पत्र में आपको उसकी जानकारी दे रहा हूँ।

हम प्रातः 5 : 30 बजे उठते हैं। 6 : 00 बजे तक शौच आदि से निवृत्त होकर प्रातः भ्रमण हेतु निकल जाते हैं। इन सब कार्यों पर हमारा लगभग एक घण्टा व्यतीत हो जाता है। इसके बाद सात बजे से साढ़े सात बजे के मध्य स्नान करते हैं। ठीक 8 बजे नाश्ते की घण्टी बजती है। प्रातः साढ़े आठ से साढ़े नौ बजे तक पढ़ाई करता हूँ। दस बजे से चार बजे तक विद्यालय में रहता हूँ। सायं साढ़े पाँच से साढ़े छः बजे तक का समय खेलों के लिए निश्चित है। रात्रि भोजन की घण्टी आठ बजे बजती है। भोजन के पश्चात् दो घण्टे अध्ययन करता हूँ। रात्रि ग्यारह बजे सब विद्यार्थियों को अनिवार्य रूप से सो जाना पड़ता है। इस प्रकार हमारी दिनचर्या नियमबद्ध ढंग से एवं सुचारु रूप से चलती रहती है। छात्रावास के अधीक्षक हमारी हर सुविधा का पूरा-पूरा ध्यान रखते हैं। मैं अगले महीने ग्रीष्म अवकाश में घर आऊँगा। माताजी को सादर-प्रणाम, सोनिया को प्यार।

आपका प्रिय पुत्र,
क. ख. ग. |

प्रश्न. ऑनलाइन शिक्षा का महत्व बताते हुए अपने मित्र को पत्र लिखिए। (5)

रचनात्मक गतिविधि

- अपने माता -पिता या दादा - दादी से ये जानकारी प्राप्त करें की उनके समय में लोगों के जीवन में पत्र की क्या महत्वता थी और क्यों ?
- अपने माता - पिता से या दादा - दादी से पुराने पत्र लेकर इसकी फोटो अपनी कॉपियों में चिपकाएँ ।

Please watch these video:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=87_glofPwhg

EAST POINT SCHOOL

CLASS VIII

MATHEMATICS – Cube and Cube Roots

Learning Outcomes:

- i. Students will be able to understand the concept of cube root.
- ii. Students will be able to determine the cube root of a perfect cube.

Cube root

Finding the cube root is the inverse operation of finding cube. We know that $2^3 = 8$; so we say that the cube root of 8 is 2.

We write $\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$. The symbol $\sqrt[3]{\quad}$ denotes 'cube-root.'

Cube Roots	
$\sqrt[3]{1} = 1$	$1^3 = 1$
$\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$	$2^3 = 8$
$\sqrt[3]{27} = 3$	$3^3 = 27$
$\sqrt[3]{64} = 4$	$4^3 = 64$
$\sqrt[3]{125} = 5$	$5^3 = 125$
$\sqrt[3]{216} = 6$	$6^3 = 216$
$\sqrt[3]{343} = 7$	$7^3 = 343$
$\sqrt[3]{512} = 8$	$8^3 = 512$
$\sqrt[3]{729} = 9$	$9^3 = 729$
$\sqrt[3]{1000} = 10$	$10^3 = 1000$

Cube root through prime factorisation method

Consider 3375. We find its cube root by prime factorisation:

3	3375
3	1125
3	375
5	125
5	25
5	5
	1

$$3375 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 = 3^3 \times 5^3 = (3 \times 5)^3$$

$$\text{Therefore, cube root of } 3375 = \sqrt[3]{3375} = 3 \times 5 = 15$$

Cube root of a cube number

Example: Find the cube root of 17576 through estimation.

Solution: The given number is 17576.

Step 1 Form groups of three starting from the rightmost digit of 17576.

17 576. In this case one group i.e., 576 has three digits whereas 17 has only two digits.

Step 2 Take 576.

The digit 6 is at its one's place. We take the one's place of the required cube root as 6.

Step 3 Take the other group, i.e., 17.

Cube of 2 is 8 and cube of 3 is 27. 17 lies between 8 and 27.

The smaller number among 2 and 3 is 2.

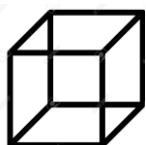
The one's place of 2 is 2 itself. Take 2 as ten's place of the cube root of 17576.

$$\text{Thus, } \sqrt[3]{17576} = 26$$

Activities:

I Express each digit on a wall Clock as its cube root. For example 2 can be written as $\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$ and so on.

II The volume of a cube is 9261000 m^3 . Find the side of the cube.



Solve the following:

Q-1) Find the cube root of 343. [1 Mark]

Q-2) Find the cube root of 4913 through estimation. [2 mark]

Q-3) Find the cube root of 46656. [2 Mark]

Q-3) Parikshit makes a cuboid of plasticine of sides 5 cm, 2 cm, 5 cm. How many such cuboids will be needed to form a cube? [3 Mark]

Q-4) Find the smallest number which when multiplied with 3600 will make the product a perfect cube. Further, find the cube root of the product. [3 Mark]

HOTS

Q-5) Show that:

$$\sqrt[3]{27} \times \sqrt[3]{64} = \sqrt[3]{(27 \times 64)}$$

Q-6) Find the cube root of:

$$1728 \times 216$$

Q-7) Evaluate:

$$\sqrt[3]{(43 \times 63)}$$

Q-8) Find the cube root of following rational number:

$$125/729$$

Value Based Question

Q-9) A school decided to award prizes to their students for three values honesty, punctuality and obedience. If the number of students getting prizes for honesty, punctuality and obedience are in the ratio 1 : 2 : 3 and their product is 162, find the number of students getting prizes for each value. Which quality you prefer to be rewarded most and why? What values are being promoted?

Class 8th subject: social science (Geography)

Chapter 4: AGRICULTURE

Study material

Learning outcomes: students will be able to learn geographical conditions and distribution of wheat ,rice and millets in the world.

Major Crops

- **Major food crops**– wheat, rice, maize and millets.
- **Fibre crops**-jute and cotton
- **Important beverage crops**-tea and coffee

Rice-

- the staple diet of the tropical and sub-tropical regions-

- It needs high temperature, high humidity and rainfall-
- Rice grows best in alluvial clayey soil, which can retain water-
- Leading producers of rice are China, followed by India, Japan, Sri Lanka and Egypt
- In favourable climatic conditions like West Bengal and Bangladesh 2 to 3 crops are grown in a year.
- West Bengal is the largest producer of rice in India.

Wheat–

- requires moderate temperature and rainfall during the growing season-
- It require bright sunshine at the time of harvest-
- thrives best in well-drained loamy soil-
- Wheat grown extensively in USA, Canada, Argentina, Russia, Ukraine, Australia and India- grown in winter in India.
- Uttar Pradesh is the largest producing state in India.

Millets–

- known as coarse grains.
- can be grown on less fertile and sandy soils-
- a hardy crop that needs low rainfall and high to moderate temperature and adequate rainfall
- Jowar, bajra and ragi are grown in India-also in Nigeria, China and Niger.

ASSIGNMENT

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. is also knowh as a paddy
 - (a) Wheat
 - (b) Jowar
 - (c) Rice
 - (d) Bajra
2. Which of the following crops are raised in commercial grain farming?
 - (a) Wheat
 - (b) Maize
 - (c) Both of these
 - (d) None of these
3. Which of the following are coarse grains?
 - (a) Jowar
 - (b) Bajra
 - (c) Ragi
 - (d) All of these
4. Which of the following country is a leading producer of rice?
 - (a) China
 - (b) Pakistan
 - (c) Malaysia
 - (d) Egypt
5. Which type of soil is good for growing wheat?
 - (a) Desert
 - (b) Loamy
 - (c) Sandy
 - (d) None of these

6. Which of these are Millets?
 - (a) Jowar
 - (b) Ragi
 - (c) Both of these
 - (d) Maize
7. Which of the following countries usually practice Commercial agriculture?
 - (a) U.S.A
 - (b) Bangladesh
 - (c) India
 - (d) Bhutan
8. **Across the globe, more than ___% of people are engaged in agriculture**
 - A) 25
 - B) 40
 - C) 50
 - D)30
9. **Jhumming is practised in _____ India.**
 - A) North – East
 - B) South
 - C) West
 - D) South- west
- 10.**Following animal is a part of the nomadic herd**
 - A) camel
 - B) ox
 - C) cats
 - D) rabbits

Short answer type questions

1. Name the major agricultural crops.
2. How is rice a major food crop in category of crops grown to meet the requirement of the growing population?
3. Write the conditions required to grow wheat.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Give an account of RICE cultivation in the following under the following heads:
 - a. Uses
 - b. Geographical requirements
 - c. Producing countries
2. Give an account on the cultivation of Maize.

ACTIVITY I: On political map of the world mark the following

- Wheat producing regions
- Rice producing regions

II. Prepare a small chart of farm system .

VIDEO :

<https://youtu.be/pvRHqFcBrol>
<https://youtu.be/YNSaA5rTWBQ>

LESSON PLAN / Assignment (November) 3 week

Subject-civics

Sub teacher-Poonam Pathak

Topic:- Chapter 5– Understanding our criminal justice system

Sub Topic :- Definition, Role of the Police, FIR, Role of the Public prosecutor

Learning Objectives:- To make Students aware about our criminal justice system in India.

Methodology:-PPT, Video and word file

You tube link:- <https://youtu.be/-55j84V8WEs>

Activity 1:- Find out about the level of the courts in India

Activity 2:- cut and paste the newspaper headlines and segregate the cases on the basis of civil Law and criminal Law

Criminal justice is the system of practices and institutions of governments directed at upholding social control, deterring and mitigating crime, or sanctioning those who violate laws with criminal penalties and rehabilitation efforts.

There are four people who play a key role in our criminal justice system. They are-

Police, Public Prosecutor, the defence lawyer, and the Judge.

According to the Constitution, every individual charged of a crime has to be given a fair trial.

What is the Role of Police in Investigating a Crime:

(i) To investigate any complaint about the commission of a crime.

(ii) An investigation includes recording statements of witnesses and collecting different kinds of evidence.

(iii) If the police think that the evidence points to the guilt of the accused person, then they file a charge-sheet in the court. But whether a person is guilty or innocent, is decided by the judge and not the police.

(iv) As everyone is subjected to law of land, including police. Therefore, police investigations always have to be conducted in accordance with law and with full respect for human rights.

(v) Article 22 of the Constitution and criminal law guarantee to every arrested person the following Fundamental Rights.:

- The Right to be informed at the time of arrest of the offence for which the person is being arrested.
- The Right not to be ill-treated or tortured during arrest or in custody.
- Confessions made in police custody cannot be used as evidence against the accused.
- A boy under 15 years of age and women cannot be called to the police station only for questioning.

First Information Report (FIR) :

(i) Police can begin investigation into a crime only with the registration of an FIR.

(ii) The law states that it is compulsory for an officer in charge of a police station to register an FIR when person gives information about a cognizable offence.

(iii) FIR usually consists of the date, time, place of the offence, details of the offence which includes the description of the event. It also states the name & address of the complainant.

(iv) Complainant have got the legal right to keep a free copy of the FIR from the police

Assignments:-

1mark

1. How many key players are in the criminal justice system?
2. By which part of justice system it is decided whether the accused person is guilty or not?
3. Who has the legal right to get a free copy of the FIR from the police?
4. When does the police begin their investigations into a crime?
5. What does Accused means?
6. Define the term 'offence'.

4.Match the following:

Column A	Column B
(i) Judiciary	(a) Dispute between the Centre and the States
(ii) Supreme Court	(b) Criminal law cases

(iii) Separation of Powers	(c) Uphold the law of the land
(iv) FIR	(d) Key feature of the Constitution

3 marks:-

- 1. What is FIR? Describe the process of an FIR?**
- 2. Who is the Public Prosecutor and what is the role of the public prosecutor?**

5 marks:-

1. What is there in the Fundamental Rights guaranteed in Article 22 of the Constitution.

2. What is the D.K. Basu Guidelines and what it includes?

(Critical thinking based question/HOTS)

1. Do you think that victims would get justice if only one person performed all of the functions of the criminal justice system? Why not?

SUBJECT-SCIENCE

CHAPTER –SOUND

Link- <https://youtu.be/hvG8a-Q4evg>

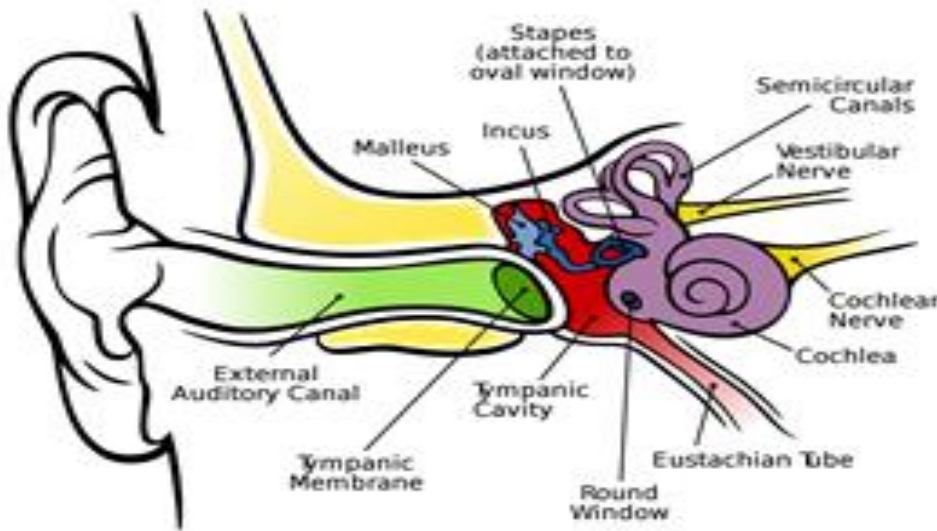
LEARNING OBJECTIVE-Students will know the structure of ear . They will be aware about the working of different parts of ear.

Human Ear

The ear is a sensitive organ of the human body. It is mainly involved with detecting, transmitting and transducing sound and maintaining a sense of balance is another important function of the human ear. Human ear includes:

- Pinna-The outer ear or the visible part of the ear is called the pinna.
- Pinna collects sound from the surroundings.
- Auditory canal -Sound passes through a tube called an auditory canal.

- Ear drum-Eardrum (tympanic membrane) vibrates in response to incident sound waves.
- Hammer anvil stirrup -Vibrations are amplified and transmitted further by three bones hammer, anvil and stirrup in the middle ear to the inner ear.
- Cochlea-In the inner ear, cochlea converts pressure signals into electrical signals.
- Auditory nerve-Electrical signals are transmitted by the auditory nerve to the brain for interpretation.



Human Ear

ACTIVITY -1

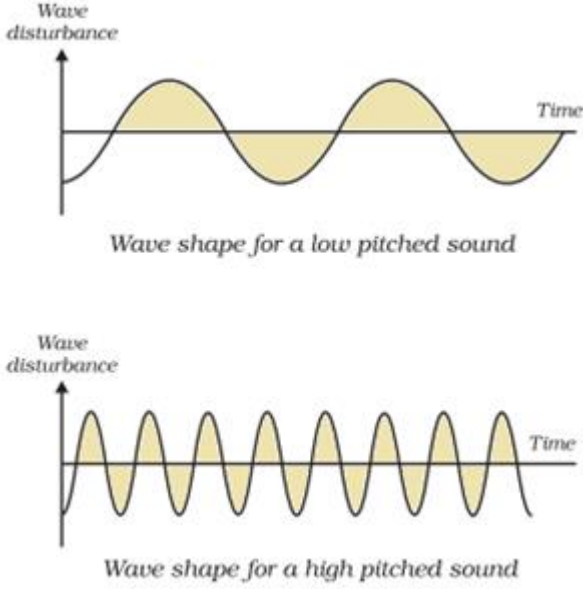
Show by an activity that sound can be produced through water.



ACTIVITY -2

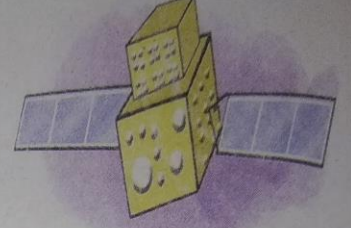
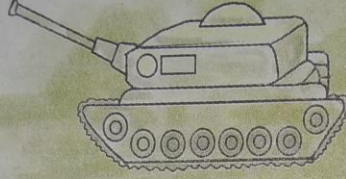
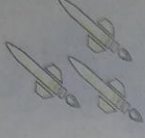
Try to move your ear ,is it possible to move? Support your answer.

		marks
Q1.	Can sound travel through vacuum?	1
Q2.	Touch the bell when it stops producing sound. Can you feel the vibration? What do you understand by this?	1
Q3.	Name the sound producing organ.	1
Q4	Why the sound of the baby is feeble?	2
Q5	Do all bodies produce sound?	2
Q6	How does shrillness or pitch is affected by frequency?	2
Q7	Explain that sound travels in liquids as well.	3
Q8	Draw a wave label wavelength, amplitude ,time period ,crest and trough on it.	3
	HOTS	

Q1.	 <p>Wave shape for a low pitched sound</p> <p>Wave shape for a high pitched sound</p> <p>Identify the wave which have high pitch.</p>	2
Q2.	Draw two waves with soft sound and loud sound.	2
Q3.	We have a stringed musical instrument. The string is plucked in the middle first with a force of greater magnitude and then with a force of smaller magnitude. In which case would the instrument produce a louder sound	2
Q4.	Differentiate between loudness and shrillness.	3
Q5.	You are inside your home your friend are calling you outside, you are able to recognize your friends by their sound why?	2

SANSKRIT
MR. SANJAY

चित्राणि दृष्ट्वा (मञ्जूषातः) उपयुक्तपदानि गृहीत्वा वाक्यपूर्तिं कुरुत-



अस्त्राणाम्, भवति, अस्त्राणि, सैनिकाः, प्रयोगः, उपग्रहाणां

- (क) अस्मिन् चित्रेदृश्यन्ते।
- (ख) एतेषाम् अस्त्राणां युद्धे भवति।
- (ग) भारतः एतादृशानांप्रयोगेण विकसितदेशः मन्यते।
- (घ) अत्र परमाणुशक्तिप्रयोगः अपि।
- (ङ) आधुनिकैः अस्त्रैः अस्मान् शत्रुभ्यः रक्षन्ति।
- (च) सहायतया बहूनि कार्याणि भवन्ति।