EAST POINT SCHOOL

ONLINE WEEKLY ASSIGNMENT – 34 CLASS VIII

ENGLISH MS. EKTA KHURANA FORMAL LETTER WRITING

Objectives

- Analyze and compare various informal and formal letters to note differences of conventions, vocabulary, style and tone.
- Follow conventions of formal letter with respect to layout, solutions, etc.
- Recognize and demonstrate use of appropriate vocabulary, style and tone in formal letters.
- Write formal letters to people in immediate and extended social and academic environment for various purposes.

Definition

- A letter is a written form of communication that is addressed to a specific person or specific organization.
- Letters are of two basic types: Formal Letters and Informal Letters.
- Formal Letters: These include letter to the editor, official letters and letters to government departments.
- Informal Letters: These include letter to parents, relatives, friends, etc.

Purpose of the formal letter:

- To express one's opinion on a wide range of issues.
- To express and share one's observations and views in a public forum, for example a magazine or a newspaper.

Language of the Setter:

- Formal language must be used.
- Repetition of ideas must be avoided.
- Sub-paragraphs should be used in an organized way.
- Personal outlook must be included but biased language should be avoided.
- Word limit must be kept in mind.

Parts of the Letter

Your Address

At the top of your letter, you will put your address, so the reader will know where to send their reply to.

Date

Put the date on which the letter was written in the format Month Day Year i.e. 15th June, 20xx.

Inside Address

The inside address is only required for a business letter and will include the address of the person you are writing to, along with the name of the recipient, their title and company name.

Salutation

The salutation will address the individual that the letter is being sent to. This is usually completed in the form of "Dear Sir/Madam".

• The Introductory Paragraph

The first paragraph will generally outline the purpose of the letter and the reason that the letter is being sent. This can address any issues that are outstanding and is used to set the tone for the rest of the letter. In this first paragraph, the summary of the letter can be found and the intentions which will be displayed through the rest of the letter should be outlined. From the first paragraph of the letter, the introductory paragraph, the individual should be able to note the tone of the letter.

The Body

The body of the letter will expand upon the introductory paragraph and the individual can extend their thoughts and feelings further when it comes to the letter. The body of the letter can be anywhere from multiple paragraphs for personal letters, to one or two paragraphs for most business letters and other types of proposals.

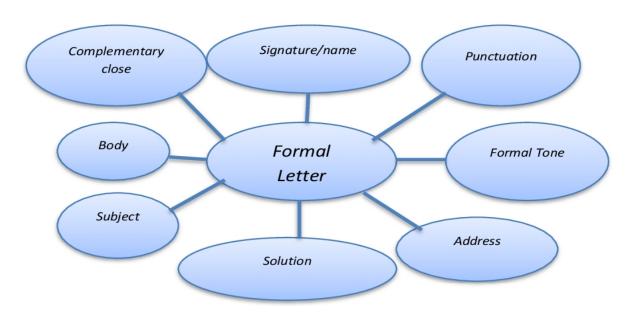
Conclusion

The last paragraph should sum up the issue raised in the letter. It can include suggestions and methods of solving the issue. It should be concise and to the point.

The Closing

In the closing of the letter, the individual will close the letter. The closing of the letter comes in various forms from yours truly, for those individuals who are familiar with one another, to a traditional sincerely which is a versatile closing that can be used in a variety of formal letters.

Format of a Formal Letter



Pate Recipient's address Sir/Madam Do not use contracted forms – write all words in full. Use formal standard – no slang Keep sentences precise and get straight to the point If complaining, be polite and use intelligent vocabulary. Sum up your main point and state that you look forward to a response to your letter/query/complaint etc if appropriate.	
Recipient's address Sir/Madam Do not use contracted forms – write all words in full. Use formal standard – no slang Keep sentences precise and get straight to the point If complaining, be polite and use intelligent vocabulary. Sum up your main point and state that you look forward to a response to your letter/query/complaint etc if appropriate.	Sender's address
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Sum up your main point and state that you look forward to a response to your letter/query/complaint etc if appropriate.	Keep sentences precise and get straight to the point
appropriate.	If complaining, be polite and use intelligent vocabulary.
Yours faithfully – (if the greeting is to Sir/Madam)	Sum up your main point and state that you look forward to a response to your letter/query/complaint etc if appropriate.
Yours sincerely – (if the name is given)	Yours faithfully – (if the greeting is to Sir/Madam) Yours sincerely – (if the name is given)

Note:

- 1. The date can be written as:
 March 1, 2010 or 1st March, 2010 or 1 March, 2010
- 2. The address must be complete and must have the pin code of the address to which it is being sent.

3. Never write 'Your's truly', always write 'Yours truly'.

Question 1:

Write a letter to the editor of The Times of India' complaining about the nuisance created by the use of loudspeakers. You are Peeyush Sharma, a resident of Sector 15, Vasundhara Enclave, New Delhi.







Answer:

Sector 15, Vasundhara Enclave New Delhi – 110096

10th January, 2021

The Editor The Times of India New Delhi

Subject Regarding the indiscriminate use of loudspeakers

Sir,

I would like to draw the kind attention of the concerned authorities towards the indiscriminate use of loudspeakers through the columns of your esteemed newspaper.

Now-a-days, the use of loudspeakers at religious places, political gatherings, marriages etc has become a very common sight. The organizers of these events do not bother to turn off the loudspeakers after the stipulated time. In a lot of cases, the use of loudspeakers continues till late in the night. This creates a lot of nuisance and disturbance for a lot of people especially students and senior citizens.

I would want the authorities to look into this matter and put stricter rules in place. They must ensure that the use of loudspeakers does not continue after the stipulated time is over. Their efforts in this regard would be much appreciated by one and all.

Yours truly (Sign) Peeyush Sharma

Ouestion 2 ACTIVITY

Observe the following visual and write a letter to the editor of a local daily regarding the condition of bad roads in your locality.





PRACTICE QUESTIONS/HOTS

- Write a letter to the Editor of 'the Hindustan Times' complaining about the nuisance created by the rickshaw pullers and auto drivers at metro stations.
- Write a letter to the Editor of the 'Times of India' regarding the frequent traffic jams on the roads of your city because of poor road conditions.

VIDEO LINKS

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UyN7ygWyRfk

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2ouce1JYMR0

MATHEMATICS MS.SHIVANGI PANDIT Factorisation

Please watch this video:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WHG8C3g9QqY https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gYfPk0jBlhI

Learning Outcomes:

- i. Students will be able to understand thefactorisation using identities.
- ii. Students will be able to understand the method of factorising using splitting the middle term.

Factorisation using identities

Algebraic Identities

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

 $(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$
 $(a + b)(a - b) = a^2 - b^2$

Factorise: $4y^2 - 12y + 9$

Solution: Observe $4y^2 = (2y)^2$, $9 = 3^2$ and $12y = 2 \times 3 \times (2y)$

Therefore, $4y^2 - 12y + 9 = (2y)^2 - 2 \times 3 \times (2y) + (3)^2$

$$= (2y-3)^2$$

Factorise $49p^2 - 36$

Solution: There are two terms; both are squares and the second is negative. The

expression is of the form (a^2-b^2) . Identity III is applicable here;

$$49p^2 - 36 = (7p)^2 - (6)^2$$

$$= (7p - 6) (7p + 6)$$

Factorise: p²-10p+25

$$= p^2 - 2 \times 5 \times p + 5^2$$

$$= (p-5)^2$$

Using identity: $(x-y)^2 = x^2-2xy+y^2$

Factors of the form (x + a)(x + b)

For factorising an algebraic expression of the type $x^2 + px + q$, we find twofactors a and b of q (i.e., the constant term) such that

$$ab = q$$
 and $a + b = p$

Find the factors of y^2 -7y +12.

Solution: We note $12 = 3 \times 4$ and 3 + 4 = 7. Therefore,

$$y^2 - 7y + 12 = y^2 - 3y - 4y + 12$$

$$= y (y -3) - 4 (y -3)$$

$$= (y-3) (y-4)$$

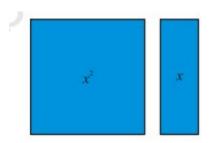
Activities:

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Objective: To factirise the polynomial, say $2x^2 + 4x$

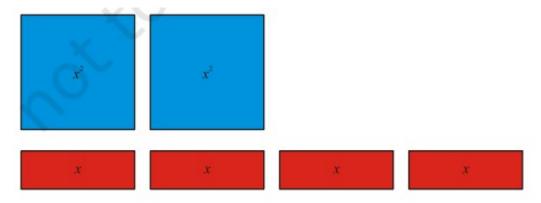
Method:

1. Cut out sufficient number of pieces of dimensions $x \operatorname{cm} x x \operatorname{cm}$ to represent x^2 from blue coloured paper and of $x \operatorname{cm} x 1 \operatorname{cm}$ to represent $x \operatorname{from}$ a red coloured paper.

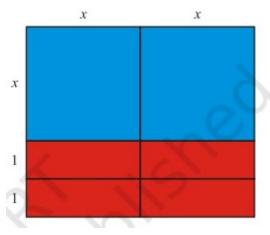


Demonstration:

1. Take $2x^2$ and 4x using the above cut outs



2. Try to form different types of rectangles using all the cut outs.

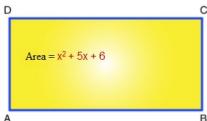


3. From the above figure dimensions of the rectangle are 2x and x+2 So, the area of the rectangle is 2x(x+2)

Thus,
$$2x^2 + 4x = 2x (x + 2)$$

II.

Q-) Find the dimensions of the rectangle whose area is $x^2 + 5x + 6$



Solve the following:

Q-1) Factorise the expression: $6x(2x-y) + 7y(2x-y)$ [1 Ma]	n: $6x(2x-y) + 7y(2x-y)$ [1 Mark]
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Q-2)) Factorise the expression:
$$(x - y)^2 + (x - y)$$
 [1 Mark]

Q-3) Factorise:
$$49y^2 + 84yz + 36z^2$$
 [2 Mark]

Q-4) Factorise:
$$4p^2 - 9q^2$$
 [2 Mark]

Q-5) Factorise:
$$p^2 + 6p - 16$$
 [3 Mark]

Q-6) Factorise:
$$a^4 + 2a^2b^2 + b^4$$
 [3 mark]

HOTS

Q-1) Factorise:
$$a^4 - b^4$$

Q-2) Factorise:
$$256x^3 - 81x$$

Q-3) Factorise:
$$49(a - b)^2 - 25(a + b)^2$$

Q-4) Factorise:
$$3m^2 + 9m + 6$$
.

असाइनमेंट – 34 विषय - हिंदी

कक्षा - आठवीं उपलब्धकर्ता - मिस रंजना

Please watch this videos:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5leD761exzEhttps://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7oqljSINH04

अधिगम बिंदु:-

यह कहानी एक गौरैया के जोड़े की है | इस कहानी के द्वारा लेखक ने सामाजिक समस्याओं को उजागर करने का प्रयास किया है।

"टोपी"

पाठ प्रवेश

संजय की कहानी "टोपी" एक लोक कथा है। इस कहानी के द्वारा लेखक ने सामाजिक समस्याओं को उजागर करने का प्रयास किया है। यह कहानी शासक वर्ग से जनता के सम्बन्धों की समीक्षा करती है। लेखक ने इस कहानी में एक नन्हीं गौरैया के दृढ़ निश्चय और प्रयासों का वर्णन किया है और लेखक के अनुसार प्रत्येक व्यक्ति नन्ही गौरैया से प्रेरित हो सकता है और अपने जीवन को सफल और अर्थ-पूर्ण बना सकता है। इसमें लेखक ने राजा और उसके मंत्रियों का जनता के ऊपर दबाव को बहुत ही अच्छे तरीके से दिखाया है। एक छोटी गौरैया भी राजा का सच को सभी जनता के सामने ला सकती, यह दिखाया गया है। लेखक ने यह समझाने का प्रयास भी किया है कि सबको उसके काम के बदले उचित मेहनताना मिले, पूरी मजदूरी मिले तो किसी को भी अच्छा काम करने में ख़ुशी मिलेगी और कोई भी अपना काम पूरी ईमानदारी के साथ ख़ुशी-ख़ुशी करेगा।

पाठ सार -

यह कहानी एक गौरैया के जोड़े की है। उन दोनों में बहुत प्रेम था। एक-दूसरे के बगैर वे कोई भी काम नहीं करते थे। एक बार मादा गौरैया ने किसी मनुष्य को कपड़े पहने देखा तो उसकी प्रशंसा की परंतु नर गौरैया ने कहा कि वस्त्रों से मनुष्य सुन्दर नहीं लगता, वह तो मनुष्य के वास्तविक सौंदर्य को ढाक लेता है। परन्तु मादा गौरैया को टोपी पहनने का मन करता है, नर गौरैया कहता है कि हमें वस्त्रों की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं हम तो ऐसे ही ठीक हैं। मगर मादा गौरैया अपनी जिद की पक्की थी, उसने निश्चय कर लिया था कि वह टोपी बनवाकर ही रहेगी।

एक दिन उसे रूई का टुकड़ा मिला, जिसे पहले वह धुनिया के पास ले जा कर धुनवाती है, फिर सूत कतवाने के लिए कोरी के पास ले जाती है तथा दोनों को बनवाई आधा-आधा हिस्सा मजदूरी दे देती है। गौरैया धागा बनवाने के बाद बुनकर के पास जाती है और बुनकर को कपड़े का आधा हिस्सा मजदूरी देकर तथा अपना कपड़ा लेकर दर्जी के पास जाती है तथा उसे भी उसकी मजदूरी देकर, उससे दो टोपियाँ बनवा लेती है। दर्जी ने खुश हो कर उसकी टोपी में पाँच ऊन के फूल भी लगा दिए।

चिड़िया की टोपी बहुत सुन्दर बनी थी। चिड़िया के मन में राजा से मिलने की इच्छा उत्पन्न हुई, तो वह राजा के महल की ओर उड़ चली। चिड़िया राजा के महल पहुँची, तो राजा छत पर मालिश करवा रहा था। चिड़िया ने राजा का मजाक उड़ाना शुरू कर दिया। राजा को क्रोध आ गया। उसने अपने सैनिकों को उस चिड़िया को मारने के लिये कहा पर सैनिकों ने उसे मारा नहीं राजा के कहने पर उसकी टोपी छीन ली।

राजा उसकी सुन्दर टोपी देखकर हैरान था कि उस चिड़िया के पास इतनी सुन्दर टोपी कहाँ से आई। राजा हैरान था की इतनी सुन्दर टोपी किसने बनाई। उसने अपने सेवकों द्वारा उस दर्ज़ी को बुलवाया। दर्जी ने टोपी सुन्दर बनने का कारण अच्छा कपड़ा बताया। इस प्रकार क्रमशः बुनकर, कोरी व धुनिया को बुलावा भेजा। उन्होंने बताया की उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा काम इसलिए किया है क्योंकि उन्हें मजदूरी बहुत अच्छी मिली थी।

चिड़िया ने राजा को कहा कि उसने सारा कार्य पूरी कीमत चुकाकर करवाया है। वह राजा पर आरोप लगाती है कि राजा कंगाल है, तभी प्रजा को बहुत सताता है, उन पर कर लगाता है और तभी उसने उसकी टोपी भी छीन ली है क्योंकि वह खुद इतनी अच्छी टोपी नहीं बनवा सकता। राजा को अपनी पोल खुलने का डर हो जाता है इसलिए वह चिड़िया की टोपी वापस कर देता है। चिड़िया राजा को डरपोक-डरपोक कहती हुई निकल जाती है।

शब्दार्थ

परम संगी – मुख्य साथी भिनसार – प्रातः काल खोंते 🗕 घोंसले थकान – कमजोरी हिस्सेदारी – भागीदारी फबता – सुन्दर तपाक – जल्दी बदसूरत – बुरा दिखना लटजीरा — एक पौधा कृदरती – स्वाभाविक सुघड़ – सुन्दर काया – तन कटाव – आकार रोंवें-रोंवें की रंगत – रंग मानुस – मनुष्य खुद को सरापा – सिर से पाँव तक पहने जाना वाला वस्त्र ओझल – दिखाई न देना।

प्रश्र-अभ्यास

प्रश्न-1 गवरइया और गवरा के बीच किस बात पर बहस हुई और गवरइया को अपनी इच्छा पूरी करने का अवसर कैसे मिला? (2)

प्रश्न-2 टोपी बनवाने के लिए गवरइया किस-किस के पास गई? टोपी बनने तक के एक-एक कार्य को लिखें। (2)

प्रश्न-3 गवरइया की टोपी पर दर्जी ने पाँच फुँदने क्यों जड़ दिए? (2)

प्रश्न-4 गवरइया के स्वभाव से यह प्रमाणित होता है कि कार्य की सफलता के लिए उत्साह आवश्यक है। सफलता के लिए उत्साह की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ती है, तर्क सहित लिखिए।(3)

प्रश्न-5 चारों कारीगर राजा के लिए काम कर रहे थे। एक रजाई बना रहा था। दूसरा अचकन के लिए सूत कात रहा था। तीसरा बागा बुन रहा था। चौथा राजा की सातवीं रानी की दसवीं संतान के लिए झब्बे सिल रहा था। उन चारों ने राजा का काम रोककर गवरइया का काम क्यों किया? (3)

प्रश्न-6 यदि राजा के राज्य के सभी कारीगर अपने-अपने श्रम का उचित मूल्य प्राप्त कर रहे होते तब गवरइया के साथ उन कारीगरों का व्यवहार कैसा होता? (HOTS)

प्रश्न-७ गवरइया और गवरे की बहस के तर्कों को एकत्र करें और उन्हें संवाद के रूप में लिखें। (HOTS)

गवरा, गवरइया के शरीर को कैसा बता रहा है?

- (a) मोटा ताजा
- (b) दुबला पतला

- (c) अनगढ़
- (d) सुगढ़

टोपी कौन पहनता है?

- (a) मनुष्य
- (b) सेनापति
- (c) राजा का मंत्री
- (d) राजा

गवरइया धुनिए के पास क्यों गई?

- (a) टोपी बनवाने
- (b) रुई धुनवाने
- (c) राजा का घर देखने
- (d) उससे मित्रता करने

कितनी टोपियाँ सिली गईं ?

- (a) दो
- (b) तीन
- (c) चार
- (d) पाँच

दरजी ने टोपी पर कितने फुदने लगाए ?

- (a) पाँच फूंदने
- (b) चार फूंदने
- (c) तीन फूंदने
- (d) दो फंदने

गवरइया ने राजा को कैसा बताया?

- (a) अच्छा
- (b) बुरा
- (c) डरपोक
- (d) सच्चा

राजा ने गवरइया को कैसा बताया?

- (a) अच्छा
- (b) बुरा
- (c) मुँहफट
- (d) ठीक

पठित गद्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए ---(1X5=5)

"उनके सिर पर टोपी कितनी अच्छी लगती है।" गवरइया बोली, "मेरा भी मन टोपी पहनने का करता है।" "टोपी तू पाएगी कहाँ से?" गवरा बोला, "टोपी तो आदिमयों का राजा पहनता है। जानती है, एक टोपी के लिए कितनों का टाट उलट जाता है। जरा-सी चूक हुई नहीं कि टोपी उछलते देर नहीं लगती। अपनी टोपी सलामत रहे, इसी फिकर में कितनों को टोपी पहनानी पड़ती है। ... मेरी मान तो तू इस चक्कर में पड़ ही मत।" गवरा था तनिक समझदार, इसलिए शक्की। जबिक गवरइया थी जिद्दी और धुन की पक्की। ठान लिया सो ठान लिया, उसको ही जीवन का लक्ष्य मान लिया। कहा गया है-जहाँ चाह, वहीं राह। मामूल के मुताबिक अगले दिन दानों घूरे पर चुगने निकले। चुगतेचुगते उसे रुई का एक फाहा मिला।

1. गवरइए ने गँवरे से कौन सी इच्छा प्रकट की?

- (a) उड़ने की
- (b) साथ-साथ खाने की
- (c) साथ-साथ उड़ने की
- (d) टोपी पहनने की
- 2. टोपी कौन पहनता है?
- (a) आदमी
- (b) आदिमयों का राजा
- (c) गवरइया
- (d) दरजी
- 3. 'गवरइया' कैसी थी?
- (a) समझदार
- (b) जिद्दी
- (c) धुन की पक्की
- (d) जिद्दी और धुन की पक्की
- 4. चुगते-चुगते गवरइया को क्या मिला?
- (a) एक फुदना
- (b) रुई का फाहा
- (c) एक टोपी
- (d) एक कपड़ा
- 5. 'जीवन' का विलोम शब्द है-
- (a) अमर
- (b) जिंदगी
- (c) मरण
- (d) मृतक

गतिविधि

गाँव की बोली में कई शब्दों का उच्चारण अलग होता है। उनकी वर्तनी भी बदल जाती है। जैसे गवरइया गौरैया का ग्रामीण उच्चारण है। उच्चारण के अनुसार इस शब्ल की वर्तनी लिखी गई है। फुँदना, फुलगेंदा का बदला हुआ रूप है। कहानी में अनेक शब्द हैं जो ग्रामीण उच्चारण में लिखे गए हैं, जैसे – मुलुक-मुल्क, खमा-क्षमा, मजूरी-मजदूरी,

मल्लार-मल्हार इत्यादि। आप क्षेत्रीय या गाँव की बोली में उपयोग होनेवाले कुछ ऐसे शब्दों को खोजिए और उनका मूल रूप लिखिए, जैसे – टेम-टाइम, टेसन/टिसन – स्टेशन।

Subject-civics

Sub teacher-Poonam Pathak

Topic:- Chapter 9- Women, Caste and Reform the Nation

Sub Topic:- Working Towards Change

Learning Objectives:- To make Students acknowledge about the condition of women in 17 th centuryand changes towards

Methodology:-PPT, Video and word file

You tube link: https://youtu.be/0lyUd47S8RQ

Activity 1:- List the cities where people are facing Water crisis in India.

Activity 2:- Debate on: why should government be responsible for providing public facilities

Two hundred years ago the lives of women were totally different from what it is today. There were so many restrictions imposed on women.

Widows were praised and called 'satis' meaning 'virtous' if they chose to by burning themselves on the funeral pyres of their husbands.

People were also divided along lines of caste. Brahmins and Kshatriyas considered themselves in upper caste, after them traders and moneylenders referred to as Vaishyas and the lower caste were Shudras and included peasants, artisans, weavers, and potter.

The attitude towards women & social customs started changing from the early 19th century.

Working Towards Change:

- (i) In early 19th century things changed because of the development of new forms of communication.
- (ii) Social reformers like Raja Rammohan Roy founded BrahmoSamaj in Calcutta.
- (iii) Raja Ram Mohan Roy pioneered this reform movement. He opposed social practices such as discrimination on the basis of caste, untouchability, superstitions and the custom of 'sati'. He wanted to spread the knowledge of western education and bring about freedom and equality for women.

Assignments:-

1mark

Question 1.

Who supported the idea of self-respect movement?

- (a) Mumtaz Ali
- (b) Rammohun Roy
- (c) Periyar
- (d) PanditaRamabai

Question 2.

The idea of widow remarriage was advocated by

- (a) DayanandSaraswati
- (b) JyotiraoPhule
- (c) Periyar
- (d) PanditaRamabai

Question 3.

The SatyashodhakSamaj association was founded by

- (a) Mumtaz Ali
- (b) Periyar
- (c) JyotiraoPhule
- (d) B.R. Ambedkar

Question 4.

Widow Remarriage Act was passed in the year

- (a) 1826
- (b) 1856
- (c) 1876
- (d) 1886

Question 5.

What is coolie ship?

- (a) Luggage lifter at railway platform
- (b) A ship that carried many Indians to Mauritius
- (c) Association of Coolies
- (d) None of the above

3 marks:-

- 1. Define sati practice. What arguments did the reformers put against the practice of sati?
- **2.** Describe the division of Caste system.

5 marks:-Critical thinking based question/HOTS)

1. Give a comparative study of the condition of women in 17 th century and reforms.

Geography MS. NIDA

Assignment

Revision

Learning outcomes : students will be able to do the practice of the questions through this revision assignment .

MCQ

- 1. Which Of the following are primary activities?
- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Mining
- (c) Fishing
- (d) All of these
- 2. Which of these is not commercial farming?
- (a) Commercial Grain
- (b) Mixed
- (c) Organic
- (d) Plantation
- 3. Which of the following crops are raised in commercial grain farming?
- (a) Wheat
- (b) Maize
- (c) Both of these
- (d) None of these
- 4. Rubber plantation is famous in:
- (a) Sri Lanka
- (b) Brazil
- (c) Malaysia
- (d) USA
- 5. Which of the following are coarse grains?
- (a) Jowar
- (b) Bajra
- (c) Ragi
- (d) All of these
- 6. Which of the following country is a leading producer of rice?
- (a) China

- (b) Pakistan
- (c) Malaysia
- (d) Egypt
- 7. Which of the following countries usually practice Commercial agriculture?
- (a) U.S.A
- (b) Bangladesh
- (c) India
- (d) Bhutan
- 8. Which fibre requires frost free days to grow?
- (a) Cotton
- (b) Jute
- (c) Nylon
- (d) None of these

Short Answer Type Questions

- 1. What type of climate and soil are required by coffee in its growth?
- 2. Define Agricultural Development.

Long Answer Type Questions

- 1. How is rice a major food crop in category of crops grown to meet the requirement of the growing population?
- 2. What do the term plantations means and which are the major plantations in the tropical regions of the world?

Activity

On the political map of India shade the states which are largest producer of rice, wheat ,cotton, coffee, jowar, bajra and maize (use different colours) .

Video link

https://youtu.be/FGZ53xyz5asq

https://youtu.be/mymd1bjIJ2Y

SCIENCE MS. PARUL TYAGI

CHAPTER -REACHING THE AGE OF ADOLESENCE

Learning outcome- Students will be aware about the changes in their physical appearance.

LINK-https://youtu.be/Q---eUEDy7w

Adolescence

The period of life, when the body undergoes changes, leading to reproductive maturity, is called adolescence. This is the time span in which the child develops into an adult.

- Adolescence begins around the age of 11 and goes on until 18 or 19 years of age.
- · Adolescents are also called 'teenagers'.
- The body at this stage undergoes important changes and these mark the period of puberty.



Physical Changes in Girls

To know more about Adolescence, visit here.

Puberty

Puberty is the period, during which, the human body undergoes certain changes in their body and reproductive organs which leads to sexual maturity.

- The most important change, which marks puberty is that boys and girls become capable of reproduction.
- In girls, puberty may begin a year or two earlier than in boys.

A Changing YOU!

Changes at Puberty

- An individual goes through different changes during the onset of puberty.
- It differs in males and females, also the extent of these changes is different in each person.
- Each individual goes through changes like increase in height, change in body shape, change in voice, development of sex organs, mental, intellectual and emotional maturity.

Secondary sexual characteristics

These are external, visible characteristics that develop in boys and girls after puberty, help to distinguish two sexes and are not directly involved in reproduction. Few of them are as follows.

Boys:

- 1. The growth of facial hair.
- 2. The growth of body hair including underarm, abdomen, chest hair and pubic hair.
- 3. Chest and shoulders widen and body becomes muscular
- 4. Skin becomes more rough and porous, secretion of sweat glands and sebaceous glands increase
- 5. Larynx (Adam's apple)/voice box protrudes out and voice becomes deep and husk.

Girls:

- 1. Enlargement of breasts
- 2. The growth of body hair, prominently in the underarm and pubic areas.
- 3. Widening of hips
- 4. Changed fat distribution. More fat below the skin, at hips, buttocks and thighs.
- 5. Development of secondary reproductive organs.

To know more about Adolescence Sexual Characters, visit here.

Mental and Physical Changes at Puberty

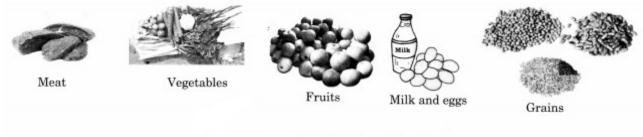
Reproductive health

- The physical and mental well being of an individual is regarded as an individual's health.
- During adolescence, the reproductive organs develop and become functional.
- Reproductive health means proper growth and well being of the reproductive organs.

ACTIVITY-1To make the chart of their diet.

ACTIVITY-

Get ideas from the pictures given . Prepare charts or posters and paste them in the class so that you are aware of the diet for adolescents. You may use your creative ideas and present it like an advertisement. You may even organise a competition on this topic.



Nutritious items of food

Question 1.

What is the other name for duct gland? 1

Question 2. 1

Name two duct glands.

Question 3. 1

What are ductless glands?

Question 5. 1

Define hormones.

Question 6. 2

Name a gland whose size gets reduced as the child grows older.

Question 7. 2

Name the hormone secreted by

- adrenal gland
- pancreas.

Question 8.2

Which gland secretes the hormone thyroxine?

Question 9.2

Which gland is known as the master gland?

HOTS

Question 10 1

Name the female sex hormone and where is it produced?

Question 11. 1

Name the male sex hormone and where is it produced?

Question 16.Which hormone causes sweating under fear ? 2

Question 17. 2

What do you understand by puberty?

Question 18. 2

Which is the age of adolescence?

SANSKRIT MR. SANJAY KUMAR

साप्ताहिक कार्यम

प्र. नववर्षस्य आगमने स्व मित्रम एकम पत्रम संस्कृते लिखत