

**SGJ DAV SEN. SEC. PUBLIC SCHOOL, HARIPURA**

**Class- 8<sup>th</sup> (Learning and Doing Work)**

**Date- 08.01.2026**

**Instructions:**

**Dear students in Revisional assignment is divided into two parts**

- 1. Study material of topic\ chapter. (Learning Part)**
- 2. Quiz related to topic. (Doing Part)**

**So students please read carefully all the key details of chapter and at the end there is quiz related to topic . it is must to solve all quiz questions .**

**Instructions to Attempt Quiz & Send Certificate or Screenshot to class in charge.**

- Open the Quiz Link**
- Click on the quiz link shared by your teacher.**
- Enter your Name, last name and email id correctly then start quiz.**
- Select the correct answer and submit the quiz.**
- Take a clear screenshot of the certificate and send to class in charge.**
- Do all assignment work on fair notebook.**

**Math**

**Learning Work :**

- 1. When a train crosses a **tunnel, bridge, or platform**, use**

**Total distance = length of train + length of object**

- 2. Always convert speed into m/s when distance is in metres.**
- 3. Formula used:**
  - Speed = Distance ÷ Time**
  - Time = Distance ÷ Speed**

**Doing work:**

- 1. A train 360 m long is running at speed of 45 km/h. Find the time taken by it to cross a 140 m long tunnel.**

2. A train 270m long is running at 80km/hr. How much time will it take to cross a platform 130m long?
3. A train 210m long took 12 seconds to pass a 90m long tunnel. Find the speed of the train.

Quiz: <https://wayground.com/join?gc=49403750>

## Science

Dear Students

I am giving you 10 questions from previous year exam. You are instructed to do it in your fair note book. Do the work date wise.

1. (a) Name the gas evolved when zinc reacts with dilute hydrochloric acid.

How is this gas identified?

- (b) Write the balanced chemical equation for the above reaction.

2. (a) State the cause of refraction of light? Mention the rules for refraction of light.

- (b) Draw a ray diagram to show the image formed by a convex lens when the object is located between F and 2F points of lens.

Alternative question for visually impaired students only in lieu of Q. No. 2(b)

State the nature, size and position of the image formed by a convex lens when the object is located between F and 2F points of lens.

3. Name the property of eye that enables us to see distant as well as nearby objects with almost same clarity. Briefly explain the functions of following parts of eye-

(a) Cornea

(b) Optic nerve

(c) Ciliary muscles

(d) Rod cells

4. (a) What is the another name of hypermetropia? At what position does the image of a nearby object formed in a person suffering from this defect?

- (b) State two possible causes of hypermetropia and write the type of lens that can be used to correct this defect.

5. Shalini prepared a blue coloured solution of copper sulphate in a beaker.

She added a magnesium ribbon to it and observed the changes after an hour.

(a) What is the change in colour of solution?

(b) Name the type of chemical reaction involved.

(c) Write the balanced chemical equation for the above reaction.

(d) What will happen if she adds copper wire in magnesium sulphate solution. Give suitable reason for your answer.

6. State two reasons why alloys are better than pure metals. Write the composition of Brass, Bronze and Gun metal.

7. State three reasons why it is advised to restrict the use of plastic? Suggest two measures to control the damage caused by plastic waste.

8. List the various steps that lead to the development of an infant from the zygote in human beings.

9. How are sexual and asexual reproduction different from each other? (2 points). Name and explain the method by which Hydra reproduces asexually. (No diagram is required)

10. (a) List two secondary sexual characters seen only in girls but not in boys at adolescence.

(b) What are hormones? Name the hormone responsible for -

- (i) Growth and development of body
- (ii) Maintaining glucose level in blood
- (iii) Regulating metabolic rate of the body
- (iv) Maturation of sex organs in males.

## **Social Science**

Instructions for Students.

The quiz will be based only on the prescribed chapter covered in class.

Students must read the chapter thoroughly before participating.

Students should read carefully to the question before answering.

I am sending you assignment of 2 questions. You have to solve this work in your notebook in a neat and clean way. You have to submit this work after the opening of school to me.

1. Zamindari System was made a hereditary right of the zamindars under the Permanent Settlement or the Zamindari Bandobast in 1793. They were made the owners of the land and were forced to pay 89% of the total revenue to the British government. Their own share was 11%. The system gave birth to a new class of landlords consisting of the rajas and taluqdars called the Zamindars who had the power to evict any cultivator of the soil due to non-payment of revenue. As such, they used oppressive methods to collect the taxes. The peasants were compelled to take loans from the moneylenders to pay unpaid rent, which made their life miserable. On the other hand, maximum benefit went to the zamindars. This system of land revenue was introduced in South India by Thomas Munro in 1820. Later it came into effect in Bombay area also. This system established a direct

settlement between the government and the ryots, i.e. the cultivators. Under the Ryotwari System, the tax was not based on the produce, but on the potential of soil. The ryots were forced to pay revenue even when there were no crops due to floods, droughts or any other natural calamity.

2. The Kukis of hilly regions of Manipur continued attacking the British territories from 1829. But they were forced to surrender in 1850.

The Khonds of Khondmals (near Orissa) revolted against the British in 1846 due to the fear of being annexed. But they could not stand before the might of Britishers.

The Santhals found themselves quite helpless against the ruthless exploitation and oppression of the traders and the middlemen. They were expecting the British government to safeguard their interests. When nothing was done, they revolted against the Britishers in 1855 to 1856 under the leadership of Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu.

Mundas of Chotanagpur, joined by the Kolarian tribe of the same region, revolted in 1831. The struggle was suppressed by the British forces. But the exploitation by the merchants and the moneylenders continued.

In 1895, Birsa Munda, a young boy, emerged as hero of tribals. He urged them to continue to work on their own land to earn their living and not to move away. This would end all their sufferings.

As the Birsa movement spread, the popularity of Birsa Munda also increased. He told his people that land policies of the British were destroying their traditional land system. Birsa was jailed for two years but on his release, he instigated the tribals to attack zamindars.

1. Differentiate between Zamindari system, Ryotwari and Mahalwari system.
2. “British tribal policies responsible for widespread discontentment between tribes.” Explain the statement in five points.
3. Link for quiz

<https://wayground.com/join?gc=59303782>

## **English**

### **Learning Part**

1. Character- sketch of Mrs. Hill

( Chapter -“A Bad Dream”)

Mrs. Hill is a calm, sensible, and understanding woman. She listens patiently to Mr. Hill’s dream and discusses it with him. She also understands the importance of servants like cook Annie in their daily life. Mrs. Hill helps Mr. Hill realize that they should be thankful for the comforts they enjoy. She is practical in her outlook. Her character reflects maturity, balance, and contentment.

2. Article Writing

### **Good Deeds Reflect Good Character**

Good character is not shown by big words or proud claims; it is shown by our actions. The small and kind things that we do every day are called good deeds, and these deeds clearly reflect a person’s character.

A person with good character is honest, kind, and helpful. When someone helps an elderly person cross the road, shares food with a hungry child, or speaks politely to others, these actions show the goodness of the heart. Such deeds may look small, but they create a big impact on society.

Good deeds also build trust and respect. People like to be around those who are caring and truthful. A student who helps classmates, respects teachers, and follows rules shows strong moral values. These habits shape a responsible and disciplined personality.

Moreover, good deeds inspire others to do the same. Kindness spreads like a chain. When one person acts selflessly, others learn and follow. In this way, good character not only improves an individual but also makes society better.

In conclusion, good deeds are the true mirror of good character. If we want to be known as good human beings, we must practice kindness, honesty, and compassion in our daily lives. As the saying goes, "Actions speak louder than words."

<https://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/ugc/story.php?title=ndu2mdq5mw6kto>

## Hindi

### Learning Part

रचना के आधार पर वाक्य भेदः

रचना के आधार पर वाक्य तीन प्रकार के होते हैं:

सरल वाक्यः इन वाक्यों में एक ही मुख्य क्रिया होती है और एक ही उद्देश्य (कर्ता) तथा एक ही विधेय (क्रिया और उसका विस्तार) होता है।

उदाहरणः बच्चे मैदान में खेल रहे हैं। राम खाना खाता है।

संयुक्त वाक्यः इन वाक्यों में दो या दो से अधिक स्वतंत्र उपवाक्य होते हैं जो किसी समुच्चयबोधक अव्यय (जैसे, और, तथा, या, अथवा, किंतु, परंतु, इसलिए आदि) से जुड़े होते हैं। प्रत्येक उपवाक्य अपना पूर्ण अर्थ रखता है।

उदाहरणः वह आया और मैं चला गया। तुम पढ़ो या सो जाओ।

मिश्र वाक्यः इन वाक्यों में एक प्रधान उपवाक्य होता है और एक या एक से अधिक आश्रित उपवाक्य होते हैं जो प्रधान उपवाक्य पर निर्भर करते हैं। आश्रित उपवाक्य 'कि', 'जो', 'जब', 'जहाँ', 'जैसा', 'यदि', 'तो' आदि समुच्चयबोधक शब्दों से जुड़े होते हैं।

उदाहरणः मैंने देखा कि वह पढ़ रहा था। जो लड़का कल आया था, वह मेरा भाई है।

## Doing Part

'ਖੇਲ ਵਹੀ ਜੋ ਮੇਲ ਬਢਾਯੇ' ਵਿ਷ਯ ਪਰ 120 ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਮੌਂ ਅਨੁਚਛੇਦ ਅਪਨੀ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਕੀ ਅਨੁਪਸ਼ਿਤਕਾ ਪਰ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਸਂਕੇਤ ਬਿੰਦੂ-• ਖੇਲ ਭਾਵਨਾ ਹੈ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ

- ਪਰਸਪਰ ਮੇਲ

- ਅਨੁਸਾਸਨ

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdwhjxRXDEzx5KSXfB7YDFFiRoZOKcach3wGxohLtxDOWhA4A/viewform?usp=header>

## Punjabi

Learning work

ਹੇਠਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਕਾਵਿ -ਟੋਟੇ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹੋ ਗਏ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਉੱਤਰ ਦਿਓ-

“ਪੁੱਤਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਵੀ ਵੱਧ ਕੇ ਧੀਆਂ ਮਾਪਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਸੁੱਖ ਚਾਹੁਣ,

ਮੇਰੇ ਬਾਡੇ ਵੀਰੇ ਦੇ ਦੱਸ ਰੱਖੜੀ ਬਨੂੰ ਕੋਣ।

ਭੈਣ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਸੋਂਹਦਾ ਜੱਗ ‘ਤੇ ਵੀਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਨੀ ਅੰਮੀਏ,

ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਦੱਸਾਂ ਦਰਦ ਕਹਾਣੀ, ਮੇਰੇ ਦਿਲ ਦੀ ਜਾਣ ਲੈ ਅੰਮੀਏ।“

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ.1 ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਕਾਵਿ -ਟੋਟਾ ਕਿਸ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਲਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਕਿਸ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਹੈ?

ਉੱਤਰ -ਇਹ ਕਾਵਿ -ਟੋਟਾ ‘ਕੁੱਖ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਧੀ ਦਾ ਤਰਲਾ ‘ਕਵਿਤਾ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਲਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਸੁਜਾਨ ਸਿੰਘ ‘ਸੁਜਾਨ’ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਹੈ।

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ.2. ਪੁੱਤਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਵੀ ਵੱਧ ਕੇ ਮਾਪਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਸੁੱਖ ਕੋਣ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ?

ਉੱਤਰ -ਪੁੱਤਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਕੇ ਧੀਆਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਮਾਪਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਸੁੱਖ ਚਾਰੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ.3. ਰੱਖੜੀ ਕੋਣ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਬੰਨ੍ਹਦਾ ਹੈ?

ਉੱਤਰ -ਰੱਖੜੀ ਭੈਣ ਆਪਣੇ ਭਰਾ ਨੂੰ ਬੰਨ੍ਹਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ.4 ਜੱਗ ‘ਤੇ ਵੀਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਕਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਸੋਂਹਦਾ ਹੈ?

ਉੱਤਰ -ਜੱਗ ‘ਤੇ ਵੀਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਭੈਣਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸੋਂਹਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ.5. ਕੋਣ ਆਪਣੇ ਦਿਲ ਦੀ ਦਰਦ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਦੱਸਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ?

ਉੱਤਰ - ਅਣਜ਼ਮੀ ਯੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਦਿਲ ਦੀ ਦਰਦ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੱਸਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

<https://forms.gle/NJtR1FWpxsCgTqXf8>