

SGJ DAV SEN. SEC. PUBLIC SCHOOL, HARIPURA

Class- 8th (Learning and Doing Work)

Date- 07.01.2026

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.

Maths

Learning Work;

Volume of a Cylinder

Volume means space occupied by the cylinder.

$$\text{Volume} = \pi r^2 h$$

Doing work :

Find the volume of a cylinder whose height is 14 cm and radius is 8 cm.

The radius of a cylinder is 21 cm and height 30 cm. Find its volume.

Find the volume of a cylindrical drum with radius 35 cm and height 2 m.

Quiz : <https://forms.gle/AsYUMtPWaiMMkz9h8>

Science

Learning Work: Reproduction in Humans

Reproduction is the process of producing young ones.

Humans reproduce by sexual reproduction.

Two parents are involved in human reproduction.

Testes produce sperms and testosterone.

Sperms are male gametes.

Ovaries produce eggs and female hormones.

Ovum is the female gamete.

Fertilisation occurs in the fallopian tube.

Fusion of sperm and egg forms a zygote.

Zygote develops into an embryo.

Embryo develops into a foetus.

Baby develops in the uterus.

Gestation period in humans is about 9 months.

Puberty is the stage of sexual maturity.

Menstruation occurs in females if fertilisation does not take place.

Menstrual cycle is about 28 days.

Male chromosomes: XY.

Female chromosomes: XX.

Sex of the child is determined by the father.

Doing Work: 1. Draw a well labelled diagram of human female reproductive system and explain the functions of -

A.Ovary

B.Oviduct

C.Uterus

2. Explain sex determination in humans.(Do these questions in fair note book)

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.

Sex-Ratio: It is a ratio between the number of females and males in a population. The sex-ratio is expressed as number of females per thousand males.

Sex-ratio in India is declining due to several reasons. Of these, most common are:

Preference for male child due to social, economic and religious reasons.

Infant mortality is higher among girls than among boys because of lack of proper medical facilities.

General neglect of female children during childhood is largely responsible for high female mortality rate.

Pre-natal sex determination tests, inspite of ban, continue to large scale practice of female foeticide.

1. Physical Factors

Relief: High mountains, rugged terrain and rocky plateau restrict human settlements. Here, the transportation is very difficult and the living conditions are not very favourable. The mountain ranges of Andes, Himalayas, Plateau and Rockies of Tibet are sparsely populated. On the other hand, plain areas of the world are most favourable places for human habitation where transportation facilities are good and rivers are navigable. In the fertile lowlands of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra in India, Hwang-ho in China, Nile in Egypt, Mississippi in USA, Tigris in Iraq and several other places, a large concentration of population is found. Plains are also good for agricultural and industrial activity in the world and important cities of the world have been built on plains.

Climate: Climate is one of the most important factors affecting the distribution of population. People prefer to live in regions where temperature and rainfall are moderate. Excessive heat, cold, dryness or wetness cause discomfort. Hot and humid areas of equatorial region, cold desert of Siberia, hot desert of Sahara are the areas which are sparsely populated. On the other hand, favourable climatic conditions in the monsoon regions of India and Bangladesh attract large concentration of population.

Soil and water: Land, where the soil is fertile and there is adequate water supply, has high concentration of population. Water resources are very limited in deserts, so the population is sparse.

Vegetation: Equatorial forests are dense and inaccessible as compared to monsoon and coniferous forests, which are accessible.

2. Economic Factors

Economic factors include availability of minerals, location of industries, developed means of transport and communication and government policies.

Minerals: Mineral deposits play a dominant role in population distribution. The presence of coal and iron ore in different parts of the world has attracted huge population in these areas because these are key minerals required for iron and steel industry. Hot and dry areas of Australian deserts, Saudi Arabia and South Africa have attracted large groups of migrants because of the availability of petroleum. Similarly, the hilly areas of Jharkhand have rich mineral resources attracting large industrial settlements.

Industries: Development of industries in any region has a very favourable impact on employment opportunities. An industrial labourer earns a higher wage than an agricultural labourer. Industrial hubs attract people from far off places. The eastern part of the USA, peninsular plateau in India and Western Europe are some of the common examples which have a larger concentration of population mainly because they are highly industrialised.

Developed means of transport: People have settled down in distant places due to the

development of efficient system of transport network. The economic resources of a region coupled with good network of transport increases the mobility of people and attracts large human settlements.

Discriminatory Government Policies: Political unrest in a region or discriminatory policies of a

government against a group of people have made millions of refugees. In recent years, the Persian Gulf War, ethnic conflicts in Ethiopia and Sri Lanka, the breakup of Soviet Union into 15 independent nations are some of the examples which show how political unrest can lead to migration and redistribution of population.

Define sex-ratio. What are the reasons for the declining sex-ratio in India?

“Various factors affect population distribution in the world,” Explain the statement in your views in five points.

Link for quiz

<https://wayground.com/join?gc=63512166>

English

Topic - Message writing, Speech writing

1. You are Riya. You received a phone call for your brother Rahul when he was not at home. Write the message in not more than 50 words.

Answer:

Date: 7 January 2026

Time: 4:00 p.m.

Message

Rahul

Your friend Aman called in your absence. He asked you to meet him at the sports complex tomorrow at 7 a.m. for football practice. Please call him back.

— Riya

2. Speech: Value of Sports and Games

Respected Principal, teachers, and my dear friends,

Good morning to one and all present here.

Today, I am here to speak on the topic “Value of Sports and Games.” Sports and games play a very important role in our life. They are not only a source of entertainment but also a means of physical and mental development.

Regular participation in sports keeps our body fit and healthy. It improves stamina, strength, and immunity. A healthy body leads to a healthy mind. Sports also help us to reduce stress and refresh our minds after long hours of study.

Games teach us valuable life lessons. They develop qualities like discipline, teamwork, leadership, patience, and sportsmanship. We learn to accept both victory and defeat with a positive attitude. These qualities help us in every stage of life.

Sports also promote unity and brotherhood. When we play together, we forget our differences and learn to cooperate with others. Many great sportspersons have brought glory to our nation and inspired millions of young people.

Therefore, sports and games are an essential part of education. We should give equal importance to studies and sports to lead a balanced and successful life.

Thank you and have a nice day.

Doing Part

<https://www.propofs.com/quiz-school/ugc/story.php?title=ndu1otmxmwdnro>

विषय – हिंदी

Learning Part

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर याद करें-

1. लेखक पड़ोसी के प्रति अपनी उदारता का परिचय किस प्रकार देते थे?

उत्तर: लेखक अपने पड़ोसी के प्रति उदारता दिखाने हेतु सालों पुराने पड़े जूते, प्लास्टिक की थैलियाँ, टूटी शीशियों को बिना किसी संकोच के पड़ोसियों की झाड़ी के पार या घर के पीछे फेंक देते हैं।

2. पड़ोसी की केबल का तार काटने को लेकर लेखक क्या तर्क देते हैं?

उत्तर: लेखक पड़ोसी के केबल का तार काटने को सही ठहराने के लिए दलीलें पेश करते हुए कहते हैं कि केबल में आने वाले कार्यक्रम बच्चों के कोमल मस्तिष्क पर बुरा प्रभाव डालते हैं। बच्चे इन कार्यक्रमों को देखने के इतने आदी हो जाते हैं कि अपनी पढ़ाई तक का नुकसान कर लेते हैं, लगातार टी. वी. देखने से उनकी आँखें भी कमजोर हो जाती हैं।

3. लेखक ने व्यक्ति और देश के पड़ोसियों की तुलना क्यों की है?

उत्तर: लेखक ने व्यक्ति और देश के पड़ोसियों की तुलना की है क्योंकि जिस प्रकार एक व्यक्ति भला मानुष और हमारा शुभचिंतक होने का दिखावा करता है ठीक उसी प्रकार हमारे देश के पड़ोसी देश भी हमारे देश के आंतरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप न करने का वादा करते हैं लेकिन गुप्त रूप से हमारे देश में घुसपैठिए भेजकर असामाजिक गतिविधियों को अंजाम देकर खौफ और आतंक का माहौल पैदा करते हैं।

4. गाँधी जी ने सिला हुआ कपड़ा पहनना क्यों छोड़ दिया?

ਉਤਰ: ਗਾਂਢੀਜੀ ਨੇ ਸਿਲਾ ਹੁਆ ਕਪੜਾ ਪਹਨਾਨਾ ਇਸਲਿਓ ਓੜ ਦਿਯਾ ਕਯੋਂਕਿ ਵੇ ਸਵਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਆਂਦੋਲਨ ਕੇ ਪੁਰੋਧਾ ਥੇ ਔਰ ਉਸ ਸਮਯ 'ਸੁਓ' ਭੀ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਮੇਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਨਤੀ ਥੀ, ਨ ਸਿਲਾਓਂ ਕੀ ਮਸ਼ੀਨ, ਨ ਕੈਂਚੀ।

5. ਗਾਂਢੀ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਕੋ ਕਯਾ ਸਮਝਾਯਾ?

ਉਤਰ: ਗਾਂਢੀਜੀ ਨੇ ਨਾਸਤਿਕ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਕੋ ਸਮਝਾਯਾ ਕਿ ਭਗਵਾਨ ਕੋ ਲੇਕਰ ਅਲਗ-ਅਲਗ ਮਾਨਯਤਾਓਂ ਹੈਂ ਪਰ ਸਚ ਤੋ ਯਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਹਰ ਮਨੁਸ਼ ਮੇਂ ਈਸ਼ਰ ਹੈਂ, ਯਹ ਮਾਨਨਾ ਹੀ ਈਸ਼ਰ ਪਰ ਸਚਕਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਰਖਨਾ ਹੈ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਯਾ ਅਹਿੰਸਾ ਮੇਂ ਹੀ ਭਗਵਾਨ ਹੈ। ਉਨਹੋਂਨੇ ਯੁਵਕ ਸੇ ਕਹਾ ਕਿ ਜਬ ਤਕ ਯਹ ਪੂਰਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਪੈਦਾ ਨ ਹੋ, ਵਹ ਆਸ਼ਰਮ ਮੇਂ ਰਹੇ।

6. ਗਾਂਢੀ ਜੀ ਕਾਗਜ਼ ਕਾ ਅਧਵਯਯ ਕਿਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਰੋਕਤੇ ਥੇ?

ਉਤਰ: ਗਾਂਢੀਜੀ ਕਿਸੀ ਭੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਕੇ ਅਧਿਕਤਮ ਉਪਯੋਗ ਪਰ ਬਲ ਦੇਤੇ ਥੇ ਇਸਲਿਓ ਬਾਪੂਜੀ, ਜੋ ਚਿਠ੍ਹੀਆਂ ਆਤੀ ਥੀਂ, ਉਨਕੇ ਲਿਫਾਫੇ ਤਾਰ ਕੇ ਕਾਗਜ਼, ਚਿਠ੍ਹੀਆਂ ਕੇ ਏਕ ਤਰਫ਼ ਸੇ ਕੋਰੇ ਕਾਗਜ਼ ਯਾ ਬਚੇ ਹੁਏ ਕਾਗਜ਼ ਕੋ ਭੀ ਸੱਭਾਲਕਰ, ਕਾਟਕਰ ਰਖਤੇ ਥੇ ਓ ਸੋਚਤੇ ਥੇ ਕਿ ਕਾਗਜ਼ ਕਾ ਅਧਵਯਯ ਹਮੇਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹਿਓ ਇਸ ਤਰਹ ਵੇ ਕਾਗਜ਼ ਕਾ ਅਧਵਯਯ ਰੋਕਤੇ ਥੇ।

7. ਆਤਮਸ਼ੁਦ੍ਧਿ ਕੇ ਲਿਓ ਲੇਖ ਲਿਖਨੇ ਕਾ ਕਯਾ ਕਾਰਣ ਥਾ?

ਉਤਰ: ਆਤਮਸ਼ੁਦ੍ਧਿ ਕੇ ਲਿਓ ਲੇਖ ਲਿਖਨੇ ਕਾ ਕਾਰਣ ਯਹ ਥਾ ਕਿ ਗਾਂਢੀਜੀ ਯਹ ਮਾਨਤੇ ਥੇ ਕਿ ਪਹਲੇ ਆਚਰਣ ਪਿਰ ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ ਅਰਥਾਤ ਵੇ ਆਸ਼ਰਮ ਮੇਂ ਕਿਸੀ ਭੀ ਭੂਲ ਕੇ ਲਿਓ ਸਬਸੇ ਪਹਲੇ ਸ਼ੁਦ ਕੋ ਜਿਯੇਦਾਰ ਠਹਰਾਤੇ ਥੇ ਔਰ ਪ੍ਰਾਯਸ਼ਿਤ ਸਵਰੂਪ ਉਪਵਾਸ ਰਖਤੇ ਔਰ ਲੇਖ ਕੇ ਰੂਪ ਮੇਂ ਅਪਨੇ ਅਨੁਭਵ ਲਿਖਾ ਕਰਤੇ ਥੇ।

Doing Part

ਸੰਘਿ ਸੇ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨੋਤਰੀ-

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSfNKjVIQ9hqxp8469mB5PqYE-Dt4XZ1upxnECYhfGifZWWgag/viewform?usp=publish-editor>

ਵਿਸ਼ਾ -ਪੰਜਾਬੀ

Learning work

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 1. ਕੰਮ ਦੀ ਭਾਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਚਾਰਾਂ ਸਾਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਗਰ ਨਗਰ ਕਿਉਂ ਘੁੰਮਣਾ ਪੈ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ?

ਉੱਤਰ - ਕੰਮ ਦੀ ਭਾਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਚਾਰਾਂ ਸਾਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਗਰ- ਨਗਰ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਘੁੰਮਣਾ ਪੈ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਉਹ ਕੋਰੇ

ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ ਸਨ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਜਾ ਕੋਈ ਖਾਸ ਕੰਮ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਨ ਜਾਣਦੇ।

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ.2.ਫੁੱਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਦਾ ਸੂਰਜ ਉੱਤੇ ਕੀ ਅਸਰ ਹੋਇਆ ਤੇ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੀ ਜਮਾਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਉਂ ਚਲਾ ਗਿਆ?

ਉੱਤਰ-ਫੁੱਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਸੁਣ ਕੇ ਸੂਰਜ ਨੂੰ ਅਹਿਸਾਸ ਹੋਇਆ ਕਿ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਸਭ ਕੰਮ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਹੀ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਇਹ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਕੰਮ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਉਹ ਜਮਾਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਚਲਾ ਗਿਆ।

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ.3. ਸ਼ੇਖਚਿਲੀ ਦੇ ਭਰਾਵਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਮੱਝਾਂ ਕਿਉਂ ਮਾਰ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ?

ਉੱਤਰ -ਜਦੋਂ ਸ਼ੇਖਚਿਲੀ ਨੇ ਘਰ ਆ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਭਰਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਫਲਾਣੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਸ਼ੂਆਂ ਦੀ ਖੱਲ ਤੋਲਿਆਂ ਦੇ

ਭਾਅ ਵਿਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਸਦੇ ਭਰਾਵਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਮੱਝਾਂ ਮਾਰ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਤਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਖੱਲ ਵੇਚ ਕੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਕਮਾ ਸਕਣ।

Quiz- <https://forms.gle/NRXfnCfW6Mjkv9Eq9>

ਨੈਤਿਕ शिक्षा

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdC497FA3WeiKADkio3A7j6Kyw0pNWl8RVlf8054CWjy-M8KA/viewform?usp=publish-editor>