ST. MARY'S CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL
HOLIDAY HOMEWORK
CLASS 8

HISTORY

• Learn the Chapter : The Union Legislature for Half-Yearly Examination.

Geography

Prepare an analysis of the following case studies on an A4 size sheet, under the following sub-headings:

1. Meaning

2. Dates

3. Causes

4. Effects

Red House: Floods in Assam and Bihar

Blue House: Earthquake in Nepal

Green House: Oil spill in USA

Yellow House: Forest fires of California.

ग्रीष्मकालीन हिंदी गृहकार्य

कक्षा 8

- पढ़ाए गए सभी पाठों की पुनरावृत्ति कीजिए ।
- कठिन शब्दों का अभ्यास कीजिए।
- मात्राओं को उचित स्थान पर लगाने का अभ्यास कीजिए।
- ' भाग्य और पुरुषार्थ'...विषय पर हिंदी में लगभग 200 शब्दों का एक निबंध लिखिए।
- ' अंततः मैं अपनी योजना में सफल हुई।' इस विषय पर एक मौलिक कहानी लिखिए।लगभग 200शब्द

ग्रीष्मकालीन संस्कृत गृहकार्य

कक्षा 8

*अर्धवार्षिक परीक्षा के लिए पढ़ाए गए सभी पाठों की पुनरावृत्ति कीजिए।

* शब्द रूप - नदी,साधु याद कीजिए व दो दो बार हिंदी रफ रजिस्टर में लिखिए।

धातु रूप - स्था ,पा पांचों लकारों में याद कीजिए व हिंदी रफ रजिस्टर में लिखिए।

ART

Complete the art work in art book till the Page no. 25

COMPUTER

1. Revise the chapters

Chapter 1 -Operating system and graphical user interface role and functions

Chapter 2 -Excel – formulas and functions

2. Learn the chapter

Chapter 4 -Algorithm and flowcharts

PHYSICS

Revise Chapter 1 - Matter and learn Chapter 2 – Physical Quantities and Measurement. Do practice of the numericals.

CHEMISTRY

Revise Ch-1 and Ch-4 and learn important compounds, symbols and valencies of pg no. 85 and 86 of Ch-5.

MATHEMATICS

Revise

- Chapter 3 Square & square roots
- Chapter 4 Cubes and cube roots
- Chapter 11 Algebraic expressions
- Chapter 12 Identities
- Solve test your self of the given chapters.

- Learn squares and cubes of the numbers from 1 to 20.

English Language:

1. Learn all the "Synonyms

2. Read and Understand Idiomatic Expressions.

3. Read and Understand 'Words followed by Prepositions'

4. Solve the Exercises of the chapter 'Prepositions'

**All the above will be discussed and explained in the Class.

English Literature:

1. Revise all Chapters of UT-1

2. Revise "The Merchant of Venice"

Fashion Designing

Complete the pearl bag/ macrame bag.

Revise the lessons.

1. Introduction to fashion

2. fashion designers

BIOLOGY

Worksheet on chapter 1 and 2

Worksheet: Kindly take a printout of the worksheet and write the answers on the same sheet.

Chapter 1: Transport of Food and Minerals in Plants

A. Assertion and Reasoning Questions

In each of the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and

Reason (R)

Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are false

(c) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true

(d) Assertion p(A) is true but Reason (R) is false

1**. Assertion (A)**: The main function of vessel elements in xylem is to provide mechanical support to the plant.

Reason (R): Vessel elements have thick cell walls that contribute to the plant's structural strength.

2. Assertion (A): Osmosis is the movement of water molecules from an area of higher solute concentration to an area of lower solute concentration through a selectively permeable membrane.

Reason (R): Osmosis occurs because water molecules are small enough to pass through the pores of the membrane, while larger solute molecules cannot.

3. Assertion (A): Transpiration helps in the transport of nutrients from the roots to the upper parts of the plant.

Reason (R): Nutrient absorption in plants primarily occurs through the process of photosynthesis.

4. Assertion (A): Macronutrients in plants include calcium and magnesium.

Reason (R): Calcium and magnesium are essential micronutrients required in small amounts for plant growth.

5. Assertion (A): Transpiration creates a negative pressure in the leaves, facilitating the movement of water in the xylem.

Reason (R): Water loss from the stomata in leaves generates a suction force that pulls water up from the roots.

B. Case-based OR Passage-based Questions

1. Diseases in plants are generally caused by the action of harmful bacteria and fungi. But sometimes the plants get affected by certain diseases caused by the deficiency of required nutrients.

The absence of any element necessary for the nourishment of that particular plant will lead to morphological changes, this change is an indication of a deficiency.

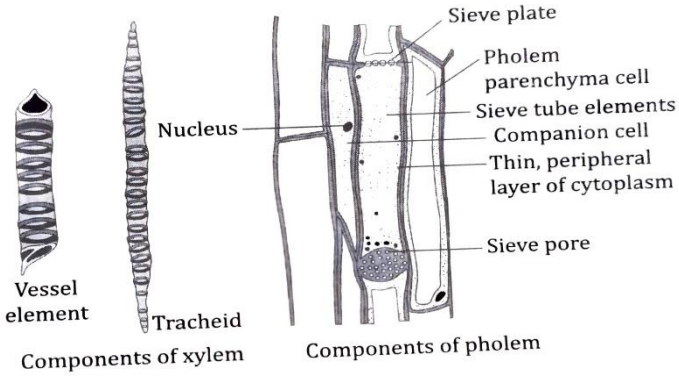
Of course, if the deficient element is provided to the plant in good time, the symptoms of deficiency disappear. However, if the process is delayed, eventually the plant will die.

Answer the following questions.

(a) You notice that the leaves of your tomato plant are turning yellow. What could be the possible deficiency disorder causing this?

(b) You observe dark spots and discolou- ration on the leaves of your potato plants. What nutrient deficiency might be causing this problem?

2. The components of xylem and phloem are shown are given below.



Answer the following questions.

(a) How can xylem dysfunction impact a plant's health?

(b) Rohan was confused between the directions of conduction of components by xylem and phloem when asked by his teacher. How did his teacher clarify his doubt and write down the components of conduction?

(c) Classify the living and dead components of xylem and phloem.

Chapter 2: Reproduction in Plants and Animals.

A. Assertion and Reasoning Questions

In each of the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are false

(c) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true

(d) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false

1. Assertion (A): The anther contains pollen grains.

Reason (R): Pollen grains are responsible for producing eggs in the flower.

2. Assertion (A): Pollination is a crucial step in the reproduction of flowering plants.

Reason (R): Pollination facilitates the transfer of pollen from the male reproductive parts to the female reproductive parts of a flower.

3. Assertion (A): Water is a common agent of pollination in aquatic plants.

Reason (R): Aquatic plants do not rely on any agents for pollination.

4. Assertion (A): Artificial pollination is a risk- free method for crop pollination.

Reason (R): It eliminates the possibility of cross-pollination and the introduction of unwanted traits.

5. Assertion (A): Tissue culture is a sterile technique.

Reason (R): Contamination can hinder the success of tissue culture experiments.

6. Assertion (A): The male reproductive system includes the testes, prostate gland and penis.

Reason (R): The penis is responsible for producing and storing sperm.

7. Assertion (A): The testes are located outside the body in the scrotum.

Reason (R): Sperm production in the testes requires a lower temperature than that of the body.

8. Assertion (A): The fallopian tubes are the site of fertilisation.

Reason (R): The fallopian tubes provide a pathway for the fertilised egg to reach the uterus.

9. Assertion (A): Fertilisation in humans always results in the development of a viable embryo.

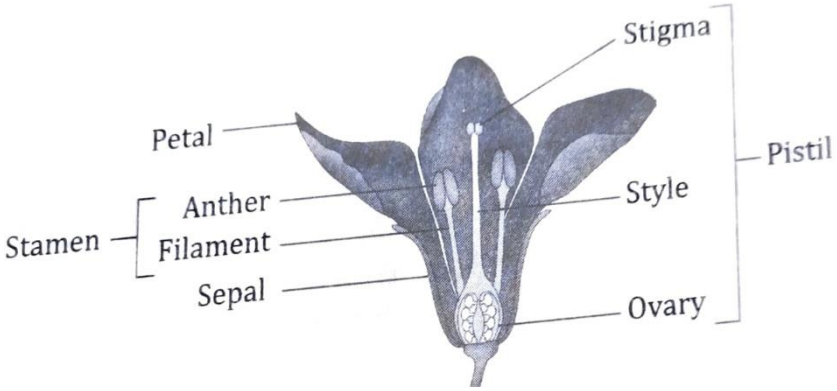
Reason (R): Many fertilised eggs fail to implant or develop properly, leading to early pregnancy loss.

10. Assertion (A): Cleavage is a process that occurs during gastrulation.

Reason (R): Cleavage is the rapid division of a zygote into smaller cells without overall growth.

Case based questions:

1. Study the picture given and answer the questions that follow.

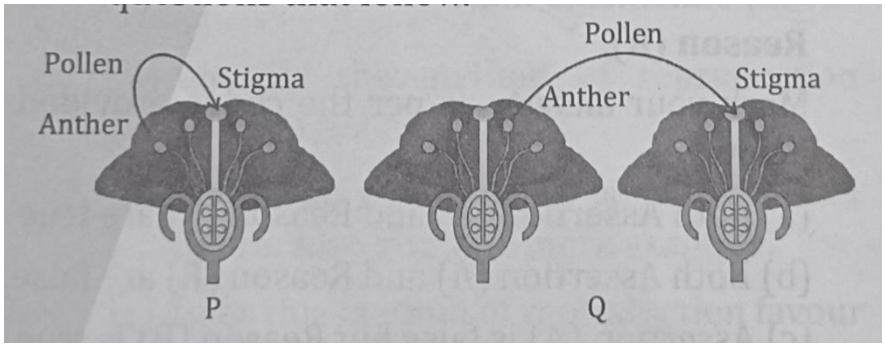


(a) Maria noticed that some flowers have protective structures. What are these parts, and what is their purpose?

(b) Can you explain the ecological importance of flowers and their parts?

(c) How do the petals of a flower play a role in attracting pollinators?

2. The following figure shows different types of pollination. Observe and answer the questions that follow.

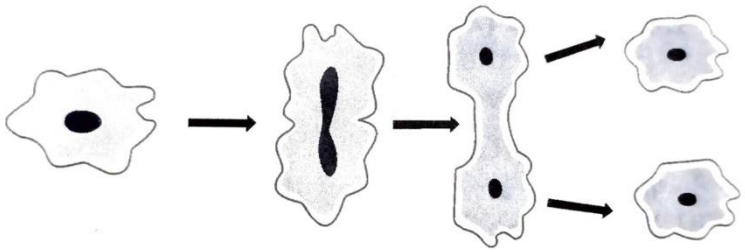


a) Identify different types of pollination P and Q given in the figure.

(b) What is the role of pollination in plant reproduction?

(c) Give an example of a plant species that relies on animal pollinators and explain the mutualistic relationship.

3. Observe the following figure and answer the questions.



(a) Identify the method of reproduction given in the figure.

(b) Write the name of the animal given in figure. Also give one more example.

(c) Does this method of reproduction favour variation?