8 Mth Factorization- **In questions 1 to 10, there are four options out of which one is correct. Write the correct answer.**

MCQs

1. The product of a monomial and a binomial is a
(a) monomial (b) binomial (c) trinomial (d) none of these
2. In a polynomial, the exponents of the variables are always
(a) integers (b) positive integers (c) non-negative integers (d) non-positive integers
3. The sum of $-7pq$ and $2pq$ is   (a) $-9pq$ (b) $9pq$ (c) $5pq$ (d) $-5pq$
4. Sum of $a - b + ab$, $b + c - bc$ and $c - a - ac$ is
(a) $2c + ab - ac - bc$ (b) $2c - ab - ac - bc$
(c) $2c + ab + ac + bc$ (d) $2c - ab + ac + bc$
5. $a^2 - b^2$ is equal to
(a) $(a - b)^2$ (b) $(a - b)(a - b)$
(c) $(a + b)(a - b)$ (d) $(a + b)(a + b)$
6. Common factor of $17abc$, $34ab^2$, $51a^2b$ is
(a) $17abc$ (b) $17ab$ (c) $17ac$ (d) $17a^2b^2c$
7. Factorised form of $r^2 - 10r + 21$ is
(a) $(r - 1)(r - 4)$ (b) $(r - 7)(r - 3)$
(c) $(r - 7)(r + 3)$ (d) $(r + 7)(r + 3)$
8. Factorised form of $p^2 - 17p - 38$ is
(a) $(p - 19)(p + 2)$ (b) $(p - 19)(p - 2)$
(c) $(p + 19)(p + 2)$ (d) $(p + 19)(p - 2)$
9. The common factor of $3ab$ and $2cd$ is
(a) 1 (b) -1 (c) a (d) c

10. The factorised form of $3x - 24$ is
(a) $3x \times 24$ (b) $3(x - 8)$ (c) $24(x - 3)$ (d) $3(x - 12)$

In questions 11-18, fill in the blanks to make the statements true:
11. The product of two terms with like signs is a _____ term.
12. The product of two terms with unlike signs is a _____ term.
13. $a(b + c) = ax$ ____ $\times$ ax ____.
14. The product of two polynomials is a _____.
15. Factorised form of $18mn + 10mnp$ is _____.
16. Volume of a rectangular box with $l = b = h = 2x$ is _____.
17. The coefficient in $-37abc$ is _____.
18. The common factor method of factorisation for a polynomial is based on _____ property.

In questions 19 to 22, state whether the statements are True (T) or False (F):

19. The product of two negative terms is a negative term.
20. The product of one negative and one positive term is a negative term.

21. The difference of the squares of two consecutive numbers is their sum.
22. $abc + bca + cab$ is a monomial.

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. **Simplify**

(i) $(3x + 2y)^2 + (3x - 2y)^2$

(ii) $(3x + 2y)^2 - (3x - 2y)^2$

(iii) $\left(\dfrac{7}{9}a + \dfrac{9}{7}b\right)^2 - ab$

(iv) $\left(\dfrac{3}{4}x - \dfrac{4}{3}y\right)^2 + 2xy$

(v) $(1.5p + 1.2q)^2 - (1.5p - 1.2q)^2$

(vi) $(2.5m + 1.5q)^2 + (2.5m - 1.5q)^2$

(vii) $(x^2 - 4) + (x^2 + 4) + 16$

(viii) $(ab - c)^2 + 2abc$

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

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Using suitable identities, evaluate the following.

(i) $(52)^2$ (ii) $(49)^2$

(iii) $(103)^2$ (iv) $(98)^2$

(v) $(1005)^2$ (vi) $(995)^2$

(vii) 47×53 (viii) 52×53

(ix) 105×95 (x) 104×97

(xi) 101×103 (xii) 98×103

(xiii) $(9.9)^2$ (xiv) 9.8×10.2

(xv) 10.1×10.2 (xvi) $(35.4)^2 - (14.6)^2$

(xvii) $(69.3)^2 - (30.7)^2$ (xviii) $(9.7)^2 - (0.3)^2$

(xix) $(132)^2 - (68)^2$ (xx) $(339)^2 - (161)^2$

(xxi) $(729)^2 - (271)^2$

25. The sum of $(x + 5)$ observations is $x^4 - 625$. Find the mean of the observations.
26. The height of a triangle is $x^4 + y^4$ and its base is $14xy$. Find the area of the triangle.
27. The cost of a chocolate is Rs $(x + y)$ and Rohit bought $(x + y)$ chocolates. Find the total amount paid by him in terms of x. If $x = 10$, find the amount paid by him.
28. The base of a parallelogram is $(2x + 3$ units$)$ and the corresponding height is $(2x - 3$ units$)$. Find the area of the parallelogram in terms of x. What will be the area of parallelogram of $x = 30$ units?

29.

. **Factorise the following expressions.**

(i) $6ab + 12bc$ (ii) $-xy - ay$

(iii) $ax^3 - bx^2 + cx$ (iv) $l^2m^2n - lm^2n^2 - l^2mn^2$

(v) $3pqr - 6p^2q^2r^2 - 15r^2$ (vi) $x^3y^2 + x^2y^3 - xy^4 + xy$

8 SS marginalisation and social justice

1 Mark	
Q 1 Define the term "Adivasi".	Q 13 How many plant species do Adivasis used as medicines, pesticides and fiber?
Q 2 What are the causes of marginalisation of some groups?	Q 14 Which controversy arises in Niyamgiri hills recently?
Q 3 In what ways are the Adivasis usually portrayed?	Q 15 What is Marginalisation?
Q 4 What is the percentage of Muslims in total population of	Q 16 What do the marginalized groups want today?

India? Q 5 How many plant species tribal people used as edible material? Q 6 Define vulnerable groups. Q 7 Name few marginalized groups of India. Q 8 On what basis the Indian communities are structured? Q 9 Where is Niyamgiri located and which community is related to it? Q 10 What is the percentage of tribal groups that live below poverty line in urban and rural India? Q 11 According to survey report from which states the 79 per cent of Adivasis were displaced? Marks (2) Q 12 How many wildlife sanctuaries and national parks are there in India?	Q 17 Describe the term, Scheduled Tribes". Marks 3 Q 18 What do you know about livelihood of the Adivasis in pre-colonial period? Q 19 What changes do Adivasis faced in the last 200 years ? Q 20 Why Muslims are assumed as distinct from mainstream? How are they marginalized? Q 21 Why do safeguards in the form of Fundamental Rights are provided to the religious and linguistic minorities? Q 22 How did the traditional setup and livelihood means of Adivasis get changed? Q 23 What myth does the Sachar Committee Report demystified about the Muslims? Q 24 Give some details about habitation of the Adivasis in India.

8 Sym Marginalisation and social justice

Speaker1. When we speak of marginalised groups or communities in a society, we mean communities that are not included in the process of decision-making and are deprived of the benefits of development. Quite often, marginalised groups are minorities, that is, small groups that are different from the majority in religion, race or language. However, all minority communities need not be marginalised. In India, for example, Christians, Sikhs and Jains are minorities, but they are not marginalised. On the other hand, the dominant (powerful) community need not always be in majority. Until 1994, Whites formed the dominant community in South Africa, though Coloured people were in majority. The term 'minority' is used in the context of numbers, while the term 'marginalised' is used in the context of social, political and economic status, or position). Now ……..…will discuss about such groups.

Speaker2. The Constitution forbids discrimination on the basis of race, religion, language, sex, and so on. In reality, however, we have not been able to shake off centuries-old biases. Thus, we find that certain communities are still looked upon as the 'others' by a large part (if not by a majority) of the population. Even law-makers, government officials, the police and judges sometimes have these biases, so these communities find it difficult to seek justice. Women, the elderly (old people) and the disabled also face discrimination in India, much as they do in other societies. Now ……….will discuss about adivasis.

Speaker3. Tribals are also referred to as Adivasis. Adivasis – the term literally means 'original inhabitants' – are communities who lived, and often continue to live, in close association with forests. Around 8 per cent of India's population is Adivasi. A state like Orissa is home to more than 60 different tribal groups. Adivasi societies are also most distinctive because there is often very little hierarchy among them. This makes them radically different from communities organised around principles of *jati-varna* (caste) or those that were ruled by kings. Adivasis practise a range of tribal religions that are different from Islam, Hinduism and Christianity. Adivasis have their own languages (most of them radically different from and possibly as old as Sanskrit), which have often deeply influenced the formation of 'mainstream' Indian languages, like Bengali. Santhali has the largest number of speakers and has a significant body of publications. The tribals slowly started losing their status under British rule. Some of their forests were made reserve forests and sanctuaries, where they were not allowed to enter. Some were converted into plantations, and others taken away for mining and industries. Now …….will discuss about scheduled casts.

Speaker4. The Constitution lists certain castes that are to be given special privileges because they have been treated unfairly for centuries. Members of these castes, referred to as the Scheduled Castes (SC), had the lowest status even among the Shudras. They did jobs that were considered 'unclean', such as working with leather, cremating dead bodies and cleaning human excreta. Consequently, they themselves were looked upon as 'impure or unclean' by the other castes. They lived outside the main village or town, were not allowed to enter schools or temples, could not draw water from the village wells, and so on. They were untouchables. If a member of an upper caste accidentally came into physical contact with an untouchable, he or she would use *ganga jal* to purify himself or herself. Mahatma Gandhi, who worked hard for the equality of the untouchables, coined the term Harijan for these castes. Now the term Dalit (meaning crushed) is often used. Now ……….will discuss about religious minorities,

Speaker5. **Religious minorities-** The Constitution forbids discrimination on the basis of religion and allows every religious community to practise its religion in the way it chooses. Minorities also have some special rights related to culture, education and personal laws. Yet minorities do face discrimination. In the case of Muslims, especially, various factors, including discrimination, have led to marginalisation. In 2004, the government set up a committee under Justice Rajinder Sachar to find out about the status of Muslims. The Sachar Committee report, presented in Parliament in 2005, has raised several controversies. However, it is worth looking at some points raised in this report and by some other studies.

• The status of Muslims is above that of the SCs/STs, but below that of the OBCs.

• In comparison with children of other religious communities, Muslim children in the age group of 7- 16 receive fewer years of education. The literacy rate among Muslims is also lower than the national average,

• On an average, areas inhabited mostly by Muslims have fewer public facilities, such as electric supply, piped water and good roads. In other words, on an average, Muslims live in poorer or less developed localities. • Though Muslims account for about 13.5% of the population, they constitute only 3% of the administrative services (IAS), about 4% of the IPS, and so on. To put it simply, fewer Muslims (in proportion to population) occupy influential positions or hold important posts. With this we come to an end of our presentation. Thank You.

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