

**8 Maths Rational Numbers All questions (parts) carry on mark each**

<p><b>1. Fill in the blanks to make the statements true.</b></p> <p>a. The reciprocal of a positive rational number is _____.</p> <p>b. The reciprocal of a negative rational number is _____.</p> <p>c. Zero has _____ reciprocal.</p> <p>d. The numbers _____ and _____ are their own reciprocal.</p> <p>e. If <math>y</math> be the reciprocal of <math>x</math>, then the reciprocal of <math>y^2</math> in terms of <math>x</math> will _____.</p> <p>f. The negative of 1 is _____.</p> <p>g. The negative of a negative rational number is always a _____ rational number.</p> <p>h. Rational numbers can be added or multiplied in any _____.</p> <p>i. The two rational numbers lying between <math>-2</math> and <math>-5</math> with denominator as 1 are _____ and _____.</p>	<p><b>2. State whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).</b></p> <p>a. If <math>x + y = 0</math>, then <math>-y</math> is known as the negative of <math>x</math>, where <math>x</math> and <math>y</math> are rational numbers.</p> <p>b. The negative of the negative of any rational number is the number itself.</p> <p>c. The negative of 0 does not exist. d. The negative of 1 is 1.</p> <p>e. For all rational numbers <math>x</math> and <math>y</math>, <math>x - y = y - x</math>.</p> <p>f. For all rational numbers <math>x</math> and <math>y</math>, <math>x \times y = y \times x</math>.</p> <p>g. For every rational number <math>x</math>, <math>x \times 0 = x</math>.</p> <p>h. For every rational numbers <math>x</math>, <math>y</math> and <math>z</math>, <math>x + (y \times z) = (x + y) \times (x + z)</math>.</p> <p>i. For all rational numbers <math>a</math>, <math>b</math> and <math>c</math>, <math>a(b + c) = ab + bc</math>.</p> <p>j. 1 is the only number which is its own reciprocal.</p> <p>k. <math>-1</math> is not the reciprocal of any rational number.</p> <p>l. For any rational number <math>x</math>, <math>x + (-1) = -x</math>.</p> <p>m. For rational numbers <math>x</math> and <math>y</math>, if <math>x &lt; y</math> then <math>x - y</math> is a positive rational number.</p> <p>n. If <math>x</math> and <math>y</math> are negative rational numbers, then so is <math>x + y</math>.</p> <p>o. Between any two rational numbers there are exactly ten rational numbers.</p> <p>p. Rational numbers are closed under addition and multiplication but not under subtraction.</p> <p>q. Subtraction of rational number is commutative.</p>
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**8 SS Types of Resources**

- Fill in the blanks. (4)
  - Explorers like .....and ..... discovered sea routes to the East and to the Americas in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries.
  - The Renaissance was a movement that started in the 14<sup>th</sup> century in .....and lasted till the .....century.
  - Renaissance means .....
  - The ideals of ....., ..... and fraternity changed the lives of millions of people across the world.
- Match the following (4)

Column A	Column B
(a) Democracy	i. The search for newlands and sea routes
(b) Socialism	ii. A greater concern for human welfare, dignity and values
(c) Exploration	iii. A system where the State tries to ensure equitable distribution of wealth
(d) Humanism	iv. Government by the people

**Q 3-6 carry 3 marks each. Q 7 carries 5 marks**

3. Robert Clive's was charged with corruption. The following is the extract from his speech in the British House of Commons (1772), defending him self against the charges of corruption.

**"Indostan was always an absolute despotic government. The inhabitants, especially of Bengal, in inferior stations, are servile, mean, submissive, and humble. In superior stations, they are luxurious, effeminate, tyrannical, treacherous, venal, cruel. The country of Bengal is called by way of distinction, the paradise of the earth. It not only abounds with the necessaries of life to such a degree, as to furnish a great part of India with its superfluity, but it abounds in very curious and valuable manufactures, sufficient not only for its own use, but for the use of the whole globe. The silver of the west and the gold of the east have for many years been pouring into that country, and goods only have been sent out in return. This has added to the luxury and extravagance of Bengal. From time immemorial it has been the custom of that country, for an inferior never to come into the presence of a superior without a present. It begins at the nabob, and ends at the lowest man that has an inferior."**

This passage is a primary source of information. write a commentary on it. A commentary is a written explanation, criticism or opinion about a book or some part of it.

- Do you agree with Clive's description of Indians?
  - Does the custom of giving gifts still continue in India?
  - Do you think that it has encouraged the growth of certain social evils, like corruption?
- What do you understand by the term "The Renaissance"? Explain.
  - What do you understand by the term "colonialism"? Explain
  - What is meant by Urbanization? Describe
  - Write short notes on the following
    - Primary sources of information
    - Secondary sources of information

## 8 Symposium Spoken English and Personality Development Programme (Activity level 1)

Speaker1 Roll No. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 ...	Speaker2 Roll No. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, 36 .....
Speaker3 Roll No. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, 32, 37 .....	Speaker4 Roll No. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, 33, 38 .....
Speaker5 Roll No. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, 34, 39.....	and so on

### 8 Symposium What are Resources?

**Speaker 1.** We welcome you all for our symposium “What are Resources? The topic will be covered by ..... , ..... , ..... and ..... A resource is anything that can be used to satisfy human wants. Resources include (a) things which are present in the environment and which humans use directly and (b) things which humans transform into usable materials to satisfy their needs. It is the utility of a product or service which makes it a resource. Resources like land, rivers, plants, animals and minerals gain meaning and value only with reference to the wants of people. Minerals like iron and manganese became highly valuable resources only after humans understood the value of steel and learnt that it could be made from iron. Now ..... will discuss Classification of Resources

**Speaker 2.** Thank You, ..... Resources can be broadly classified into natural resources, human-made resources and human resources. Natural Resources are derived from nature. Air, water found in the rivers, lakes and ponds, sunlight, soil, minerals, natural vegetation and wildlife are some examples of natural resources. Natural resources can be further classified in four different ways. (a) On the basis of origin which include Biotic resources and Abiotic resources (b) On the basis of continuity in supply which include Renewable resources and Non-renewable resources (c) On the basis of development and use. These are of two types - Actual or developed resources and Potential resources lastly (d) On the basis of distribution which include Ubiquitous Resources and localised resources. Now ..... will discuss about various types of resources in detail.

**Speaker 3.** Thank You, ..... Biotic resources include all living organisms on the Earth-the flora (vegetation) and the fauna (animal life). Human beings are biotic resources. Abiotic resources are non-living substances used by human beings, such as soil, air and sunlight. Actual or developed resources are resources which have already been developed, and which are presently being used. The iron-ore and coal deposits in Jharkhand, the petroleum deposits in West Asian countries, gold and diamond deposits in South Africa and the rich black soils of the Deccan Plateau in Maharashtra are some examples of actual resources. Potential resources are those resources which could be of use in the future due to breakthroughs in technology, or changing circumstances. For example bio fuel an attractive option due to soaring prices of petroleum in future. Solar energy and bio wastes were considered as potential sources of energy in the past. Today they are actual power resources. There are wind farms in Tamil Nadu and Gujarat which are devoted to producing wind energy. Now ..... will further elaborate on the topic types of resources.

**Speaker 4.** Thank You, ..... Next type include Renewable resources. These are the resources that get regenerated or replenished rapidly. Some resources replenish themselves (like wildlife and forests) and some can be replenished with the help of physical, chemical and mechanical processes (like soil and water). In comparison Non-renewable resources are those resources which cannot be replenished or renewed, for example metallic minerals. Some other resources, like coal, take thousands of years to get naturally replenished, which is several times more than the human life span. They are also called non-renewable resources. If we use them carelessly, we may run out of these resources. Next category of resources include Ubiquitous versus localised resources. Ubiquitous are the resources which are found everywhere. For example, air is a ubiquitous resource as it is found everywhere. In contrast to this **Localised resources** are distributed unevenly across the world, and are only found concentrated in certain regions. Copper, iron-ore, gold, diamonds and silver are some examples. Now ..... will discuss Human made resources

**Speaker 5** Thank You, ..... Human-made Resources are those which humans create using technology and skills. In the process, natural substances are transformed into useful products. Even the technology used to make such products is a human-made resource. Aircrafts, machinery, buildings, roads and railway tracks are some examples of human-made resources. Institutions like schools, and services like banking, are also human-made resources. Human themselves also a type of resource. Human resource consists of people. All other resources get meaning and value based on the needs and requirements of human beings. Therefore, human resource and its proper development is of vital importance. The creative mind of humans, and the desire to satisfy their needs, helped them produce different services and products. For example iron-ore was used to build machines, while cotton was spun into yarn, woven into cloth and tailored into outfits. People with healthy minds and healthy bodies, who are skillful and aware, are more productive. Governments spend a lot of money and effort on the health and education of their people. Human resource is the most important resource. Without this resource others are of little use. With this we come to an end of our symposium. Thank You.

### Note for subject teachers, students and parents

The Quiz and e-test mentioned below are available on the school E-board ( Smart class).

The same is also available on the following link.

**2. Quiz-** <http://www.learnmyway.in> 08(04) DOI Apr 08 2016.Q.Sc. Crop production and management

**3. E-test -** <http://www.learnmyway.in> 08(04) DOI Apr 08 2016.Q.Sc. Crop production and management

**Mobile version of e-test is also available online.**

### Path to find the above mentioned contents on the internet / smart phone (mobile)

School website / [www.learnmyway.in](http://www.learnmyway.in) Click on your school folder (MSS School Patiala)

Log on with the password. Please contact school authorities (Class teacher/Subject teacher) in case password is not known / communicated) Help line : email Rajinder\_k\_sharma@yahoo.com Skype : rajinder.sharma1958 Mob : 9357388588