Assignment 8th DOI 29 Apr 2016 Date of submission Maths 03 May; Sc 04 May

8 Maths Linear equation in one variable
(Q 1-15 : 1 mark each; 16-20 : 3 marks each; 21-25 : 5 marks each;)

Fill in the blanks to make the statements true	State whether the given statements are true (T) or false (F).
1. Fifteen added to thrice a whole number gives 93. The number is _____.	9. Three consecutive even numbers whose sum is 156 are51, 52 and 53.
2. In a linear equation, the _____ power of the variable appearing in the equation is one.	10. 3 years ago, the age of a boy was y years. His age 2 years ago was (y– 2) years.
3.The solution of the equation $3x – 4 = 1 – 2x$ is _____.	11. Shikha's present age is p years. Reemu's present age is 4 times the present age of Shikha. After 5 years Reemu's age will be 15p years.
4.Any value of the variable which makes both sides of an equation equal is known as a _____ of the equation.	12. Sum of the ages of Anju and her mother is 65 years. If Anju's present age is y years then her mother's age before 5 years is (60 – y) years.
5. $9x – $ _____ $= –21$ has the solution (–2)	13. The number of boys and girls in a class are in the ratio 5:4. If the number of boys is 9 more than the number of girls, then number of boys is 9.
6.Three consecutive numbers whose sum is 12 are _____, _____and _____.	
7.The share of A when Rs 25 are divided between A and B so that Agets Rs. 8 more than B is _____.	14. A and B are together 90 years old. Five years ago A was thrice as old as B was. Hence, the ages of A and B five years back would be (x – 5)years and (85 – x) years respectively.
8.On subtracting 8 from x, the result is 2. The value of x is _____.	15.Two different equations can never have the same answer.

Solve the following.

16. $0.4(3x –1) = 0.5x + 1$ 17. $8x – 7 – 3x = 6x – 2x – 3$
18. $10x – 5 – 7x = 5x + 15 – 8$ 19. $4t – 3 – (3t +1) = 5t – 4$
20. $5(x – 1) – 2(x + 8) = 0$

21. The present age of father is four times the age of his son. After 10 years, age of father will become three times the age of his son. Find their present ages.

22. A steamer goes downstream from one point to another in 7hours. It covers the same distance upstream in 8 hours. If the speed of stream be 2 km/hr, find the speed of the steamer in still water and the distance between the ports.

23. Rs. 13500 are to be distributed among Salma, Kiran and Jenifer in such a way that Salma gets Rs. 1000 more than Kiran and Jenifer gets Rs. 500 more than Kiran. Find the money received by Jenifer.

24. The volume of water in a tank is twice of that in the other. If we draw out 25 litres from the first and add it to the other, the volumes of the water in each tank will be the same. Find the volume of water in each tank.

25. Distance between two stations A and B is 690 km. Two cars start simultaneously from A and B towards each other, and the distance between them after 6 hours is 30km. If the speed of one car is less than the other by 10km/hr, find the speed of each car.

8 Sc Synthetic fibres and plastics
(Q 1-4 : 2 mark each; 5-7 : 3 marks each; 8-10 : 5 marks each;)

MCQs in the format of Quiz and e-test – as available in the school (Projection system)

1.Cotton is a natural polymer. What is its chemical name?

2.A synthetic fiber which looks like silk is obtained by chemical treatment of wood pulp. It is, therefore, known as artificial silk. What is its common name?

3.Plastic is used for making a large variety of articles of daily use and these articles are very attractive. But it is advised to avoid the use of plastic as far as possible. Why?

4.Why is it not advisable to burn plastic and synthetic fabrics?

5. A lady went to the market to buy a blanket. The shopkeeper showed her blankets made of acrylic fibres as well as made of wool. She preferred to buy an acrylic blanket. Can you guess why?

6. Fill in the blanks .(i)A polymer is a chain of many small units joined together which are called _____.(ii)The synthetic fibres are also known as _____ fibres.(iii)The first fully synthetic fibre was _____.(iv)A fibre similar to wool is _____.(v)A plastic used for making crockery is _____.

7. Unscramble the jumbled words given below, related to synthetic materials.
(a) anory (b) lopmery (c) relyteen (d) laspict (e) yespolter (f)felton

8. Indicate whether the following statements are True or False. Also write the false statements in their correct form.(i)The fabric terywool is obtained by mixing terylene and wool.(ii)Synthetic fibres do not melt on heating.(iii)It is risky to wear synthetic clothes while working in the kitchen.(iv)Most of the plastics are biodegradable.

9. Write the importance of synthetic polymers in our life.

10. Write an activity to show that synthetic fibres are stronger than the cotton fibres.

Symposium Spoken English and Personality Development Programme (Activity level 1)
8 Symposium - The Indian constitution and its legal frame work
Speaker 1. We welcome you all for our symposium "**The Indian constitution and its legal frame work** .
The topic will be covered by .... , ..., ..., ...and ....
Most countries in the world have a Constitution. The Constitution serves several purposes. First, it lays out certain ideals that form the basis of the kind of country that we as citizens aspire to live in. A Constitution tells us what the fundamental nature of our society is. A country is usually made up of different communities of people who share certain beliefs but may not necessarily agree on all issues. The Constitution is enshrined with set of rules and principles that all citizens can agree upon. What type of government do people want? One of the important purpose of a Constitution is to define the nature of a country's political system. For example, Indian democratic system is as per our constitution. Constitution plays a crucial role in laying out certain important guidelines that govern decision-making in the system. Now ....will discuss about certain key features of The Indian Constitution.
Speaker2. The long experience of authoritarian rule under the colonial state convinced Indians that free India should be a democracy in which everyone should be treated equally and be allowed to participate in government. A few important of the Indian Constitution are as follows –
1. Federalism: This refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country. In India, we have governments at the state level and at the centre. Panchayati Raj is the third tier of government. While each state in India enjoys autonomy in exercising powers on certain issues, subjects of national concern require that all of these states follow the laws of the central government.
2. Parliamentary Form of Government: The different tiers of government consist of representatives who are elected by the people. Constitution of India guarantees universal adult suffrage for all citizens. The people of India have a direct role in electing their representatives. Also, every citizen of the country, irrespective of his/her social background, can also contest in elections.   Now ....will discuss these remaining features of Indian constitution
Speaker3. Thank You..............3. Separation of Powers: According to the Constitution, there are three organs of the State. These are the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. In order to prevent the misuse of power by any one branch of the State, the Constitution warrants that each organ of the government should exercise different powers. Each organ acts as a check on the other organs of the State and this ensures the balance of power between the three.
4. Fundamental Rights: Fundamental Rights protect citizens against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the State. The Constitution guarantees the rights of individuals against the State as well as against other individuals. The Constitution, also guarantees the rights of minorities against the majority. Now ....will discuss some other important aspects of Indian constitution. In addition to Fundamental Rights, the Constitution also has a section called Directive Principles of State Policy. This section was designed by the members of the Constituent Assembly to ensure greater social and economic reform, and to serve as a guide to the independent Indian State to institute laws and policies that help reduce the poverty of the masses. Now I hand over to .... to further elaborate on the constitution.
Speaker4. The Indian Constitution is a comprehensive document containing 395 articles and 11 schedules. It is probably the lengthiest constitution in the world. The Indian Constitution defines the powers of the Indian legislature, both central and the state, powers of the executive, and the powers of the judiciary. It lays down the fundamental rights and duties of citizens, and the directive principles of state policy as mentioned earlier. It also contains special provisions for safeguarding the interests of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.Our constitution established the rule of law in India, i.e., violation of the se laws was made punishable and no one was above the law. Laws were framed specifically to uproot social evils and free those who had been traditionally ill-treated and dishonoured. Thus, the Constitution of India banned untouchability and sati and made provision for the remarriage of widows. The constitution also protected the rights of minority groups in India. Now ....will bring out Some of the important laws framed in this regard.
Speaker5. A few important laws are as follows.   (a) Dowry Prohibition Act 1961   (b) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes(Prevention of atrocities) Act1989   (c) Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act,199   (d) The Bonded Labour System(Abolition)Act1976 (e) Protection of Human Rights Act1993 (to restore the dignity of human beings) (f) Disabilities Act1995   (g) Mizoram Liquor Total Prohibition Act, 1995. Many such acts have been passed to ensure that the ill treatment of the less privileged does not continue. The constitution is the ultimate source of power. No one is above the constitution. Laws contained in the constitution are sacrosanct and binding one very citizen of India. The Indian Constitution has provided for an independent and powerful judiciary that is responsible for defending the rights of the common man. It is entrusted with the job of upholding the legality of the constitution. If a law is enacted against the principles of the constitution, then the judiciary has the right to declare it null and void. The Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution include: 1. Right to Equality 2. Right to Freedom 3. Right against Exploitation 4. Right to Freedom of Religion 5. Cultural and Educational Rights 6. Right to Constitutional Remedies 7. Secularism