



VIDYA NIKETAN

BIRLA PUBLIC SCHOOL (Jr. Sec.) PILANI

SUMMER HOME ASSIGNMENT 2019-20

COMPUTER SCIENCE

CLASS-8

Worksheet- 1

Name: - _____

H. No: - _____

1. Make a presentation on any one **Computer Technology Trend**.

Note:-

- i. Use MS PowerPoint or try <https://prezi.com/> to make your presentation
- ii. You must include pictures/videos/animation or any other supporting material in your presentation to explain your topic in brief)
- iii. You need to submit your presentation by either mailing it at schoolcs25@gmail.com or copy the file in CD/ DVD and submit it.
- iv. You must prepare the presentation in order to present it in the class.

2. Create a database in MS Access with the name “Employee Data” and perform the following tasks on the tables. The structure of the tables is given below.

Table: 1

Field Name	Emp Id	Name	Age	Department	Native State
Data Type	Text	Text	Number	Text	Text

Table: 2

Field Name	Department ID	Emp Id	Joining Year	Retirement Year
Data Type				

- i. Create a **query** to retrieve the following records.
 - a. Employees of the age below 35 with their names.
 - b. Employees who belong to state Rajasthan.
 - c. Employees who have joined before 2003 or who have retirement year after 2020.
- ii. Create a **form** for the two tables. Add six records in each table.
- iii. Create a **report** which shows the name of each Employee and the Department to which he/she belongs.

3. Do the **Socratic** with Room Name- **SS2019**

Worksheet- 2

“Become a Blogger”

Blog:-*A blog is a discussion or informational website published on the World Wide Web consisting of discrete, often informal diary-style text entries.*

1. **Write a Blog** on any of your interested topic (Ex: - My Summer Vacation, Collection of my Poems, My Sketches, My Photographs etc.) You can create and write a blog using **any one** of the following ways:-

- a. Create a blog on [Microsoft Sway](#) (an application of Office 365, available online & offline)
- b. Create a blog on <https://www.blogger.com/>(a blogging sitehosted by Google)
- c. Create a blog on <https://wordpress.org/>

Note:-For any help regarding what is a blog, how to create a blog or what contents you need to write in a blog, click on the links given above in the three options.

➤ Mention below the method you opted for writing a blog (out of the three ways/options given above). Also, mention your blog nameor provide the web link of your blog.

Contact:- For any doubts regarding the Worksheets given, kindly mail it to schoolcs25@gmail.com



Birla Public School, Pilani
Summer Vacation Home Assignment (2019-20)
Subject : English
Class : VIII

Name-----

H.No.-----

Note-Attempt the questions in a thin separate notebook.

Q-1- Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow-

Shoes—we wear them nearly every day. We walk, run, jump, climb, and stand in them for hours on end. Yet we hardly think about them because they are such an ordinary part of our daily lives. Shoes were not always an important part of people’s wardrobes. The ancient Greeks, Egyptians, and Persians made and wore sandals but went barefoot most of the time. These people lived in regions where the weather was temperate, and shoes were not needed to keep their feet warm. Archaeologists have found shoes in the ruins of these civilizations, but they seem to have been worn mainly by royalty, who could afford to employ tailors and shoemakers.

Shoes in Early Civilizations

As shoes became more common in ancient Egypt, the first ones were simple sandals created mainly to protect the soles of the feet from rough surfaces. The easiest way to make shoes in these ancient times was to use materials that were readily available, including tree bark, leaves, and grasses.

In ancient Egypt, sandals were made of rushes, which are grassy plants with hollow stalks. Rushes are the same plants used today to make chair bottoms, mats, and baskets.

Among the ancient Greeks, sandals were woven of similar plant materials, but the Greeks also varied the process by tying small pieces of wood together with dried grass. In later years, they made sandals with leather from the hides of animals. The first Greek shoes were purely functional, but over time most were dyed and decorated to make fashion statements. Women began to wear soft, enclosed leather shoes, and these grew increasingly fancy in the later years of the Greek civilization.

The Romans wore sandals much like the Greeks did, but used more pieces of leather to make them. Some Roman sandals had straps that wrapped around the ankles. Shoemakers often dyed these sandals in bright colours that represented the different jobs held by the people wearing them. The patricians, or privileged classes, wore red sandals with moon-shaped ornaments on the back. Senators wore brown shoes with four black leather straps wound around the lower leg. Consuls, or legal officers, wore white shoes, and soldiers wore heavy leather sandals that were more like boots—but with bare toes!

Meanwhile, people who lived in cold northern climates were making their shoes from the hides of furry animals, such as polar bears and yaks. The soles and tops of these shoes were made from pieces of soft leather sewn together. This type of shoe—whether it used fur—was called a moccasin. Some Native American groups made and wore moccasins for thousands of years. Some moccasins were plain, and others were adorned with beadwork.

The Shoemaking Process

As the centuries passed, the primary material for shoes continued to be leather, and the process of making shoes did not change quickly. A wood and metal framework called a “last” was wrapped with pieces of leather that were then sewn together. As late as the mid-1800s, lasts were straight on both sides; this meant that there was no difference in shape between left and right shoes. It also meant that shoes were uncomfortable and that breaking them in was not easy. The lasts were made in different sizes, but for a long time only two widths were available—thin and stout.

For centuries, shoes were sewn by hand, just as they had been by the ancient Egyptians. Machines to assist shoemakers were not used until the rolling machine was invented in 1845. This device was used to pound pieces of leather into thin strips. About the same time, Elias Howe invented the sewing machine, and pieces of shoe leather could now be sewn together more quickly. Another inventor, Lyman Reed Blake, created a machine for sewing the soles of shoes to the upper parts. Because shoes could be made faster and more cheaply, people who had never owned shoes before could now afford to buy and wear them.

New Trends, Materials, and Designs

In Europe and North America during the seventeenth century, most people wore boots because they were practical. Even in many large cities, dirt roads were common, and people had to walk along muddy pathways and across streams. By the eighteenth century, however, more city streets were paved with cobblestones, and it was easier to keep shoes clean. Shoes became more decorative, and fancy buckles of gold and silver were often used. Most shoes worn in the United States throughout the nineteenth century were patterned after European styles. The major change in shoes over the last century has been the use of materials other than leather. Humphrey O'Sullivan invented the first rubber heel for shoes in 1898. Rubber heels were popular because they lasted much longer than heels made of leather. The use of rubber soles came next. The first rubber-

soled shoes were called plimsolls, and they were manufactured in the United States in the late 1800s.

The first American shoes made without leather were invented in 1917. The upper material was made of a flexible canvas. Those were the original "sneakers," a word that was used because the rubber sole made the shoe very quiet, unlike most leather shoes, which often squeaked when people walked. Many people today choose athletic shoes for casual wear, but not until the late 1970s were shoes designed with amateur athletes in mind. Shoes made of rubber and canvas were worn by tennis, volleyball, and basketball players. By the 1980s, companies began to design athletic shoes for specific sports, helping athletes perform better while protecting their feet and providing comfort. Shoes have come a long way since the ancient Egyptians created their first sandals. Many more types of materials are used, and shoes have never been more comfortable or supportive for feet. Even so, it is interesting that the basic sandal, crafted by people more than four thousand years ago, still has many similarities to shoes we wear today.

Answer the following questions based on passage given above-

1. What was the purpose of the first shoe?

- A. comfortable
- B. fashionable
- C. functional
- D. popularity

2. Which event happened first in the history of shoes?

- A. the making and wearing of moccasins
- B. the making and wearing of sandals
- C. the making and wearing of boots
- D. the making and wearing of sneakers

3. Which civilization was the first to wear shoes to make a fashion statement?

- A. Greek
- B. Roman
- C. Egyptian
- D. Persian

4. What is the correct hyphenated word?

- A. moon-shaped
- B. fur-was
- C. shoe-whether
- D. available-thin

5. “Some moccasins were plain, and others were Adorned with beadwork.” What type of context clue is used to help you define the word adorned?

- A. antonym
- B. synonym
- C. example
- D. explanation

6. Which is the correct analogy?

- A. Thin is to stout as skinny is to long.
- B. Thin is to stout as narrow is to wide.
- C. Thin is to stout as short is to thin.
- D. Thin is to stout as tall is to fat.

7. What is the author’s purpose in writing the passage?

- A. to inform about the first sneaker
- B. to inform about the history of moccasins
- C. to inform about ancient Greeks
- D. to inform about the history of shoes

8. An example of personification would be-

- A. nonleather shoes.
- B. fancy buckles of gold.
- C. paved with cobblestones.
- D. squeaked when people walked.

Q-2-Complete the following sentences using an appropriate tense form.

1. He ----- he is above playing with us. (think)
2. She ----- two pounds an hour. (earn)
3. The plants ----- in the absence of water. (die)
4. He ----- English with an Irish accent. (speak)
5. The cold weather ----- my health. (affect)
6. They -----; they always agree. (not quarrel)
7. Fatty foods ----- with me. (not agree)
8. The teacher ----- them an hour for their painting. (allow)

9. Smoking ----- (not allow)
10. The twins ----- alike. (look)
11. You alone ----- my secrets. (know)
12. He ----- his fortune amongst his three children. (divide)
- 13-The rabbit----- across the field. (hop)
- 14- I was -----that you could lend me a pound.(hope)
- 15-She -----the skirt to match her blouse.(dyed)
- 16- The poor woman is-----.(dying)
- 17- The rough surface of the floor made -----difficult.(mopping)
- 18-I slipped and -----an elbow. (Scraped)
- 19-The witness -----to the jury. (Lied)
- 20-The king -----now in his final resting place. (Lies)
- 21-I ----down on the couch yesterday. (Lay)
- 22-Please -----the plate down now. (lay)
- 23-The tiles were -----in a geometric pattern. (Laid)
- 24-It is a mistake to -----too much emphasis on grades. (Lay)

Q-3- Write a paragraph on 'Our Country, our Pride' in around 100 words.

Q-4- You are a student of Birla Public School, Pilani. You have got admitted recently in the school. Express your feelings through a diary entry.

Q-5- Read any English newspaper daily and write at least 10 news items in your notebook.

Q-6- Learn the following Poems by heart as after the summer vacation, you will have to recite the same in the assembly hall-

I Wandered Lonely As A Cloud

By William Wordsworth

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,

When' all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced; but they
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company:
I gazed—and gazed—but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

The Brook

By Alfred Tennyson

I come from haunts of coot and hern,
I make a sudden sally
And sparkle out among the fern,
To bicker down a valley.

By thirty hills I hurry down,
Or slip between the ridges,
By twenty thorpes, a little town,
And half a hundred bridges.

Till last by Philip's farm I flow
To join 'the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever.

I chatter over stony ways,
In little sharps and trebles,
I bubble into eddying bays,

I babble on the pebbles.

With many a curve my banks I fret
By many a field and fallow,
And many a fairy foreland set
With willow-weed and mallow.

I chatter, chatter, as I flow
To join the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever.

I wind about, and in and out,
With here a blossom sailing,
And here and there a lusty trout,
And here and there a grayling,

And here and there a foamy flake
Upon me, as I travel
With many a silvery waterbreak
Above the golden gravel,

And draw them all along, and flow
To join the brimming river
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever.

I steal by lawns and grassy plots,
I slide by hazel covers;
I move the sweet forget-me-nots
That grow for happy lovers.

I slip, I slide, I gloom, I glance,
Among my skimming swallows;
I make the netted sunbeam dance
Against my sandy shallows.

I murmur under moon and stars
In brambly wildernesses;
I linger by my shingly bars;
I loiter round my cresses;

And out again I curve and flow
To join the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever.

The Glory Of The Garden

By Rudyard Kipling

Our England is a garden that is full of stately views,
Of borders, beds and shrubberies and lawns and avenues,
With statues on the terraces and peacocks strutting by;
But the Glory of the Garden lies in more than meets the eye.

For where the old thick laurels grow, along the thin red wall,
You'll find the tool- and po'ting-sheds which are the heart of all
The cold-frames and the hot-houses, the dung-pits and the tanks,
The rollers, carts, and drain-pipes, with the barrows and the planks.

And there you'll see the gardeners, th' men and 'prentice boys
Told off t' do as they are bid and do it without noise ;
For, except when seeds are planted and we shout to scare the birds,
The Glory of the Garden it abideth not in words.

And some can pot begonias and some can bud a rose,
And some are hardly fit to trust with anything that grows ;
But they can roll and trim the lawns and sift the sand and loam,
For the Glory of the Garden occupieth all who come.

Our England is a garden, and such gardens are not made
By singing, "Oh, how beautiful," and "itting in the shad"
While better men than we go out and start their working lives
At grubbing weeds from gravel-paths with broken dinner-knives.

There's not a pair of legs so 'hin, there's not a head so thick,
T'ere's not a hand so weak and 'white, nor yet a heart so sick
But it can find some needful job that's crying to be done,
For'the Glory of the Garden glorifieth every one.

Then seek your job with thankfulness and work till further orders,
If it's only netting strawberr'es or killing slugs on borders;
And when your back stops aching and your hands begin to harden,
You will find yourself a partner In the Glory of the Garden.

Oh, Adam was a gardener, and God who made him sees
That half a proper gardener's work is done upon his 'nees,
So when your work is finished, you can wash your hands and pray
For the Glory of the Garden that it may not pass away!

And the Glory of the Garden it shall never pass away!

*****ENJOY YOUR VACATIONS*****

PRACTICE

विद्या निकेतन
बिरला पब्लिक स्कूल, पिलानी
ग्रीष्मावकाश गृहकार्य 2019-20

कक्षा – 8

विषय – हिन्दी

नोट :- इस ग्रीष्मावकाश गृहकार्य को एक अतिरिक्त उत्तर पुस्तिका (कॉपी) में कीजिए।

प्र.1 हिन्दी वर्णमाला लिखिए।

प्र.2 क से ज्ञ तक बारहखड़ी लिखिए।

प्र.3 प्रतिदिन एक पृष्ठ सुलेख लिखिए। अधिकतम 45 पृष्ठ होने चाहिए।

प्र.4 प्रतिदिन हिन्दी समाचार पत्र से अपनी पसंद का एक समाचार लिखिए।



VIDYA NIKETAN
BIRLA PUBLIC SCHOOL (Jr.Sec), Piloni
SUMMER VACATION HOME ASSIGNMENT- (2019 –20)
SUBJECT – MATHEMATICS

CLASS - VII

NAME-----H.NO. -----

Solve the following questions.

1. Find the sum by suitable arrangement:
a) $837 + 208 + 363$ b) $1962 + 453 + 1538 + 647$
2. Find the value of the following by using suitable properties:
a) $297 \times 17 + 297 \times 3$ b) $258 \times 1008 + 1008 \times 42$
3. Write all the factors of: a) 27 b) 18 c) 36
4. Find the HCF of the following:
a) 70,105,175 b) 18,54,81 c) 12,45,75
5. Find the LCM of the following:
a) 5,20 b) 6,18 c) 12, 48 d) 9,45
6. Draw the following angles with compass and ruler.
a) 60° b) 90° c) 45° d) 120° e) 30°
7. Find:
a) $-7 - 8 - (-25)$
b) $-13 + 32 - 8 - 1$
c) $-7 + (-8) + (-90)$
d) $50 - (-40) - (-2)$
8. Express the following as mixed fractions:

- a) $20/3$ b) $11/4$ c) $17/7$ d) $19/6$ e) $35/9$

9. Express the following as improper fraction:

- a) $7\frac{3}{4}$ b) $5\frac{6}{7}$ c) $10\frac{3}{5}$ d) $9\frac{3}{7}$ e) $8\frac{4}{9}$

10. Reduce the following fractions to simplest form:

- a) $\frac{48}{60}$ b) $\frac{150}{60}$ c) $\frac{84}{98}$ d) $\frac{12}{52}$ e) $\frac{7}{28}$

11. Solve the following:

- a) $2\frac{4}{5} + 3\frac{5}{6}$ b) $4\frac{2}{5} - 2\frac{1}{5}$ c) $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$
d) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}$ e) $1\frac{1}{3} + 3\frac{2}{3}$ f) $4\frac{2}{3} + 3\frac{1}{4}$
g) $\frac{16}{5} - \frac{7}{5}$ h) $\frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{2}$ i) $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{3}$

12. Find the sum of the following:

- a) $0.007 + 8.5 + 30.08$ b) $15 + 0.632 + 13.8$ c) $27.076 + 0.55 + 0.005$
d) $25.65 + 9.005 + 3.7$ e) $0.75 + 10.425 + 2$ f) $280.69 + 25.2 + 38$

12. Subtract:

- a) 18.25 from 20.75 b) 202.54 from 250 c) 5.36 from 8.40
d) 2.051 from 5.206 e) 0.314 from 2.107 f) 15.27 from 21.05

13. Find the perimeter and area of a rectangle whose length is 25 cm and breadth is 2.5 cm.

14. Find the perimeter of a triangle with sides 10 cm, 14 cm and 15 cm.

15. Find the perimeter of an equilateral triangle with each side 5.5 cm.

16. Find the perimeter of an isosceles triangle with equal sides 8 cm each and third side 6 cm.

17. Find the cost of fencing of a square park of side 250m at the rate of

Rs. 20/ m.

18. Find the perimeter of a regular hexagon of side 4.5 cm.

PRACTICE



BIRLA PUBLIC SCHOOL, PILANI

SUMMER VACATION HOME ASSIGNMENT (2019-20)

SUBJECT: MUSIC

CLASS:VIII

1. Learn one **Hindi** song according to your choice.
2. Learn two **English** songs -
 1. **Don't Give Up... or sia the Greatest ..**
 2. **Count on Me – Bruno Mars**
3. Make a chart on different types of instruments - wind, percussion ,string .



VIDYA NIKETAN
BIRLA PUBLIC SCHOOL (JR. SECTION), PILANI
SUMMER VACATION HOME ASSIGNMENT (2019-20)
SUBJECT- SCIENCE
CLASS- VIII

Q1- Learn Chapter- 1,2 and 3.

Q2- Read Chapter-4 & 5 and do the book exercises of these two chapters.

Q3- Write one-word answer-

- a) Undesirable plants which are grown along with the crops. _____
- b) Bacteria present in the roots of leguminous plants. _____
- c) Rearing of animals at large scale. _____
- d) To turn the soil and loosen it. _____
- e) Microbe involved in curd formation. _____
- f) The career of malaria parasite. _____
- g) A chemical used in food preservation. _____
- h) A communicable disease. _____
- i) A non-communicable disease. _____
- j) A bacterium causes anthrax disease. _____
- k) A useful fungus. _____
- l) A bacterial disease in plants. _____

Q4- Who discovered fermentation and pasteurization processes?

Ans- _____

Q5- Who discovered vaccine for small pox? In which year it was discovered?

Ans- _____

Q6- Draw the Nitrogen Cycle.

Ans-

PRACTICE

WORKSHEET 2

Q1- Give the contributions of the following: -

a) Louis Pasteur:-

b) Robert Koch :-

c) Alexander Fleming :-

Q2- Write the characteristics of Rayon and Nylon fibres by using graphic organizers.

Ans-

Q3- Write the differences between fertilizers and manures.

Ans-

PRACTICE



BIRLA PUBLIC SCHOOL, PILANI
SUMMER VACATION HOME ASSIGNMENT – (2019-20)

CLASS VIII
SUB- SOCIAL SCIENCE

Note:- All the boys should do assignment work in a separate notebook in good handwriting or in a project file and paste at least 10 pictures related to the topic.

Q1. Explain Disaster management and their types. Explain the preparedness and mitigation techniques of **Earthquake or Tsunami or land slide or Flood.**

Q2. Design a beautiful frame and write Preamble of Indian Constitution in it.

Q.3. Political Map of India:

- a. Locate the capitals of Indian states with colour symbols.
- b. Locate the perennial and seasonal rivers of North & South India.
- c. Locate the Heritage sites of India.

Q4. Read newspaper daily and (in a scrap book) collect the data with pictures of Natural calamities (Volcanic eruption, cyclone, flood, drought, earthquake, Landslide etc) takes place in any part of the World.