



# DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

## SUBJECT: ENGLISH

### Assignment: I

### Grade: VIII

## Chapter no.2: The Silver Lining.

Instructions:

- Students are to read in between the lines and understand the chapter on their own before initiating to respond to the given assignment.
- The objective of this assignment is to make the students acquainted with the following ideas:
  - One should never feel hopeless because difficult times always lead to better days.
  - One should never judge a person by his/her external appearance.

### **About The Author:**

Chaman Nahal commonly known as C Nahal, also known as Chaman Nahal Azadi, was an Indian born writer of English literature. He is widely considered as one of the best exponents of Indian writing in English and is known for his work, Azadi, which is set on India's Independence and her partition. He won a 'Sahitya Akademi Award' in 1977 for his work 'Azadi'. Other novels written by him are 'My True Faces' (1973), 'Into Another Dawn' (1977), 'The English Queens' (1979). 'The Silver Lining' is taken from a volume of short stories written by him entitled as "The Weird Dance".

### **Plot Summary:**

'The Silver Lining' describes the story of a handicapped child and their parents' and their unhappy moments, until a guest who is similarly handicapped brings a ray of hope into their child's life. His views about judging a man's outward appearance is that 'A happy man who puts on an appearance of happiness may be crushed deeply within; while an idiot may be truly happy.'

Chaman Nahal narrates his experiences during his stay at a private guest-house in one of the hill resorts, which one of his friends had recommended. It covered all the facilities that generally lacked in advertisements; and it was a silent resort.

The hostess was Mrs. Bhandari from South, married to a North Indian, huge, dark, with bony limbs; and her complexion dark, yet pleasant looking and kind. They had a daughter, Pramodni, about eight years old with a Chinese crop, dressed in jeans and high boots. She was the center of attraction to the author. On arriving at the resort he was welcomed by the warm and friendly affection of Mrs. Bhandari. Pramodni remained aloof and a bit timid. Unaware of the child's disability, Chaman beckoned the child to him, at which she shook her head and dashed out of the room. That situation brought a painful look on the faces of the Bhandaris. The daughter's physically handicapped condition was explained to the author.

Apparently, the parents faced such awkward moments every time a guest arrived and the child totally aghast while the situation was being explained. Her only means of communication was the gestures made with her hand.

Chaman suggests the parents to inform every new guest in a typed letter sealed in an envelope. The letter was a brief note on the child's handicapped situation and had a request that the visitor should refrain from approaching Pramodni and asking her any questions. Chaman relates the incident, when one day there arrived a strange visitor Mr. David. He was barely twenty-five, and had an unkempt appearance. After reading the note in the sealed envelope about Pramodini, he had rushed out into the courtyard and darted out towards her. Mr. David's sudden impulse had shocked the parents, who thought that he was being rude. That moment of curiosity in the air was broken by the sound of a gun-exploding shrill laughter. It was a wonder and amazement for the Bhandaris. David was a young man, who too was deaf and dumb, but he was sent abroad to an institute where he had learnt the skill of communication and had returned to India to open a school for the handicapped children. He was eager to make Pramodni his first student and disclosing this truth to the Bhandaris, thrilled her parents. Their joy knew no bounds and they were filled with gratitude toward Mr. David. The story ends with the description of Mrs Bhandari as the happiest woman in the world and her daughter expressed as a carefree girl.

### **Additional Questions:**

Q1: Write down the character sketch of the following character:

- a. Mr. Bhandari
- b. Mrs. Bhandari
- c. Pramodni
- d. Mr. David

Q2: Write down the theme of the chapter "The Silver Lining".

Q3: How is Mr. David able to help Pramodni with her disability?

Q4: What humiliation is the family facing?

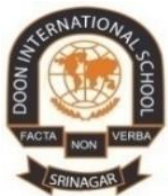
Q5: What was written in the chit? Was it helpful to the family in anyway?

Q6: How does the author describe Mr. David?

Q7: Answer the following questions with reference to context.

- a. *'Our daughter has not laughed like this for years!'*
  - i. Who said this?
  - ii. Why hasn't Pramodni laughed like this before?
  - iii. Why was she so happy?

**NOTE: Do all the textual as well as additional questions on your fair notebook.**



# DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

## SUBJECT: MATH

### Assignment: I

### Grade: VIII

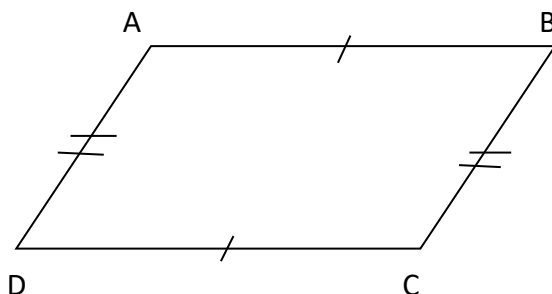
## Chapter: Quadrilaterals and its Basics

### Instructions:

- Students are to read and understand the chapter on their own before initiating to respond to the given assignment.
- The objective of this assignment is to make the students acquainted with;
  - All the properties of types of quadrilateral.
  - Students are able to solve different problems related to all types of quadrilateral.

### Some definitions:

**Parallelogram:** A parallelogram is a quadrilateral in which two pair of opposite sides are parallel and equal.

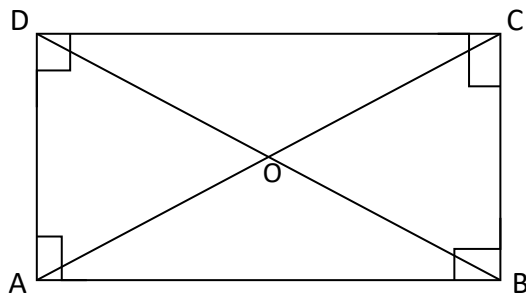


Here  $AB = DC$  and  $AB$  is Parallel to  $DC$  and  $AD = BC$  and  $AD$  is Parallel to  $BC$ . Therefore  $ABCD$  is a parallelogram.

### Properties of parallelogram:

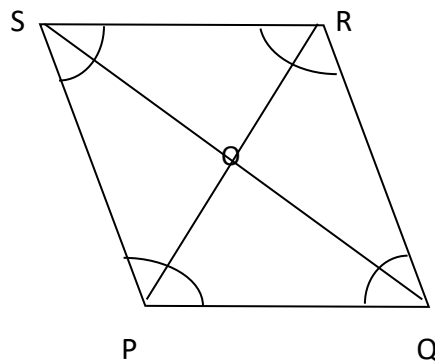
- i) The opposite sides of a parallelogram are equal.
- ii) The opposite angles of a parallelogram are equal.
- iii) The diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other.
- iv) The adjacent angles of a parallelogram are supplementary.

**Rectangle:** A rectangle is a parallelogram in which all the angles are of measures 90 degrees. Rectangle is a type of parallelogram and so it has all the properties of a parallelogram. In addition to it, the diagonals of a rectangle are equal in length.



Here Angle A, B, C and D are 90 degrees, hence ABCD is a rectangle. Also two diagonals AC and BD are equal.  $AO = OC$  and  $BO = OD$

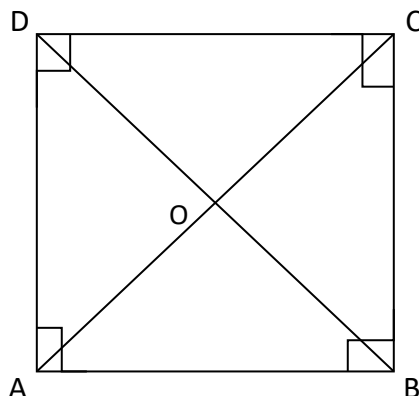
**Rhombus:** A rhombus is a parallelogram with all the sides equal. So it has also all the properties of parallelogram. In addition to it, the diagonals of a rhombus bisect each at right angles.



Here  $PQ = QR = RS = SP$

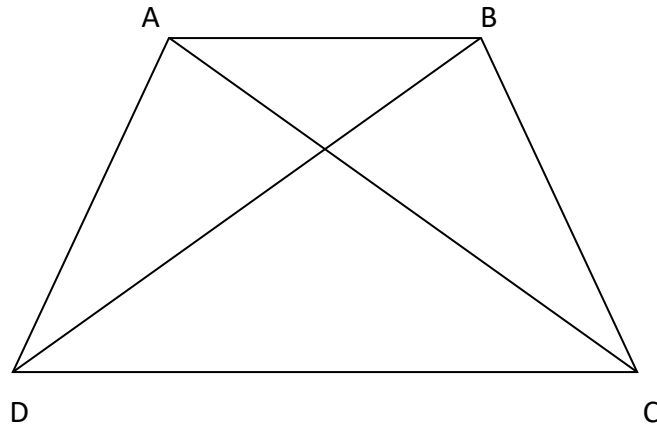
Also diagonals are at right angles to each other, i.e. Angle  $SOR = ROQ = QOP = POS = 90^\circ$  each.

**Square:** A square is a rectangle with equal sides. Rectangle is a parallelogram, therefore square is also a parallelogram. Hence it has all the properties of parallelogram. The diagonals are equal and they bisect each other at right angles.



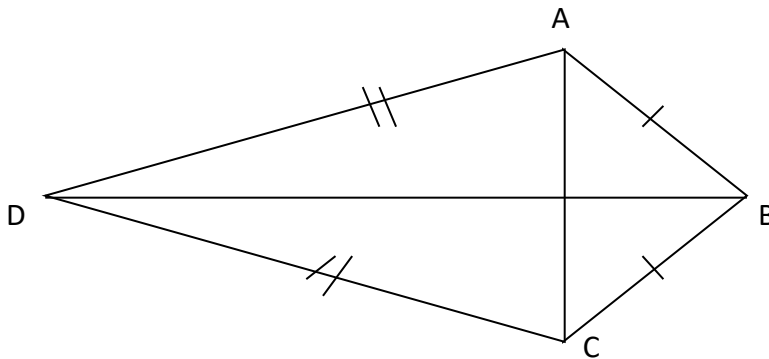
Here Angle A, B, C and D are 90 degrees, hence ABCD is a square. Also two diagonals AC and BD are equal.  $AO = OC$  and  $BO = OD$

**Trapezium:** A trapezium is a quadrilateral in which a pair of opposite sides are parallel. An isosceles trapezium is one in which one pair of sides are parallel and other pair of sides are equal.



Here sides AB and DC are parallel to each other. Also in the above figure sides AD and BC are equal, hence it is an isosceles trapezium.

**Kite:** A kite is a quadrilateral with two pairs of equal consecutive sides. The longer diagonal bisects the pair of opposite angles. The longer diagonals also bisects shorter diagonal.



Here sides AB, BC are equal and AD, DC are equal. Angle B and D is bisected by diagonal DB also it bisects the diagonal AC.

Q1. ABCD is a rectangle whose diagonals are  $(2x+6)$  cm  $(3x+4)$  cm. Find x and the lengths of the diagonals.

Sol. The lengths of diagonals are  $(2x+6)$  cm and  $(3x+4)$  cm.

Since by property of rectangle, diagonals are of equal length.

Therefore  $2x + 6 = 3x + 4$

Or  $2x - 3x = 4 - 6$

Or  $-x = -2$

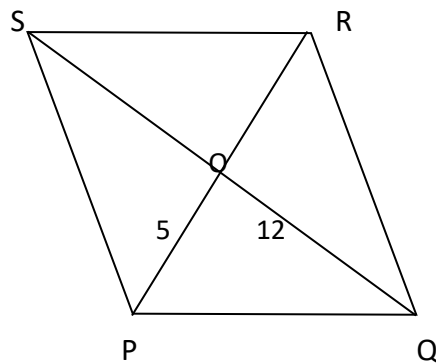
Or  $x = 2$

Now lengths of diagonals are  $2(2) + 6 = 4 + 6 = 10$  cm

&  $3(2) + 4 = 6 + 4 = 10$  cm.

Q2. The length of the diagonals of a rhombus are 24 and 10 cm, respectively. Find the length of all its sides.

Sol. The diagonals of rhombus are 24 cm and 10cm.



Since diagonals of rhombus bisect each other, therefore there parts will be 12 cm and 5 cm and one side of rhombus can be calculated by using Pythagoras theorem.

Now in right triangle POQ.

$$PQ = \sqrt{12 \times 12 + 5 \times 5}$$

$$PQ = \sqrt{144 + 25}$$

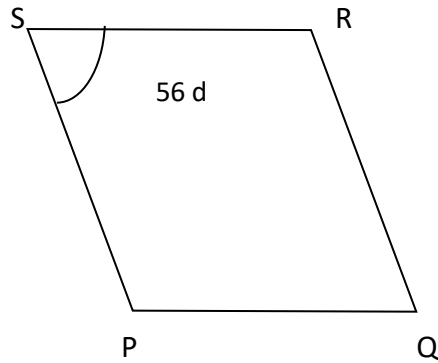
$$PQ = \sqrt{169}$$

$$PQ = 13 \text{ cm}$$

Hence each side of a rhombus will be 13 cm

Q3. If one angle of a rhombus is  $56d$ , find the measure of other angles.

Sol. One angle of a rhombus is  $56d$ .



Since rhombus is a parallelogram hence it has properties of parallelogram.

Here Angle  $S = 56d$ , therefore angle  $Q = 56d$

Also adjacent angles will be also supplementary.

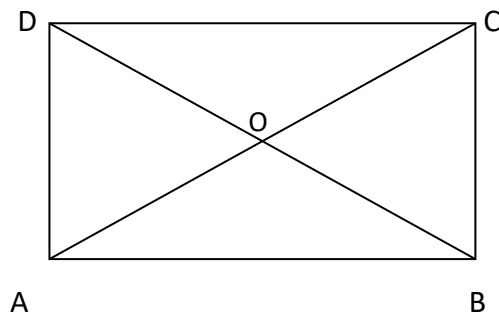
Therefore  $\angle S + \angle R = 180d$

$$\text{Or } \angle R = 180 - 56$$

$$\text{Or } \angle R = 124d$$

And  $\angle P$  will be also equal to  $124d$ .

Q4. In a rectangle ABCD, If  $\angle DBC = 60d$ , find  $\angle DCA$



Sol. In a rectangle, the diagonals are equal and bisect each other.

Here  $\angle OBC = 60^\circ$  and we have to find  $\angle DCA$ .

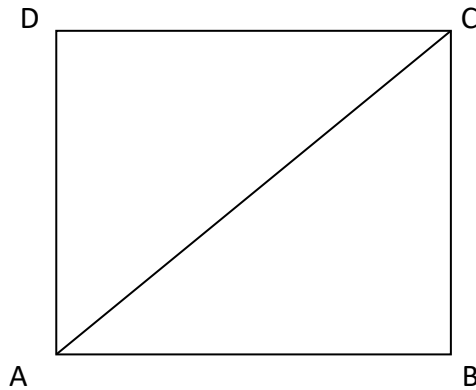
So,  $OC = OB$

Therefore  $\angle OBC = \angle OCB = 60^\circ$  ( angles opposite to equal sides of a triangle are equal )

And ,  $\angle DCB = 90^\circ$

Therefore  $\angle DCA = \angle DCB - \angle BCA = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ$

Q5. ABCD is a square. Find the measure of  $\angle DAC$ .



Sol. ABCD is a square, with  $AD = DC$  (Sides of a square are equal)

Therefore  $\angle ACD = \angle CAD$

In right triangle ADC

$$\angle A + \angle C + \angle D = 180$$

$$\angle A + \angle A + 90 = 180 \quad (\angle C = \angle A; \text{ as opposite angles of equal sides are also equal})$$

$$2\angle A = 180 - 90$$

$$2\angle A = 90$$

$$\angle A = 45^\circ$$

Therefore  $\angle DAC = 45^\circ$

**Note: Students are directed to do the remaining questions of the exercises on fair note book**

**Assignment questions to be done on fair note book:**



- Q1. The perimeter of a rhombus is 60cm. If one diagonal is 24cm, find the length of the other diagonal.
- Q2. If the number of diagonals in an n-sided polygon is  $\frac{n(n-3)}{2}$ , what is the number of diagonals in a decagon and 25-sided polygon?
- Q3. Can a right angled triangle be a regular polygon? If not, give reasons.
- Q4. Two adjacent angles of a rhombus are in the ratio 2:3. Find the angles of the rhombus.
- Q5. ABCD is a trapezium in which AB is parallel to CD. If  $\angle A = \angle B$ , find the measures of  $\angle C$  and  $\angle D$ .
- Q6. The lengths of the two sides of a parallelogram are 3x and 5x. The perimeter is 480 cm. Find the value of x.
- Q7. Identify the types of quadrilaterals in which the diagonals are the axes of symmetry.



# DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

## SUBJECT: SCIENCE

### Assignment: I

### Grade: VIII

### Chapter: Friction

#### Instructions:

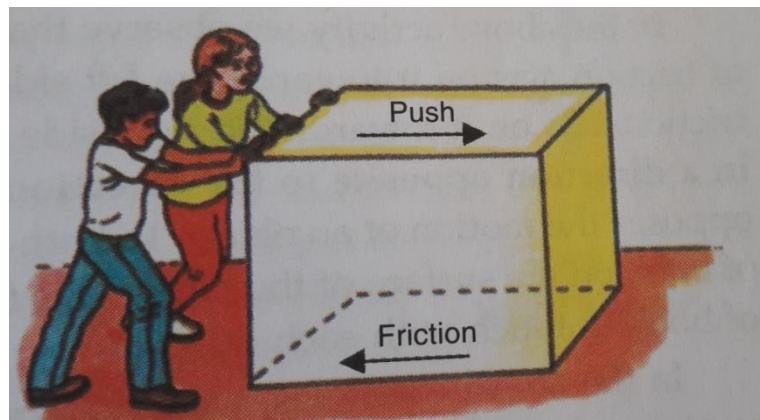
- Students are to read and understand the chapter on their own before initiating to respond to the given assignment.
- The objective of this assignment is to make the students acquainted with;
  - Meaning of friction and its cause.
  - How to increase and decrease the friction.
  - How it is sometimes helpful in our daily life.
  - How friction plays an important role in daily life.

#### Introduction:

'Force' in fact is seen by no one, but one can see the effects of force. For example, when we hit the ball with the bat, its direction changes. When we kick the football, it moves to the other side. In both of these cases we have applied the force and we have not seen it but the effects are seen.

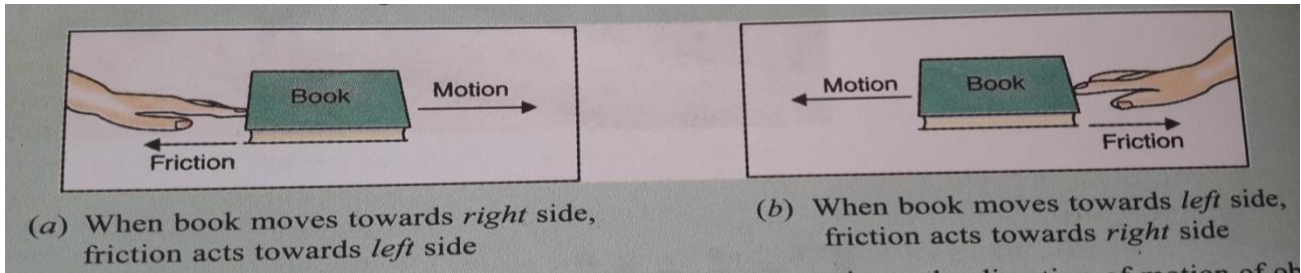
Similarly, there is other type of force which comes into play when one body slides over the other body. This force retards the motion of body and is called frictional force or simply friction.

When a ball gets a small hit, it rolls down and comes to rest after some time. It means some opposing force exists between the surface of ball and surface of earth. This force is again called **frictional force**.



#### Friction:

When a solid object moves over the surface of another solid object, its motion is always opposed by a retarding force. This force is called friction.

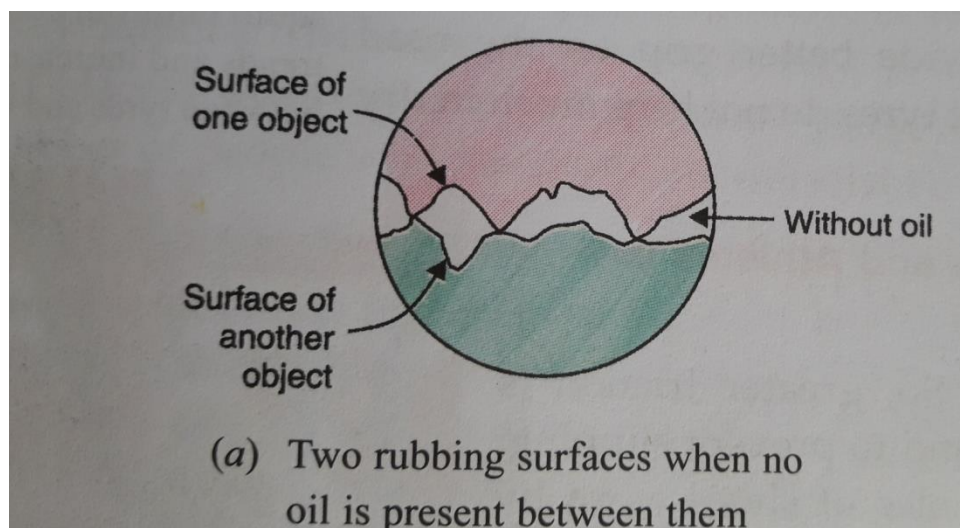


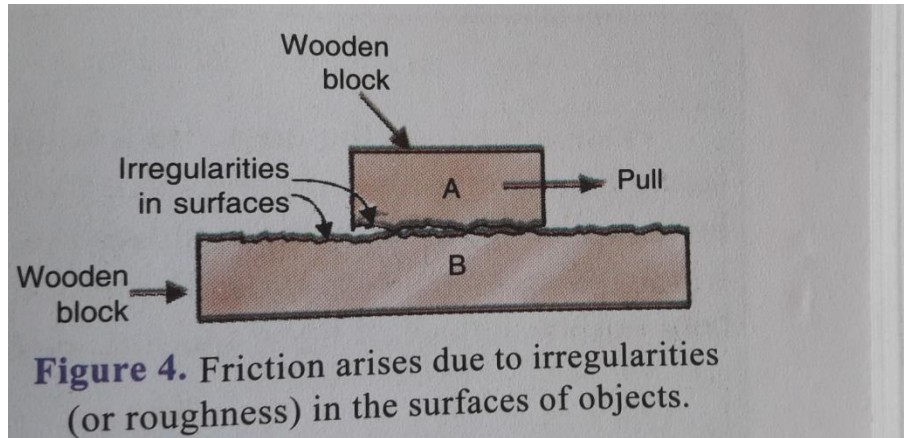
**Thus friction is the force directed opposite to the direction of motion or attempted motion. The frictional force is always parallel to the surfaces in contact.**

### **Cause Of Friction:**

The cause of friction is irregularities of the surfaces which are in contact. When one body is resting on the supporting body, the interlocking of elevations and depressions of the two surfaces takes place which makes difficult the resting body to slide over the supporting body on little external force and causes the friction.

On microscopic level, the polished surface is far from plain and is rough. Therefore when one body is on another body, pressure at the contact points are very high and the molecules are pushed into such close proximity that the attractive forces between them weld the surfaces together at contact points. In other words, the contact points become cold welded together. These tiny welds have to be broken before one surface can move over the other. Therefore, no matter in which direction the motion occurs, there is a force which opposes it. This explains why force of friction always acts in a direction opposite to motion.





### Types Of Friction:

There are three types of friction, which are discussed below:

- i) **Static friction:** - The friction which exists between the two bodies in which one is resting or about to slide on the other body is called static friction. Static friction is responsible for the body to maintain its rest. Once we come over to static friction, our body starts to slide or move.

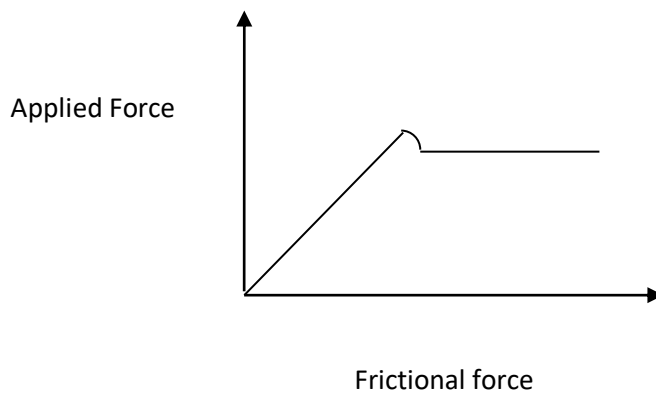
For example: A heavy iron solid cube is not moving on application of small force, it is due to the lot of friction between the surface of iron cube and the surface of supporting body.

- ii) **Limiting friction:** - The maximum force of static friction which comes into play before a body just starts to slide is called limiting friction. It can also be defined as the highest value of static friction which exists between the two surfaces which are in contact. Once we apply the force greater than limiting friction, our body starts to slide. It is denoted by  $F_c$ .

- iii) **Sliding/kinetic friction:** - The friction which exists when one body is sliding on the other body is called sliding or kinetic friction. It can also be defined as the new friction which comes into play when the body is moving on the other body. It is denoted by  $F_k$ .

For example: When one body slides over the inclined plane, the friction coming into play is called sliding friction.

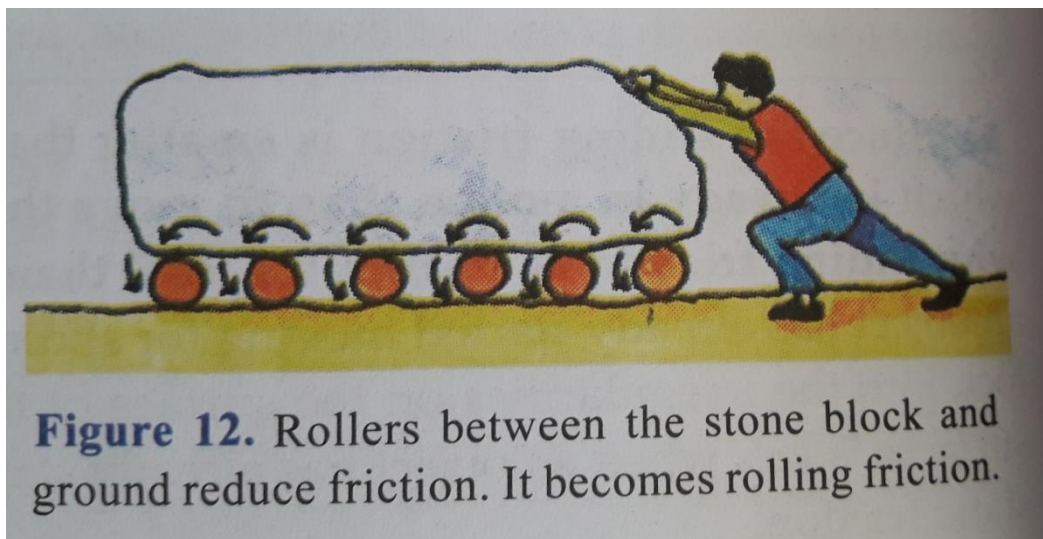
Sliding or kinetic friction is always less than limiting friction. It is because the surfaces which were in contact do not get a sufficient time to make new contact points. Hence less sliding friction than limiting friction.



**Graph between applied force and friction**

**Rolling friction:**

When one body rolls over another body, the resistance offered to motion is called rolling friction. It is generally less than the sliding friction. Rolling friction results from the deformation produced where a wheel pushes against the surface on which it rolls. The deformation of the two surfaces produces rolling friction. The force of rolling friction varies inversely as the radius of the roller and it is less for the rigid surfaces.



**Figure 12.** Rollers between the stone block and ground reduce friction. It becomes rolling friction.

**Cause of rolling friction:**

When a wheel rolls on a level surface, the area of contact is very small and the pressure becomes very large. As a result there is depression in the surface below as shown in figure. In climbing up the depression BC, the wheel encounters opposition to motion. Further the wheel also experiences opposition to motion in detaching itself from portion AB against the forces of adhesion. This causes the rolling friction.

### **Laws of friction:**

Static friction as well as kinetic friction is a complicated phenomenon. Experiments show that to a good approximation, the force of friction obeys the following laws:

- (i) The frictional force (static as well as kinetic) depends upon the nature of the two surfaces in contact and their state of roughness.
- (ii) The frictional force (static as well as kinetic) always acts parallel to the surfaces in contact and its direction is opposite to motion or attempted motion.
- (iii) The frictional force (static as well as kinetic) is independent of the area of contact of the two surfaces.
- (iv) The magnitude of friction force (kinetic and static) is directly proportional to the perpendicular force i.e. the weight of the body.

### **Friction is a Necessary Evil:**

Frictional force plays an important role in our daily life. In some cases, friction is useful and we want to keep it but in other cases friction is harmful and we wish to reduce it. Hence it could be explained under the heading of advantages and disadvantages of friction.

### **Advantages Of Friction:**

- i) Walking is possible due to the friction between the sole of shoes and the surface of ground.
- ii) Motion of vehicles is possible due to the friction between the rubber tyres and the surface of roads.
- iii) Stopping of vehicles is also possible due to the friction between pads and the metal rim of the tyres.
- iv) Writing and drawing is possible due to the friction between tip of the pen/pencil and the paper.
- v) Nails are fixed into the wood or wall due to the friction between them.
- vi) Lighting of match stick is possible due to the friction between the chemical present at tip of match stick and the match box. Due to friction some heat is produced and it attains the ignition temperature, so that match stick catches fire.

### **Disadvantages Of Friction:**

- i) The soles of shoes wear away due to the friction between sole and the ground.
- ii) The tyres of vehicles wear out gradually due to the friction between tyre and the road.
- iii) The machine parts of the machine wear out due to the friction between them.
- iv) Friction wears out the steps of the stairs.
- v) Friction produces heat in the machine which reduces the efficiency of it.
- vi) Friction slows down the motion of the body.

### **Methods To Increase Friction:**

- i) Grooves are made in soles of the shoes to increase friction and prevent slipping.
- ii) Treads are made in the tyres to increase friction when roads are wet.
- iii) Spikes are provided in the shoes of players and athletes to increase friction and prevent slipping.
- iv) Gymnasts apply some power on their hands to increase friction so that to have a tight grip.
- v) Machine belts are made of special materials to increase friction so that machine wheels rotate properly.

### **Methods to reduce Friction:**

- i) Friction can be reduced by making surfaces smooth by polishing them.
- ii) Friction can be reduced by applying lubricants (like oil or grease).
- iii) Friction can be reduced by using wheels to move objects.
- iv) Friction can be reduced by making the bodies streamlined in shape when they are moving in fluids.

### **Assignment questions to be done on fair note book:**

- Q1. Friction produces sound. Some of these sounds are pleasant and some are annoying. Make a list of both these kinds of sounds around you.
- Q2. If there was no friction, what would happen to a moving object?
- Q3. Weight lifting players use some kind of dust on their hands before lifting the heavy weight. Why?
- Q4. Treads in tyres are very useful for moving vehicle on wet road. How it increases the friction between the tyre and the road?
- Q5. With the help of an activity show that rolling friction is less than sliding friction.
- Q6. If there was no friction, what would happen to moving object?





# DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

SUBJECT: S.ST

ASSIGNMENT: I

GRADE: VIII

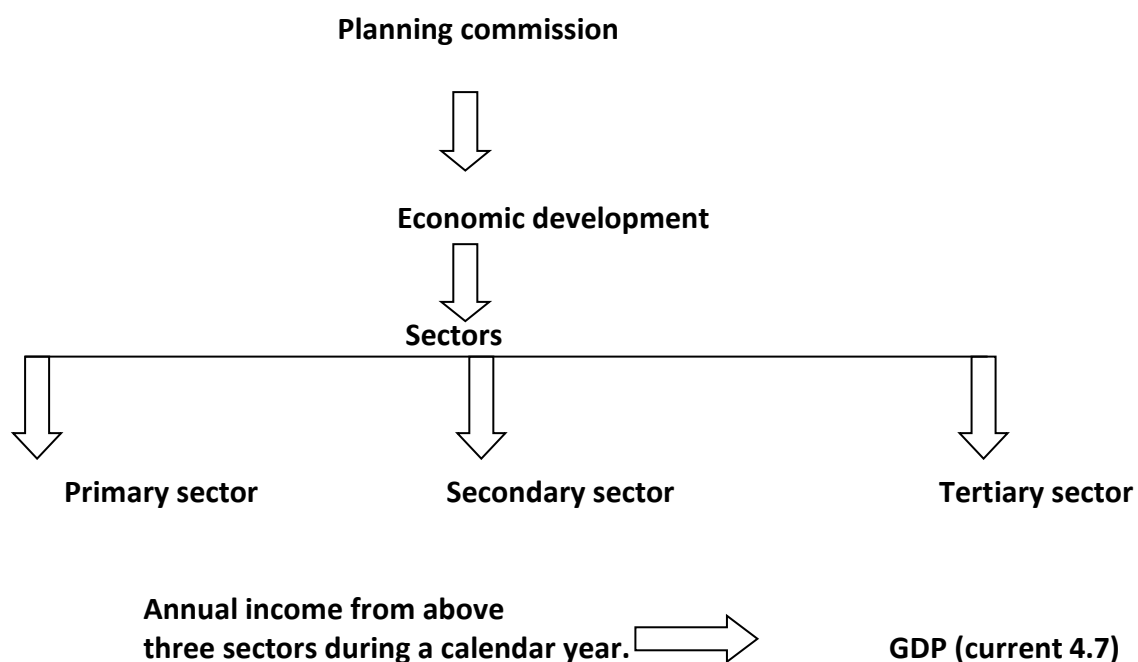
CHAPTER: GOVERNMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT

Instructions:

- Students are to read and understand the chapter on their own before initiating to respond to the given assignment.
- The objective of this assignment is to make the students acquainted with;
  1. Planning Commission.
  2. Economic Development.
  3. Primary Sector.
  4. Secondary Sector.
  5. Tertiary Sector.
  6. Agricultural Economy.
  7. Social Sector.
  8. Government Executed Schemes.

## TERMS TO KNOW

1. **PLANNING COMMISSION:** The commission was set up on 15 march 1950, for the systematic economic development of the country. Systematic economic development is possible through proper planning.





2. **IRRIGATION:** Nearly 60% of the agricultural land depends on rainfall for Irrigation. Insufficient or late monsoon often results in crop failure and less productivity.

3. **INDUSTRIES:** Industries play an important role in the economic development of a nation. A prosperous nation needs well - developed industries to provide the amenities of life to its citizens.

4. **GOVERNMENT:** The government also looks into the welfare of the social sector such as education, health, employment, housing, sanitation, supply of drinking water and setting up of infrastructure.

### **Important topics to know**

#### **FIVE YEAR PLANS**

Till now the planning Commission has developed twelve five year plans and six annual plans. The 1965 Indo -Pakistan war, severe drought, price rise, devaluation of currency and reduction of resources available for planning purposes resulted in the formulation of three annual plans between 1966-1969. The Fifth five -year plan was terminated which paved way for an annual plan in 1979-1980. The five-year plans were simply introduced to eliminate poverty, unemployment & improve the standard of life of the people in India.

#### **AGRICULTURE**

Agriculture is the mainstay of the Indian economy. It provides us with food, like wheat and rice and raw materials, like cotton and jute for industries. Agricultural products like spices, sugar and tea are also important export items. They earn valuable foreign exchange.

#### **GREEN REVOLUTION**

The green revolution helped to increase the agricultural production by introducing farmers to modern agricultural machinery, high yield variety (HYV) seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, and irrigation.

#### **EMPLOYMENT**

The national rural employment guarantee scheme was launched in 2006. The scheme provides guarantee of 100 days' employment every year to adult members of rural households below poverty line. Bharat Nirman Scheme was launched in 2005 for socio economic development of the nation. National Rural Health mission scheme was also launched in 2005, to provide better health care facilities to the people living in rural areas.

## **SOCIAL SECTOR**

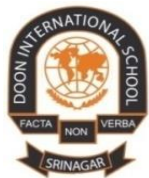
The government also looks into the social welfare of the people. It works towards ensuring the availability of the safe drinking water, sanitation, education and housing to all its citizens. Some of the programs launched by the government in different social sectors for the welfare of the people are education, sanitation, health, employment and housing.

### **Answer the below mentioned Questions**

- Q1. What are five year plans?
- Q2. Briefly discuss the significance of planning commission.
- Q3. What will happen if there is unsystematic economic development?
- Q4. Distinguished public sector and private sector industries.
- Q5. Why was Bharat Nirman plan started?
- Q6. When was the national rural employment guarantee scheme launched?
- Q7. Why is India called an agricultural country? Give reasons to support your answer.
- Q8. For our country, which sector should be given maximum priority, agriculture, industry, defense, education, health. Justify your answer.
- Q9. What are the steps taken by the government to promote rural development?
- Q10. When was national health mission program launched?

**Write down answer of these questions on your fair notebook.**

***NOTE: For more information, & knowledge go through the references of Arihant & S. Chand.***



# DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

## SUBJECT - Computer

### Assignment: I

### Grade: VIII

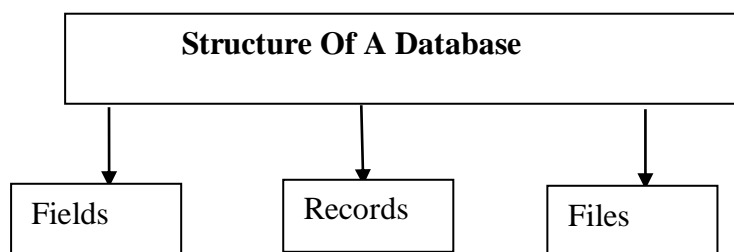
### Chapter: - Working with tables

#### **Instructions:**

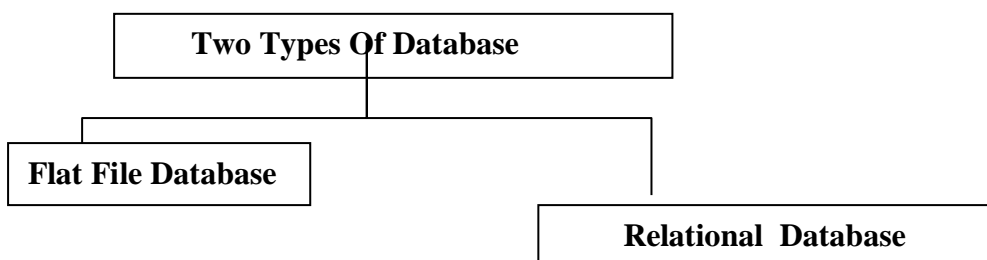
- Students are to read and understand the chapter on their own before initiating to respond to the given assignment.
- The objective of this assignment is to make students acquainted with the usage of Database (Microsoft Access) and also the various objects in it.

#### **Introduction**

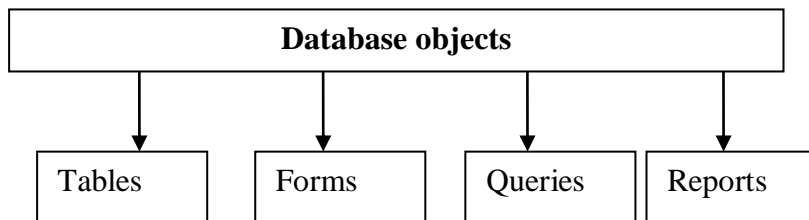
A **database** is an organized way of storing information. It helps us to manage and access large amount of information quickly and efficiently.



- 1. Field :-** A column within a table that contains only one type of information is called a field. The columns provide the structure according to which the rows are composed.
- 2. Record:-** A record is a collection of fields. A record displays all the information about a single entity.
- 3. File:-** A file is a collection of related records.
- 4. Reports :-** Reports are used to present formatted summaries of the data contained from one or more tables or queries in a printed format. Reports provide us with many formatting and display options. Reports can be a simple list of records directly displayed from a table.



- 1. Flat file database:-** Data is stored in a single table. Usually suitable for less amount of data. It is not capable of linking the files together.
- 2. Relational database:-** Data is stored in multiple tables and the tables are linked using a common field. Relational database is suitable for medium to large amount of data.



**Table:-**A table is a set of data elements (values) that is organized using a model of vertical columns (which are identified by their name) and horizontal rows. A table has a defined number of columns, but can have any number of rows. Each row is identified by the values appearing in a particular column identified as a unique key index or the key field.

Or

A table is a database object which consists of rows and columns .It is used to store information in an organized way in MS Access, a table can have maximum of 255 columns with unlimited rows We can not have two tables with the same name in a database.

A table name can have upto 64 characters including letters, numbers and spaces.

A table cannot have two fields with the same name.

### Columns or Fields:

A column is a set of data values of a particular simple type, one for each row of the table. The columns provide the structure according to which the rows are composed. For example, First Name or Last Name are fields in a row.

### Rows or Records or Tuples:

A row also called a record or tuple represents a single, data item in a table. In simple terms, a database table can be visualized as consisting of rows and columns or fields. Each row in a table represents a set of related data, and every row in the table has the same structure.

### Data types:

Data types are used to identify which type of data (value) we are going to store in the database. Fields themselves can be of different types depending on the data they contain. A data type determines the type of data ,a particular field can accept. Once the data type is defined. We can not enter a different type of data .

### Data types available in Ms Access 2007

<b>Text</b>	It can be used to store text or combination of text numbers such as addresses as well as numbers that do not require calculations such as phone number or postal codes default size is 50 characters but it can store upto 255 characters.
<b>Memo</b>	It is used for lengthy text and numbers such as notes or descriptions. It can store upto 65,536 characters.
<b>Number</b>	It holds numeric data which is used for calculations .
<b>Date/time</b>	It stores date and time values.
<b>Currency</b>	You can use various currencies and use in different formats.
<b>Auto number</b>	It stores an integer that increments or decrements automatically as you add or delete records
<b>Yes/No</b>	It is known as a logical type data which have only one of the two values i.e true or false.
<b>OLE object</b>	It is a picture ,graph ,sound ,video word processing and spreadsheet

	files
<b>Hyperlink</b>	It links to an internet source.
<b>Attachment</b>	A special field name that enables to attach external files to an access database.

**Primary key:-** A primary key is a field that uniquely identifies each record in a table. A primary key does not allow null values and must always have a unique value. A primary key is used to relate to or reference a table to foreign keys in other tables. It is a standard feature of every database management system. A primary key is a sort of check on the table that every record in the table is unique and does not contain any duplicate data. A table can have only one primary key.

A primary key is a toggle key. To remove the primary key property from a field ,select that field and click on the primary key button.

A field property is an attribute that defines the field's appearance or behavior within a database .

Further more we can Enter, Edit ,Add ,Delete or sort within the tables.

### **Question/Answers.**

**Qno.1:-What is a primary key?**

Ans :- A primary key is a sort of check on the table that every record in the table is unique and does not contain any duplicate data. A table can have only one primary key.

**Qno.2:-What is a foreign key in DBMS?**

Ans :-A foreign key is a column or group of columns in a relational database that provides a link between data in two tables.

**Qno.3:-Why primary key is important ?**

Ans:-In database design ,a Primary key is important because it serves as a unique identifier for a row of data in a database table. A primary key makes it convenient for a user to add ,sort ,modify or delete in a database.

**Qno.4:-Name at least three database languages.**

- 1.Data Definition Language (DDL)
2. Data Manipulation Language (DML)
- 3.Query language

**Qno.5:-What is data redundancy?**

Ans:-Duplication of data in the database is known as data redundancy. As a result of data redundancy, duplicated data is present at various locations ,hence it leads to wastage of the storage space and the integrity of the database is destroyed.

**Qno.6:-What is a relational database?**

Ans :-Relational database management system is based on relational model of data that is stored in databases in separate tables and they are related to the use of a common column .

**Qno.7:-How will you delete a row?**

Ans:-Select the table and click on the view button on Datasheet tab and choose Design view from the drop down menu.

- Click on the row that you want to delete.
- Click on DELETE ROWS button in the tools group on Design tab.

**Qno.8:-How will you sort the data within a table?**

Ans:-We can sort data within a table with respect to a particular field either in ascending or descending order.

- Select the desired field.
- Click the drop down arrow at the top of the field you wish to sort.
- When the menu appears select either sort A to Z or Sort Z to A option and observe the change in the database.

**On the basis of understanding of chapter answer the following questions.**

1. Why do we need database?
2. What do you mean by Data Types?
3. Illustrate field property.
4. Differentiate between Text Data Type and Memo Data Type.
5. Name atleast three database softwares.

**Practical work**

Create a table with the given fields. Enter 20 records in it .Save the database with the name Students Details and enter 10 records in it

**Note :-Do all the textual questions properly on fair notebooks.**



## DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

SUBJECT: HINDI

ASSIGNMENT: I

GRADE: VIII

पाठ - शीतल छाया

( सार )

बुजुर्ग पूजनीय होते हैं। वे परिवार के सिर पर शीतल सघन छाया है फिर भी कभी - कभी अपने ही गलती कर बैठते हैं। वे बुजुर्गों की उपेक्षा और अपमान कर उन्हें बेघर कर देते हैं। यह कहानी माता - पिता की सेवा से जी चुराने वाली तथा कथित युवा पीढ़ी पर कटाक्षा करती है और बड़े - बुजुर्गों के प्रति सम्मान का संदेश देती है।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर

प्र०१. नाथुखेडी में लेखक की -----?

उत्तर .नाथुखेडी में लेखक की एवं पटेल जी की भेट हुई। वे दोनों रोज़ना एकसाथ खेतों में घूमने जाते थे और कुछ ही दिनों में दोनों के बीच अत्याधिक घनिष्टता हो गयी।

प्र०२. पटेल जी ने पत्नी ----- ?

उत्तर.घरवाली की मृत्यु के बाद उनका मन विरक्त हो गया। वह संसार के ज़र, ज़मीन एवं ज़ायदात आदि से उनका मन उदासहीन होने लगा। उनका मन सभी रिश्तों नातों एवं मोह माया से उठने लगा। इसी कारण उन्होंने अपना सारा धन लड़कों में बांट दिया।

प्र०३. नीलिमा के चरित्र की -----?

उत्तर . १ नीलिमा अत्यंत ही प्यार एवं सनेह पूर्वक सत्री थी

२ वह बुजुर्गों के बहुत ही आदर सत्कार करती थी

३. नीलिमा का हृदय बहुत ही बड़ा था

प्र०४. लेखक ने किस युक्ति से ----- ?

उत्तर पटेल जी तो लेखक पर बोझ नहीं बनना चाहते थे परंतु लेखक के टेनिंग पर जाने की बात सुनकर वह उनके घर में रहने के लिए तैयार हो गए। नीलिमा ने उनकी

बहुत सेवा एवं आदर सत्कार किया । नीलिमां की दवा देने पर पटेल जी की खांसी भी ठीक हो गयी । पटेल जी नीलिमां को अपनी बहु समझाने लगे ।

प्र०५. लेखक ने पटेल जी को अपने -----?

उत्तर. लेखक ने पटेल जी से कहा कि ट्रेनिंग के कारण उन्हें ढाई महीने के लिए बाहर जाना पड रहा है और उनकी पतनी घर पूर अकेली है । इस प्रकार लेखक पटेल जी को मनाने में सफल हुए ।लेखक का हृदय बहुत ही बडा था ।उन्होंने पटेल जी को अपने घर में आने के लिए विवश कर दिया जिससे यह पता लगा है कि लेखक बहुत ही भावुक एवं अच्छा व्यक्ति था।

( व्याकरण )

प्र०१ पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए

- क. अनुचार - दास, सेवक
- ख. इच्छा - कामना, लालसा
- ग. कमल - नीरस, जलज
- घ. किरण - कर, रशिम
- ड. कोयल - कोकिल , पिक
- च. अलकार - गहना , आभरण
- छ. चोर - तस्कर, रजनीचर
- ज. गंगा - सुरनदी , देवननदी
- झ. दिन - वासर , दिवस
- . तरकस - तूणीर , तूण



## دون انٹرنیشنل اسکول، سرینگر

☆ جماعت: ہشتم

☆ سبق: ہاکی اور ہاکی کا جاوگر

☆ مفوضہ کام: حصہ اول

### مرکزی خیال:

صحت مند جسم میں ہی صحت مند دماغ ہوتا ہے اور یہ تب ممکن ہے جب ہم کھیلوں کی اور بھی توجہ دیں۔ شخصیت کی مکمل ترقی کے لیے پڑھنا، لکھنا اور کھیل لازم ہے۔ تعلیم کے ساتھ ساتھ کھیل کود میں بھی حصہ لیں کیونکہ اس میں بھی ہم نام کما سکتے ہیں اور اپنے ملک کا نام روشن کر سکتے ہیں۔

### سبق کا خلاصہ:

یہ سبق دو حصوں پر مشتمل ہے پہلا ہاکی کھیل کی ارتقاء کے بارے میں ہے دوسرے کھیل فٹ بال، والی بال اور کرکٹ کی طرح یہ بھی میدانی آوٹ ڈور کھیل ہے۔ شروع میں اس کھیل کو فرانس میں ہاکٹ کے نام سے جانا جاتا تھا۔ پندرہویں صدی میں انگلینڈ میں اس کا نام ہاکی پڑ گیا اور وہی اس کے اصول بنائے گئے۔ اس کھیل کے لیے ٹیم میں گیارہ کھلاڑی ہونے چاہیے۔ اس کا میدان ۹۱ میٹر لمبا اور ۵۴ میٹر چوڑا ہونا چاہیے۔ ہندوستان میں یہ کھیل انگریزوں کے ذریعہ پہنچا۔ ہندوستان نے اس کھیل میں پہلی بار طلائی تمغہ ہالینڈ کو فائنل میں ہرا کر ۱۹۲۸ میں حاصل کیا۔ دوسرا حصہ اسی کھیل کا نامور شخص دھیان چند ہے جو کہ الہ آباد میں ۱۹۰۵ء میں پیدا ہوئے۔ جس نے ہالینڈ کو تین گول سے ہرایا تھا۔ اس میچ میں ٹیم کے کچھ کھلاڑی بیمار تھے اور خود دھیان چند کو بھی تیز بخار تھا۔ اس نے ”کرویا مرو“ کا نعرہ دیا۔ اس کے بعد انھوں نے جیت حاصل کی۔ ۱۹۳۶ء میں دھیان چند کو ہندوستان ٹیم کا کپتان بنایا گیا۔ اب فائنل ہندوستان اور جرمنی کے درمیان تھا۔ دھیان چند نے اس مقابلے میں وہ جاو دکھایا کہ لوگوں نے اس پر شک کیا کہ اس کی اسٹک میں کوئی چیز تو نہیں لگی جو گیند کو اپنی اور کھینچتی ہے۔ اسٹک کو تبدیل کرنے کے بعد بھی دھیان چند نے گولوں کو تانتا باندھ دیا۔ اس کھیل میں ہندوستان نے گول اڑائیں گول کیے جن میں سے گیارہ اکیلے دھیان چند نے کیے تھے۔ اتنا اعزاز ملنے کے بعد بھی ان میں غرور پیدا نہ ہوا۔ وہ کہتے ہیں کہ ”میدان میں جو تھوڑی بہت خدمت مجھ سے ہو سکی ہے اس کا سبب ہے میرے ملک کے باشندوں کی مجھ سے محبت“ دھیان چند کا انتقال دہلی میں ۱۹۷۹ء کو ہوا۔

مختصر جواب لکھیے:

س۔۱۔ اس سبق کا مرکزی خیال کیا ہے؟

س ۲:- ہاکی کے اصول کس ملک میں بنائے گئے؟

س ۳:- ”کرویماز“ کانگریس میں کس میچ میں دیا گیا تھا؟

س ۴:- دھیان چند نے کن کے خلاف گیارہ گول کیے؟

س ۵:- ”دوسرے اسٹک سے بھی دھیان چند نے دھڑا دھڑا گولوں کا اتنا تباہ دیا“ کا مطلب کیا ہے؟

س ۶:- جرمنی کے تماشائیوں نے دھیان چند کو کیا نام دیا؟

س ۷:- دھیان چند نے آخر پر کھلاڑیوں کو کیا نصیحت کی ہے؟

تفصیل سے جوابات لکھیے:

س ۱:- ہاکی کے کھیل کے بارے میں ایک مختصر مضمون لکھیے۔

س ۲:- دھیان چند کی شخصیت کے بارے میں تفصیل سے لکھیے۔

س ۳:- اس سبق سے آپ نے جو کچھ سیکھا اس کو قلمبند کیجیے۔

﴿ اختتام ﴾