

Pioneer Public school (2021-2022)*

Date-11/05/2021

*Day- Tuesday

*Class- 8th

*Sub- Maths

Ch - 02

Ex- 2.4

Q.no.4 do in copy.

<https://youtu.be/9xB-8JjZms>

*Sub- hindi reader

Lesson- 3 do word meaning in fair copy and do any 15 hard words in copy

*Sub- English grammer

Lesson- 2 read page no. 14,15,16.

*Sub- Science

Ch - 04 exercise question do in fair copy

11-05-21

Class - VIIIth

Day - Tuesday

Subject - Science

Page No. _____

Date _____

Chapter - 04

Materials: Metals
and non-metals.

Exercise Questions

Answer the following questions:-

1. Some properties are listed in the following table. Distinguish between metals and non-metals on the basis of these properties.

Properties	Metals	non-metals
1. Appearance	Lustrous	Dull
2. Hardness	Hard Hard	Soft Soft
3. Malleability	Malleable	not malleable
4. Ductility	Ductile	Not Ductile
5. Heat Conduction	Good conductor	Bad conductor
6. Conduction of Electricity	Good conductor	Bad conductor

11/05/21

Class 8 VIIIth

Day 8 Tuesday

Sub 8 Hindi Reader

Page No.

Date

(पाठ = 3)

(बस की यात्रा)

शब्दार्थ 8

निमित्त

8 कारण, साधन

गौरा

8 डूबकी लगाना

इसफाक

8 संयोग

बिपावान

8 जंगल, उजाड़खंड

अंत्येष्टि

8 मृतक कर्म, दाह कर्म

प्रयाण

8 प्रस्थान, सरना

वैसाखी

8 बैचैनी

NOTE 8 विद्यार्थी पाठ - 3 से

9 15 कठिन शब्द छोट कर
करें।

11/05/2021

class VIII

Tuesday

Little, a little, the little, few, a few, the few

Little, a little, the little denote *quantity* and are used before the uncountables. Few, a few, the few denote number and are used before the countables in the plural number.

Little : not much, hardly any. It is used almost in the negative sense :

- ◆ There was little support for the strike. (hardly any)

A little : at least some (though not much) :

- ◆ We still have a little money with us. We can buy a decent dinner.

The little : the whole quantity, though very little :

- ◆ The little rice that the shopkeeper showed me was of an inferior quality.

Few : not many, almost none:

- ◆ This TV channel is not good. It shows few good programmes. (almost none)

A few : atleast some (though not many) :

- ◆ Last evening I went to the cinema with a few friends.

The few : all of them, though very few :

- ◆ The few trees left on the hillside do not bear any fruit.

6. Interrogatives

Determiners, that help to ask questions, may be described as interrogatives. What, which, whose, how much and how many are interrogatives. They can be used before any kind of noun :

what train

which basket

whose bat

what books

which baskets

whose bats

which milk

whose cleverness

SCHOLASTIC ASSESSMENT



1. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. A determiner is a word that :

(a) identifies or specifies a noun



(b) comes before a noun



(c) limits its meaning



(d) all of these



2. Which article is used before a word beginning with a vowel sound?

(a) 'a'



(b) 'an'



(c) 'the'



(d) none of these



11/05/2021

Class-VIII

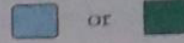
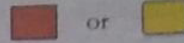
Tuesday

Either

Either has two meanings :

(a) any of the two different persons or things :

1. You can take **either bus**. (any of the two buses)
2. **Either book** can serve my purpose equally well. (any of the two books)



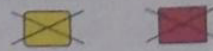
(b) both

- ◆ Tall multistorey buildings have come up on **either side** of the road. (on both the sides)

Neither

Neither is the opposite of **either**. It means: not the one nor the other :

1. **Neither candidate** deserves our support.
2. You should take **neither side**.



5. Quantifiers

Quantifiers tell us something about number or quantity.

Read these sentences :

1. Can you lend me **some** sugar?
2. **Few** people turned up for the meeting.

The highlighted words provide information about the quantity of a noun and are called **quantifiers**.

Some common quantifiers are **any**, **much**, **many**, **several**, **little**, **some** and **few**. These can be used to suggest number as well as quantity and are accordingly used with countable or uncountable nouns.

We use **many**, **several** and **few** with plural countable nouns since they suggest number.

For example, many lions, several bushes.

The quantifiers **much** and **little** refer to **quantity** and can only be used before uncountable nouns. *For example, much work, little hope.*

The words **some** and **any** can be used before countable as well as uncountable nouns. However, we generally use **some** in affirmative sentences and **any** in negative sentences.

1. **Some** houses are being renovated in that area.
2. I don't have **any** money to spare at the moment.

We also use **any** when we wish to suggest that we are not looking for something specific.

For example,

- ◆ We can watch **any** movie that you like.

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Tuesday

2. Demonstratives

Demonstrative determiners help to point to specific nouns. We use *this* and *that* to refer to persons or objects that are nearby while *that* and *those* are used in the context of persons or objects that are at a distance. For example,

1. *This* book is heavier than *that* one.
2. *These* mangoes are sweeter than *those*.

As you can see in the above sentences, we use *this* and *that* before singular nouns while *these* and *those* are used before plural nouns.

We can use *this* and *that* before uncountable nouns as well as countable nouns.

For example,

1. Who has spilled *this* milk?
2. *That* apple is rotten.

3. Possessives

Adjectives such as 'my', 'his', 'your', 'our', 'their', etc. are used to indicate possession or belonging of the noun and are used before a noun in a sentence.

Read these sentences:

1. I gave *my* sandwich to *his* brother.
2. Put *my* book in *her* bag.

The highlighted adjectives show possession or belonging and are possessive determiners. These can be used before singular and plural nouns regardless of whether they are countable or uncountable.

my book *my* books *our* duty *your* purse *your* purses

4. Distributives

Distributives refer to a person or thing one at a time. *Each*, *every*, *either*, *neither* are used before a noun in a sentence to indicate 'each one of the noun'.

Each, every

We use *each* when we think of things separately, one by one :

- ◆ Talk to *each* child.

We use *every* when we think of things as a group. The meaning is: without exception :

- ◆ *Every* child needs love and protection.

We use *each* for a small number, preferably two, or the number in the group should at least be limited, definite. *Every* is used when the number is large or indefinite.

1. *Each* side of the square has the same length.
2. *Every* Indian must be proud of his/her country.