*CLASS 8th Date 23/05/20

SCIENCE

Learn and make notes of the following-

Monomers: A monomer is a single molecule that can bond with other identical molecules to form polymers through a process called Polymerization.

Polymers: Polymer is a Greek word in which 'poly' means 'many' and 'mer' means units. Hence, polymers are large molecule made up of several molecules (or monomers) linked together. Example of Polymers:

All synthetic fibres, such as Rayon and Nylon, are polymers.

Polymers are also found in Nature. 'Cotton' is a polymer called 'Cellulose'. 'Cellulose' is made up of a number of single units (or monomers) called 'Glucose'.

Polymerization Reaction: The process of linking small monomers together to form polymers is called Polymerization.

ENGLISH

Copied down in your English grammar copy with neat and clean handwriting.

*Subject and Predicate

Every complete sentence consists of two parts: a subject and a predicate.

While making a sentence we mention a place or a thing and also say something about that person or thing. While the subject is what the sentence is about, the predicate talks about the subject.

#Subject

The part of the sentence which talks about the person or a thing is called the subject of the sentence. The subject of a sentence could be a noun, a pronoun or even an entire phrase or clause.

#Predicate

The part of the sentence which talks about the subject is called the predicate of the sentence.

e.g.

1. Joseph likes to play volleyball.

Reason-Joseph is the subject of the sentence, because the sentence is telling something about the liking of Joseph. And what is it telling? It says that Joseph likes to play volleyball. So, in this example the subject is 'Joseph' and the predicate is 'likes to play volleyball.'

To determine the subject of the sentence, we first find the verb in the sentence and then ask 'who?' or 'what?' in the sentence.

*In the above sentence we first find the verb, the verb here is 'play'. So we first ask, who plays?

*The answer will be, Joseph plays and this is how we determine that the subject is Joseph.

2. The horse ran.

Here the verb is ran, so we first ask, 'who ran?' The answer is 'horse'.

- *So, the subject is 'The horse' and the predicate is 'ran'.
- 3. The car is red.
- *Here the verb is 'red', so we first ask, 'What is red?' The answer is 'car'.

*So, the subject is 'The car' and the predicate is 'red'.

Note: The subject usually comes before the sentence, but in exceptional cases, it comes at the end of the sentence.

e.g. 4. Here comes the train.

In the above sentence the verb is 'comes', we first ask, 'what comes?' The answer is 'train'. So, the subject is 'the train' and the predicate is 'here comes'.

HINDI

-Uddeshey kisi kehte hai,udhaaran dwaara vyakhya kijiye.

SST

Chapter:- *Natural Resources - Land, Soil and Water*

Q.1 *On the basis of development, In how many categories Natural Resources can be divided?*

Answer

On the basis of development, Natural Resources can be classified in two categories :-

(1) *Actual or developed*

(2) *Potential*

Actual or Developed ::---

*These are those whose total quantity and quality are presently known and which are already being used by human beings.

Resources like *coal, *Petroleum, and uranium come in this category.

Potential ::---

*Potential resources are those resources whose total available quantity is not known at present.

Q.2 *On the basis of Renewability, In how many categories Natural Resources and classified ?*

Answer

Renewable

Renewable resources have capacity to reproduce, regenerate, or renew by natural processes within a short span of time.

Air, water, solar energy, animals, plants and human beings are the examples of renewable resources.

Non - Renewable

Non- renewable resources are available only in fixed amounts they do not get replenished by natural processes.e.g. coal, natural gas, petroleum and minerals like iron and copper.

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