

3rd Assignment

Class VIII std.

Computer

Note:

- This assignment content has the Answer key of Chapter 1 Networking Concept and CH 3 important topic with answer keys which is to be done in your computer copy.
- Fill in the blanks, MCQs, Match the followings and True/False will be discussed in the online class.
- LINK- <https://youtu.be/PuX4FitAH7Y>

CHAPTER 1 NETWORKING CONCEPT

A computer network

consists of two or more computers that are linked in order to share resources such as printers, exchange files and allow communication.

Let us learn more about computer networks.

NEED FOR COMPUTER NETWORKS

Nowadays, computer networks are a vital part of any organisation. Some of the advantages of computer networks are:

- **Resource Sharing:** All computers in a network can share resources such as printers, fax machines, modems and scanners.
- **File Sharing and Remote Database Access:** A computer network allows sharing of files and access to remote database. We can easily access the files stored on various computers on a network. Also, networking allows many people to work simultaneously on the data stored in a database.
- **Ease of Communication:** Computer networks allow people to communicate through emails and instant messaging facilities. This makes the transmission of information easier, more efficient and less expensive.

TYPES OF COMPUTER NETWORKS

The following are the types of networks based on the geographical area covered or scale of the network.

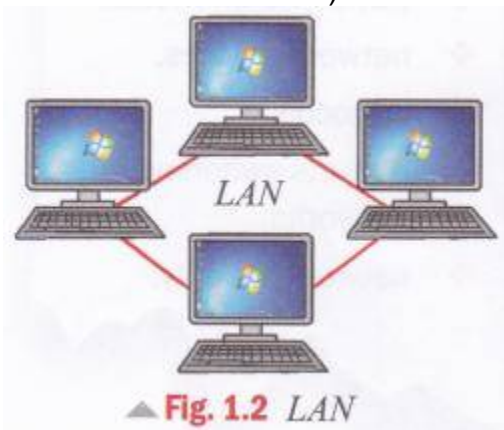
- **Personal Area Network (PAN):**
A PAN is a computer network organised around a person. It is used for communication between devices such as phones, personal digital assistants, printers and laptops that are in close proximity. We can use these networks to transfer files and photos between the various

devices



- **Local Area Network (LAN):**

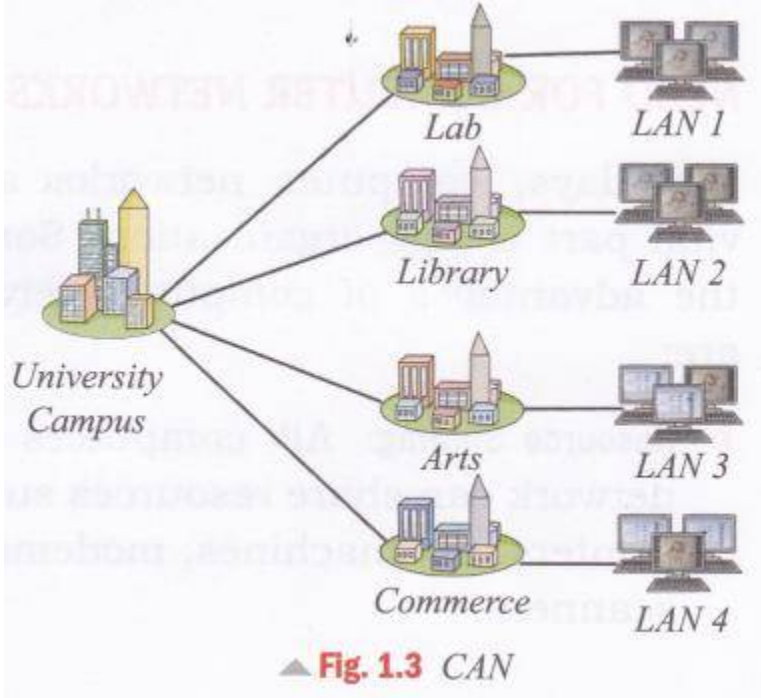
A LAN is a computer network that is limited to a local area such as a laboratory, a school or an office building. Cables (wires) or low-power radiowaves (wireless) are used for the connections in a **LAN**. A wireless LAN (or **WLAN**) is also sometimes called **LAWN** (Local Area Wireless Network).



- **Campus Area Network (CAN):**

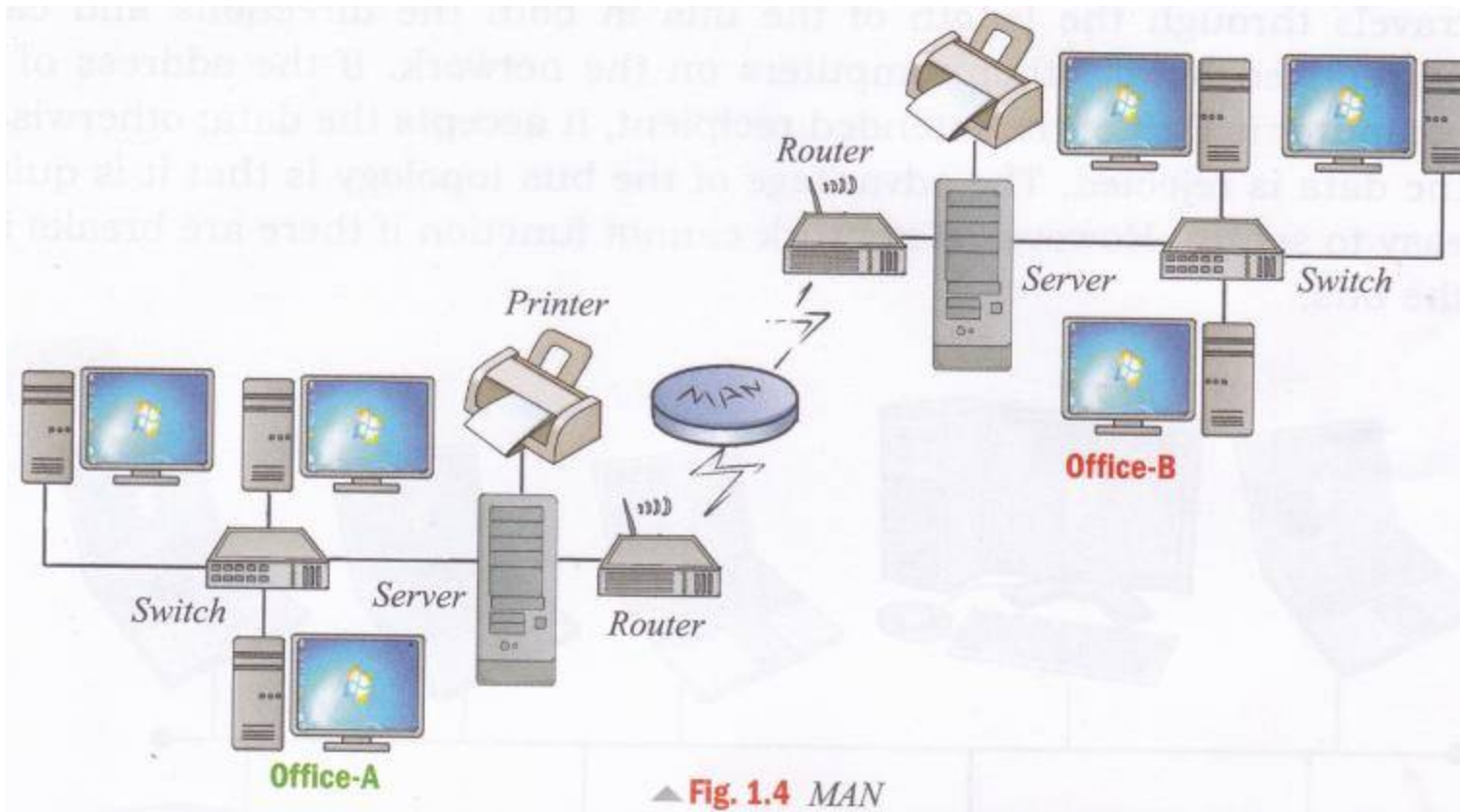
A CAN is a computer network that connects multiple local area networks (**LAN**) in a limited geographical area. A **CAN** is smaller than a wide area network (**WAN**) or metropolitan area

network (**MAN**). It can be set up by a college, company and so on.



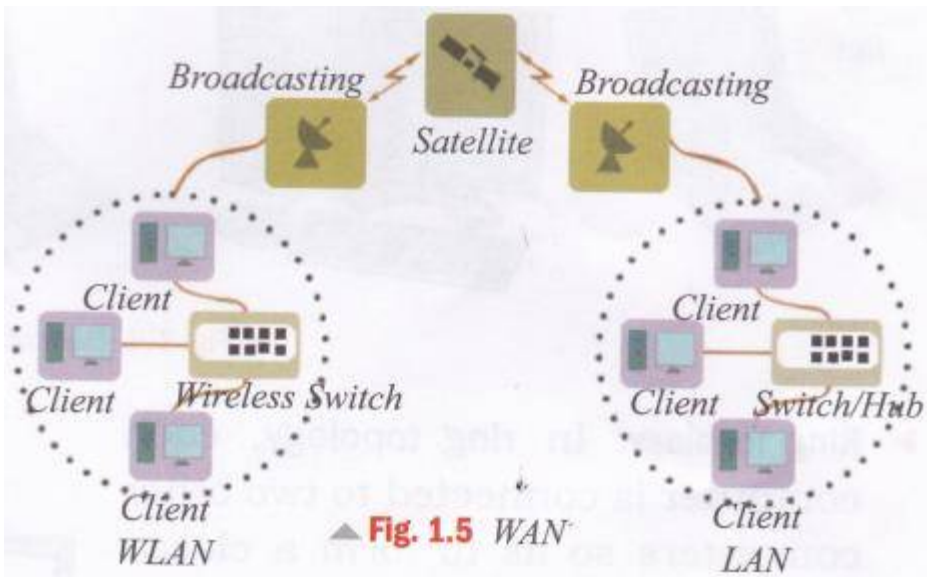
- **Metropolitan Area Network (MAN):**

A MAN is a computer network that usually covers a larger area than a LAN. For example, a network that connects two offices in a city, a neighbourhood area and so on.



- **Wide Area Network (WAN):**

A WAN is a computer network that spans a wide geographical area. A WAN may be spread across cities, countries and continents. A WAN is formed by connecting LANs and MANs. Computers or networks across long distances are usually connected with optical fibre cables, satellite radio links or microwave radio links.



E. Short answer type questions.

1. What is networking?
A. A computer network consists of two or more computers that are linked in order to share resources such as printers, to exchange files and allow communication. The creation of a network is known as networking.
2. What is the difference between Intranet and Extranet?
A. Intranet is a private computer network restricted only to an organization.
Extranet is a controlled private network that allows controlled access to an information source available on Internet.
3. What do you understand by Network Topology?
A. The layout pattern in which various computers are connected to one another to form a network is called network topology. Example of network topology are: Star, Ring, Bus.

F. Long answer type questions.

1. Differentiate between LAN and WAN.

LAN	WAN
i) A LAN is a computer network that is limited to a local area such as a school or an office building.	i) A WAN is a computer network that spans a wide geographical area. A WAN may be spread across cities, countries and continents.
ii) The transmission speed of a LAN is slow as compared to WAN.	ii) The transmission speed of a WAN is fast.
iii) Cables (wires) or low-power radio waves (wireless) are used for the connections in a LAN.	iii) Computers or networks across long distances usually connected with optical fibre cables, satellite radio links or microwave radio links.

2. What is the difference between Star and Ring Topology?

A. Star Topology

- i) In star topology, all the computers are connected to a central computer or a central node.
- ii) Data between two nodes is transmitted through the central node.

Ring Topology

- i) In ring topology, each computer is connected to two other computers so as to form a closed ring-like structure.
- ii) Data is transmitted in one direction only.

iii) Breakdown of computer, except the central node, does not affect the network. iii) Breakdown of any one computer on a ring can disable the entire network.

3. What are different types of Networks? Explain any three briefly.
- A. The following are the types of networks based on the geographical area covered or scale of the network.
- **Personal Area Network (PAN):** A PAN is a computer network organised around a person. It is used for communication between devices such as phones, personal digital assistants, printers and laptops that are in close proximity.
 - **Local Area Network (LAN):** A LAN is a computer network that is limited to a local area such as a school or an office building. Cables (wires) or low-power radio waves (wireless) are used for the connections in a LAN.
 - **Metropolitan Area Network (MAN):** A MAN is a computer network that usually covers a larger area than a LAN. Since it covers a city, it is called metropolitan. For example, a network that connects two offices in a city, a neighbourhood area and so on.
4. Discuss the factors that govern the selection of a topology for a network.
- A. The selection of topology for a network depending on the following factors:
1. **Cost:** It includes cable or media cost and installation cost depending on the distance between the nodes.
 2. **Flexibility:** Arrangement of furniture and walls in the building may affect the selection of topology and media.
 3. **Reliability:** Fault detection during network failure also affects the selection of topology.

G. Application based questions.

1. A school is setting up a network between its Senior and Junior wing which are at a distance of 300 m from each other. What type of a network will be set up?
A. CAN – Campus Area Network
2. Sumit wants to attach his computer to a network so that it can participate in network communication. Which card will you suggest him to use?
A. Network Interface Card
3. Anjali wants to connect the computers in a lab directly to a central computer and indirectly to one another, via central computer. Suggest her the best layout for this type of a network.
A. Star Topology

Link of Chapter 3 --<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=imNKCKvcJIM>

Chapter 3 Introduction to Microsoft Access 2010

Database and DBMS

A database is an organised collection of related data so that it can be easily accessed, managed and updated. It is very difficult to maintain a database manually when there are hundreds and thousands of records and chances of committing error increases. The need for a Database Management System (DBMS) arises due to limitations of the traditional file processing system that was primarily used for storing data. The traditional file processing system had short comings like data duplication, data inconsistency, poor data manipulation, data insecurity and lack of data integration.

The shifting from manual system to a computerised system was complex and specialised professional were needed for operating it. These professionals were known as Data Processing Specialists or Operators.

These data processing specialists created the necessary computer file structures, they developed the softwares and they also managed the data. This entire process developed the computerised file system.

Types of database

There are two types of database:

1. **Flat file database:** A flat file database is a database designed around a single table. It stores and retrieves information but does not link different tables together. The flat file design puts all database information in one table or list, with fields to represent all parameters. For example, MS Excel.
2. **Relational database:** A relational database stores the data in several tables and link those tables together to get a common piece of information. It links tables together, so that different information from different tables can be accessed easily. It also reduces duplicacy of data. For example, Microsoft Access, Microsoft SQL, Oracle, etc.

Advantages of DBMS

You can create a database by using Database Management System (DBMS). DBMS is a software that manages large amount of data. It allows you to add, modify and delete data in a database. Using DBMS, the users can retrieve and analyse data proficiently. Some of the major advantages of using a DBMS are as follows:

- **Reduced Data Redundancy:** The duplication of data is referred to as data redundancy. In contrast to non-database systems, which maintain multiple copies of the same data at different locations, DBMS stores data at a central place.
The user is not required to maintain multiple copies of the same data. Thus, DBMS prevents data duplication.
- **Reduced Updates on Errors and Increased Consistency:** When the data is stored at multiple locations, there are chances that modifications are not carried out at all the places.

Multiple-mismatching copies of the same data is known as data inconsistency. DBMS ensures data consistency by storing data at one place and ensuring that there is no duplication of data.

- **Improved Data Access to Users:** A DBMS stores data at a centralised location and facilitates sharing of data among multiple users according to their requirements. For example, users from all over the country access the database for booking railway tickets.
- **Improved Data Security:** One of the most important advantages of DBMS is data security. In DBMS, user IDs can be created with various levels of security.

Users have limited rights and permissions. Only authorised users can access the data. Some may have the privilege of changing the data while others can only view the data.

- **Maintaining Standards:** A DBMS ensures that the stored data follows the organisation's own standards or national/international standards. This ensures greater data integrity. This also aids in sharing data between different systems.
- **Saves Time:** One can draw information from database without spending much time, using simple queries. These queries help in extracting data from where it is located instead of manually searching for the data. This is the reason why a database becomes a more efficient solution than paper files held in a file folder.
- **Provides backup and recovery:** In case of system failure, it provides facilities for data recovery.

Components of a database

A database consists of various components. The following are the basic components of a database:

- **Tables:** Tables are used to store data in a structured manner, i.e. in the form of rows (records) and columns (fields). These are the building blocks of a database.

Elements of a table

Value or data: A value is the smallest unit of a database. It can be numeric, alphanumeric or a special character.

Field: Each column contains a specific piece of information. This collection of values of only one type forms a field. Here, in the example, Name is a field.

Record: A collection of fields forms a record. Here, in the example, each row forms a record.

File: A collection of related records is called a file. Here, in the example Roll no., Name and Marks can be recorded in a file.

Let us take example of a student database:

Roll No.	Name	English	Hindi	Mathematics
1	Sahil	67	80	80
2	Teena	78	87	78
3	Kahul	89	74	87

Diagram labels: A bracket under the columns is labeled 'Fields'. A bracket on the right side of the rows is labeled 'Records'. A circle around the value '87' in the Mathematics column of the third row is labeled 'Value'.

Fig 3.1: Elements of a table

- **Queries:** Queries are the primary mechanism for retrieving information from a database and consists of questions presented to the database in a predefined format. These are also used to perform tasks on the data like delete, update, etc., based upon some specific conditions.
- **Forms:** Forms provide a user interface that lets the users enter the data and make changes in the table. You can create a database without using forms by simply editing your data in the table datasheets.
- **Reports:** If forms are for input, then reports are for output. Reports are used to display the data stored in database tables in a professional format for printing purposes. A report can be run at any time and will always reflect the current data in the database. Reports are generally formatted to be printed out, but they can also be viewed on the screen.



Fig 3.2: Components of Database

Think and Ink

Give one word for the following:

1. Row in a table _____
2. Column in a table _____
3. Building blocks of a database _____
4. Collection of fields _____

Microsoft Access

Microsoft Access is the most popular RDBMS that comes as a part of the Microsoft Office suite. Access provides a Graphical User Interface for managing the data. It is used to organise and manipulate a large volume of data efficiently. It organises data in the form of tables. It provides the facility to create a relationship between these tables by using the common fields. Some other popular RDBMS are Oracle and MySQL.

Features of MS Access

- Breaks large information into different tables
- Reduces data redundancy (duplication of data)
- Facilitates sharing of data
- Provides data security features
- Provides facilities to create data form
- Helps to generate queries, to get information stored in the database

The various data types and their usage are explained in the table given below.

Text	It is default data type. It stores text or data that do not require calculations such as mobile no. The default size is 50 but it can store up to 255 characters.
Number	It stores numeric data that will be used in calculations.
Currency	It specifies various currencies and displays them in different formats.
Date/Time	It stores data and time. You can display the date and time in various formats.
Yes/ No	This can have two values – True or False.
Lookup & Relationship	It displays either a list of values that is retrieved from a table or query, or a set of values that you specified when you created the field. The Lookup Wizard helps you create a Lookup field. The data type here can be text or number depending on the choices that you make in the wizard.
Memo	It stores text like notes and description. It can store up to 65,536 characters.
Attachment	This special data type allows you to attach external files to an Access database.
Hyperlink	This special data type allows you to attach external files to an Access hyperlink address. It can store up to 2048 characters.
Calculated	This data type lets you create a field that is based on the result of calculations of other fields in the same table.
OLE object	It stores pictures, graphs, sounds and word processing and spreadsheet files.
Auto number	It stores integers whose value increases or decreases automatically as you add or delete records.

Answer keys to be done in your copy

D. Short answer type questions.

1. What is a database?
- A. A database is an organized collection of related data so that it can be easily accessed, managed and updated.

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2. What is difference between a query and a report?

- A. Query is the primary mechanism for retrieving information from a database based upon some specific conditions.

Report is used to display the data stored in database tables in a professional format for printing purposes.

3. State the difference between a record and a field.

- A. Each column in a database table contains a specific piece of information. This collection of values of only one type forms a field.

A row in a database table is a collection of fields. Each row forms a record.

E. Long answer type questions.

1. What is a table? List different elements of a table.

A. A table is used to store data in a structured manner, i.e., in the form of rows (records) and columns (fields). These are the building blocks of a database.

Elements of a table are: Value or Data, Field, Record, File.

2. Write any three advantages of DBMS.

A. i) **Reduced Data Redundancy:** DBMS stores data at a central place. The user is not required to maintain multiple copies of the same data. Thus, DBMS prevents data duplication.

ii) **Reduced Updates on Errors and Increased Consistency:** DBMS ensures data consistency by storing data at one place and ensuring that there is no duplication of data.

iii) **Saves Time:** One can draw information from database without spending much time, using simple queries.

3. What is the difference between Flat file database and Relational database?

A. **Flat file database:** A flat file design puts all database information in one table or list, with fields to represent all parameters. For example: MS Excel. It stores and retrieves information but do not link different tables together.

Relational database: A relational database stores the data in several tables and links those tables together to get a common piece of information. It links tables together, so that different information from different tables can be accessed easily. For example: Microsoft Access, Microsoft SQL, Oracle.

J.T. GOLDEN JUBILEE SCHOOL , PRAYAGRAJ

SESSION: 2020- 21

Class: 8

Subject: Social Science (Civics)

Book: Excellence in Social Science

Publication: Prachi (India) Pvt. Ltd.

Study material:

Dear parents/Students

Kindly follow these instructions

- type <https://youtu.be/285eelwhNF>
- Watch video related to the chapter and try to comprehend.
- Complete the given assignment in your civics notebook or any old notebook that is available at home.

Chapter 3 : Our Parliament- Union legislature

Assignment 3

1. Define the following terms-

- (a) Parliament
- (b) Constituencies
- (c) EVM

2. Answer the following questions-

- (a) What are the various functions of parliament?
- (b) Distinguish between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
- (c) What is the election procedure of -
 - i- Lok Sabha

ii- Rajya Sabha

(d) What is a presidential form of government?

3. Answer the following questions in one/ few words.

(a) Which is the lower house of Parliament?

(b) Who presides over the sessions of Lok Sabha?

(c) Who is the real head of the government in Parliamentary form of government?

(d) Who elects the members of the Rajya Sabha?

4. Correct and rewrite the sentences-

(a) The Chief Minister, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha form the Parliament in India.

(b) The Lok Sabha is the permanent body.

5. Choose the correct option from the following.

(a) At present, the total number of the members of Lok Sabha is

(i) 530 (ii) 545 (iii) 550 (iv) 565

(b) The maximum number of members of the Rajya Sabha can be

(i) 238 (ii) 245 (iii) 250 (iv) 545

Activity: Find the names of following important people as per present scenario.

(a) The President

(b) The Prime Minister

(c) The speaker of the Lok Sabha

(d) The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

प्रेषक -स्तुति गर्ग

जगत तारन गोल्डेन जुबली विद्यालय,

प्रयागराज

कक्षा ८

२०२०-२१

विषय -हिन्दी

पुस्तक - वसंत - भाग ३

एन०सी०ई०आर०टी०

कार्यपत्रक संख्या ३ एवं ४

कार्यपत्रक संख्या ३

बस की यात्रा

1. बस के विषय में डाक्टर ने क्या कहा?
2. 'बस की यात्रा' पाठ में किसे देखकर लोगों की श्रद्धा उमड़ पड़ी?
3. **बस की यात्रा** पाठ में लेखक व उसके मित्र कहाँ जा रहे थे?
4. **बस की यात्रा** पाठ में लेखक एवं उसके मित्र निश्चितता से बस में कब बैठे?
5. **बस की यात्रा** पाठ में लेखक ने कंपनी के हिस्सेदार के लिए ऐसा क्यों कहा कि इसे तो किसी क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन का नेता होना चाहिए?
6. **बस की यात्रा** पाठ के अनुसार "गज़ब हो गया। ऐसी बस अपने आप चलती है।" लेखक को यह सुनकर हैरानी क्यों हुई?
7. सविनय अवज्ञा का उपयोग व्यंग्यकार ने किस रूप में किया है? वसंत बस की यात्रा के आधार पर लिखिए।

8. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़िए और पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

एक पुलिया के ऊपर पहुँचे ही थे कि एक टायर फिस्स करके बैठ गया। वह बहुत ज़ोर से हिलकर थम गई। अगर स्पीड में होती तो उछलकर नाले में गिर जाती। मैंने उस कंपनी के हिस्सेदार की तरफ़ पहली बार श्रद्धाभाव से देखा। वह टायरों की हालत जानते हैं फिर भी जान हथेली पर लेकर इसी बस से सफ़र कर रहे हैं। उत्सर्ग की ऐसी भावना दुर्लभ है। सोचा, इस आदमी के साहस और बलिदान भावना का सही उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। इसे तो किसी क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन का नेता होना चाहिए। अगर बस नाले में गिर पड़ती और हम सब मर जाते तो देवता बाँहें पसारें उसका इंतज़ार करते। कहते-"वह महान आदमी आ रहा है जिसने एक टायर के लिए प्राण दे दिए। मर गया, पर टायर नहीं बदला।"

- i. लेखक व पाठ का नाम लिखिए।
- ii. पुलिया पर पहुंचते ही क्या हुआ?
- iii. लेखक ने कंपनी के हिस्सेदार की ओर श्रद्धाभाव से क्यों देखा?
- iv. 'उत्सर्ग की ऐसी भावना दुर्लभ है' ऐसा लेखक ने क्यों कहा?
- v. बस के हिस्सेदार को क्रांतिकारी का नाम लेखक क्यों देना चाहता था?

कार्यपत्रक संख्या- ४

दीवानों की हस्ती

1. अपने बाद की पीढ़ी के लिए मस्त लोग क्या कामना करते हैं? **दीवानों की हस्ती** पाठ के आधार पर बताए।
2. दीवानों लोगों के एक स्थान पर नहीं रहने के पीछे क्या कारण है? **दीवानों की हस्ती** पाठ के आधार पर बताइए।
3. बेफिक्री का जीवन जीने वाले एक भाव से क्या करते हैं? (दीवानों की हस्ती)
4. कवि ने दीवानों के लिए सांसारिक दुखों को समान भाव से अपनाने की बात क्यों कही है?
5. दीवानों के जीवन में आँसू और उल्लास का विरोधाभास साथ-साथ क्यों है?
6. दीवानों की डगर अन्य लोगों की डगर से किस तरह भिन्न होती है?
7. **दीवानों की हस्ती** कविता में दीवाने कैसा जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं?

8. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर उनपर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। (3)

हम भिखमंगों की दुनिया में,
स्वच्छद लुटाकर प्यार चले,
हम एक निसानी से उर पर,
ले असफलता का भार ले चले।
अब अपना और पराया क्या?
आबाद रहें रुकने वाले।
हम स्वयं बंधे थे और स्वयं
हम अपने बंधन तोड़ चले।

- i. 'हम' किसके लिए काव्यांश में आया है? (1)
- ii. कौन कहाँ प्यार लूटना चाहता है? (1)
- iii. कवि कौं किस बात का अफ़सोस है? (1)

प्रेषक- स्तुति गर्ग

Class -8

Assignment No. 3

Subject -English

Read the given text carefully and in a fair notebook, write the difficult words and their meanings , complete all the questions and answers that follow in a neat and legible handwriting. Leave a line / space after each question and answer. For better comprehension of this chapter, a video is being shared, just click on the blue link to access / watch the content.



JAGAT TARAN GOLDEN JUBILEE SCHOOL

Session 2020-21

Class- VIII

Subject: English

Video Link

Follow the Instructions given below:-

To access the video tap the following link:

Visit link: 1- <https://youtu.be/p8Xtggc9TUU>

2- https://youtu.be/y__-alNwaTg

जगत तारन गोल्डेन जुबली

विद्यालय, प्रयागराज.

सत्र - 2020-21

कक्षा - 7

विषय - संस्कृत

पुस्तक - संस्कृत भारती - 4 (भारतीभवन पब्लिशर्स
रूड डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स)

पाठ 3

(ASSIGNMENT NO. 3) से संबंधित प्रश्नों के
उत्तर उत्तरपुरित्वा में लिखें -

1. वृश्नात् किम् अपतत् ?
2. के पृष्ठवन्तः ?
3. शशकः तान कुत्र अनयत् ?
4. मार्गे कः आगच्छति स्म ?
5. गम् धातु का लङ् लकार में रूप लिखें !
6. 'पशु' का शब्द रूप माद करके लिखें ।
(गुरु की भाँति)
7. पेड़ से फल गिरने की घटना एक
आविष्कार की जाननी हो गयी । सोचकर
हिन्दी भाषा में उचार लिखें (शब्द सीमा -
50-70 शब्द)

HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILLS QUESTIONS SYNTHETIC FIBRES AND PLASTICS

1. Is nylon fibre so strong, that we can use it to make parachutes?
2. Give some uses of PET
3. Why is melamine used for making kitchenware?
4. Give three advantages of polythene over natural materials.
5. Explain why plastic containers are favored for storing food?
6. Explain why Electric plugs/switches/plug boards are made of thermosetting plastics?
7. Give examples to show that plastics are noncorrosive in nature.
8. What are the advantages of using fabrics made of polyester?
9. What are the disadvantages of wearing synthetic fabrics?
10. Give three advantages of rayon.

- 1. Why is acrylic more popular than wool?**
- 2. What is the difference between natural and synthetic fibres?**
- 3. Write a few characteristics of synthetic fibres.**
- 4. What is 4R principle?**
- 5. What are biodegradable and non-biodegradable materials?**
- 6. What are the disadvantages of plastics?**
- 7. Why is it convenient to store plastic containers than metals?**
- 8. What are the uses of nylon?**
- 9. What do you mean by synthetic fibres?**
- 10. Why is it advisable to not wear synthetic clothes while working near fire?**

Choose the correct option:

1. Fabric is made of

- (a) steel
- (b) fibre
- (c) paper
- (d) none of these.

2. The small units used in making synthetic fibres are.

- (a) molecules
- (b) polymers
- (c) cells
- (d) none of these.

3. The strongest fibre is called:

- (a) rayon
- (b) nylon
- (c) acrylic
- (d) none of these.

4. The first man-made fibre is

- (a) nylon
- (b) polyester
- (c) rayon
- (d) cotton.

5. The plastics which do not remould again on heating are called:

- (a) thermosetting plastics

(b) thermoplast plastics

(c) both of these

(d) none of these.

6. The polyester is made up of

(a) Nylon

(b) Rayon

(c) Esters

(d) Cotton.

7. The nylon is prepared first in

(a) 1921

(b) 1931

(c) 1941

(d) 1951.

8. The fibre made up by the chemical treatment of wood pulp is

(a) Rayon

(b) Nylon

(c) Polyester

(d) None of these.

9. A synthetic fibre which works like wool.

(a) Nylon

(b) Polyester

(c) Acrylic

(d) PVC.

10. The raw materials used in making nylon

(a) Wood pulp

(b) Cellulose

(c) Coal, water, air

(d) All of these

Class 8 maths

Instructions for the students:

1. Download the diksha app from the play store.
2. Open the app and login as student.
3. Select the medium in which u want to study.
4. Now select the class 8
5. Select the maths subject.
6. Open the third chapter (understanding quadrilaterals)
7. Do the following assignments which are as follows:-
 - a. Practice all the examples
 - b. Practice the questions given in the exercise.
 - c. Also learn and write the definition of types of quadrilaterals and write and draw types of quadrilateral and complete the exercises in the copy

See Chapter 3- Understanding Quadrilaterals on DIKSHA at

https://diksha.gov.in/play/content/do_3129911242890526721223?referrer=utm_source%3Ddiksa_mobile%26utm_content%3Ddo_3129911242890526721223%26utm_campaign%3Dshare_content

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