CHEMISTRY 27-04-2020
Class VIII C&D
1. Read page no 12, 13 & 14 of chapter 2.
2. Do activity 1 in your notebook.

MATTER
Ans.1(a)- Matter is anything that has mass, occupies space and can be perceived by our senses.
(b)-The force of attraction between particles of a matter is called intermolecular force of attraction.
Ans.2-The three states of matter are-Solid, liquid and gas.
Solid-It is a state of matter with the highest intermolecular force of attraction and lowest intermolecular space between particles of matter. Example – Stone, Iron.
Liquid-It is a state of matter with the intermolecular force of attraction lesser than solids and higher than gas and intermolecular space greater than solids and lesser than gas. Example- Water, Alcohol.
Gas- it is a state of matter with the lowest intermolecular force of attraction and intermolecular space. Example- Oxygen, Hydrogen.
Ans.3-The interconversion of states of matter, is the conversion of a state of matter into another state of matter, by changing temperature and pressure.
Ans.4-The main postulates of Kinetic theory of matter are-
(i) All matter is made up of very small minute particles called atoms.
(ii) These particles of matter attract each other with a force called intermolecular force of attraction.
(iii) These particles of matter have space between them called intermolecular space.
(iv) These particles of matter are in constant random motion and keep on colliding with each other.
(v) These particles are called atoms and can neither be created nor be destroyed during chemical reactions.
Ans.5(a)-The temperature of water decreases and it converts into solid ice.
(b)-The temperature of water increases and it converts into water vapour gas.
In **(a),** when temperature of water decreases the water particles come closer to each other and it converts into ice.
In **(b),** when temperature of water increases the water particles moves far away from each other and it converts into steam.
Ans.6(a)-The law of conservation of mass states that matter can neither be created nor be destroyed during a chemical reaction.
(b)-When reaction between Sodium sulphate and Barium chloride happens the observation is a white precipitate of Barium sulphate is formed.
Ans.7(a)-A gas has very weak intermolecular force between its particles so its particles spread in the whole space available in a vessel.
(b)-Because solids have very less intermolecular space between their particles.
(c)-Because liquids have moderate intermolecular force of attraction between their particles.
(d)-When magnesium is burnt in air, the magnesium in the crucible reacts with oxygen, so in overall after the reaction the weight of the final Magnesium oxide is greater than weight of the magnesium used in the reaction.
Ques.8(a)-Melting.
(b)-Sublimation.
(c)-Condensation.
(d)-Boiling point.
Ques.9(a)-Ammonium Chloride, Camphor.
(b)-Oxygen, Nitrogen

Ques.10(a)-Diffusion is intermixing of particles of matter with each other due to their random continous motion.
(b)-The haphazard motion of small minute substances such as pollen grains when suspended on the surface of water is called Brownian motion.
Ques.11-There is no increase in the level of water because the particles of salt fit in the intermolecular space between the particles of water.
Ques.12-The whole two jars becomes brownish in colour. This is because the particles of bromine brown colored gas are in continous motion and they mix with the colorless particles of air thus whole jar becomes brownish in color.
Ques.13-Because the particles of chalk attract each other with less intermolecular force of attraction as compared to intermolecular force of attraction between particles of iron.

BIOLOGY 28-04-2020
Class: 8 A and D
CHAPTER 4
Do question A,B,D,F,G,I of chapter 4 in notebook.

GEOGRAPHY 29-04-2020
1- Read chapter - 2
2- Do exercise D and E of chapter- 2 in your notebook.
3- Do practice four figure and six figure grid reference from chapter-1.

PHYSICS 29-04-2020
CHAPTER: 1(MATTER) 1. Complete the exrcises A, B, C and D that is in the PDF.
2. Explain the terms melting, solidification, vapourisation and condensation.
3. What do you understand by the term sublimation and deposition?
4. What are sublimates? Explain with the help of examples.

Chapter – 2 POPULATION DYNAMICS

A. 1. population dynamics 2. census 3. migration 4. 500 5. age-sex

B. 1. False. Regions with moderate climatic conditions are more densely populated than regions with extreme climatic conditions.

2. False. The high population density of Macau is mainly due to immigration.

3. True

4. False. Overpopulation is caused by immigration.

5. True

6. False. Population pyramids give information about the age structure and the sex ratio of any given population.

C. 1. D 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. A 6. B

D. 1. Migration does not change the overall size of the world's population because it is just the movement of people from one part of the world to another. Neither does it add to the existing population nor does it reduce the population.

2. Slums are a feature of many major cities in the world because there is a shortage of housing in these cities as a result of overpopulation.

3. Infrastructure remains underdeveloped in underpopulated regions because the population is too low to support its funding and maintenance.

4. The dependency ratio of a country tells the economists and government planners what percentage of the population is dependent on the productive population. It also helps the government to decide the amount of resources that must be allocated for education, pension and healthcare.

E. 1. The word ‘population’ refers to the total number of people living in a particular area at a given point of time.

2. The population of a place, its size and composition, is constantly changing. The study of these changes—how the population grows or declines, its changing composition and the factors responsible for these changes—is known as population dynamics.

3. **Immigration-** The movement of people into a particular place is called immigration. When many people immigrate, the population of the place that they move to increases.

Emigration- The movement of people out of a particular place is called emigration.When many people emigrate, the population of the place that they move out of decreases.

4. Underpopulation can be a result of many factors:-

- A sudden rise in death rate as a result of natural calamities.
- Lower birth rates due to changing socio-economic conditions.
- War and lack of employment opportunities can lead to a high rate of emigration.

5. Place of low population density in different continents are:

Asia: Mongolia;

Africa: Western Sahara; North America: Greenland South America: Suriname

6. Overpopulation is a condition where the number of people living in an area exceeds the carrying capacity of the land. In this condition the supply of resources and infrastructure, like water, housing, food and transport, is not enough to support the population.

7. A low sex ratio means that the number of females is less when compared to the number of males in a population. In India, harmful social practices like female infanticide and consistent neglect of the girl child have kept the female population lower than the male population, resulting in a low sex ratio.

8. The description of a given population on the basis of different characteristics, namely age structure, sex ratio, occupation and literacy is known as population composition.