

Holiday Homework 2021-22

Weekly Learning Package Number – 3

Answers

Class – VIII

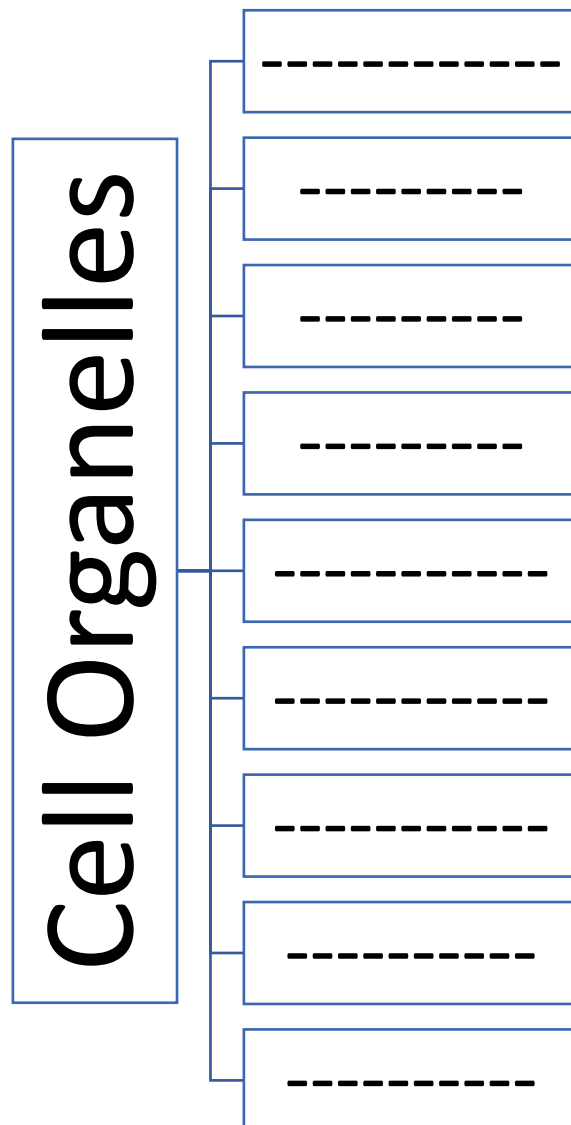
Subject Teachers: Science - Mrs. Harpeet Kaur / Mrs. Kuljit Kaur

Social Science - Mrs. Harmeet Kaur

Science-

Chapter 8 Cell structure and function.

1. Draw the Cell Organelles diagram



2. Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow.

Cell	Nucleus	Cell Wall	Cell Membrane	Plastid
Cell A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cell B	Yes	No	Yes	No
Cell C	No	Yes	Yes	No

- Which of the cells is an animal cell?
- Which of the cells is a plant cell?
- Which cell would most likely contain chloroplast?

3. Given on page 116 of the book, Designing a model of a plant or animal cell. Refer this link

[\(https://www.weirdunsocializedhomeschoolers.com/ways-to-make-a-cell-model/ \)](https://www.weirdunsocializedhomeschoolers.com/ways-to-make-a-cell-model/)

Answer

A1 Cell organelles-

- Nucleus
- Nucleolus
- Endoplasmic reticulum
- Golgi bodies
- mitochondria
- Ribosomes
- Plastids
- Vacuoles
- Lysosomes

A2-

- Cell B
- Cell A
- Cell A

Social Science-

Read Chapter no 1: The Indian constitution (Social and Political Life) and answer the following questions:

- 1) When was Indian Constitution adopted?
- 2) Who is known as the father of Indian constitution?
- 3) Name the president of constituent Assembly.
- 4) How long did it take to write Indian Constitution?
- 5) Name the three organs of the government.
- 6) Name the prominent members of constituent assembly.
- 7) Name the world's longest constitution.
- 8) How many members were there in the drafting committee of Indian Constitution?
- 9) Why does a democratic government need a constitution?
- 10) Briefly explain the key feature of Indian constitution?

Answer:

- 1) 26th November, 1949
- 2) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- 3) Dr. Rajender Prasad
- 4) Three years
- 5) Legislature, Executive and Judiciary
- 6) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- 7) Indian Constitution
- 8) 299
- 9)

The constitution plays an important role in a democratic society: -

- It defines the nature of country's political system.

- It lays down rules that protect against the misuse of power by a political leader.
- Constitution protects the interest of minority in the country.
- It also provides right of its citizen and protect their freedom.

10)

□ **Federalism:** - This refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country. In India we have governments at the state level and the centre & Panchayati raj is the third tier of government that work in the villages.

□ □ **Parliamentary form of government:** - In Parliamentary form of government there are two houses of Parliament Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Constitution of India guarantees universal adult suffrage for all citizens. The universal adult suffrage helps and encourages a democratic mindset and breaks the clutches of traditional caste, class and gender hierarchies. This means that the people of India have a direct role in electing their representatives.

□ □ **Separation of powers:** - According to the constitution there are three organs of the state: -

- **The legislature:** - Refers to our elected representation.
- **The Executive:** - is a smaller group of people who are responsible for implementing laws and running the government.
- **The Judiciary:** - refers to the system of courts in the country.

Each organ act as a check on the other organs of the state and this answer the balance of power between all three.

□□ **Fundamental Rights:** - The fundamental rights are the basic right provided to the citizens of India by the Indian constitution. Fundamental rights protect citizens against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the state. The constitution thus guarantees the right of individuals against the state as well as against other individuals.

□□ **Secularism:** - A secular state is one in which the state does not officially promote any one religion as the state religion. Secularism refers to the freedom to follow, practice and secular state where all the citizens are free to follow any religion and the state does not promote any one religion.

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