



**Weekend Activities**

**Class VIII**

**Subject- Meal Planning**

**Rose Ladoos**

**Ingredients-**

- Homemade Paneer.....2 cups
- Sweetened Condensed milk.....½ cup
- Rooh Afza syrup.....2 tablespoons
- Milk Powder.....4 cups
- Milk (to knead the dough).....3 tablespoons
- A pinch of Pink food colour for a deeper colour (optional)
- Gulkand (Rose Petal Preserve)... 3 tablespoon
- Almonds.....1 tablespoon
- Pistachios.....1 tablespoon



**Method-**

- Crumble paneer in a bowl until it resembles breadcrumbs.
- Make sure that the paneer feels moist and grainy when rubbed in between the fingers, and not sticky.
- Combine paneer and condensed milk in a bowl.

- Add Rooh Afza syrup. Instead of Rooh Afza syrup, you can use few drops of pink food colour + 2 teaspoons of Rosewater.
- Add milk powder.
- Mix to combine. The mixture will be in a crumbled state.
- Add 2 tablespoons of milk and mix until incorporated.
- Transfer this mixture to a food processor.
- If needed, add another tablespoon of milk and pulse until it comes together like a soft dough. (The mixture should feel like a soft-non-sticky dough when pressed in between the fingers.)
- Transfer this mixture to a bowl and allow the mixture to rest for 15 minutes. The mixture will become firm once cooled.
- For a smooth and crack-free texture of ladoos, knead the dough once it's cooled.
- In a bowl, combine gulkand and assorted nuts for filling. Mix it well.
- Grease your hands with ghee and start shaping the dough into ladoos.
- Take a ladoo and flatten it. Place the filling in the center. Bring all the edges together and fold the dough to form a ladoo.
- Repeat the process with the rest of the mixture.
- Keep them covered all the time else they will dry out. It can be made ahead of time and stores well in your refrigerator for 7 days.

BBPS, PITAMPUR

## Layered Fruit Sandesh

### Ingredients-

- Crumbled paneer (cottage cheese) ..... 1 1/4 cups
- Icing sugar.....4 tablespoon
- Few drops of kewda essence
- Pomegranate seeds.....1/4 cup
- Finely chopped kiwi.....1/4 cup
- Finely chopped apple.....1/4 cup
- Finely chopped pineapple.....1/4 cup



### Method-

- Combine the paneer, icing sugar and kewda essence in a plate and knead it into soft dough and refrigerate for 30 minutes.
- Divide the paneer mixture into 20 equal portions.
- Take a shot glass, put one portion of the paneer mixture and spread it evenly and sprinkle some pomegranate evenly over it.
- Put one more portion of the paneer mixture, little kiwi, again one more portion of paneer mixture, few slices of apple, finally one more portion of paneer mixture and little pineapple evenly over it.
- Repeat steps to make more shot glasses.
- Refrigerate for 1 hour and serve immediately.

## SUBJECT - ART

### TOPIC

INDIA FOLK ART OF MADHYA PRADESH

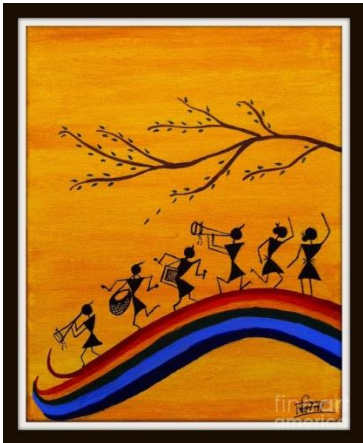
### SUB TOPIC

WARLI

TASK-Design a chocolate cover

### MATERIAL REQUIRED-

- Coloured paper/white sheet.
- Pencil/eraser /scale.
- Any kind of colours available.
- Decorative material- whatever available.
- Write in brief about the given art form.
- You can also take references from the net.



## Critical Thinking Worksheet- Social Science

# NEWSPAPER IN EDUCATION

Dear Students,

- Reading newspaper makes you well informed. It enables you to take part in every discussion pertaining to the world's current events.
- Reading newspapers will improve your knowledge in general and it will be easy for you to relate to other people who often talks about current events and politics.
- Through newspapers, you will have a clear idea and understanding of what is happening in your country and the whole world .

September 8, 2020 6.12pm BST

As the world warms and the atmosphere becomes increasingly fertilised with carbon dioxide, trees are growing ever faster. But they're also dying younger – and overall, the world's forests may be losing their ability to store carbon. That's the key finding of our new study, published in the journal [Nature Communications](#).

In a world without humans, forests would exist in equilibrium, taking roughly as much carbon out of the atmosphere as they lose. However, humans have disturbed this equilibrium by burning fossil fuels. As a result, atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> levels have increased leading to an increase in temperature and fertilising plant growth. These changes have stimulated tree growth over the past decades, even in intact, ["old-growth" forests](#) that have not experienced recent human disturbances. This in turn has allowed forests to take up more carbon than they release resulting in large net accumulation – what's often called the "carbon sink".

Earth scientists like us often wonder how long forests can continue to be a sink. The extra CO<sub>2</sub> will benefit trees everywhere, and temperature increases will help them grow in colder regions. So you could expect forests to continue soaking up much of our carbon emissions – and that is exactly what most [earth system models](#) predict.





Dead trees, like this one in Peru, release carbon back into the atmosphere when they rot away. Trees take carbon from the atmosphere and store it – until they die.

However, possible changes in tree lifespan may throw a spanner in the works. A few years back when studying [old-growth Amazon forests](#), we noted that initial growth increases were followed by increases in tree mortality. We hypothesised that this could be due to faster growth reducing how long trees live for. If true, this means predictions that the carbon sink will continue may have been overly optimistic, as they did not take into account the trade-offs between growth and longevity. Our new findings provide evidence for this hypothesis.

### **The Hare and the Tortoise**

Our analysis shows that trees that grow fast, die young. It has been known for a long time that faster growing species live shorter. A balsa tree, for example, grows quickly to 20 metres or more but will live for only a few decades, while some bristlecone pine trees have been growing slowly and steadily for nearly 5,000 years.

We found that this is not only true when comparing different species, but also within trees of the same species. It was a surprise to find that this trade-off occurs in nearly all types of trees and ecosystems, from closed-canopy tropical forests to the hardy trees that brave the Arctic regions. A slow growing beech tree may be expected to live several decades longer than its fast-growing relatives. It is very much like the story of the hare and the tortoise – slow but steadily growing trees are the ones that live longest.



**Dead Whitebark Pine in Lassen National Park, California. Steve Voelker, Department of Environmental and Forest Biology, New York.**

In order to study the implications of this we compared how much carbon would be accumulated under two tree simulation models. One simulation included this “grow-fast, die-young” trade-off, and the other used a model in which trees lived equally long, regardless of their growth rates. We found that trees growing faster and dying younger initially caused the overall level of biomass to increase, but it also increased tree mortality several decades later.

Therefore, eventually the forest starts to lose biomass again and return to the same level as in the beginning, but with faster growing and shorter-lived trees. Our models indicate that faster growth results in faster tree death, without real long-term increases in carbon storage. Some researchers predicted this [long ago](#), and our results support their prediction.

An intriguing question is why the fast-growing trees, the “rock stars” of the forest, live much shorter lives. We don’t yet have a conclusive answer, but we have looked at some potential mechanisms. For example, it could be that higher temperatures and other environmental variations that stimulate faster growth, also reduce tree lifespans. However, we find that reductions in lifespan are the result of faster growth itself.

**Based on the above news article attempt the following questions:**

- 1. Why do rock stars die young?**
- 2. Trees of all species are dying prematurely because along with elevated CO<sub>2</sub> they are absorbing pollution. Do you agree or not? Support your answer with valid reasons.**
- 3. Are we destroying the world's forests – and the climate – by using wood?**
- 4. Suggest some innovative solutions to protect forest.**