

**KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21**



CLASS : VII

HOME ASSIGNMENT

DATE:07.05.2020 to 20.05.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENTS
HINDI	<p>साहित्य</p> <p>1. पाठ-3 बाल मजदूरी; एक अभिशाप को पढ़कर उसमे से दस-दस कठिन शब्दों को अपने उत्तर पुस्तिका मे लिखें 2. दिए गए शब्दों के अर्थ को लिखें- श्रमसाध्य , वंचित, विवश , शोषण , व्यवसाय , श्रमिक , प्रवृत्ति , निषेध, प्रतिबंध, उल्लंघन</p> <p>3. संक्षेप में उत्तर दें –</p> <p>[i] बाल-मजदूरी से आप क्या समझते हैं ? [ii] बाल-मजदूरी क्यों करवाई जाती है ? [iii] किन्हीं उन दो व्यवसायों के नाम बताइए जिनमें बाल-मजदूर काम करते हैं ? [iv] बच्चे मजदूरी क्यों करते हैं ?</p> <p>4. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें-</p> <p>[i] 'बाल-श्रम –निषेध अधिनियम- 1986 'क्या है [ii] 'शिक्षा का अधिकार कानून-2009'में बच्चों के लिए क्या-क्या व्यवस्थाएं की गई हैं </p> <p>भाषा-</p> <p>1. सर्वनाम की परिभाषा लिखें तथा उसके भेदों को लिखें </p> <p>[2] निम्नलिखित रिक्त स्थानों में उचित सर्वनाम शब्द भरिए:-</p> <p>[क] _____ सोता है , _____ खोटा है [ख] आपको _____ बुला रहा है [ग.] सर, _____ हमें पढ़ाइए [घ] _____ राज्य में बिहू प्रसिद्ध है ? [ङ] मैं _____ कर लूँगा </p> <p>3. निम्नलिखित रंगीन छपे सर्वनामों के शुद्ध रूप लिखिए :-</p> <p>[i] तुमने किसको अपना नेता चुना है ? [ii] मेरे को तेरे से कोई मतलब नहीं [iii] जो ने खाना नहीं खाया , उसे सजा मिली [iv] तुम तुम्हारा काम तुम्हारे द्वारा करो </p>
MATHS	<p>Chapter- 4 Rational Numbers Ex-4(F)</p> <p>Chapter -3 Decimals Ex-3(A,B,C,D)</p>
SCIENCE	<p>Ch - 3 - Fibre to fabric</p> <p>1. Read the chapter and underline important words and write it in your notebook . 2. Draw the diagram of life cycle of silk moth. To stick different type of fabrics in their notebook and to find their sources. 3. Write key terms in notebook at the end of the chapter 4. Write exercise question and answer given at the end of the chapter. (Note: - HOTS Q/A</p>

also should be written)

5. Fill in the blanks and MCQ type question write in the text book only.

6. Diagram should be drawn with pencil only.

7. Learn the key terms, important points, definitions and

Q/A. <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCCihSvCATpia5SbOJdKRn7Q>

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1. Which of the two silk or wool is smooth to touch ?

Ans. Silk is smooth to touch.

Q. 2. Name the process of removal of wool from the body of sheep.

Ans. The process of removal of wool from the body of sheep is called shearing.

Q. 3. Name the animal from which Pashmina wool is obtained.

Ans. Pashmina wool is obtained from Kashmiri goat.

Q. 4. Name any five Indian breeds of sheep.

Ans. Lohi, Nali, Bakharwal, Marwari and Patanwadi are some Indian breeds of sheep.

Q. 5. Define the term sheep rearing.

Ans. Sheep rearing refers to raising and breeding of domestic sheep for their meat (lamb and mutton), milk (sheep's milk) and fibre (wool).

B. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1. Name the factors on which the quality of wool is judged.

Ans. Quality of wool is judged in terms of length, durability, elasticity, capacity to absorb moisture, insulating nature, crimp or bends (that make it soft and spongy) and resistance to fire of its fibres.

Q. 2. What is a cocoon ?

Ans. The silk covering in which a silkworm covers itself during its pupal stage is called cocoon. The silkworm develops inside the cocoon. Silk is extracted from cocoons.

Q. 3. What is selective breeding ?

Ans. Selective breeding or artificial breeding is process of Jihat is sericulture. Sericulture is the rearing of silkworm to get silk. It deals with a series of events that includes the rearing of silkworm on mulberry plants, collection and processing of silkworm cocoons to extract raw silk fibres from them and the production of silk for commercial purpose.

Q. 5. Give one use of each wool and silk.

Ans. Use of Wool : Wool is used to make winterwear like sweaters, shawls etc. and to make blankets, carpets, upholstery etc. Use of Silk : Silk is used to make dress materials like sarees, scarves etc. and in parachutes and bullet proof vests.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1. How is silk fibre obtained from cocoons ?

Ans. 1 The first step to process silk fibres from the cocoon is to separate the silk fibre from them. For this they need to be exposed to warmth. The cocoons are kept under the sun, boiled or exposed to steam. The warmth causes the silk fibre to separate from the cocoon. The fibres from several cocoons are reeled off together to make a strong thread. This is called reeling of silk or filature. Reeling is also done in special machines. The silk thread is then bleached, dyed and spun to make dress material.

Q. 2. Why is wool used for winter clothing ?

Ans. As wool is an excellent insulator and a poor conductor of heat, it does not allow body heat to escape. That's why woollen clothes keep the body warm and protect it from cold. The air trapped between the tiny pockets in woollen fibres, prevents the flow of heat from the body to the surroundings. Also, wool fibre draws moisture from the body and absorbs it. This generates heat and keeps the body warm.

Q. 3. How is wool fibre obtained from the sheared wool ?

Ans. Wool fibre is obtained from the sheared wool through the following steps :

- (i) Washing or Scouring : The sheared skin with hair is washed thoroughly to remove grease, dirt and dust from the hair. This process is called scouring. The scoured hair are then dried.
- (ii) Sorting : The dried hair of different textures are sorted out. The small fluffy fibres called burrs are picked out and sent for reprocessing.
- (iii) Carding : The selected curly wool fibres are straightened by passing through rollers.
- (iv) Dyeing : The wool fibres of light or white colour are dyed in any colour of choice.
- (v) Spinning and weaving : The wool fibres are straightened, combed and rolled into yarn.

Q. 4. Describe the life cycle of silk moth.

Ans. A female moth lays hundreds of eggs on the mulberry leaves. After some time, these eggs hatch into larvae called caterpillars or silkworms. Slowly these caterpillars grow in size by feeding only on the leaves of mulberry trees. The next stage in the life cycle of a silkworm is pupa. When the caterpillar grows large enough to enter the next stage, it starts weaving a net around it to hold itself. Caterpillars continue to spin silk fibre till they completely get covered by these fibres. This silk covering in which the silkworm covers itself is called cocoon. Further development of the silkworm takes place inside the cocoon. After some time, the pupa enters the adult stage and emerges out of the cocoon as a moth.

Q. 5. What are the occupational hazards workers face in the silk and wool industry ?

Ans. Occupational Hazards in Wool and Silk Industry
The occupational hazards are the risks faced by workers in any industry. In woollen industry people who work as sorter, get infected by a bacterium called anthrax. It leads to sorter's disease a fatal blood disease. In silk industry people work in cramped, damp and poorly ventilated units that lead to respiratory problems.

Blisters in the hands of workers in silk industry due to putting them in hot water lead to

secondary infections such as dermatitis. Workers in silk industry have to stand continuously for about 12-16 hours daily to focus on to get fine thread. It leads to disorders like backache, spine problems and vision problems.

D. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. The Pashmina shawls are woven from the woollen fur of

- (a) sheep (b) rabbit
- (c) Kashmiri goat (d) llama

2. The process of shearing includes

- (a) washing of fleece
- (b) removal of fleece along with thin layer of skin
- (c) sorting of fleece
- (d) all of these

3. The silk fibres are formed of

- (a) protein (b) cellulose
- (c) starch (d) none of these

4. The silk thread is obtained from

- (a) pupa (b) cocoon
- (c) adult silkworm (d) eggs

5. Rearing of silkworms is called

- (a) apiculture (b) floriculture
- (c) sericulture (d) horticulture

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)

E. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Air is a poor conductor of heat.

2. The process to obtain animals or plants having special characteristics is called selective breeding.

3. The silkworm changes into a pupa inside the cocoon.

4. After shearing, scouring and sorting the wool fibres are dyed in desired colours.

5. To get silk thread from the cocoons, they are boiled in water.

F. STATE TRUE OR FALSE

1. It is believed that silk was discovered in India.

2. Dog's hair can also be processed to get wool.

3. Silkworms can feed on any leaves.

4. Fibre for wool is obtained from the hard and coarse fur of a sheep's body.

5. The silkworms spin cocoon during their life cycle.

Ans. 1. False, silk is believed to be discovered in China.

2. False, dogs hair cannot be processed to get wool.

3. False, silkworms feed on mulberry leaves.

4. False, it is obtained from fine underfur of sheep.

5. True

G. HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILLS [HOTS]

Q. 1. Why doesn't the sheep get hurt while shearing ?

Ans. The sheep doesn't get hurt while shearing because the uppermost thin layer of skin on a sheep's body is dead. This is similar to shaving of beard or cutting hair.

Q. 2. How can one differentiate between silk and cotton fibres by considering their burning properties ?

Ans. Cotton is a plant (cellulose) fibre that may flare up on burning. After burning it continues to glow. It gives out smell like that of a burning paper. Its ash is fine and soft that can be easily crumbled. Silk is a protein fibre which burns slowly and curls away from the flame. It leaves dark bead which can be easily crushed. It smells like burned hair or charred meat. It gives out little or no smoke.

CH – 4 HEAT

1. Read the chapter thoroughly and underline the key words .
2. Write down difficult words in the notebook and also learn.
3. Draw the diagram of clinical thermometer.
4. Write the key terms at the end of the chapter.
5. Write the exercise question and answers

A. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1. A metal spoon is dipped in a cup of hot milk. Name the process by which the spoon absorbs heat from the milk.

Ans. The metal spoon absorbs heat by the process of conduction.

Q. 2. Name the mode of heat transfer in which the particles of a medium actually move to the source of heat.

Ans. Convection.

Q. 3. During ventilation what is the direction of the convection current ?

Ans. Warm air rises up and leaves the room through the ventilators.

Fresh air enters the room through windows and doors.

4. Which device is used to measure temperature ?

Ans. Thermometer.

5. What sets the convection current in water ?

Ans. Difference in temperature.

B. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1. Name the three temperature scales. Write the relationship between them.

Ans. Different scales for measuring temperature are Celsius scale, Fahrenheit scale and Kelvin (or Absolute) scale.

If Centigrade is denoted by °C, Fahrenheit by °F and Kelvin by K, then the three scales are related to each other as $^{\circ}\text{C} = ^{\circ}\text{F} - 32$ and $\text{K} = ^{\circ}\text{C} + 273$

Q. 2. Mention two uses of conductors of heat.

Ans. | Conductors of heat are used to make cooking utensils as food can be cooked in shorter time. | Conductors of heat are used to cover heating element of electrical appliances such as geyser, etc. | These are used to make wire gauze.

Q. 3. Give examples of heat transfer by radiation.

Ans. | Transfer of heat from the sun takes place through radiation.

| A room heater or a fire place transfers heat through radiation.

Q. 4. Why does a shiny tea pot stay hotter than a dull brown tea pot ?

Ans. The shiny metal tea pot reflects heat back in on itself and does not radiate heat very well. The dark tea pot on the other hand, radiates heat at a faster rate, and its temperature falls.

Q. 5. Why are handles of cooking utensils made of insulators ?

Ans. Handles of cooking utensils are made of insulators so that even hot utensils can be lifted safely.

C. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1. Define conduction. What are the conditions for the conduction of heat ?

Ans. Transfer of heat from hotter part to the colder part without the movement of the particles of the medium is called conduction. Heat conduction from an object to another takes place under the following conditions :

The two objects should be in direct contact.

| Temperature of the two objects should be different.

Q. 2. What are conductors and insulators of heat ? Give two examples of each.

Ans. Materials which allow heat to flow through them easily are called conductors of heat. All metals such as silver, aluminium, iron, brass, stainless steel and their alloys are good conductors of heat. Materials which do not allow heat to flow through them easily are called poor conductors or insulators of heat. Materials such as wood, paper, glass, asbestos, bakelite are some insulators.

Q. 3. Why is heat transfer by convection possible only in liquids and gases ? How are land breeze and sea breeze caused ?

Ans. In convection, the heat is transferred due to movement of the molecules of the medium. Only liquids and gases transfer heat by convections, because heat is carried from one part to another by actual movement of the hot particles. In solids, the constituent particles cannot leave their position, so heat cannot be transferred through convection. Land breeze and sea breeze are caused by convection currents due to difference in the temperature of land and water. The hot air rises up and the colder air from surrounding moves down to take its place. This process continues until the entire system attains a uniform temperature. This cyclic movement sets the convection current.

Q. 4. Define radiation and radiant heat. Show by a simple experiment that black bodies are good heat absorber than white bodies.

Ans. Direct transfer of heat from a hot body to a cold body having no contact between them and without any medium is called radiation. Sun transfers heat by radiation. The heat transmitted by radiating objects is called radiant heat. When radiation falls on a body, a part of it is absorbed by the body depending on its distance from the source of heat. Black bodies are better heat absorbers than white bodies. This can be shown through the mentioned in the textbook (Activity-6) on page no. 58.

Q. 5. Mention the precautions to be taken while reading a thermometer to measure temperature.

Ans. Precautions to be observed while Reading a Thermometer. Read the thermometer keeping the level of mercury along the line of sight. The mercury level should be below 35°C . The thermometer should not be hold by the bulb while reading it. The thermometer should be hold with care. If it hits against some hard object, it can break. It should be washed with an antiseptic solution before and after use.

D. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. The SI unit of temperature is

- (a) kelvin (b) joule
- (c) calorie (d) kilocalorie

2. To prepare weather report the daily temperature is measured by a

- (a) clinical thermometer
- (b) laboratory thermometer
- (c) maximum-minimum thermometer
- (d) digital thermometer

3. In solids, heat is transferred by the process of

- (a) conduction (b) convection
- (c) radiation (d) ionization

4. Dark coloured clothes are preferred in winter because they
- (a) absorb more heat
 - (b) reflect more heat
 - (c) automatically keep us warm
 - (d) all of these

5. Land breeze and sea breeze are caused due to
- (a) convection of heat (b) conduction of heat
 - (c) reflection of heat (d) radiation of heat

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (a)

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The laboratory thermometer is graduated in degrees usually from -10°C to 110°C .
2. In convection the particles of the medium move to the source of heat.
3. Sunlight reaches the earth by means of radiation.
4. White bodies reflect more heat.
5. The average normal temperature of our body is 37°C .

F. STATE TRUE OR FALSE

1. A clinical thermometer can be used to measure the temperature of hot tea.
2. Insulators allow heat to pass through them easily.
3. Liquids can transfer heat by means of conduction.
4. Woollen clothes keep us warm because wool is a good conductor of heat.
5. Heat always flows from higher temperature to lower temperature.

Ans. 1. False, clinical thermometer can break on dipping in hot tea.

2. False, they do not allow heat to pass through them.
3. False, they transfer heat by convection.
4. False, wool is an insulator. 5. True

G. HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILLS [HOTS]

	<p>Q. 1. How desert cooler throws cool air ?</p> <p>Ans. Desert coolers are based on the simple principle that when hot air comes in contact with water, water evaporates. In the process, the moisture content (humidity) of air increases, while its temperature decreases. The resulting cold but moist air is used for providing cooling. Thus a desert cooler is a simple device comprising an arrangement for blowing dry and hot air over a wet surface and an arrangement for keeping the surface wet continuously.</p> <p>Q. 2. Why do you feel hot after touching the hot object ?</p> <p>Ans. Our skin is a sensory organ that gives the sensation of touch. The nerves under the skin sense the different touch sensations. When a person touches a hot object, the nerve quickly sends a message to the brain and the brain interprets the message and we feel hot. The sensation of hotness also depends on the direction of heat. When heat flows from the object to our body we feel hot. So when we touch a hot object, which has more temperature than our body, heat flows from it to our body and we feel hot.</p>
<p>ENGLISH</p>	<p>English Literature Ch- The Meeting Pool</p> <p>Summary of the chapter</p> <p>'The Meeting Pool' is a beautiful short story written by Ruskin Bond about three friends who take a pledge to return to their favourite pool after ten years. The best part of their childhood revolves around a pool, which was discovered by Rusty (the narrator of the story) and thus came to be known as Rusty's pool. As soon as Rusty discovered the pool near the ravine, he was excited to convey the news to his two friends. The secret pool became their meeting point. They indulged in activities like fishing, swimming, wrestling and buffalo rides. The pool not only symbolized the bond of friendship between them but also became a part of their consciousness. They decide to return on a fifth of April 1964 at midday, i.e. ten years later to the pool again. Rusty keeps up his word and comes to the pool. Rusty was the only one who went to the pool on the scheduled day. He was disappointed that his friends did not keep up their promise. However, there is no bitterness or rancour as he understands that with the passage of time, their needs and priorities. To his amazement, he discovers another pool and another group of friends splashing about in it. He imagines himself and his friends in their place. The story thus conveys the message that life goes on, come what may.</p> <p>I. Write all the meanings in your notebook which is given in the chapter.</p> <p>II. Do the fill in the blanks in your notebook which is given in the chapter.</p> <p>III. Write antonyms of the following words: -</p>

- a. pledge-
- b. discover
- c. impulsive

- d. rancour
- e. caught
- f. impassive

IV. Answer the following with reference to the context: -

1. *It was a schoolboy's pledge, and made in deadly earnest. As boys, we usually mean the things we say. And so we shook hands on it, and dived back onto water.*

a. What was the pledge?

Ans. The pledge was to meet at the pool after ten years on 5th April 1964.

b. Who took the pledge?

Ans. The three friends Anil, Rusty and Somi took the pledge.

c. Where were they when they took the pledge?

Ans. They were at the pool when they took the pledge.

2. *But instead of turning homewards, I pushed my way through the leaves and brambles that grew across the forest path.*

a. Who is 'I' in these lines?

Ans. Rusty is referred as 'I' in the above lines.

b. Why should the speaker have turned back homewards?

Ans. The speaker has turned back homewards because he could see the rain moving across the foothills and could smell it in the breeze.

c. Why did the speaker push his way through the leaves and brambles?

Ans. The speaker pushed his way through the leaves and bramble because he was a nature lover and he had heard the murmur of the water at the bottom of the hill and wanted to see the water and touch it.

3. *I waited in the ravine for two or three hours, but no one came. I suppose it was foolish of me to expect anyone.*

a. Who waited in the ravine?

Ans. Rusty waited in the ravine.

b. For whom was he waiting at the ravine?

Ans. He was waiting for his two close friends – Anil and Somi.

c. Why does the speaker say 'I suppose it was foolish of me to expect anyone'?

Ans. The speaker say 'I suppose it was foolish of me to expect anyone' because his two friends did not keep their promise to meet after ten years at the pool.

I. Answer the following questions.

Q1. How did Rusty discover the pool?

Ans. When Rusty turned back homewards, he pushed his way through the leaves and bramble that grew across the forest path, he heard the murmur of water at the bottom of the hills, and he wanted to see the water and touch it. Sliding down a rock-face into a small ravine, he found the stream turning over a bed of shingle.

Q2. What did the three boys promise each other? What did the boys not realize when they made that promise?

Ans. The three boys promise each other to meet at the pool on 5th April 1964 after 10 years. They didn't realize that they would go different ways and their lives would be different than what it is now. As the passage of time their needs and priorities will also change.

Q3. How did the pool help the boys to bond with each other?

Ans. All the three friends were adventurous. Anil was wild, moody and impulsive. Somi, on other hand, was gentle but he too, like Anil has a sense of fun. They indulged in activities like fishing, swimming, wrestling and buffalo rides. All three friends like to have fun and the pool brought them together. It became a part of their consciousness. They enjoyed a lot at the pool.

Q4. Describe the other activities that Rusty enjoyed with his friends at the pool?

Ans. Other activities that Rusty enjoyed with his friends at the pool included wrestling and buffalo-rides. They wrestled on a strip of sand and rode on a couple of buffaloes. They sat on the buffaloes and kick and yell and urge them forward but they were unable to move them. The buffaloes would roll over on their backs, taking the boys with them into the soft mud. And then the boys dive into the pool to wash off the mess.

Q5. How does Rusty describe Somi?

Ans. According to Rusty describe Somi was a gentle boy. He was a wonderful swimmer. After his matriculation exams, he went to the military school. When Rusty last saw him, he had a fierce military moustache.

Q6. In what state did Rusty find the stream when he went back to look for the pool?

Ans. When Rusty went back to the stream to look for the pool, he could not find the pool there. He found the ravine and the bed of shingle, but there was no water. The stream had changed its course.

Q7. Why was Rusty disappointed?

Ans. Rusty was disappointed because as per the promise, he went at the pool after ten years to meet his two close childhood friends. He waited there for two or three hours, but no one came. His friends failed to keep the promise. Later he turned away disappointed with a dull ache in his heart.

Q8. What does Rusty say about daydreams?

Ans. Rusty was very excited to meet his two close childhood friends after ten years but when no one came. He was very disappointed. He said that friends, day-dreams, and even forest pool must succumb to the inexorable, deceitful journey of Time.

Q9. According to Rusty, what had prevented his friends from keeping their promise?

Ans. According to Rusty, Somi must have been with his unit and Anil must have occupied with the business of living. Probably, they both had families and due to these reasons they

could not keep the promise.

THE FOG

About the poet:

William Henry Davies was a poet and writer born in Newport, Wales. He was one of the most popular poets of his time. His poems are basically based on his own life and adventures. Some of his famous poems are Leisure and Money and the Rain.

Summary :-

The poet finds himself in a fog and the fog was so thick that he is disoriented and unable to find his way to home. He then met a man who promised to help him. Although the man was a stranger to the poet, he followed him as per his instructions. He only believed him that he would help him to get his home. The man led him to a stone hut and asked the poet also to get in. He rapped to the stone walls and the poet realized that the man was a blind. The poet's blind faith on the stranger led him to reach to his goal.

AntonymS :-

- (i)thick X thin
- (ii)tall X short
- (iii)heavy X light
- (iv)lost X found
- (v)Friend X foe
- (vi)Front X back

Make SentencEs :-

- (i) Ken – The fog destroyed the poet's ken to see the way.
- (ii) Judgment- The poet has lost his power of judgment to decide anything.
- (iii) Halted- On the way to cinema we halted at a shop to get some snacks.
- (iv) Giants – A giant was living in a stone house behind the mountain.

All the difficult SpellingS to be written in the notebook (3 times) Reference to the context:-

“I saw the fog grow thick
which soon made blind my ken”

- (i) Who does “I” refer here?

Ans:- “I” refers to the poet

- (ii) What do you mean by “Ken”? Ans:- “Ken” means the senses.

- (iii) Name the poem and the poet.

Ans:- The name of the poem is “The Fog” and the poet is “William Henry Davies”.

Think and Answer:-

Q.1 What are all the various ways in which the fog makes the speaker uncomfortable ?

Ans:-The fog makes the speaker uncomfortable in different ways. It choked his throat and made him cough. It also made him confused and unable to find his way to home. It also

made his mind blank.

Q.2. The poem has a certain mood to it. Think about how the various descriptions make you feel. Describe the mood and use synonyms of words used in the poem to create the mood.

Ans:- The poem has been set in a mood where the poet was puzzled and could not find his way to home. He was helpless to think and decide which way to go .

The various descriptions in the poem made me feel the fog and recall my own experiences when I had seen fog during rainy seasons . Sometimes it did not let us to reach school on time.

The poet was in a mood create an appropriate scenario of fog so he has used some synonyms also which create the real scene of fog like, black and thick, tall men and giant.

Q.3. How do you know that the poet does not know his way home ? Find the lines that give you this information.

Ans:- In the third stanza of the poem it is clearly mentioned that the poet does not know his way home. We can make out this from the line “That I could know no place, I lost all judgment then, of distance and of space.”

Q4. What are the poetic devices used in the poem?

Ans:- the poetic device used in the poem are personification and simile

NOTICE WRITING

Note: All work to be done in English notebook.

- Read and write the definition of **notice** in your English notebook. (refer your grammar book)
- Read and write guidelines for writing notices in you English notebook.
- Write the following format of notice writing in your notebook.

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOL

NOTICE

29 April 2020

Topic/Title

Content: It includes-

- Programme
- Date
- Time
- Venue

Signature

Name

Designation

Q. Imagine you are the principal of a school. Write a notice to inform staff and students about the Annual Tree Plantation Event to be held at the Central Park of the locality where the school is situated. Mention the date and time of the event also.

ADJECTIVES AND DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Read and understand all different kinds of adjectives (quality, quantity, number, demonstrative, interrogative, possessive, proper, emphasising, participle and nouns as adjectives)

Position adjectives

1. Attributive position – adjective placed before the noun it describe the noun eg- He is an intelligent boy
2. Predicative position – adjective placed after linking verb such as be, become, seen, look etc eg -You look handsome

Solve Ex B in the text book

Formation of adjectives with suffixes to words

1.From nouns

Noun suffixes adjectives

Boy + -ish -> boyish .

2. From verbs

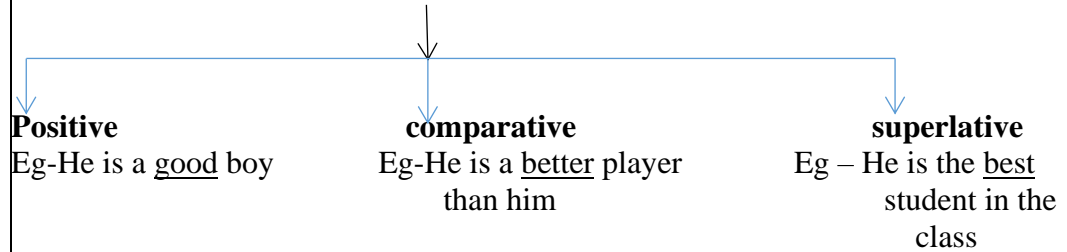
Verbs suffixes adjectives

Cease + -less -> ceaseless

Solve Ex C in the text book

Degrees of comparison

Three degrees



NOTE:-

SOLVE EX-D TO EX-S IN THE BOOK

SOLVE EX-A,D,H,I,Q AND S IN THE NOTE BOOK

SOCIAL STUDIES

Ch-3 DELHI SULTANATE

A .Read the chapter thoroughly.

B .Write the key words along with the meanings in the first page of your notebook.

C .Write the names of the ruler and their dynasties along with their period of rules in chronological order in the second page of notebook. .

D .Do the exercise A,B,C in the textbook itself.

E. **Short Answer questions-**

1.What do you understand by the term Chahalgani?

2.What was Chera ?

3.What were the features of the Sultanate court?

4.Why did nobles conspire against Razia?

5.Why did Balban clear away the forests?

F. Long Answer questions-

1.Explain the Market Control policy of Alauddin Khalji?

2.List the mistakes that Muhammad bin Tughlaq made as aSultan.Describe any one mistakes in detail.

3.Write a note on the sources that provided information about the Sultanate period.

G. Extra Questions short and very short –

1.Who defeated Prithviraj Chauhan?

2.Who founded the Mamluk dynasty ?

3.Who completed the construction of QUTUB MINAR?

	<p>4.What was Tankas? 5.Who imposed Jazia? 6.Name the last ruler of Sayyid Dynasty? 7.Who constructed Siri Fort and Alia Darwaja? 8.Name the battle fought between Babur and Ibrahim Lodi? 9.Who were IQTADARS? 10.Who were Wazir?</p>
COMP.SC	<p><u>Ch.3 Creating Charts in Excel</u></p> <p>1. Read the chapter Carefully. 2. Go through the Tech Terms given at the back of the chapter. 3. Complete Objective Type Question in your notebook.</p> <p><u>Ch.5.Computer Virus</u></p> <p>1.Read the chapter Carefully 2. Go through the Tech Terms given at the back of the chapter. 3. Complete Objective Type Question in your notebook</p>
SANSKRIT	<p>Ch- 4-ex 1,4,5,6 Ch- 6 ex 1,3,5,,6 Learn all word meanings</p>

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