

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : VII
DATE: 22.09.2020 to 05.10.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	Chap-7 Linear Equations in one variable [Ex-7(A), 7(B)] Chap-9 Unitary Method [Ex -9 (A), 9(B)]
SCIENCE	<p><u>Chapter-15 Light</u> <u>Science</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Read the chapter thoroughly pick out difficult words and write in the notebook.2. Write key terms given at the end of the chapter.3. Fill in the blanks ,MCQs questions do in the textbook only.4. Draw the following DIAGRAMS:-<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Spherical lenses● Converging action of convex lens● Diverging action of concave lens● Splitting of sunlight into seven colours through prism(spectrum). <p>Note: - Above diagrams should be drawn with pencil only.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">5. Write exercise questions-answers in the notebook. <p>Pdf link for Answers :- https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CZohLZIrTFj8UR9cJ_qDIrOwcwls_5wI/view?usp=drivesdk</p>
HINDI	<p>हिन्दी साहित्य</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. पाठ को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें।2. पाठ से संबंधित चित्र अपनी उत्तर- पुस्तिका में बनाएँ।3. पाठ से पंद्रह कठिन शब्द चुनकर उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें।4. पाठ में दिये गए शब्दार्थ को कंठस्थ करें। <p>1. शब्दार्थ :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1 मनवा – मन2 . तजि – त्यागकर3. कुसंग – बुरे लोगो का साथ4. नित – नित्य

5. ताके - उसके
6. आली - सखी
7. बान-आदत
8. कान-कान्हा

2. दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें-

क. कवियत्री मीराबाई किस रस को पीने के लिए कहती है?

उत्तर - कवियत्री मीराबाई राम- नाम रस को पीने के लिए कहती है ।

ख. मीराबाई भक्ति की किस धारा की कवियत्री है ?

उत्तर-मीराबाई कृष्ण भक्त काव्य धारा की कवियत्री है ।

ग. मीराबाई किसे त्यागने को और किसके संगति में बैठने को कहती है ?

उत्तर - मीराबाई ने बुरे लोगों का साथ त्यागने तथा सत्संगति में बैठने को कहती है ।

घ. मीराबाई किस-किस चीज को बहाने की बात कर रही है

उत्तर. मीराबाई काम, क्रोध, मद, मोह तथा लोभ को अपने मन से बहाने की बात कर रही है ।

ङ . सत्संगत का हमारे जीवन पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है ?

उत्तर - सत्संगत का हमारे जीवन में बहुत महत्व है क्योंकि सुसंगत से हमारे अंदर सकारात्मक विचार आते हैं साथ ही सत्संगत के प्रभाव से हमारी जीवन में सही मार्गदर्शन मिलता है अतः हमें हमेशा अच्छी संगति में रहना चाहिए ।

3. वाक्य बनाएँ -

भक्ति-मैं भगवान राम की भक्ति में लीन रहती हूँ ।

लालच-मुझे मिठाइयों को देखते ही लालच आता है ।

अहंकार-कभी भी धन का अहंकार नहीं करना चाहिए

हिन्दी भाषा -अपठित गद्यांश

दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर उत्तर दें-

मनुष्य का जीवन संघर्षों से भरा है । यदि जीवन में संघर्ष और असफलता न हो , तो सफलता के आनंद की सच्ची अनुभूति भी नहीं हो सकती । पराजय होने पर भाग्य को दोषी ठहराना , पतन की ओर ले जाता है । यदि सच्ची लगन हो और सफलता के कारणों को ढूंढकर नए उत्साह के साथ ईमानदारी से प्रयास जारी रखें, तो सफलता मिलना निश्चित है । कहा जाता है कि दृढ़ इच्छाशक्ति वाला मनुष्य कभी असफल नहीं होता । निरंतर संघर्ष करने वाला व्यक्ति ही पूरी तरह निखरता है और अंत में विजय प्राप्त करने में सफल होता है । दूसरी ओर मन से हार जाने वाला व्यक्ति आरंभ से ही गलत तर्क गढ़ने लग जाता है और आलसी बनकर अपने भाग्य और जीवन को कोसते रहता है ।

- क. यदि जीवन में असफलता न हो, तो क्या अनुभव नहीं होगा ?
ख. कैसा मनुष्य कभी असफल नहीं होता ?
ग. आलसी व्यक्ति किसे कोसता है ?
घ. उत्साह और ईमानदारी से प्रयत्न करने पर क्या मिलती है ?
ङ. विलोम शब्द लिखें- सफल, हार, पराजय, ईमानदारी, निश्चित, गलत,
च. गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक दें ।

ENGLISH

English

Topic:

Language – Picture Composition

Literature – Fagin’s School

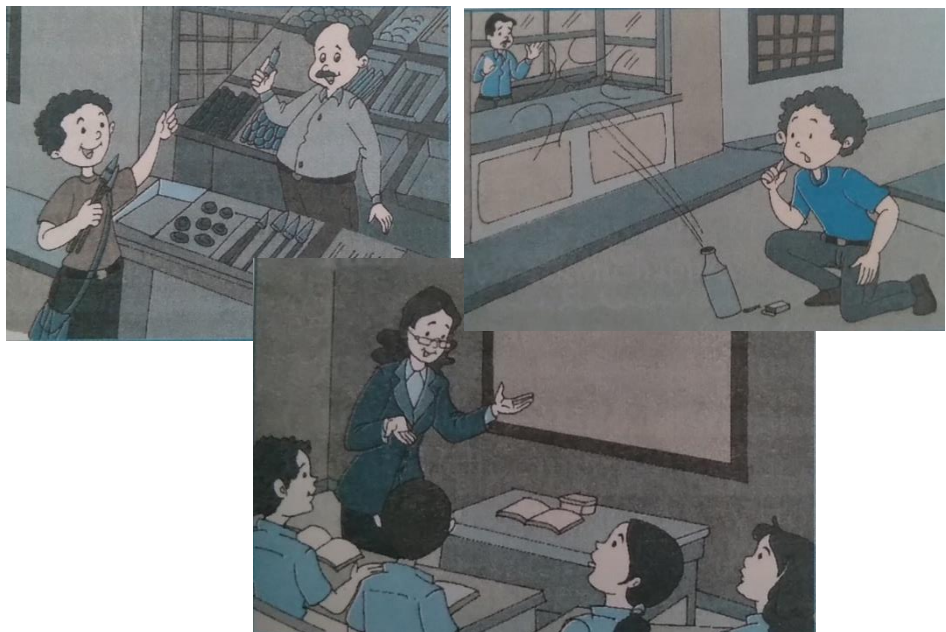
Language

Picture Composition

A picture composition is a piece of written text that is based on a set of pictures or a single picture. It suggests a story, a chain of events or a single incident.

To write a picture composition one should keep several points in mind which would be helpful to compose it in a proper way.

1. Detailed study of the picture shown.
2. Using appropriate words to create an impact on the reader’s mind.
3. The writing should be interesting and easy to understand.
4. Each and every part of the picture should be minutely observed.



It was the festival of lights. Raghav and his friends were very excited before the school closed down for Diwali, the teacher discussed in detail and told the children, “Say no to crackers and do not increase pollution. You should not waste money on something that harms the environment and involves a lot of risk”. Remember my words!!!

The next day, Raghav took his pocket money and headed for the nearby market. He said to himself, “After all, what is Diwali meant for. I want to have fun and burst crackers.” He bought a big packet of crackers from a shop next to his house. The candles, rockets, mini crackers, bombs looked attractive to him and he wanted to have a packet of each. He just couldn’t wait to burst the crackers. He excitedly lit a rocket and waited to see it zoom up in the sky with a magical “Whoosh!”. To his horror, the rocket headed straight to the cracker shop and before he could blink his eyes, there was a massive explosion.

Within seconds, the nearby shops were also engulfed in flames. He saw the shoppers running around. Somebody shouted, “Call the fire brigade. Run away!” The flames were furious and many were injured. There was a cloud of black smoke that filled the air and only after many hours, the fire could be controlled. Later, Raghav sat on his bed and said to his mother, “Mama, I should have listened to the teacher and said no to crackers.” But the damage had already been done. He pledged never to burst crackers again all his life.

Home Work : Here is another set of pictures which suggest a shocking incident. Observe the pictures carefully and write a short composition.



ENGLISH LITERATURE

Fagin's School (Prose)

About the author:- Charles Dickens was an English author and social commentator of the 19th century. He gives us in-depth insights into life in Victorian times through his prolific work, which is read even today. Some of his most beloved works are classic novels such as Oliver Twist, A Christmas Carol, David Copperfield, A Tale of Two Cities and Great Expectations.

Summary of the chapter:-

Oliver, Dodger, Charley Bates, four sat down to breakfast on coffee and some hot rolls, brought by Dodger. Jew asked Oliver addressing himself to Dodger asked about their work in the morning. They all replied a couple of pocket books, one green and other red. Jew said, they were not so heavy as expected. Charles Bates laughed at this. Fagin asked Charles Bates what he had got – he said – “wipes and produced four pocket handkerchiefs.” Jew said, they have not marked them properly. Oliver said if he will tell how to mark, they'll do it. Bates bursts into another laughter and felt sorry for creating impolite behaviour during the coffee. Dodger without saying anything smoothed Oliver's hair over his eyes. The old gentleman observed the situation and asked about the crowd. Then he started playing a game by placing a snuff box in one pocket, a notecase in the other, a watch in his waist-coat pocket, a guard chain around his neck, a mock diamond in his shirt, buttoned his coat tight around him, putting his spectacle case and handkerchief in his pockets, trolled up and down the room with a stick in imitation of the manner the gentleman walked about the streets any hour in the day. He stopped at different places looked constantly around him for fear of thieves. The two boys followed him hiding and took all the stuffs from him. If the old gentleman felt any hand in any of his pockets, he cried out where it was and then the game got over. During the game, a couple of young ladies named Nancy and Bet called to see the young gentleman. They were not exactly pretty but had colourful faces. Oliver considered them very nice ladies. Fagin asked Bates, whether it was a nice life style, the Jew also advised the boys to follow Dodger who was an experienced thief. To show their stealing talents, they tried to pickpocket the Jew's pocket, without his notice and proved themselves as mastermind in stealing practice.

1. Write the antonyms of :-

- (a) scarce X enough
- (b) tidy X untidy
- (c) agreeably X disagreeably
- (d) formally X informally
- (e) ingenious X dull
- (f) exquisitely X roughly

(g) premature X mature

(h) industrious X lazy

2. Make sentences with :-

(a) amazement

(b) suffocation

(c) execution

(d) constantly

(e) extraordinary

3. Reference to the context :-

I. " All this time, the two boys followed him closely about, getting out of his sight, so nimbly, everytime he turned round , that it was impossible to follow their motions"

(a) Who were the two boys in the above statement?

Ans: The two boys were Dodger and Charley Bates.

(b) Whom did they follow closely?

Ans: They followed the old gentleman closely.

(c) Why was it impossible to follow their motions?

Ans: Because they were very experienced in running fast and hiding themselves.

II. " The four sat down to breakfast, on coffee and some hot rolls which the Dodger had brought home in the crown of his hat"

(a) Who were the 'four' in the above statement?

Ans:

(b) Who was Dodger?

Ans:

(c) Name the chapter and the author.

Ans :

4. Question Answers:- [iv, v, vi, vii, viii need to be done as homework]

Why do you think the Jew glanced slyly at Oliver?

Ans : The Jew glanced slyly at Oliver because he wanted to suggest some secret knowledge which might be embarrassing for them.

Describe the object that Dodger and Charley got for the Jew. How did the boys get hold of these objects?

Ans : The objects that Dodger and Charley Bates got for the Jew were a

	<p>couple of pocket books – one green and the other red. For Jew they were not so heavy but were neat and nicely made. Charley got four pocket handkerchiefs which were very good.</p> <p>The game that was played after breakfast was more than a game. What do you think the old gentleman was doing?</p> <p>Ans : The game that was played after breakfast was more than a game because it proved their talents. The old gentleman walked about the streets any hour in the day placing different stuffs in his pockets.</p> <p>How do we know that Dodger and Charley Bates worked for the Jew? Charley Bates laughter made no sense to Oliver who saw nothing to laugh at. Why was Charley laughing then? The lady visitors were said to have a great deal of colour on their faces. Why were their faces coloured? For how long did the visitors stop to see the game? How were the two young ladies looking?</p>
<p>SOCIAL STUDIES</p>	<p>Ch- Medieval Architecture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read the chapter and underline the difficult words and also write the keywords in the notebook. • Do Quick Revision-1 and 2. • Exercise A- Tick the correct option: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (i) Qutbuddin Aibak 2. (iv) both (ii) and (iii) 3. (iii) Shah Jahan 4. (ii) arcuate • Exercise B- Fill in the blanks: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. King Rajaraja Chola 2. river-front garden

3. Humayun's tomb
4. Mughals
5. Iltutmish

- **Exercise C- Short answer questions:**

- 1. What are the two technological and stylistic developments evident from the 12th century?**

Ans. Two technological and stylistic developments evident from the 12th century are:

- The weight of the superstructure above the doors and windows was sometimes carried by arches.
- Limestone cement was increasingly used in construction.

- 2. What kind of structures were built during the Medieval period?**

Ans. During the Medieval period many structures were constructed in different architectural styles. Forts, capital cities, gateways, mosques, temples or tombs, etc. were constructed.

- 3. What is the significance of monuments in the history?**

Ans. Monuments hold a significant part in history. They provide an insight into the technologies used for construction during that time.

- 4. Who built 'King's Reservoir' and what was its importance?**

Ans. Iltutmish built 'King's Reservoir'. It is a large reservoir just outside Dehli-i-Kuhna. It was also called Hauz-i-Sultani. This reservoir is important as it made precious water available.

- **Exercise D- Long answer questions:**

- 1. Describe the architectural styles by the Mughals.**

Ans. Monuments in history are recognised by the architectural skills, style and materials used in their construction. Under the Mughals, architecture became more complex. The monuments which were constructed were grand and beautiful. Marble and red sandstone were used, domes and arches were built extensively. During the period between the seventh and tenth centuries, the building construction

style underwent a change. In this period, more rooms, doors and windows were added to the monuments.

2. Describe the forts and gardens of Babur and Humayun's time.

Ans. Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan were personally interested in literature, art and architecture. Babur had a keen interest in planning and laying out formal gardens, placed within rectangular walled enclosures and divided into four quarters by artificial channels. These gardens were called chahar bagh, four gardens, because of their symmetrical division into quarters.

3. Describe the temples and mosques during 800-1200 CE.

Ans. Temples were places of spiritual and religious learning. During 800 CE to 1200 CE, a number of temples and mosques were constructed all over India. Kings built them as it displayed their wealth and faith. The structures were designed very beautifully. Two kinds of structures were built by kings and their officers—the first were forts, palaces, gardens, residences and tombs which were safe, protected and grandiose resting places, the second were structures meant for public activity including temples, mosques, tanks, wells, caravan, serais and bazaars. One of the famous architectures of that time is the Qutub Minar.

4. Write a short note on the architecture during Shah Jahan's reign.

Ans. During Shah Jahan's reign different elements of Mughal architecture were fused together in a grand harmonious synthesis. Ceremonial halls of public (diwan-i-aam) and private audience (diwan-i-khas) were carefully planned. Audience halls were specially constructed to resemble a mosque. Formal gardens were constructed in the chahar bagh format. Shah Jahan adapted 'river-front garden' variation of chahar bagh garden in the layout of the Taj Mahal, the grandest architectural accomplishment of his reign. Here, the white marble mausoleum was placed on a terrace by the edge of the river and the garden was to its south.

SANSKRIT

पाठ -12 भूतकशब्दार्थ-एकस्मिन्, उन्नतः, बहवःभूमौ, आनयत्, अक्षिपत्, खाद्याय □ □ □ □ □ □

पाठ -13 भूतकाल अभ्यास - 2, 5, 6

शब्दार्थ - ग्रीष्मावकाशे , अम्बया , किञ्चित् , दूरम् , कीदृशः, अतीव , अन्यस्मिन्

, अस्माभिःसह , अस्नाम्

G.K

Strides in Sign Language (Pg no: 52)

1. A Swedish educator who became a pedagogue for the deaf, mute and blind, she was the first woman in Sweden graduating as such (1877).
Elisabet Anrep- Nordin
2. He was a Spanish priest and harbinger of education for those with impaired hearing. He published the first book on deaf education in 1620 in Madrid. **Juan Pablo Bonet**
3. This American Sign Language interpreter, author, and a pioneer in the field of professional sign language interpretation wrote one of the first curriculums for interpreter educators. **Lottie Louise Riekehof**
4. He was a former president of National Association of the Deaf of the United States and was one of the first to film American Sign Language. **George William Veditz**
5. This Australian librarian and academic specialised in education for children with different abilities. Born profoundly deaf, he was the first deaf person to receive a doctorate at Cambridge University.
Pierre Patrick Gorman
6. The associate professor emeritus and former director of the Centre for the Study of Communication and Deaf at Boston University. He is famous for his book, A Journey into the Deaf- World. **Robert J. Hoffmeister**

Pioneer of poetry (Pg no : 54)

Let us complete the crossword

Across

2. An English poet ,short story writer and a novelist chiefly remembered for his works for children . He received the Noble Prize in Literature, which made him the first English writer to receive the honor. **Joseph R Kipling**
4. The world’s greatest playwright and writer of the English language, has been conferred as the honor of being England’s national poet. **William Shakespeare**
7. Famously known as Allama Iqbal, was a famous poet , philosopher ,lawyer and politician from British India. **Muhammad Iqbal**

8. One of the foremost prose satirist in the English language , was also a reputed pamphleteer ,essayist ,poet and cleric, Gulliver Travels, A Modest Proposal were one of his major works. **Jonathan Swift**

Down

1. A famous Indian poet and a major freedom fighter who went on becoming the first Indian woman to be appointed the president of Indian National Congress and the governor of any state of India. **Sarojini Chattopadhyay**
3. Famous 18th century English Artist , poet and printmaker , The poet was highly inclined towards art. ‘Songs of Innocence’ and ‘Songs of Experience’ are considered the best works ever produced. **William Blake**
5. Hailed as one of the most prolific American poets of all time . Her legendary poems such as ‘Because I could not stop for Death’, ‘Success is counted Sweetest’ have occupied a convenient spot in the syllabus of many Universities. **Emily Dickinson**
6. Was a famous English poet who played a central role in the English Romantic Movement. He is best known for ushering in the Romantic Age in English Literature with the joint publication of ‘ Lyrical Ballads’ with S.T Coleridge in 1798. **William Wordsworth**

Let’s talk About Lexicon (Pg no:56-57)

State whether the following statements are True or False

1. An Abbreviation is a shortened form of a word or phrase . It consists of a group of letters taken from the word or phrase. For Example, the word abbreviation can itself be represented by the abbreviation abbr, abbrv, or abbrev. **TRUE**
2. In Linguistics, a compound is a lexeme that doesn’t comprise of more than one stem. Compounding , composition or nominal composition is the process of word formation that leads to the construction of compound lexemes. **FALSE**
3. An acronym doesn’t represent a word or name created as an abbreviation from the initial components in a phrase or word. They are generally individual words and sometimes syllables. **FALSE**

4. In grammar, inflection or inflexion is not the alteration of a word in order to express different grammatical categories such as tense, case, voice, aspects, person, mood. **FALSE**
5. In linguistic , morphological derivation is the process of developing a new word from an existing , often by adding a prefix or suffix , such as as -ness or un- . **TRUE**
6. A neologism is a comparatively recent or isolated term, word, or phrase that may gradually enter the stage of common user, but has not yet gained full acceptance by mainstream language. **TRUE**
7. Agglutination is a linguistic process pertaining to derivational morphology in which complex words are created morphemes by changing them in spelling or phonetics. **FALSE**
8. Phonology is a branch of linguistic concerned with the systematic organisation of sounds in languages .**TRUE**
9. In historical linguistics and language grammaticalization is a process of language change by which words representing objects and actions become grammatical markers . **TRUE**
10. Language resource management, lexical markup framework is the ISO International Organisation for Standardization ISO/TC37 standard for Natural Language Processing (NLP) and Machine Readable Dictionary(MRD) Lexicons. **TRUE**

A Study of Semantics (Pg no: 58)

1. Language is most accurately defined as a system of **symbols** the assists in communication with others.
2. Someone with a limited vocabulary of only 200 words is capable of combining the words multiple way to say thousands of different things. This prospects of language is referred to as **Infinite Generativity**
3. If a primate efficiently uses symbols in new ways to communicate with others with other primates or people, we can derive that primate has **language**.
4. **Morphology** relates to word formation.
5. The sonic mechanism of a language is referred to as **phonology**

6. Mary has difficulty sounding out words like “thought” and “calendar”. Her difficulties lie in this aspects of language **phonology**.
7. **Semantics** refers to the aspects of language involved in the meaning of words and sentences.
8. Young Raman points to a tree and says, ”Bird flied away”. Raman’s fascinating yet incorrect use of the “ed” word ending displays his attempt to learn **morphological** rules of language.
9. Yash is learning that there are Many different ways to say “thank you” in Japanese, depending on the gender, social status and relationship of the person he is thanking. This use of appropriate conversation demonstrates an issue of **pragmatics**.

COMPUTER **Chapter 6 – Ethics in Computing**

- Read the chapter carefully and learn and write all the tech terms given on page number 109, in your notebook.
- Do all the objective type questions (Fill in the blanks, True or False & Choose the correct option) given in page no. 110 & 111, in your notebook.
- Do all the Application based questions given in pg no. 111, in your notebook.

➤ **DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS :**

1. ***Write any two advantages and two disadvantages of using the Internet.***

Ans. A technological advantage is always accompanied by one or more disadvantages. Internet too, has both its advantages and disadvantages.

Advantages-

- i. *Internet is an abundant storehouse of information. We can find any information on the Internet using programs called search engines which can be accessed through web browsers such as Google, Internet Explorer and Mozilla Firefox etc.*
- ii. *It is a cheap and convenient mode of communication.*

Disadvantages:

- i. *The Internet can be misused by dishonest users to steal private and sensitive*

information.

- ii. *Malicious programs like Malware spread much faster through e-mails and files shared on the internet.*

2. What is social media? Give two examples. Write its two advantages and two disadvantages.

Ans. The social media is the online communication platform used for interaction, content sharing and collaboration among the users. For ex – Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn etc.

Advantages:

- i. Social media websites are used for sharing information, music, pictures, videos and many other types of files.
- ii. It helps users interact and socialize with other users even though they live far apart from each other.

Disadvantages:

- i. People often get addicted to social media and waste a lot of their useful time.
- ii. People can share too much personal information that could be stolen by miscreants and can lead to a threat to their safety.

3. What are the precautions you should take while sending an e-mail?

Ans. *The following precautions should be kept in mind when using e-mail.*

- i. *Never share your password with anyone and change your password regularly.*
- ii. *Never open attachments from unknown e-mails.*

4. What is software piracy? How can you help avoid it?

Ans. The act of illegal copying and distribution of a software without buying the license or copyright for the same, is a called **Software piracy**.

We can avoid software piracy by following ways:

- i. Always buy licensed copy of software.
- ii. Do not make its copies and distribute them.
- iii. If you have a license for one user, then use it on only one computer.
- iv. Never use illegal CDs given to you by your friends.

5. How can you protect your online privacy on social media websites?

Ans. We can protect our online privacy on social media websites by following few safety measures:

- i. Be sure to choose your online friends carefully. Don't accept unknown friend requests.
- ii. Don't follow any links on social media.
- iii. Do not share your private information on social media websites.
- iv. If you are working on public computer, make sure you logout properly.
- v. Don't agree to meet an online friend without your parent's permission.
- vi. Don't post your videos or photos online without your parent' permission.

	<p>6. What are the effects of your digital footprints?</p> <p>Ans. The information about a particular person that exists on the Internet as a result of their online activity is called the Digital footprint of the user. A digital footprint greatly effects a user as it establishes their online identity. It can make or break the user’s reputation in the cyber world depending on the things they do online. Many companies and colleges search an applicant’s online profile before giving them job or admission.</p> <p>7. How can you avoid being a victim of phishing?</p> <p>Ans. We can avoid falling in the Phishing trap by being careful about few things:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Learn to identify phishing e-mails and never log in with your username and password, if you are not sure. ii. Always check the source of information in the incoming e-mail. Banks will never ask for password or personal information by e-mail. iii. Never go to websites of banks by clicking on links included in an e-mail. iv. Enter your sensitive data only in secured websites whose URL starts with https:// and the browser shows an icon of a closed lock. <p>8. What will you do if someone is cyber – bullying you?</p> <p>Ans. If you think you are being cyberbullied by someone – Stop, block and tell!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop – Take five minutes to calm down, do not get irritated. • Block – Block the communication with the cyberbully. • Tell – Discuss the problem with your parents. <p>Don’t be silent. Always take a stand against cyberbullying.</p>
DRAWING	<p>Std. - 7 Topic - Tree (Sketch Pen) and Tree (Pen - Line)</p> <p>Work to be done : Complete Chapter 16 and Chapter 17 as per instruction given in your drawing book.</p>

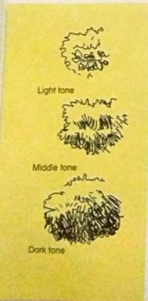
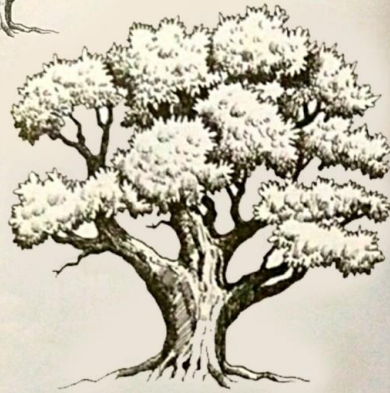


CHAPTER-16

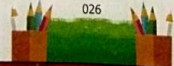
Tree [Sketch Pen]



We can easily draw the picture with sketch pen. Complete the given picture of tree with suitable sketch pens.



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CHAPTER-17

Tree [Pen-line]

Look at the given tree and complete it with ink-pen making light, middle and dark tones as per requirement.



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Director Academics