

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



**CLASS : VII**  
**DATE: 08.10.2020 to 22.10.2020**

<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>ASSIGNMENT</b>
<b>MATHS</b>	Chapter – 14 : Properties Of Parallel Lines [ Ex – 14 ] Chapter – 15 : Properties Of Triangles [ Ex – 15(A), 15(B), 15(C), 15(D) ]
<b>SCIENCE</b>	<p><b>Chapter: Weather, Climate and Adaptation of Animals to Climate.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Read the chapter and underline important words and write it in your notebook.</li><li>2. Write key terms in notebook at the end of the chapter.</li><li>3. Write exercise questions and answers given at the end of the chapter in your notebook.</li><li>4. Fill in the blanks and MCQs type questions should be answered in textbook only.</li></ol> <p><b>A. Very short answers</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. What is the use of maximum and minimum thermometer? Ans. Maximum and minimum thermometer is used to measure the maximum and minimum temperature of a day.</li><li>2. Why are the places near equator hot? Ans. Sunrays fall straight over the equatorial region hence these areas receive more sunshine so they are hot.</li><li>3. Which feature of penguin help them to merge with the background? Ans. Penguins are of white colour with black back. The white colour help them to merge with background when they are on land and black colour of back helps them in hiding from predator when they are swimming.</li><li>4. What kind of climate is found in rainforests? Ans. The climate in rainforest is hot and humid as these places receive more sunshine hence more rainfall.</li><li>5. Why do fish in polar regions go deeper during winter? Ans. Fishes in polar region go deeper during winter to stay warm as water retains its warmth under the icy layer.</li></ol>

## **B. Short answer type question**

1. What do you understand by hot and wet climate?

Ans. If the temperature of a place is high most of the time and it also receives heavy rainfall during maximum period of the year, then the climate is said to be hot and humid.

2. What is adaptation?

Ans. To develop certain features in order to survive in an extreme climate is called adaptation.

3. How do you man activities affect climate?

Ans. Human activities affect climate by following ways:

- i) Large scale cutting of tree will result in an increased amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere that causes an increase in atmospheric pressure or global warming.
- ii) Heavy industrialisation consumes a large quantities of fossil fuels that results in increased carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, acid rain and air, water and soil pollution.

4. Why is there plenty of life forms in rainforests?

Ans. The rainforest are hot and receive more rainfall as a result they have plenty of food which supports variety of life forms.

5. What are the main adaptive features of animals living in rainforests?

Ans. The main adaptive features of animals living in rainforest are:

- i) Sensitive hearing
- ii) Sharp eyesight
- iii) Thick skin
- iv) Skin colour that helps them to disguised and protect themselves from predators.

## **C. Long answer type questions**

1. What are the adaptive features in a polar bear?

Ans. The main adaptive features in polar bear are:

- i) White fur allows it to camouflage and helps in hiding from prey and predator.
- ii) Large and white paws help in walking on the snow and in swimming.
- iii) Strong sense of smell helps in finding food.
- iv) Layers of fat and furry skin helps in insulating against the extreme cold.

2. What is migration? Why do birds migrate?

Ans. The long distance travel in search of favourable climate is called migration. Birds migrate to the warm region during winter to survive. Siberian cranes migrate to far of places like Bharatpur in Rajasthan, Sultanpur and Haryana.

3. Why do penguins huddle together? What Makes a penguin the fastest swimmer?

Ans. Penguins huddle together because it helps in in keeping them warm. Their streamlined body and webbed feet make them the fastest swimmer.

4. Which feature of elephant helps it to keep cool? What are its other adaptive features?

Ans. Following features of elephant helps it to keep cool:

- i) They have large ears to keep them cool in hot and humid climate.
- ii) They have trunk with the use to sprinkle water all over the body and cool down.

Other adaptive features are

- i) They have well developed sense of smell that helps in finding food .
- ii) Trunk has powerful muscle which helps elephant in uprooting even big trees .
- iii) They have good sense of hearing that helps in sensing danger away in advance.

### **D. Choose the correct answer**

1. A meteorologist is a person who studies

Ans. Weather

2. Hot and wet climate is described by

Ans. High temperature and heavy rain

3. Thick layer of fat and fur help a polar bear

Ans. To keep warm.

4. Sensitive hearing, sharp eyesight and thick skin are adaptive features of

Ans. Rainforest animal.

5. The features that help a tree frog in climbing a tree and holding onto a branch is

Ans. Sticky pads.

6. Migratory animals among the following is

Ans. Siberian crane.

### **E. Fill in the blanks**

1. Temperature, humidity and wind are called elements of weather.

2. To develop certain features in order to survive is called adaptation.

3. The streamlined body and webbed feet of a penguin help it to swim.

4. Fishes can remain underwater to keep themselves warm.

5. The property of blending with the surroundings is called camouflage.

6. Large scale cutting of trees is leading to global warming.

### **F. State true or false**

1. Weather of a place depends on rainfall and humidity only.

Ans. False

- Weather of a place depends upon temperature humidity rainfall wind speed clouds.

2. Polar bears have a highly developed sense of sight.

Ans. False.

- Polar bear have a strong sense of smell.

3. The long ears of an elephant helps to keep warm.

Ans. False.

	<p>- The long ears of an elephant helps to keep them cool.</p> <p>4. Animals migrate to avoid harsh climatic conditions. Ans. True.</p> <p>5. The long bill of a toucan helps it to get its food. Ans. True.</p> <p><b>G. High order thinking skills</b> (HOTS)</p> <p>1. Why do rainforest support a plenty of life? Ans. Rainforest receives more sunshine and more rainfall hence, they have plenty of food to support variety of life.</p> <p>2. How is sun responsible for all kind of weather changes? Ans. Sun's heat warms the air in atmosphere. The temperature depends on the duration of sunshine. During summer season the duration of sunshine is longer due to this the temperature is high. In winter the duration of sunshine is less and hence the temperature is less.</p> <p><b>H. Value Infusion</b></p> <p>- Last winter Aman visited Bharatpur National Park, Rajasthan with his family. There he saw many wild animals and birds during jungle safari he also spotted a flock of Siberian cranes his sister Bhumika told him that the birds travel nearly half of the globe each year to reach here in India.</p> <p>1. Why do birds migrate? Ans. Birds migrate to avoid harsh climatic conditions.</p> <p>2. Name the longest migrating bird? Ans. Arctic tern is the longest migrating bird.</p> <p>3. What values of Bhumika are displayed here? Ans. Bhumika is intelligent, aware and is caring.</p>
<p><b>HINDI</b></p>	<p><u>साहित्य</u></p> <p>1. पाठ - 11 'मेरी तमिलनाडु यात्रा' को ध्यान से पढ़कर 10 कठिन शब्दों को अपनी उत्तरपुस्तिका में लिखें ।</p> <p>2. दिये गए शब्दों के अर्थ लिखें । पर्वतीय, संक्षिप्त, उर्वरा, भ्रम, अंबार, स्तंभ, उत्कृष्ट, जलमग्न, सर्वोपरि, अन्यत्र</p> <p>3. संक्षेप में उत्तर दें ।</p> <p>क) 'मेरी तमिलनाडु यात्रा' पाठ किस विधा में लिखा गया है ? उत्तर : 'मेरी तमिलनाडु यात्रा' पाठ यात्रा-वृत्तान्त शैली में लिखा गया है ।</p> <p>ख) इस पाठ के लेखक किसके साथ तमिलनाडु की यात्रा पर गए ?</p>

उत्तर : लेखक अपने मित्र मुरुगन के साथ तमिलनाडु की यात्रा पर गए ।  
 ग) कण्णगी किस काव्य-ग्रंथ की नायिका है ?  
 उत्तर : कण्णगी तमिल काव्य-ग्रंथ शिलप्पधिकारम् की नायिका है ।  
 घ) लेखक की तमिलनाडु की यात्रा कैसी रही ?  
 उत्तर : लेखक की तमिलनाडु की यात्रा सुखद और अविस्मरणीय रही ।  
 ङ) कांचीपुरम् किसके लिए प्रसिद्ध है ?  
 उत्तर : कांचीपुरम् रेशमी साड़ियों के लिए प्रसिद्ध है ।  
 च) तमिलनाडु के पवित्र स्थानों में चिदंबरम् का क्या स्थान है ?  
 उत्तर : तमिलनाडु के पवित्र स्थानों में चिदंबरम् का स्थान सर्वोपरि है ।  
 छ) तमिलनाडु की आकृति कैसी है ?  
 उत्तर : तमिलनाडु की आकृति तिकोनी है ।  
 ज) ऊटी को क्या कहा जाता है ?  
 उत्तर : ऊटी को पर्वतीय ' ग्रीष्मावकाश की रानी ' कहा जाता है ।  
 झ) कण्णगी की मुख-मुद्रा पर कौन सा भाव था ?  
 उत्तर : कण्णगी की मुख-मुद्रा पर क्रोध का भाव था ।  
 ञ) कांचीपुरम् के मंदिर किसने बनवाये ?  
 उत्तर : कांचीपुरम् के मंदिर पल्लव राजाओं ने बनाये ।

#### 4. निम्नलिखित शब्दों से वाक्य बनाओ ।

क) दर्शनीय : दिल्ली में कई दर्शनीय स्थान हैं ।  
 ख) क्रोध : हमें क्रोध नहीं करना चाहिए ।

ग) आँखें फटी-की-फटी रह जाना : अचानक इतना धन देखकर राजू की आँखें फटी-की-फटी रह गयी ।  
 घ) मन मोह लेना : लता ने मन मोह लेने वाला गीत गाया ।

#### भाषा

क्रिया : जो शब्द किसी काम के करने या होने का बोध कराते हैं, उन्हें क्रिया कहते हैं ।

उदाहरण : मोर नाच रहा है ।  
 सूरज निकल रहा है ।  
 यश पुस्तक पढता है ।

इन वाक्यों में 'नाच रहा है' , 'निकल रहा है' , 'पढता है' क्रिया के उदाहरण हैं ।

क्रिया के भेद : क्रिया के दो भेद होते हैं ।

अकर्मक क्रिया : जिस क्रिया का फल कर्म पर ना पड़कर कर्ता पर पड़ता है, उसे

	<p>अकर्मक क्रिया कहते हैं I  उदाहरण : बच्चा रोता है I रोहित पढ़ता है I  सकर्मक क्रिया : जिस क्रिया का फल कर्म पर पड़ता है, उसे सकर्मक क्रिया कहते हैं I  उदाहरण : धोबी कपड़े धो रहा है I घोड़ा घास खा रहा है I</p> <p>1. निम्नलिखित खाली स्थानों को क्रिया के उचित रूपों द्वारा भरें I  क) मुझे पुस्तक _____ अच्छा लगता है I ( पढ़ )  ख) पेड़ पर तोता _____ है I ( बैठ )  ग) दर्जी कपड़े _____ है I ( सिल )  घ) बच्चा भूख से _____ लगा I ( रो )  ङ) पक्षी _____ हैं I ( उड़ )</p> <p>2. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से सकर्मक और अकर्मक क्रियाएँ अलग करें I  क) जोकर हँस रहा है I  ख) माँ स्वेटर बुन रही है I  ग) राहुल आम तोड़ रहा है I  घ) वह अभी आया है I  ङ) बारिश हो रही है I</p>
<p><b>ENGLISH</b></p>	<p><b>Ch-17: PREPOSITIONS AND THEIR CORRECT USES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Read the chapter; take help from the previous class notebook.</li> <li>• Learn and write the definitions of types of prepositions given in the notebook with examples. (Preposition of place and position, time &amp; direction)</li> <li>• Solve the following exercises and write them in your notebook.</li> </ul> <p><b>Exercise B: Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions of place and position given below.</b></p> <p>Above, at, near, beside, between, in, in, among, on the left</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The boy standing _____ the two children is a football player.</li> <li>2. Nina is standing _____ of the office desk.</li> <li>3. The candidates for the interview are waiting _____ the conference room.</li> <li>4. He will meet you _____ the shop located _____ the community hall.</li> <li>5. The old lady sat _____ a group of ladies.</li> <li>6. The loin lives _____ the forest.</li> <li>7. The coach was standing _____ the players.</li> <li>8. Keep the books _____ the computer.</li> </ol> <p><b>Exercise D: Fill in the blanks with <i>from, for, since, at, in, till, for or in.</i></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. He lived in this house _____ ten years _____ 2011.</li> </ol>

2. The match was played \_\_\_\_\_ 9 am to 12 noon.
3. She worked hard \_\_\_\_\_ the break of the day but could not complete her assignment.
4. The programme had started \_\_\_\_\_ 6 pm and got over late \_\_\_\_\_ night.
5. I will go for a stroll \_\_\_\_\_ the evening and will do so regularly \_\_\_\_\_ a month.
6. The building will be constructed \_\_\_\_\_ two years.

**Exercise G: Fill in the blanks with *to, into, at, for, against, from, off or out of*.**

1. He fell and banged his head \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.
2. The train started \_\_\_\_\_ the station.
3. She fell \_\_\_\_\_ the scooter.
4. The car moved \_\_\_\_\_ the tunnel.
5. The ball fell \_\_\_\_\_ the pond.
6. She went \_\_\_\_\_ the stadium.
7. Mother has left \_\_\_\_\_ the market.
8. The man threw a stone \_\_\_\_\_ the cat.

**Exercise H: Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.**

1. Hard working is the key \_\_\_\_\_ success.
2. Rita's work is worthy \_\_\_\_\_ praise.
3. I am addicted \_\_\_\_\_ X- box games.
4. Grandpa carried a bag \_\_\_\_\_ the stairs.
5. Cut the apple \_\_\_\_\_ the pieces.
6. We usually play \_\_\_\_\_ the park \_\_\_\_\_ my house every evening.

**Exercise I: Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions given in the bracket.**

1. Humayun's tomb is one of the most majestic \_\_\_\_\_ Delhi's monument. (about, of)
2. Pritam has been invited \_\_\_\_\_ tea. (for, with)
3. She sleeps \_\_\_\_\_ the windows of her room open. (off, with)
4. There was a little girl \_\_\_\_\_ the survivors of tsunami. (among, between)
5. Did the train \_\_\_\_\_ Kanpur arrive? (from, by)
6. Neha ran \_\_\_\_\_ the lake for an hour to build up her stamina. (across, around)
7. Shailesh is working \_\_\_\_\_ that firm. (about, for)

**Exercise J: Fill in the blanks with *on time, in time, by, beside, besides, after, in or with*.**

1. The students submitted the answer sheets \_\_\_\_\_.
2. She reached the school \_\_\_\_\_.
3. She blended the ingredients \_\_\_\_\_ a churner.
4. The form was filled \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_ a marker pen.
5. She sat \_\_\_\_\_ me and ate wafers \_\_\_\_\_ cookies.
6. The movie will be released \_\_\_\_\_ a week.
7. The tailor will stitch the dress \_\_\_\_\_ a day.

**NOTE: SOLVE EX – A,C,E,F &K IN THE TEXT BOOK.**

### **READING SKILL**

**COMPREHENSION** : The aim of comprehension is to test the ability of a student to read and understand a passage. On the basis of the content, some questions have to be answered at the end of the passage within a limited time. One should be able to understand the subject the passage deals with, The following guidelines should be kept in mind while reading a passage for comprehension,

- a) Read the given passage carefully and try to understand the main subject it deals with.
- b) Note the important points in your mind.
- c) Look for an answer to each question and write it in a brief The answers should be written in your own words.
- d) If you do not understand a particular word then read the passage again to understand its meaning in the given context.

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

Conversation is a fine art. It is the art of exchanging thought. It is an art which anybody can cultivate or master. Not everybody can paint or play music, but almost everyone can talk. Thus it affords the greatest pleasure to the greatest number. “To talk”, says R.L. Sleverson, “is our chief business in the world. And talk is by far the most accessible of pleasures. It costs nothing in money, it is all profit. It completes our education, makes friends and can be enjoyed at any age.

Conversation is indeed the most teachable of all the arts. All you need to do is to find a subject that interests you and your listeners.

Hobbies are, for example, numberless hobbies to talk about. But the important thing is that you must talk about the other fellow’s hobby rather than your own. Therein lies the secret of your popularity. There is nothing that pleases people so much as your interest in their interest.

It is just as important to know what subjects to avoid and what subjects to select for good conversation. If you don’t want to be set down as a bore, avoid certain unpleasant topics. Avoid talking about yourself unless you are asked to do so. Sickness or death bores everybody. The only one who willingly listens to such talk is the doctor, but he gets sad for it. You must also know not only what to say but also how to say it.

**1. Answer the following questions briefly:**

- (a) How does the author define and explain the art of conversation?
- (b) How is talking easier to learn than other fine arts?
- (c) What are the subjects one can easily talk about?
- (d) Which topics usually bore the listener?



(e) What should be avoided unless you are asked to do so?

2. **Find out words from the above passage similar in meaning to the following .**

(a) acquire or develop (b) within reach (c) make happy.

**NOTE: Passage B& C( pg. no-180 &181) do in your notebook.**

## **Ch 16- Adverbs and Degrees of Comparison**

What are Adverbs?

Adverbs are the words that add meaning to the verbs, adjectives or to an adverb itself,  
cbse-class-7-english-grammar-adverbs-1

### **Types of Adverbs**

The following types of adverbs are given below.

#### **1. Adverbs of Time**

Such adverbs which are used to reflect time.

e.g.

I went there early.

She will come tomorrow.

These are ago, after, already, late, afterward, early, immediately, now, soon, then, shortly, quickly, recently, today, tonight, tomorrow, yesterday etc.

#### **2. Adverbs of Frequency**

Adverbs that are used to show how often an event takes place.

e.g.

I have seen him once.

You always make a noise.

These are seldom, often, never, ever, again, once, twice, thrice, always, frequently, usually etc.

#### **3. Adverbs of Manner**

Adverbs that are used to show how or in what manner an event takes place,

e.g.

I shall go there certainly.

Read the facts carefully.

These are peacefully, quickly, certainly, loudly, well, carefully, gladly, so, thus, badly, fast etc.

#### **4. Adverbs of Place**

Adverbs that are used to show place where an action took place.

e.g.

God is present everywhere.

You may come forward.

These are near, far, away, anywhere, here, there, somewhere, nowhere, forward, backward, in, up, out, down, above, below, inside, outside, within, without, everywhere etc.

#### **5. Adverbs of Quantity/Extent/Degree**

Adverbs that are used to show 'how much',

e.g.

Yours dress is fantastically awesome.

Poorab is perfectly, fine now.

These are partly, fully, pretty, as, almost, very, more, much, so, enough, any, none, too, rather, little, quite, wholly, perfectly etc.

### **6. Adverbs of Reason**

Adverbs that are used to show a reason of any action.

e.g.

He was late so he was punished.

I didn't go to office because it was raining.

These are hence, so therefore, because, since, on account of, as a result, consequently, thereby etc.

### **7. Interrogative Adverbs**

Adverbs that show a sense of question,

e.g.

When do they visit the zoo?

How should I explain you?

These are where, when, why, how, how much, how far, how long, how many, how often, etc.

### **8. Relative Adverbs**

Adverbs that are used to join two sentences or two clauses. Relative adverbs indicate their antecedents in the process of joining.

e.g.

This is the way to prepare a chart.

She let me know how to cook halwa.

These are why, how, where, when etc.

### **9. Position of Adverbs**

When adverbs of different types come in a single sentence then the position of adverbs is observed as follows.

M—Adverbs of Manner

P—Adverbs of Position

T—Adverbs of Time

e.g.

Sameer did it beautifully in the school yesterday.

You have to get there soon.

#### **Exercise**

**In the following sentences find the adverbs and also indicate its types.**

1. A poor begger stood there for long.

2. She made this issue very sensational.

3. Tiger never changes his principle.

4. Why was the class cancelled by him?

5. I remember the beautiful place where our bus halted for one hour.

**Home assignment:-Do 5 questions from each exercise(a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j,k,l) given in your English language textbook from the chapter Adverbs and Degrees of Comparison**

**Note:-**

**\* Proper cursive handwriting should be followed while writing.**

**\*Only blue gel pens are allowed to be used in the fair notebooks.**

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

**HISTORY: - Chapter: - EARLY KINGDOMS**

**QUICK REVISION-1**

1. King
2. False
3. This means that they grew saplings separately and then planted them in the fields.
4. Agriculture
5. A. Magadha  
B. Shakyas  
C. Kosala

**QUICK REVISION-2**

1. Vaishali
2. Gana
3. Gangetic
4. Shudras
5. Nandas
6. True
7. Land

**EXERCISES**

**A. TICK THE CORRECT OPTION (only answer)**

1. Magadha was a powerful Mahajanapada
2. Painted grey ware
3. Lichchhavis
4. Magadha

**B. FILL IN THE BLANKS (only answer)**

1. Mahajanapadas
2. Republics
3. Bimbisara
4. Rajagiriha

**C. WRITE (T) FOR TRUE AND (F) FOR FALSE FOR THE**

**FOLLOWING STATEMENTS**

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. True
5. False

**Short Answer Type Questions:-**

Q1. Name some prominent Mahajanapadas of 6th century?

Ans- Kosala, Vatsa, Magadha, Vajji and Avanti were some prominent Mahajanapadas.

Q2. How was a republic different from a monarchy?

Ans-Republics did not have a hereditary king whereas the monarchies were ruled by the kings.

Q3. What was the main source of revenue in the Vedic period?

Ans-Taxation was the main source of revenue in the Vedic period.

Q4. What were the varieties of crops grown in Janapadas?

Ans-They grew a variety of crops like rice, wheat, barley, pulses, sugarcane, mustard etc.

Q5. Write a short note on Vajji.

Ans- Vajji was under a different form of government. Its capital was vaishali (in present-day Bihar). It was governed by ganas or sanghas. Gana or sangha was a group of rulers. These rulers were known as rajas. They held assemblies and took decisions through discussions and debates. However, women and dasas were not a part of these.

**Long Answer Type Questions:-**

Q1. Write a note on Varna system.

Ans-Varna system is the social stratification based on the caste. Four basic categories defined under this system are-

1. Brahmins (priests, teachers, intellectuals)
2. Kshatriyas (warriors, kings, administrators)
3. Vaishayyas (traders, professionals, farmers)

	<p>4. Shudras (labourers, servants).</p> <p>Q2. Write about the taxation system that developed in the 6th century.</p> <p>Ans- Agriculture was the main occupation and therefore the main source of income for the king, along with occasional gifts from nobles or other kings. As the kingdom grew the king furthered fortified his cities and strengthened his armies. He required regular flow of income; hence he started collecting taxes regularly. The farmers had to give 1/3 of their produce as bhaga or share. Thus, this was the primary source of revenue since most of the people during that time were farmer. Moreover people practicing different craft had to work for king as tax, people give animals and animals product as tax, forest product as tax and trade tax.</p> <p>Q3. List the five factors which made Magadha a powerful Mahajanapada.</p> <p>Ans- The five factors are:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1-It had an advantageous geographical position.</li> <li>2-Magadha was situated in the Gangetic plains. It was fertile and had water for agriculture.</li> <li>3-Magadha had rich forests that provided timber which was used for making chariots, buildings and boats.</li> <li>4-It was rich in iron ore which was used to make tools.</li> <li>5-It also enjoyed good trade relations with neighbours.</li> </ol> <p>Q4. What were the changes that occurred in agriculture?</p> <p>Ans- Some major changes occurred in agricultural practices which resulted in better crop production.</p> <p>Using the iron plough allowed hard soil to be ploughed easily, hence there was an increase in the production of crops. Farmers started practicing transplantation; the crops were grown separately and then planted as saplings in the field. This process increased productivity with the help of landless agricultural labourers and slaves.</p>
<p><b>SANSKRIT</b></p>	<p>पाठ – 14 भविष्यत् काल शब्दार्थ – भेष्यति , पृष्ठे , इव , कूर्दिष्यन्ति , वक्ष्यन्ति , पास्यतः , आगमिष्यतः , छायायाम्   अभ्यास – 2, 4, 6</p> <p>पाठ – 15 भविष्यत् काल शब्दार्थ – अतिदूरं , क्षेत्राणाम् , त्वया सह , स्थिरः , संतुष्टाः , द्रक्ष्यसि , भविष्यामि , असि   अभ्यास – 2, 4, 6</p>
<p><b>G.K</b></p>	<p><b>Chp: 34 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD.</b></p> <p>Identify the languages.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A district derivative of chinese spoken across most of northern and southwestern China. The group incorporates the Beijing dialect, the basis of Standard Chinese. Ans:- <b>Mandarin</b></li> <li>2. Espanol. castellano, are some sounds that help demarcate this Western Romance language that originated in the Castile region and today has hundreds of millions of native speakers in Latin</li> </ol>

America and Spain. It has been accepted as the world's second-most spoken native language.

Ans:- **Spanish.**

3. A West Germanic language that originated in early medieval England and is now a global lingua franca. Appropriately named after the Angles, one of the Germanic tribes that migrated to England, it ultimately derived its name from the Anglia (Angeln) peninsula in the Baltic Sea. It is similar in nature to the Frisian languages, but its vocabulary has been significantly influenced by other Germanic languages, particularly Norse, as well as by Latin and French.

Ans:- **English.**

4. An East Asian language chosen by more than 128 million people, primarily in Japan, where it is the national language. It is a descendant of the Japonic language family, and is distantly connected to other languages, such as Korean.

Ans:- **Japanese.**

5. An Indo-Aryan language spoken in South Asia. It is the official and predominant language of Bangladesh and has been recorded as the second most widely spoken of the 22 scheduled languages of India, behind Hindi.

Ans:- **Bengali.**

6. An Austro-Asiatic language that originated in Vietnam, where it is the national and official language. Prominently used in East and Southeast Asia, North America, Australia and Western Europe. It has also gained official recognition as a minority language in the Czech Republic.

Ans:- **Vietnamese.**

7:- A Romance language of the Indo-European family. It was inherited from the Vulgar Latin of the Roman Empire, as did all Romance languages.

Ans:- **French.**

8:- Known by its endonym Farsi, this is one of the Western Iranian languages within the Indo-Iranian branch of the Indo-European language family.

Ans:- **Persian.**

### **Chp:35.ASTONISHING AUTOBIOGRAPHIES.**

Match the description with the author and pair the following:-

1. The Dairy of a Young Girl is a book of the entries of a Dutch language diary kept by this noted individual while she was in hiding for two years with her family during the Nazi occupation of the Netherlands. In 1944, the family was apprehended and deceased due to typhus in the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp.

Ans:- **Anne Frank.**

2. I know Why the Caged Bird Sings, refers to the 1969 autobiography about the early years of African-American writer and poet. This was the first in a seven-volume series., it is a transcending story that illustrates how strength of character and a love of literature can help overcome racism and taruma.

Ans:- **Maya Angelou.**

3. Night is a composition about his experience with his father in the Nazi German concentration campus at Auschwitz and Buchenwald in 1944-45, which was at the height of the Holocaust toward the end of the Second World War.

Ans:- **Elie Wiesel.**

4. The Autography is the traditional name assigned to the unfinished record of his own life from 1771 to 1790. However, he himself appears to have called this work his Memoirs.

Ans:- **Benjamin Franklin.**

5. Long Walk to freedom is an autobiography that was published in 1995 by Little Brown & Co. The book profiles his early life, coming of age, education and 27 years in prison.

Ans:- **Nelson Mandela.**

6. Angela's Ashes is a 1996 memoir by this Irish author that comprises of various anecdotes and stories of his impoverished Childhood and early adulthood in Brooklyn, New York, and in Limerick, Ireland.

Ans:- **Frank MC Court.**

7. Scar Tissue is the autobiography of Red Hot Chili Peppers vocalist. It was released in 2004 by Hyperion and authored by Kiedis with Larry Sloman, who compiled information and interviewed various parties associated with the pilot line.

Ans:- **Anthony Kiedis.**

8. Steve Jobs is the authorized biography of Steve Jobs. The biography was written at the request of Jobs, by a former executive at CNN and time who has written best-selling biographies of Benjamin Franklin and Albert Einstein. Based on more than forty interviews with Jobs conducted over two years.

Ans:- **Walter Isaacson.**

### **Chp:-36EFFECTIVE USE OF GRAMMAR AND PUNCTUATION.**

For each of the following set of statements, select the correct sentence.

1.

- A) I am asking if you would like to rollerblade together tomorrow?
- B) I am asking "if you would like to rollerblade together tomorrow"?
- C) I am asking if you would like to rollerblade together tomorrow.
- D) I am asking "if you would like to rollerblade together tomorrow."

Ans:- **Option (C) .**

2.

- A) You are my friend; however, I cannot afford to lend you any more money.
- B) You are my friend; however; I cannot afford to lend you any more money.
- C) You are my friend, however I cannot afford; to lend you any more money.
- D) You are, my friend, however. I cannot afford to lend you any more money.

Ans:- **Option (A).**

3.

- A) I saw our town's ex-Mayor in the mall.
- B) I saw our town's ex-mayor in the mall.
- C) I saw our town's ex Mayor in the mall.
- D) I saw our town's ex Mayor in the mall.

Ans:- **Option (B).**

4.

- A) Wherever we go, People recognize us.
- B) Wherever we go. People recognize us.
- C) Wherever we go; people recognize us.
- D) Wherever we go, people recognize us.

Ans:- **Option (D).**

5.

- A) My favourite musician, who is also my cousin, plays a mean fuzz bass.
- B) My favourite musician who is also my cousin plays a mean fuzz bass.
- C) My favourite musician who is also my cousin, plays a mean fuzz bass.
- D) My favourite musician, who is also my cousin plays a mean fuzz bass.

Ans:- **Option (A).**

6.

- A) Yes, Jean, you were right about that answer.
- B) Yes Jean, you were right about that answer.
- C) Yes Jean you were right about that answer.

	<p>D) Yes, Jean, you were right, about that answer.          Ans:- <b>Option (B).</b></p> <p>7.          A) Paul Simon sang, "I am a rock, I am an island."          B) Paul Simon sang, "I am a rock; I am an island."          C) Paul Simon sang I am a rock; I am an island.          D) Paul Simon sang I am a rock, I am an island.          Ans:-<b>Option(B).</b></p> <p>8.          A) Whenever Cheryl is in town. She visits her sister.          B) Whenever Cheryl, is in town, she visits her sister.          C) Whenever, Cheryl is in town, she visits her sister.          D) Whenever Cheryl is in town, she visits her sister.          Ans:- <b>Option (D).</b></p> <p>9.          A) I asked Ella, "Did he ask for his ring back?"          B) I asked Ella did he ask for his ring back.          C) I asked Ella, "Did he ask for his ring back?"          D) I asked Ella, "did he ask for his ring back?"          Ans:-<b>Option (A)</b></p> <p>10.          A) It may not be the correct part, but I bet that it works.          B) It may not be the correct part but, I bet that it works.          C) It may not be the correct part but: I bet that it works.          D) It may not be the correct part but, I bet, that it works.          Ans:- <b>Option (A).</b></p>
<b>COMP SC</b>	<p><b><u>Chapter 6: Ethics in Computing</u></b>          * Read the chapter thoroughly          1 Write in your notebook about the following          A .the criteria for a strong password.          b. Safety measures to be taken by the children on the internet.</p> <p>2 How can you protect your online privacy on social media websites?          3 How can you avoid being a victim of phishing?          4 What are the precautions you should take while sending an email?          5 Differentiate between the term white hat hacker and Black hat hacker.</p>
<b>DRAWING</b>	<p><b>Topic - Flower (Wash Technique) AND Flower (Water Colour)</b>  <b>Work to be done : Chapter 19 and 20</b>  <b>as per instruction given in your drawing book.</b></p>



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# CHAPTER-19

## Flower [Wash Technique]

You can practice better by judging and mixing tones, laying and controlling wet paint and creating form and shape with only one colour through wash technique or monochrome. Finish the following flower pencil sketch with diluted black paper colour or using different tones of any single colour.



Light tone



Middle tone



Dark tone



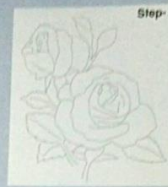
029



# CHAPTER-20

## Flower [Water Colour]

After drawing a flower with pencil we use different tones of diluted water colours in flower painting. Look the colours and tones used in the following picture.

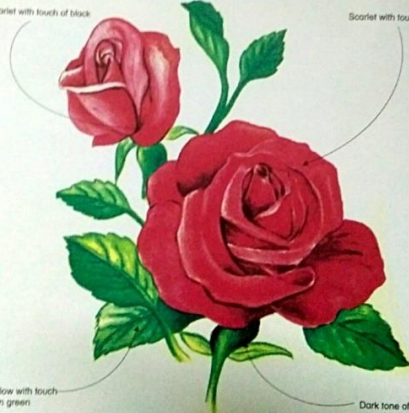


Line Drawing



Light tone of colour

Scarlet with touch of black



Scarlet with touch of yellow

Light yellow with touch of vivid green

Dark tone of sap green with touch of black

030



Middle tone of colour



Highlights and depth of tones

Complete the colouring with different tones of diluted water colours and make outline for depth and highlight.

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**Dr.Rachana Nair**  
**Director Academics**