

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : VII
DATE: 17.11.2020 to 2.12.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT												
MATHS	Chap-20 Mensuration [Ex-20(A), 20(B) , 20(C),20(D),20(E),20(F)]												
SCIENCE	<p>Ch- 11, <u>Transportation in Animals and plants.</u></p> <p>1 .Read the chapter throughly, pick out the difficult words and write in the NOTEBOOK.</p> <p>2. Write the key terms given at the end of the chapter in NOTEBOOK.</p> <p>3. Fill in the blanks,MCQs do in the textbook only.</p> <p>4. Draw the diagram of circulatory system(Clear diagram of HUMAN HEART) in NOTEBOOK .</p> <p>5. Write exercise Q/A in the NOTEBOOK.</p> <p>Pdf link for answers.. https://drive.google.com/file/d/1OU7i8sYRPdbWCsxZvGcBmJaiGNfrpX3t/view?usp=drivesdk</p>												
HINDI	<p>हिन्दी साहित्य (सच्चा मित्र)</p> <p>निम्नलिखित शब्दों के अर्थ लिखिए I</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">दुखारी — उदास, पीड़ित</td> <td style="width: 33%;">हित — भलाई</td> <td style="width: 33%;">पातक — अपराध, पाप</td> </tr> <tr> <td>सुर — देवता</td> <td>सम — बराबर</td> <td>रज — धूल</td> </tr> <tr> <td>मेरु — एक पर्वत</td> <td>कुपथ — खराब रास्ता</td> <td>सुपंथ — सुंदर रास्ता</td> </tr> <tr> <td>निज — अपना</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में लिखें:-</p> <p>प्रश्न१) किन्हें देखने से भारी पाप लगता है? उत्तर— जो मित्र के दुख से दुखी ना होते हैं, उन्हें देखने से भारी पाप लगता है!</p> <p>प्रश्न२) अपने पहाड़ समान दुख को किसके बराबर देखना चाहिए? उत्तर— अपने पहाड़ समान दुख को धूल के बराबर देखना चाहिए!</p> <p>प्रश्न३) जिसका मन सांप की चाल समान टेढ़ा है, ऐसा खराब मित्र को क्या करना चाहिए? उत्तर— जिसका मन सांप की चाल समान टेढ़ा है, ऐसे खराब मित्र को त्याग देना चाहिए!</p> <p>प्रश्न४) जो सामने बात बनाकर मीठा बोलता है और वह पीछे क्या करता है? उत्तर— जो सामने बात बनाकर मीठा बोलता है, वह पीछे बुराई करता है!</p> <p>प्रश्न५) सच्चा मित्र की पहचान कैसे करेंगे?</p>	दुखारी — उदास, पीड़ित	हित — भलाई	पातक — अपराध, पाप	सुर — देवता	सम — बराबर	रज — धूल	मेरु — एक पर्वत	कुपथ — खराब रास्ता	सुपंथ — सुंदर रास्ता	निज — अपना		
दुखारी — उदास, पीड़ित	हित — भलाई	पातक — अपराध, पाप											
सुर — देवता	सम — बराबर	रज — धूल											
मेरु — एक पर्वत	कुपथ — खराब रास्ता	सुपंथ — सुंदर रास्ता											
निज — अपना													

उत्तर— सच्चा मित्र अच्छे जनों की मित्रता दोस्ती या अच्छे लोगों से मेल-मिलाप करना!

प्रश्न ६) हमें कैसे संगति में रहना चाहिए- सत्संगति या कुसंगति ?

उत्तर- संगति शब्द का अर्थ है, दोस्ती मित्रता अच्छे जनों के साथ रहना चाहिए यानी सत्संगति!

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर लिखिए:-

प्रश्न— तुलसीदास जी एक सच्चे मित्र के बारे में क्या कहते हैं?

उत्तर— तुलसीदास जी एक सच्चे मित्र के बारे में बताते हुए कहते हैं कि सच्चा मित्र वह है जो कुछ लेनदेन में अपने मन में किसी प्रकार की शंका नहीं रखता हो तथा संकट की घड़ी में भी अपनी सहज बुद्धि और बल से सदैव अपने मित्र का हित (भलाई) करता हो!

प्रश्न— शूल के समान कष्ट कौन देता है?

उत्तर— मूर्ख, सेवक, कंजूस राजा, कुलटा स्त्री एवं कपटी मित्र सब शूल के समान कष्ट देने वाले होते हैं!

प्रश्न— सच्चा मित्र गलत रास्ते पर जाने से रोकता है कैसे?

उत्तर— सच्चा मित्र अपने मित्र को गलत रास्ते पर जाने से रोकता है और सही राह पर चलने को प्रेरित करता है साथ ही उसके हर अवगुणों को छिपाकर केवल गुणों को सबके सामने प्रकट करता है |

विलोम शब्द:-

भारी X हल्का	मित्र X शत्रु	कुपथ X सुपथ
सदा X कभी-कभी	सेवक X राजा	बल X निर्बल
आगे X पीछे	भलाई X बुराई	मृदु X कठोर

वाक्य बनाओ:-

सदा — मैं सदा सभी का भलाई करता हूँ	कपटी — कपटी मित्र से दूर रहना चाहिए
मृदुबचन — हम सभी को हमेशा मृदु बचन बोलना चाहिए	विपत्ति — विपत्ति आने पर धैर्य से काम लेना चाहिए
सेवक — मेरा सेवक मेरी बहुत सेवा करता है!	नृप — नृप को ईमानदार रहना चाहिए

हिन्दी भाषा - अपठित काव्यांश

अपठित की परिभाषा गद एवं पद का वह अंश जो पहले कभी नहीं पढ़ा गया हो अपठित कहलाता है! दूसरे शब्दों में ऐसा उदाहरण जो पाठ्यक्रम में निर्धारित पुस्तकों से लेकर किसी अन्य पुस्तक यह भाषा खंड से लिया गया हो

	<p>अपठित अंश माना जाता है! अपठित का महत्व अपठित अंश के प्रति समझ विकसित करता ही है साथ ही उसे नए नए शब्दों को सीखने का भी अच्छा अवसर मिलता है! निर्देश अपठित अंश पर तीन प्रकार के प्रश्न पूछे जाएंगे:- क) विषय वस्तु का बोध ख) शीर्षक का चुनाव ग) भाषिक संरचना “ आ रही रवि की सवारी नव किरण का रथ सजा है कलि कुसुम से पथ सजा है बादलों से अनुचरों में स्वर्ण की पोशाकधारी आ रही आ रही रवि की सवारी विहग, बंदी और चारण गा रहे हैं कीर्ति-गायन छोड़कर मैदान भागी, तारको की फौज सारी आ रही रवि की सवारी! “ बादलों को किसकी उपमा दी गई है? उत्तर बादलों को अनुचरों की उपमा दी गई है सोने की पोशाक पहनकर खड़ा है! रवि किस रथ पर बैठकर आ रहा है? उत्तर नवकिरण के रथ पर बैठकर आ रहा है! मैदान छोड़कर कौन गया है? उत्तर तारों का समूह मैदान छोड़कर गया है! रवि की सवारी को आते देखकर प्रशंसा के गीत कौन गा रहा है? उत्तर रवि की सवारी को आते देखकर प्रशंसा के गीत चिड़िया बंदी चारण सभी गा रहे हैं थे!</p>
<p>ENGLISH</p>	<p>LANGUAGE</p> <p>1. Join these sentences using suitable conjunctions : - (a) Sunny remembered my anniversary. He bought me a gift. (b) The computer stopped working. It was old. (c) Winters have set in. Tourists keep coming in large numbers. (d) Mr. Jain is very rich. He is very down to earth. (e) Petrol prices will increase from tomorrow. There is a huge line at the filling stations today.</p> <p>2. Circle the conjunctions and state whether they are coordinating conjunctions or subordinating conjunctions : - (a) I carried a bag and a bottle.</p>

- (b) They watched a movie as well as had dinner.
- (c) The floods were devastating; therefore, there was heavy loss of life and property.
- (d) The school organized a charity show so that they could collect funds for the flood victims.
- (e) The child followed his parents wherever they went.

3. Join these pairs of sentences using correct subordinating conjunctions from the brackets. You may have to make few changes : -

- (a) She is already seven years old. She cannot eat on her own. (though/since)
- (b) You cannot go to play. You must clean your study table.. (unless/ because)
- (c) We were very disappointed. We lost the match. (because/although)
- (d) Hema chopped the onions. I peeled the potatoes.(though/while)
- (e) Divya called us. She was ready.(when/while)

4. Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions : -

- (a) Tanu was happy _____ she got a new job.
- (b) I respect my boss _____ she is very professional.
- (c) I want to sing _____dance.
- (d) I went to your office twice_____was not able to meet you.
- (e) They enjoyed watching the movie _____it was entertaining.

LITERATURE

Alexander the Great (Poem) Reader

1. Answer these questions in short :-

- (a) According to the poet, nobody would fight with Alexander. What could the reason be for their hesitation to fight?
Ans : According to the poet, nobody would fight with Alexander because he was the most powerful and brave king.
- (b) How can you say that Alexander the great was a victim of fate?
Ans : Alexander the great was victim of fate because he had to suffer and remain dissatisfied because of his fate.
- (c) Do you agree that Alexander was happy as well as unhappy? If yes, give reasons for that.
- (d) If Alexander had a grip on Greeks and a hold on the Persians, who do you think was in power?
- (e) The war journalists did not send news of Alexander's achievements to his head office, how his victories were reported when Nesbit wrote this poem?

2. Answer these questions with reference to the context :-

(a) *“Alexander the great was a victim of fate,
And he sighed there was naught to delight him
When he brandished his sword and defiantly roared
And could not get a country to fight him.”*

(i) Why did Alexander sigh?

Ans: Alexander had sighed because there was nothing to delight him.

(ii) Why was there no one to fight with him?

Ans:- There was no one to fight him because he was the most powerful king and nobody could dare to fight him.

(iii) What do you mean by “naught”?

Ans:- The word “naught” means “nothing”.

(b) *“Stead of being quite glad ,he would grow very sad
When he told of the fellows who 'd fought him,
As he thought of the lack of the clicking Kodak
In the hands of a man to “snapshot” him”.*

(i) Instead of being glad Alexander was growing sad,Why?

(ii) Give two rhyming words from the given extract.

(iii) What do you mean by the term “snapshot”?

3. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words : -

(i) All the armies he'd chased

All the lands laid to _____

(ii) He was grouchy and grumpy, was Aleck.

And the cause of his woe, he would have _____

(iii) And in truth, we have heard he went back on his word,

And was not Alexander _____

4. Write at least six pairs of rhyming words from the poem “Alexander the Great.”

5. Write a biographical sketch taking help from the given hints in the box :-

Name	Subhash Chandra Bose (Netaji)
Contribution	Immense, freedom fighter
Born	23January1897in Cuttack, Orissa
Career	Civil Services
Achievements	Joined freedom struggle; established Indian National Army

Motto	“Give me blood and I will give you freedom”
Death	Air crash over Taipei, Taiwan (Formosa) on 18 August 1945
Birth Details	Subhash Chandra Bose affectionately called Netaji, was born on 23 January 1897 in Cuttack, Orissa. He was one of the most prominent leaders of the Indian freedom struggle. Deeply moved by the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, he gave up a promising career in the civil services to join the freedom movement. He founded the Indian National Army to overthrow the British Empire from India. His famous motto was “Give me blood and I will give you freedom.” However, the defeat of Japan and Germany in the Second World War forced INA to retreat and it could not achieve its objective.
Death	Subhash Chandra Bose was reportedly killed in an air crash over Taipei, Taiwan(Formosa) on 18 August 1945.

N.B :-Do all these grammar exercises in your language notebook in neat and clean handwriting. In Literature section, Question no. – 1(c), 1(d), 1(e) to be answered in Literature notebook. Bio-sketch in Language notebook.

SOCIAL STUDIES

Social Studies

Ch- Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

- **Read the chapter, underline the difficult words and write the keywords in the notebook.**
- **Do Quick Revision-1 and 2.**
- **Exercise A- Tick the correct option:**
 1. (i) leaves
 2. (iv) Temperate grasslands
 3. (iii) Tundra vegetation
 4. (ii) deserts
 5. (iii) thick fur
- **Exercise B- Fill in the blanks:**
 1. hot and humid
 2. Rainfall
 3. Pheasant and monal
 4. desert
- **Exercise C- Write True/False:**
 1. True
 2. False
 3. True
 4. True

5. True

• **Exercise D- Short answer questions:**

1. What is natural vegetation?

Ans. Plant life that grows without the interference of human activity is called natural vegetation.

2. Why does Tropical Evergreen forests appear green throughout the year?

Ans. Tropical evergreen forests appear green throughout the year because different species of trees shed leaves at different time and not together.

3. What kind of climate is experienced in Monsoon forests?

Ans. Monsoon forests experience hot and wet climate with a distinct dry season. Rainfall is seasonal.

4. Write the names of any two trees found in Coniferous forests?

Ans. Pine and hemlock are two types of trees that are found in Coniferous forest.

5. Why is the wildlife depleting?

Ans. With the advancement of human activities, the forests have been cleared for agriculture and industries due to which the lives of its inhabitants is threatened.

Exercise E- Long answer questions:

1. Write the characteristic features of Tropical Evergreen forests.

Ans. Characteristics of tropical evergreen forests are:

- These forests experience heavy rainfall throughout the year.
- The climate remains hot and humid throughout the year.
- The forests appear green throughout the year and are called evergreen.
- These forests are called the Lungs of the World.
- They are found in areas near equator or close to the tropics.
- Trees like ebony, rosewood and mahogany are found here.

2. Name the places where Tropical Deciduous forests are found. What are their climatic conditions?

Ans. Tropical Deciduous forests are found in the monsoon region of Asia such as India, parts of Central America, northern Australia and

North America.
These forests experience hot and wet climate with a distinct dry season. Rainfall is seasonal in tropical deciduous forests.

3. What type of natural vegetation is found in cold desert? What kind of climate do these regions experience?

Ans. There is no trace of any vegetation in cold desert. Only some mosses and lichens grow here in summers. Very few dwarf shrubs and grasses are found near lakes and marshes.

Cold desert has very short summer and very long and severe winters. Since this region is quite dry, it is called polar cold desert.

4. Differentiate between Tropical and Temperate Grasslands.

Ans. Difference between Tropical and Temperate Grassland are:

Tropical Grassland	Temperate Grassland
1. These regions are warm with rainfall between 25cm to 75 cm.	These grasslands have hot summers and cold winters with insufficient rainfall.
2. Tall grasses of 2 m to 4 m height grow in this region.	Short and nutritious grasses are found here.
3. They are found on either side of the equator and extend till the tropics.	They are found in mid-latitudinal zones and in the interior part of the continents.
4. Zebras, elephants, giraffes, deer, lions, leopards, cheetahs etc. are found here.	Wild buffaloes, bisons, antelopes are common in these regions.

SANSKRIT

पाठ – 11 अधिकरण कारक

शब्दार्थ-पवित्रा, प्राचीनग्रंथेषु, वर्णितम्, तटे, लक्षाणि, क्षेत्रेषु
आश्रिताः, निःसरति, स्रान्ति ।

अभ्यास -1, 2, 5, 6

11. सप्तमी विभक्ति (अधिकरण कारक)

सप्तमी विभक्ति (अधिकरण कारक) के अर्थ में निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में सप्तमी विभक्ति का प्रयोग कीजिए।

• अभ्यास (Exercise) •

- (क) गङ्गायाः महत्त्वं प्राचीनग्रन्थेषु वर्णितम् अस्ति।
(ख) गङ्गा हिमालयात् निःसरति।
(ग) गङ्गासागरे गङ्गा बङ्गोपसागरेण सह मिलति।
(घ) असंख्याः जनाः प्रतिदिनं गङ्गायां स्नान्ति।
(ङ) प्रसिद्धानि तीर्थक्षेत्राणि गङ्गायाः तटे सन्ति।
- (ख) दिवसेषु (ग) खगेषु (घ) पुष्पेषु (ङ) पाण्डवेषु
- (ख) खगेषु (ख) मन्दिराणि (ग) गङ्गायाः (घ) शिक्षकैः (ङ) सभायाः (च) मित्रेभ्यः
- (ख) मीनाः जले तरन्ति।
(ग) वृक्षस्य शाखासु पुष्पाणि विकसन्ति।
(घ) पुस्तकेषु सुन्दराणि चित्राणि सन्ति।
(ङ) यूयं कुत्र गच्छथ?
- ग्रामेषु— बहवः जनाः ग्रामेषु निवसन्ति।
अत्र— मम पितामहः अत्र आगच्छति।
सर्वत्र— ईश्वरः सर्वत्र अस्ति।
वाटिकायाम्— वाटिकायाम् अनेकानि पुष्पाणि विकसन्ति।
बालकानाम्— बालकानां पुस्तकेषु चित्राणि भवन्ति।
- (क) हे मोहन! तुम कहीं पढ़ते हो?
(Oh Mohan! Where do you study?)
(ख) अहो मित्रगण! तुमलोग उस सभा में क्यों नहीं जा रहे हो?
(Oh friends! Why are you not going to that meeting?)

SB 2-49

SB 2-50

संस्कृत भारती एवं संस्कृत अभ्यासिनी शिक्षक मार्गदर्शिका

- (ग) इस कक्षा में अधिक छात्र नहीं हैं।
(There are not many students in this class.)
- (घ) हे लतिका! तुम्हारे घर में कौन रहते हैं?
(Oh Latika! Who reside in your house?)
- (ङ) हमारे विद्यालय में दस शिक्षक हैं।
(There are ten teachers in our school.)
- (च) उस पर्वत पर बड़े पेड़ हैं।
(There are big trees on that mountain.)
7. कहीं से— कुतः, ही— एव/हि, बीता हुआ कल— ह्यः, जहाँ— यत्र, हमेशा— सर्वदा

G.K

LEARNING ABOUT LANGUAGE ACQUISITION (Pg No:53)

1. Which is the theory that claims language is an innate capacity of humans?
Genetic Source
2. Which is essential to the creation of situations that allows knowledge to be

internalised at a sub-conscious level?

Acquisition

3. What is learning?

All of these

4. State three characteristic that all cognitive theories share

All of these

5. Which theory states that language comes from the physical features in human possession that leads to speech production?

Physical Adaptation Sources

6. What is the ability to communicate through the use of sign known as?

Lenguaje

7. This theory points that words were taken from the 'echoes' in the environment, natural cries or physical efforts.

Natural Sound Source

8. Theory that holds God is the provider of language to humans.

Divine Source.

SLANG DICTIONARY (Pg No:59)

Across

1. To study feverishly before an exam typically done after neglecting to study consistently. **Cram**

4. A very excited state. **Hyped**

5. Intransitive verb for leaving abruptly. **Bail**

6. British slang terms that Americans find confusing. **zonked**

8. An adjective that describes closeness between competitors. **Tight**

10. An abrupt increase, typically in the price of something. **Jackup**

Down

2. To abruptly fall asleep, or to show up without invitation. **Crash**

3. Stuffy, persnickety, the opposite of relaxed. **Uptight**

7. To speak negatively, to disparage, to badmouth. **Knock**

9. Can be used as an intransitive verb for destruction. **Trash**

TEST PAPER -5 (Pg No:66-67)

1. Fill in the blanks:

a. A Swedish educator became a pedagogue for the deaf, mute and blind, she was the first woman in Sweden graduating as such (1877). **Elisabet Anrep-Nordin**

- b. An English poet, short story writer and a novelist chiefly remembered for his works for children, and support for British imperialism. He received the Nobel Prize in Literature, which made him the first English writer to received the honor. **Joseph R Kipling**
- c. Someone with a limited vocabulary of only 200 words is capable of combining the words in multiple ways to say thousands of different things. This prospect of language is referred to as. **Infinite Generativity**.
- d. Espanol, castellaano, are some sounds that help demarcate this Western Romance language that originated in the Castile region and today had hundreds of millions of native speakers in Latin America and Spain. It has been accepted as the world's second-most spoken native language. **Spanish**
- e. The Diary of a Young Girl is a book of the entries of a Dutch Language dairy kept by this noted, individual while she was 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. **Anne Frank**

2. **True or False:**

- a. 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**
- b. Language resource management ,Lexical markup framework (LMF;ISO 24613:2008), is the ISO International Organisation for Standardization ISO/TC37 standard for natural language processing (NLP) and machine-readable dictionary (MRD) lexicon. **TRUE**
- c. A West Germanic language that originated in early medieval England and is now a global lingua franca. Appropriately named after the Angeles, one of the Germanic tribes that migrated to England. This language is known as French. **FALSE**
- d. 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 of Nelson Mandela. **TRUE**
- e. A very excited is also called hyped. **TRUE**

	<p>3. <u>Choose the right answer:</u></p> <p>a. Which is the theory that claims language is an innate capacity of human? <u>Genetic Sources</u></p> <p>b. The sonic mechanism of a language is referred to as: <u>Phonology</u></p> <p>c. Angela’s Ashes is a 1996 memoir by this Irish author that comprises of various anecdotes and stories of his improvised childhood and early adulthood in Brooklyn, New York, and in Limerick, Ireland <u>Frank McCourt</u></p> <p>d. An adjective that describes closeness between competitors. <u>Tight</u></p> <p>e. A distinct derivatives of Chinese spoken across most of northern and southwestern China .The group incorporates the Beijing dialect, the basis of Standard Chinese .<u>Mandarin</u></p> <p>4. <u>Match the following:</u></p> <p>a. Famously known as Allama Iqbal , was a famous poet, philosopher, lawyer and politician from British India. <u>Muhammad Iqbal</u></p> <p>b. The associate professor emeritus and former director of the Center for the Study of Communication and Deaf at Boston University. He is famous for his book , A Journey into the Deaf- World. <u>Robert J. Hoffmeister</u></p> <p>c. British slang terms that Americans find confusing. <u>Zonked</u></p> <p>d. The Autobiography is the traditional name assigned to the unfinished record of his own life from 1771 to 1790. <u>Benjamin Franklin</u></p> <p>e. Known by its endonym Farsi, this is one of the Western Iranian Language within the Indo- Iranian branch of the Indo – European language family. <u>Persian</u></p>
<p>COMP SC</p>	<p><u>Chapter 7 : Introduction to HTML 5</u></p> <p>➤ Read the chapter carefully and learn and write all the tech terms given on page number 125, in your notebook.</p> <p>➤ Do all the objective type questions (Fill in the blanks, True or False & Choose the</p>

correct option) given in page no. 126 & 127, in your notebook.

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. **Name the different type of HTML editors. Give one example of each type.**

Ans. i. WYSIWYG Editors – ‘What you see is what you get’ editors lets you create web pages without knowing how to write HTML, EX – Google Web Designer, Adobe Dreamweaver.

ii. Text Editors – You should know HTML coding to use these editors, ex – Notepad, WordPad.

2. **What are HTML elements?**

Ans. A webpage is made up of HTML element which consists of HTML tags like Opening tags, Closing tag and everything in between.

3. **Differentiate between container and empty elements.**

Ans. HTML elements that include both ON and OFF tag are called container elements.

Ex. - <body> HI </body>

HTML elements that only have an ON tag and do not require an OFF tag are called empty elements.

Ex. -
 , <hr>

4. **What are the different value that the background –repeat property can take?**

Ans. The different values that the background repeat property takes are :

- repeat
- repeat – x
- repeat – y
- no – repeat

5. **What does CSS mean? What does it specify?**

Ans. CSS or Cascading Style Sheets is a style sheet that provides the set of style rules for displaying HTML elements in a web page. It is used to format multiple web pages in the same manner.

6. **What are the different ways in which a CSS can be incorporated into an HTML document?**

Ans. CSS styles can be incorporated into an HTML document by –

- Using external style sheets.
- Using embedded style sheets
- Using inline styles.

7. Which property specifies whether a background remains fixed or scrolls?

Ans. The 'background attachment' property specifies whether the background image is fixed or scrolls when the user scrolls the rest of the page.

8. Describe the general structure of an HTML document in terms of essential elements.

Ans. The general structure of an HTML document consists of two distinct parts – 'HEAD' and 'BODY'.

The HEAD section contains information about the document such a Title.

The BODY section contains everything that is displayed on the web page including text, graphics, image etc.

```
Ex.- <!DOCTYPE HTML>

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE> ..... </TITLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY>

    -----
    -----

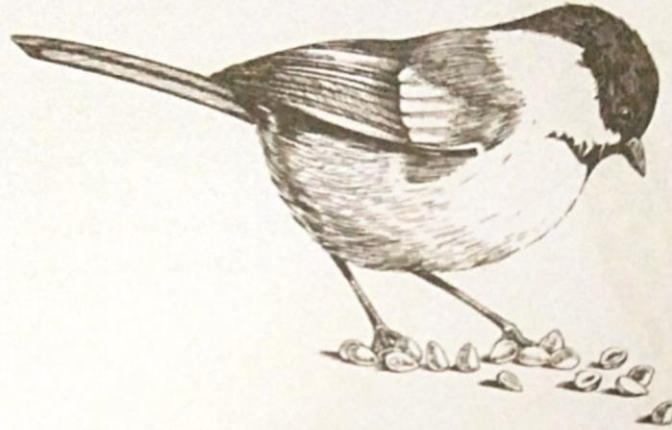
</BODY>
</HTML
```

DRAWING	Topic - BIRD (GRAPHIC PENCIL) AND BIRD (Pencil and Ink) Work to be done : Chapter 24 and 25 as per instruction given in your drawing book.
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CHAPTER-24

Bird (Graphite Pencil)



You can draw difficult object easily with graphite pencil. Create light tones first then middle tones and finally dark tones in the following drawing-



CHAPTER-25

Bird (Pen and Ink)

Complete the following picture with pencil shading using light, middle and dark tones as per requirement and highlighting the picture with paper whiteness.

