

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : VII
DATE:20.01.21

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	<u>STD VII</u> Chap-17 Construction [Ex-17(B)] Chap-23 Collection of Data [Ex-21(A), 21(B), Ex-21(C)]
SCIENCE	<p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER 16 – Water: A Precious Source</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Read the chapter thoroughly.2. Mark the difficult words in your book.3. Write the key terms in your notebook given at the end of the chapter.4. Write answers of very short type questions, short answer type questions and long given in the exercises. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS</u></p> <p>Q.1 Describe the distribution of water on the earth. Ans. About 71 percent of the Earth's surface is water-covered, and the oceans hold about 96.5 percent of all Earth's water. Water also exists in the air as water vapor, in rivers and lakes, in icecaps and glaciers, in the ground as soil moisture and in aquifers, and even in you.</p> <p>Q.2 What are the causes of depletion of the water table? Ans. (i) Increased population: Demand for water has been increased by the increased population. As the number of humans increases, the consumption of water also increases. (ii) Increasing industries: All industries need water. As the number of the human population increase, the number of industries is also increased that has definitely increased the consumption of water. (iii) Lack of water conservation techniques: Main source of water on earth and for the underground water is rain. The water of the rain, if conserved, can increase the groundwater level. But this is</p>

not due to lack of water conservative techniques.

(iv) Agricultural activities: India is a country which depends on agriculture. The land used for cultivation has increased. So, the consumption of water for agriculture has increased. Irregular rainfall has increased the consumption of groundwater. This has increased the depletion of groundwater.

Q.3 What is rainwater harvesting?

Ans. Rainwater harvesting is the simple process or technology used to conserve Rainwater by collecting, storing, conveying and purifying of Rainwater that runs off from rooftops, parks, roads, open grounds, etc. for later use.

Q.4 What can we do to conserve water?

Ans.

- i. Keeping the tap closed when not in use.
- ii. Check for the openings or leaks in water distribution pipes.
- iii. Make sure to use collected rainwater for gardening or washing purpose.
- iv. Always have a measure of how many buckets of water is wasted in a day and try to reduce.
- v.

Q.5 What is the effect of water scarcity on plants?

Ans.

- 1) The scarcity of water will affect the nutrient uptake by the plants and the process of food making (photosynthesis) in plants. So, due to scarcity of water, the plants will not be able to make sufficient food for themselves and for animals (including human beings). This will lead to severe shortage of food leading to famine.
- 2) Due to decreased photosynthesis caused by the scarcity of water, the plants will not be able to release sufficient oxygen into the air. The shortage of oxygen in air for breathing will harm all the animals (including human beings).
- 3) Plants help in bringing rain by releasing a lot of water vapour into the atmosphere through transpiration. Scarcity of water for plants

will reduce transpiration. This will result in lesser rainfall.

HIGH ORDER THINKING SKILLS (HOTS) –

1. Why can the ocean or sea water not be used for drinking purposes?

Ans. Seawater is not fit for drinking because of the amount of salt present in it. The amount of salt present in seawater is around 130 mg/l which is way too much to be healthy for a human body.

2. How can we make seawater fit for drinking?

Ans. Humans cannot drink saline water. But, saline water can be made into freshwater, which is the purpose of this portable, inflatable solar still (it even wraps up into a tiny package). The process is called desalination, and it is being used more and more around the world to provide people with needed freshwater.

Ch - 9 (Soil)

1. Read the chapter thoroughly, pick out the difficult words and write in the **NOTEBOOK**.
2. Key terms should be written in the notebook and fill in the blanks , MCQs write in the textbook only.
3. Write exercise Q/A in the **NOTEBOOK**.

A. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1. What are the three layers of soil ?

Ans. The three layers of soil are A-horizon or top soil, B-horizon or sub soil and C-horizon.

Q. 2. Which soil is best for growing crops ?

Ans. Loamy soil is best for growing crops.

Q. 3. Why clayey soil is considered good for growing paddy ?

Ans. Clayey soil can retain more water for a longer time and is rich in minerals. Therefore, it is suitable to grow paddy.

Q. 4. What is humus ?

Ans. Humus is the organic matter composed of decayed and decomposed remains of plants and animals. It makes the soil fertile.

Q. 5. Name some organisms living in the soil.

Ans. Soil is home to many organisms from microorganisms (bacteria, fungi) to small animals (like mice, groundhogs etc). Earthworms, ants, slugs, snails, woodlice, centipedes etc. live in soil.

B. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1. What is weathering ?

Ans. The process of breaking down of bigger rocks into smaller pieces by the action of natural forces such as heat, water, air, plant roots, mechanical collisions, etc. is called weathering. Soil is formed by the weathering of rocks. It is a very slow process.

Q. 2. What are the different types of soil ?

Ans. Soils are classified into three types depending upon the relative amount of the particles and their texture. Sandy soil has a large amount of sand particles and very small amount and size of silt and clay particles. Clayey soil has clay particles and a small quantity of humus and silt. Loamy soil contains clay, silt, sand and humus in the right proportion.

Q. 3. What is meant by subsoil ?

Ans. The layer of soil just below the top layer (A-horizon) is called subsoil or B-horizon. This layer has very small amount of organic matter or humus but it is rich in soluble minerals.

Q. 4. What do you understand by percolation rate of water in soil ? For which type of soil it is fastest ?

Ans. The amount of water drained through soil in unit time is known as percolation rate of water. The percolation rate of water in sandy soil is the fastest.

Q. 5. Which kind of soil is suitable for growing cotton and why ?

Ans. Sandy loam soil is well suited for the growth of cotton plant as it can easily drain water and is well-aerated.

C. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1. Why is the subsoil not suitable for growing crops ?

Ans. Subsoil is the layer below the top soil. This layer is slightly harder and more compact. It has very little humus and organic matter. So it is not suitable for growing crops. However, this layer is rich in soluble minerals and iron oxide and is light in colour. In some cases, the addition of adequate nutrients can result in good crop growth.

Q. 2. Why during a hot day the air above the soil appears shimmering ?

Ans. Soil contains moisture. During a hot day the vapour comes out of the soil due to heat of the sun and reflects the sunlight. As a result the air above the soil appears to shimmer.

Q. 3. Mention the properties of the soil that decide the type of crops to be cultivated on it.

Ans. The important properties of soil that decide the type of crop grown in it are the percolation rate of water, moisture content of the soil and absorption capacity of the soil. Percolation rate is the amount of water drained through the soil in unit time. The amount of water present in the soil is called the moisture content in the soil. The amount of water absorbed by a soil at a given period of time decides the absorption capacity of the soil.

Q. 4. How would you show that soil has moisture content ? Explain with suitable example.

Ans. Soil contains moisture. Moisture is the amount of water

contained in the soil. This can be verified through a simple activity. Put 3-4 spoonfuls of soil in a transparent jar and cover it tightly. Keep the jar in the sunlight and observe after 3-4 hours. You will see small drops of water on the upper surface of jar. It is the moisture in the soil that evaporates on heating by the sun.

Q. 5. What is soil erosion ? List the causes of soil erosion.

Ans. The process of carrying away the top soil by the wind or action of flowing water is called soil erosion. Causes of soil erosion : The main causes of soil erosion are Large scale cutting of trees or deforestation Overgrazing in forests Clearing the forests to make the land available for farming or for constructing buildings. Leaving the land uncultivated after ploughing and tilling. Deep ploughing and forest fires also lead to soil erosion.

Ch -12 (Reproduction in Plants)

1. Write key terms as well as difficult words in the notebook.
2. Draw the diagrams : -
 - a) Reproduction in yeast by budding.
 - b) The reproductive parts of a flower.
3. Write exercise Q/A in notebook.

A. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1. What is fertilisation ?

Ans. The fusion of male and female gametes is called fertilisation.

Q. 2. How does yeast reproduce ?

Ans. Yeast reproduces by budding.

Q. 3. What is pollination ?

Ans. The transfer of pollen grains from the anther to the stigma of same flower or another flower of same plant or the flower of another plant by air, water, insects, etc. is called pollination.

Q. 4. Name two plants that propagate through layering.

Ans. Jasmine and bougainvillea.

Q. 5. Give a feature of seeds dispersed by wind.

Ans. The seeds that are light, small or have tufts of silky hair on their body are dispersed by wind.

B. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1. Give two features of insect pollinated flowers.

Ans. Flowers pollinated by insects are brightly coloured or have strong smell. These flowers produce nectar.

Q. 2. Give two advantages of vegetative propagation by cutting.

Ans. Vegetative propagation by cutting has the following advantages. A large number of plants can be produced. Plants can be grown in lesser time as compared to the plants grown from seeds.

Q. 3. What is vegetative propagation ? Illustrate with one example.

Ans. Reproduction from vegetative parts of a plant such as root, stem or leaf without the help of any reproductive organ is called vegetative propagation. The plants like sugarcane, ginger, rose, strawberry, potato etc. are grown by vegetative propagation. For example, ginger, onion, potato, etc. are grown from their underground stems of different types.

Q. 4. What does the following picture show ? Name the process and the organism involved in this process.

Ans. It shows budding in yeast. In budding, a bulb like projection called bud, forms on the body of an organism. The bud develops into a new individual.

Q. 5. Give two examples of seeds dispersed by (a) wind (b) water (c) animal.

Ans. (a) Seeds dispersed by wind : Dandelion, cotton.

(b) Seeds dispersed by water : Coconut, lily.

(c) Seeds dispersed by animal : Tribulus, xanthium.

C. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1. How do plants reproduce?

Ans. Plants reproduce by asexual reproduction and sexual reproduction. In asexual reproduction, new plants can be obtained without seeds, while in sexual reproduction new plants are obtained from seeds. Asexually plants can reproduce by budding, spore formation, fragmentation, regeneration or vegetative propagation. Sexually plants reproduce by the fusion of male and female gametes resulting in the formation of zygote and ultimately seeds.

Q. 2. What do you understand by unisexual and bisexual flowers?

Ans. The flower which consists of only one type of reproductive organ either the male or female is called a unisexual flower. The flowers of corn, papaya and cucumber are unisexual. The flower consisting of both the male and the female reproductive organs is called a bisexual flower. Most flowers like rose, mustard, hibiscus, lily etc. are bisexual.

Q. 3. Describe the male and female reproductive parts of a flower. Mention the ways by which flowers pollinate.

Ans. The male part of the flower is stamen or androecium. It consists of filament and anther. Pistil or gynoecium is the female reproductive organ of the flower. It is broader at the base and tapers at the top. The lower broader portion is ovary. The upper portion is called style and the sticky end of style is called stigma. Flowers pollinate in two ways. Self pollination or autogamy which takes place within the same flower or between two flowers of same plant. Cross pollination or allogamy takes place between two flowers present on two different plants of the same species.

Q. 4. Describe the various ways of seed dispersal.

Ans. Seeds are dispersed through wind, water, animals and explosion.

	<p>Seed Dispersal by Wind : Seeds which are light, small or have tufts of silky hair on their body are dispersed by wind. Seeds of dandelion, cotton and fruit of acer are dispersed by wind.</p> <p>Seed Dispersal by Water : Seeds and fruits having structure favourable for floating like that of coconut, lily, lotus is dispersed by water.</p> <p>Seed Dispersal by Animals : Edible seeds and seeds having barbs, hooks, spines, bristles or stiff hair on their body are dispersed by animals. Many edible seeds like beans, nuts, etc. and fruits of tribulus or xanthium are dispersed by animals.</p> <p>Seed Dispersal by Explosion : Some seeds like pea, castor, ladyfinger etc. are dispersed by explosion.</p> <p>Q. 5. Mention some advantages and disadvantages of vegetative propagation.</p> <p>Ans. Advantages of Vegetative Propagation: --- The new plants obtained by vegetative propagation under the same conditions are genetically identical to the parent plant. Plants grown by this method start giving flowers/fruits in lesser time than those grown from seeds. Plants which do not produce seeds can be easily grown by this method. This method is more economical and less time consuming.</p> <p>Disadvantages of Vegetative Propagation :--- It does not lead to variation in plant population. The plants are more prone to diseases that are specific to the species.</p>
<p>HINDI</p>	<p><u>हिन्दी साहित्य</u> और भी हैं बालकृष्ण राव)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. कविता को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें 2. कविता से संबंधित चित्र अपनी उत्तर- पुस्तिका में बनाएँ 3. कविता से पंद्रह कठिन शब्द चुनकर उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें 4. कविता में दिये गए शब्दार्थ को कंठस्थ करें

निम्नलिखित शब्दों के अर्थ लिखेंरू.

राह - रास्ता	वेदना - कष्ट	वाह - उल्लास
मजबूर - विवस	निगाहें - नजरें	इंतजारी - प्रतीक्षा
पाला - तुषार	स्वप्न - सपना	

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में लिखेंरू.

प्रश्न . इस कविता के रचयिता कौन है?

उत्तर . इस कविता के रचयिता बालकृष्ण राव है!

प्रश्न . यह कविता व्यक्ति में क्या भाव जगाती है?

उत्तर . यह कविता व्यक्ति में विपत्ति के समय निराशा होने की आवश्यकता नहीं है हमें कभी भी अपने आप को अकेला नहीं समझना चाहिए!

प्रश्न दृ सुनसान राहों से कवि का क्या आशय है?

उत्तर दृ सुनसान राहों से कवि का आशय है कि कितना भी सुनसान रास्ता होए कल सुबह की इंतजार में बहुत नजरें है!

प्रश्न दृ एक तेरी ही नहीं कथन में तेरी शब्द का प्रयोग किसके लिए हुआ है?

उत्तर. तेरी शब्द का प्रयोग किसी एक के लिए नहीं हैए कई के लिए है!

प्रश्न दृ एक तिनका टूटती असहाय बाहें से क्या तात्पर्य है?

उत्तर दृ मामूली सहारा पाने की कोशिश करना ही असहाय के लिए एक सहारा भी आवश्यक है!

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर देंरू.

प्रश्न दृ कवि ने निराशा से उबरने के लिए क्या-क्या दृष्टांत दिए हैं? किन्ही दो का उल्लेख कीजिए?

उत्तर . कवि ने निराशा से उबरने के लिए पद्धसंघर्ष ही जीवन है!

पद्धइस संघर्ष में हम अकेले नहीं हैं! यही दृष्टांत दिए हैं!

प्रश्न . जब आंधी आती है तब उसकी मार

किस . किसको झेलनी पड़ती है?

उत्तर . जब आंधी आती है तब उसकी मार एक टहनी नहीं बल्कि सभी को झेलनी नहीं पड़ती है!

प्रश्न कल सुबह की इंतजारी में निगाहे का आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए?

उत्तर . कल सुबह की इंतजार में नजरें कई भी हैए सिर्फ तुम अकेला नहीं हो!

प्रश्न) वाह बनने के लिए मजबूर आहे . पंक्ति का भाव अपने शब्दों में स्पष्ट कीजिए?

उत्तर . उल्लास अथवा खुशी का स्वर मजबूर आवाज कई हैए जिनको खुशी प्रदान करना है!

वचन बदलोरू.

दिशाएं दृ दिशा	आहें - आह	ओठ दृ ओठें
राहें दृ राह	घोंसला .घोंसलों	टहनी दृ टहनियां

हिंदी साहित्य (नचिकेता)

निम्नलिखित शब्दों के अर्थ लिखें!

अनुमति- आज्ञा	प्रयोजन .मतलब	क्षीण . कमजोर
अनुचित दृ गलत	वत्स . बेटा	प्रलोभन . लालच
सत्कार दृसम्मान	अग्नि दृ आग	

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में लिखेंरू.

प्रश्न) यह पाठ कहां से संकलित किया गया है?

उत्तर दृ यह पाठ कंठोपनिषद् से संकलित किया गया है!

प्रश्न) नचिकेता कौन था ?

उत्तर नचिकेता वाजश्रवा का पुत्र था!

प्रश्न) नचिकेता आगे चलकर क्या बना?

उत्तर . नचिकेता आगे चलकर विद्वान और धर्मात्मा ऋषि बना!

प्रश्न) वाजश्रवा को कब अपनी गलती का अहसास हुआ?

उत्तर - वाजश्रवा जब अपने पुत्र को गुस्सा में कहा जा मैंने तुझे मृत्यु को दिया!

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें-

प्रश्न यज्ञ के समय वातावरण कैसा था?

उत्तर दृ यज्ञ के समय सारे वातावरण सुगंधित व्याप्त थी

प्रश्न) नचिकेता ने अपने पिता से क्या आग्रह किया था ?

उत्तर . नचिकेता ने अपने पिता से आग्रह किया पिताजी दक्षिणा में तो यजमान अपनी प्रिय से प्रिय वस्तु देते हैं आप ने निर्बल गाएं दी !

प्रश्न) नचिकेता यमराज के पास क्यों जा पहुंचा?

उत्तर . नचिकेता के पिता गुस्सा होकर बोले जा मैंने तुझे मृत्यु को दिया इसलिए यमराज के पास नचिकेता पहुंचे!

प्रश्न) नचिकेता ने पहले वर के रूप में क्या मांगा ? उत्तर नचिकेता ने पहले वर के रूप में यह मांगा मेरे पिताजी का क्रोध शांत हो जाए

प्रश्न) यज्ञ में उपस्थित लोग दबी जुबान में वाजश्रवा की आलोचना क्यों कर रहे थे ?

उत्तर . यज्ञ में उपस्थित लोग दबी जुबान में वाजश्रवा की आलोचना इसलिए कर रहे थे उन्होंने दक्षिणा में निर्बल गाएं जिन्होंने दूध देना ही बंद कर दिया था!

नीचे लिखें शब्दों में संधि करें

सूर्य उदय दृ सूर्योदय

प्रश्न उत्तर . प्रश्नोत्तर

सुर इंद्र . सुरेंद्र

मंत्र उच्चारण . मंत्रोच्चारण

महा इंद्र दृ महेंद्र

नीचे लिखे शब्दों को अपने वाक्यों में प्रयोग करें

1द्व रहस्य- नचिकेता ने कहा मैं तो जन्म और मृत्यु के पीछे छिपे हुए रहस्य को ही जानना चाहता हूं!

2द्व आयोजित . आज आयोजित यज्ञ की पूर्णाहुति हुई!

3द्व दृढ़ता . नचिकेता अपनी बात पर दृढ़ता से रहा!

हिन्दी भाषा

काल

क्रिया के जिस रूप से उसके संपन्न होने के समय का बोध होए उसे काल कहते हैं

काल के तीन भेद होते हैं

1 दृ भूतकाल

2 दृ वर्तमान काल

3. भविष्यत काल

भूतकाल- क्रिया के जिस रूप से ज्ञात हो कि क्रिया संपन्न हो चुकी है उसे भूतकाल कहते हैं।

उदाहरण : मैं बाजार गया था ए बच्चों ने गन्ना खाया ।

भूतकाल के छह भेद हैं-

सामान्य भूतकाल ए आसन्न भूतकाल ए पूर्ण भूतकाल

अपूर्ण भूतकाल ए संदिग्ध भूतकाल ए हेतुहेतुमद भूतकाल

वर्तमान काल- क्रिया के जिस रूप से ज्ञात हो कि क्रिया अभी संपन्न हो रही है उसे वर्तमान काल कहते हैं।

उदाहरण : मज़दूर सामान उठा रहा है। ए शिवांगी चित्र बना रही है ।

वर्तमान काल के तीन भेद हैं- सामान्य वर्तमान ए अपूर्ण वर्तमान ए संदिग्ध वर्तमान ।

भविष्यत काल - क्रिया के जिस रूप से उसके आने वाले समय में संपन्न होने का बोध होए उसे भविष्यत काल कहते हैं।

उदाहरण : शायद कल वर्षा होए ए ज्योति गाना गायेगी ।

भविष्यत काल के दो भेद हैं- सामान्य भविष्यत ए संभाव्य भविष्यत।

1⁰ **निर्देशानुसार काल बदल कर वाक्य को फिर से लिखिए।**

कृद्ध हमलोग पिकनिक मनाने गए थे । (भविष्यत काल)

हमलोग पिकनिक मनाने जाएँगे छ

खृद्ध राधा गाना गा रही है । (भूतकाल)

राधा गाना गा रही थी ।

गृद्ध दिव्या ने कुछ पुस्तकें खरीदीं। (वर्तमान काल)

दिव्या कुछ पुस्तकें खरीद रही है।

घृद्ध बगीचे में सुंदर फूल खिले हैं । (भविष्यत काल)

बगीचे में सुंदर फूल खिलेंगे।

ड़) तुम कहाँ जा रहे हो ँ (भूतकाल)

तुम कहाँ जा रहे थे ँ

2. **सही उत्तर पर सही (✓) का निशान लगाइए।**

क) मैं अभी सोकर उठी हूँ। (हेतुहेतुमद भूतकाल ँ आसन्न भूतकाल ✓)

ख) बच्चा दूध पी चुका था। (पूर्ण भूतकाल ✓ ँ आसन्न भूतकाल)

ग) श्रीकृष्ण ने कंस को मारा । (अपूर्ण भूतकाल ँ सामान्य भूतकाल ✓)

घ) शायद कल दादाजी आएँ। (सामान्य भविष्यत ँ संभाव्य भविष्यत ✓)

ड़) नानी ने पूजा कर ली होगी। (पूर्ण भूतकाल ँ संदिग्ध भूतकाल ✓)

3. अभ्यास 6 उचित काल पहचान कर मिलान कीजिए व्याकरण पुस्तक में करे ।

कारक

परिभाषा- जो शब्द वाक्य में प्रयुक्त संज्ञा तथा सर्वनाम शब्दों का संबंध

आपस में जोड़ते हैं ए उन्हें कारक कहते हैं। ये कारक चिह्न परसर्ग या विभक्ति कहलाते हैं।

कारक	विभक्ति / परसर्ग
कर्ता	ने
कर्म	को/शून्य
करण	से/के द्वारा
संप्रदान	कोए के लिए
अपादान	से (अलग होना)
संबंध	काए केए कीए रए रेए री
अधिकरण	मेंए पर
संबोधन	हेए अरे

1. **कर्ता कारक** - क्रिया को करने वाला **कर्ता** कहलाता है। शब्द के जिस रूप से क्रिया के करने वाले का पता चले उसे **कर्ता कारक** कहते हैं। **कर्ता कारक** की विभक्ति **ने** हैं।

उदाहरण- पुलकित ने पत्र लिखा।

किसने लिखा ६ (पुलकित ने)

2. **कर्म कारक** - जिस शब्द पर कर्ता के क्रिया का फल पड़े उसे **कर्म कारक** कहते हैं। कर्म कारक की विभक्ति **को** है।

उदाहरण- माँ बच्चे को पढ़ा रही है।

किसको पढ़ा रही है ६ (बच्चे को)

3. **करण कारक** - करण का अर्थ है साधन। संज्ञा या सर्वनाम के जिस साधन द्वारा क्रिया संपन्न होती है उसे **करण कारक** कहते हैं। करण कारक की विभक्ति **से** ए **के द्वारा** है।

उदाहरण- काव्या पेंसिल से लिख रही है।

किससे लिख रही है ६ (पेंसिल से)

4. **संप्रदान कारक** - कर्ता जिसके लिए कार्य करता है या जिसे कुछ देता है उसे **संप्रदान कारक** कहते हैं। संप्रदान कारक की विभक्ति **को** तथा **के लिए** है।

उदाहरण- नर्स रोगी को दवा पिलाती है।

किसको दवा पिलाती है ६ (रोगी को)

5. **अपादान कारक** - वाक्य में प्रयुक्त संज्ञा या सर्वनाम के जिस रूप से अलग होने ए निकलने ए सीखने या तुलना का भाव प्रकट होता है उसे **अपादान कारक** कहते हैं। अपादान कारक की विभक्ति **से** है।

उदाहरण- छत से पानी टपकता है।

किससे पानी टपकता है ङ (छत से)

6. **संबंध कारक** - संज्ञा या सर्वनाम के जिस रूप से उसका वाक्य में प्रयुक्त अन्य संज्ञा या सर्वनाम से संबंध ज्ञात होता है उसे **संबंध कारक** कहते हैं। संबंध कारक की विभक्ति **ष्काष् ष्केष् ष्कीष्** तथा **ष्ष् ष्शेष् ष्शीष्** है।

उदाहरण- **अभिनव की** पुस्तक मिल गई।

किसकी पुस्तक मिल गई ङ (अभिनव की)

7. **अधिकरण कारक** - संज्ञा या सर्वनाम के जिस रूप से क्रिया के होने के स्थान तथा समय की जानकारी मिलती है उसे **अधिकरण कारक** कहते हैं। अधिकरण कारक की विभक्ति **ष्मेष्** तथा **ष्परष्** है।

उदाहरण- **मेले में** बहुत भीड़ है।

कहाँ भीड़ है ङ (मेले में)

8. **संबोधन कारक** - किसी को पुकारने या संबोधित करने के लिए जिस शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाता है उसे **संबोधन कारक** कहते हैं। संबोधन कारक की विभक्ति **ष्हेष्** "अरेष्" है।

उदाहरण- **अरे मोहन !** मेरी बात तो सुनो।

कैसे संबोधन किया ङ (अरे मोहन)

1^० नीचे दिए वाक्यों में रंगीन पदों के कारक बताइए।

क . मौसीजी आज ही **भोपाल से** आई हैं। (अपादान कारक)

ख . **हे प्रभु!** सबका कल्याण करो। (संबोधन कारक)

ग . **नेताजी ने** घर- घर जाकर वोट माँगा। (कर्ता कारक)

घ . **पेड़ की छाया में** विश्राम करो। (अधिकरण कारक)

ङ . **सेठजी ने गरीबों को** कंबल बाँटे। (संप्रदान कारक)

च . **मीनाक्षी की** बहन बहुत प्रतिभाशाली है। (संबंध कारक)

छ . **मेंढक को** पत्थर से मत मारो। (कर्म कारक)

2^० नीचे दिए वाक्यों को उचित परसर्ग द्वारा पूरा कीजिए।

क^० स्वतंत्रता संग्राम **में** अनेक लोगों **ने** अपना योगदान दिया।

ख^० तुम्हारे आने की सूचना मुझे पत्र **द्वारा** मिली।

ग^० कोयला खान **से** निकलता है।

घ^० मोहन **को** यह पाठ पूरी तरह याद है।

ङ^० रिया ने बाघ संरक्षण अभियान **का** एक पोस्टर बनाया।

च^० सुचित्रा **के** पिताजी रेलवे अधिकारी हैं।

3^० नीचे दिए वाक्यों में करण तथा अपादान कारक छांटकर उनके नाम बताइए।

	वाक्य
कारक भेद	
कण मेरे हाथ से गेंद गिर गई। (अपादान कारक)	(अपादान कारक)
खण छात्र कलम से लिख रहे हैं। (करण कारक)	(करण कारक)
गण धूप में घर से बाहर मत निकालो। (अपादान कारक)	(अपादान कारक)
घण किसानों ने डंडे से साँप को मार डाला। (करण कारक)	(करण कारक)
ङण मैं बस द्वारा चंडीगढ़ गया। (करण कारक)	(करण कारक)
चण पेड़ से सेब गिरा। (अपादान कारक)	(अपादान कारक)
<p>पाठ दृक्रिया दृविशेषण एवं भेद</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. पाठ को सस्वर वाचन करते हुए तीन बार पढ़ें 2. क्रिया-विशेषण की परिभाषा अपनी उ.-पुस्तिका में लिखें 3. उदाहरण के रूप में दो-दो-वाक्य परिभाषा के नीचे लिखें 	
<p>निर्देश उ.-पुस्तिका में लिखावट साफ एवं सुंदर होनी चाहिए (निम्नलिखित परिभाषा एवं उदाहरण को उ.-पुस्तिका में लिखें)</p>	
<p>क्रिया विशेषण की परिभाषा जो शब्द क्रिया की विशेषता बताते हैं एउन्हें क्रिया विशेषण कहते हैं</p>	
<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>क्रिया विशेषण के भेद</p> <pre> graph TD A[क्रिया विशेषण के भेद] --> B[रीतिवाचक क्रिया-विशेषण] A --> C[स्थानवाचक क्रिया-विशेषण] A --> D[कालवाचक क्रिया-विशेषण] A --> E[परिमाणवाचक क्रिया-विशेषण] B --> B1[कोयल मीठा गाती है।] C --> C1[आप इधर बैठिए।] D --> D1[परसों मेरा जन्मदिन है।] E --> E1[थोड़ा खा लो।] </pre> </div>	

अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द (अमर से सहिष्णु तक)
*पर्यायवाची शब्द (अमृत से मनुष्य तक)

ENGLISH

Topics :-

Language : 1. Question Tags

2. Punctuation and Capital letters

3. Story Writing

Literature : 1. The Tempest

2. The Sea

3. Toasted English

4. Geography Lesson

Language : Question tags

What is Question tag?

A Question Tag is a short question, either positive or negative, added to a statement in order to get it confirmed.

Example :- (a) Sachin is a good player ,isn't he ?
(b) Sachin isn't a good player, is he?

Types of Question tags :

There are two types of question tags:

Positive Question Tags

Tags like are you?, Shall we? are positive question tags which are attached to negative statements for getting confirmation .

Examples : (a) You didn't call him , did you ?
(b) She did not speak well, did she ?

Negative Question tags

Tags like isn't, didn't you are negative question tags which are attached to positive statements for seeking agreement of the listener.

Examples: (a) He played well , didn't he?
(b) They danced well , didn't they ?

Formation of question Tags

1. A question comprises of only two words like didn't you, did you, shall we, are you.

2. The auxiliary verb used in both the statements and the question tag should be same.

Example: she is a dancer , isn't she ?

3. Subject of both, the question tag and the statement should be same .We use a pronoun of the same person as the subject .

Example: India is the largest democracy in the world. Isn't it?

India is the subject of the statement and in the question tag instead of **India**, pronoun 'it' has been used .

4. If the statement is positive, we use a negative question .For negative statement, we use a positive question tag.

5. In question tags, we use short forms of the negatives.

Examples: haven't, won't, didn't aren't and so on .

Features

1. The question tag for 'I am' is aren't I? (Instead of aren't I one can also use ain't I)

2. After a positive command we can: use will you? or won't you ?

Examples: Please sit here, will you?

 Please come here, won't you?

3. After negative commands we use: Will you?

Examples: Don't forget to wake me up, will you?

4. After let us, we use shall we?

Examples: Let us wait for him, shall we?

Exercise 1

Add appropriate question tags to the following statements .

1. These students are really intelligent .

2. Do call me .

3. I am absolutely right .

4. She was not being truthful.

5. Your book is widely read .

Exercise 2

Add appropriate question tags to the following statements.

1. She is preparing well.

2. You can solve the sum.

3. You are going on leave.

4. Gayatri will not oblige you.

5. The principal wants to deliver a lecture.

Chapter - Punctuation and Capital Letters

Punctuation marks are used to put pauses in a written sentence or a passage to communicate the intended meaning better and clearly.

Read the following sentences carefully.

(a) He has composed a poem. (a statement ending with full stop.)

(b) He has composed a poem! (an exclamatory sentence with an exclamation mark)

(c) Has he composed a poem? (an interrogative sentence ending with a question mark ?)

The above sentences indicate that the same group of words can be said to ask a question, to make a statement or to express surprise. The punctuation marks hold the key to this secret. So, the use of punctuation marks can alter the meaning of group of

words.

Punctuation marks have to be used carefully to convey the right meaning.

Important punctuation marks are generally used for:

Full stop (.) comma (,) inverted commas (“ ”) exclamation marks (!) Question mark(?)

Colon (;) semi colon (;) apostrophe (‘) hyphen (-) dash (_)

Features

1. **A full stop (.)**

It is used to mark the end of a statement, a command, a request or an instruction.

Example : Get me a glass of juice. (Command)

Delhi is a historical city. (Statement)

We also use a full stop to write a decimal number.

Example: 44.2

We also use a full stop after an abbreviation or any initials .

2. **Question mark (?)** is placed at the end of an interrogative sentence

Example : Whose watch is this ?

3. Inverted commas (“ ”) are used to enclose the actual words of the speaker.

Examples : Rita said “My bag is heavy.”

4. **Apostrophe (’)** is used:

To show possession or omission of letters.

Example: The boy’s shoes are published. (possession)

They didn’t believe me. (did not)

To show time and distance.

Example: She need a month’s leave.

To form plural of letters and figures .

Example: There are two M.A.’s in that group of teachers.

While writing any name ending with (s) we add only a apostrophe (’)to possession

Example: John Keats’ poems are masterpieces in the treasury of English literature.

In case of plural nouns which end with the letter (s), the apostrophe is added but an ‘-s’ is not added after it.

Examples: Boys’ hostel has all the facilities.

Girls’ school is near the post office.

However, when the plural nouns do not end with an ‘s’ then after the apostrophe an ‘s’ is used.

Examples: Children’s books are being sold in the book shop at a 50% discount.

Men’s readymade shirts are available at all the leading showrooms in the mall.

We use an apostrophe with expressions of time, space and money.

Examples: He has gone on two month’s leave.

An apostrophe is not used with ours, yours, his, hers and theirs.

5. **Exclamation mark (!)** is used after exclamations or expression of strong emotions.
Examples: Hurrah! My favourite team has won.

Wow! What a lovely view.

6. **Semicolon** is used to indicate a longer pause than a comma.

It separates pairs of words.

Example: cease, seize; board, bored are homophones.

It also separates parts of a sentence if the parts have internal commas.

Example: The crisp, crunchy wafers were delicious; but we could not finish the entire packet.

A semicolon is also used to mark independent clauses which have not been joined by a conjunction.

Example: Reena is bringing the map and the globe; Rashi is getting the atlas and the compass.

It is often used before words like moreover, however, then, nevertheless, hence, therefore, consequently, obviously. If these words come between independent clauses which are not joined by conjunctions, then a semicolon is used.

Example: She has fractured her leg; hence she cannot go on the trip.

7. **Colon** is (:) used to introduce a quotation or speech.

Example: Mother said: Honesty is the best policy.

It is also used to introduce a list.

Example: Before I went for a picnic I packed the following: a packet of biscuits, a can of juice, a bar of chocolate and a garden umbrella.

It may be used to state an explanation, a statement or a proposition.

Example: The plan to boost sales was this: approach the customers directly, advertise in the newspapers, put banners on the street posts.

USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS

1. To begin the first word of a sentence

Example: **H**e began to cry.

2. To begin the first word of every line in a poem

Example: **T**ill the little ones weary

No more can be weary...

3. To begin the first word of direct speech

Example: He said, "**C**ome here."

4. For proper nouns and proper adjectives

Examples: **G**itanjali, **R**amesh, **G**oa, **I**ndian, **C**hinese, **I**ndian, **A**merican

5. To begin names of days, months

Examples: **M**onday, **J**uly, the fifth **S**aturday of this month

6. For names of historic buildings and monuments

Examples: the **G**olden **T**emple, the **T**aj **M**ahal, the **R**ed **F**ort

7. For names of airports, stations, trains, brand names

Examples: **S**afdarjung **A**irport, **R**ajdhani **E**xpress, **H**yundai

8. To begin names of schools, colleges, political parties, business houses

Examples: **M**erry **H**earts **P**ublic **S**chool, **H**ansraj **C**ollege

9. To begin names of special events, special days

Examples: the **I**ndependence **D**ay, the **S**atyagraha **M**ovement

10. While writing titles of essays, stories the first letter of all the words is written in

capital except prepositions, conjunctions and articles

Example: **The Most Memorable Day of My Life**

11. To write the official names of government departments, letters of important officers in high ranks

Examples: the **H**ome **M**inister, the **C**hief **M**inister

12. For names of books, journals, newspaper, novels

Examples: **The Times of India**, **India Today**, **The God of Small Things**

13. While writing the pronoun I and all the words which stand for God

Example: **I** like to watch movies.

USE OF COMMA (,)

It expresses the shortest pause within a sentence.

The comma is used –

1. To separate words, phrases and pairs of words in a sentence

Example: I ate biscuits and chips, chocolates and cookies, I enjoyed the taste of everything.

2. To separate words in a series

Example: He brought scissors, a bottle of gum and glazed paper to make a poster.

You will notice that we should not use a comma after a word which is followed by **'and'**.

3. To mark a word or a group of words in apposition

Example: Hari, my brother, is about to reach here.

4. To mark off a direct quotation

Example: She said, "Let us go."

5. To separate the words 'yes' or 'no' from rest of the sentence

Example: Yes, I like the pen.

6. To separate the months and the year, the date and the year

Example: June 10, 20...

7. In a letter after the salutation and at the end, just before the signature

Examples: Dear Sir, Pl. Note (In modern times, no comma is put after Dear Sir)

8. To separate question tags

Example: He is fine, isn't he?

9. To separate expressions like 'of course', 'however', 'in fact'

10. To separate reported speech from the rest of the sentence

Example: She said, "Here they come."

11. In a letter to separate the different details of an address or after the salutation and the complimentary close

Example: 25 Nirman Street

Rampur Village

Kanpur

(UP) or

Dear Sarita

or

Yours affectionately

(In modern usage, the comma is not used for the above purposes.)

12. Whenever a small pause is required to give a clear meaning while writing a

sentence

Example: To reach the school, I took a rickshaw.

USE OF DASH (–)

1. Dash is used before or after a list.

Example: Aditya and Vikram – both love adventure sports.

2. It is also used to mark a break in a sentence.

Example: He desired to be set free from captivity – but the rules did not permit it.

3. It is also used to mark the word in apposition.

Example: Delhi – the capital of India

USE OF HYPHEN (-)

It is half the length of a dash and is used for compound words.

Examples: sister-in-law, father-in-law

EXERCISE 1

Read the following sentences and use full stop, question mark (inverted commas), apostrophe, exclamation mark, semicolon or colon wherever necessary.

1. Which place receives the highest rainfall in India
2. Rita is a confident girl
3. Naman said I want to watch a movie this weekend
4. The Boys rooms have been recently painted
5. Paras bag is lost

EXERCISE 2

Read the following sentences and use a capital letter or a full stop wherever required.

1. harry potter and his friends get along together
2. suneeta is studying hindi literature
3. gandhiji was assassinated on 30 january 1948
4. my best friend is a european
5. bengaluru is the capital of Karnataka

EXERCISE 3

Read the following sentences and use commas, dashes or hyphens wherever required.

1. I loved the stories of Sindbad the Sailor Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves and the Harry Potter Series.
2. The teacher gave sweets to Neeraj Meena suraj and Jatin and they all loved it.
3. The boy who lives nearby is a talented painter.
- 4 I plan to go to Mumbai on 30 july 20..... .
- 5 He started writing thus' dear mama ' ..and soon completed the letter .

Chapter - Story Writing

A story is an account of incidents and events, whether fictional or non-fictional. It can be presented through a sequence of written or spoken words, still or moving images. It is an interesting writing piece having a good theme or moral.

There are some essential requirements for a story:-

1. Plot

2. Characters
3. Theme
4. Phrases and Idioms
5. Message
6. Adjectives

Stories can be written with given outlines but some important points must be kept in mind while writing a story with the help of the given outlines or clues:-

- a. The outlines must be read carefully to understand its main plot.
- b. The events must be arranged in proper sequence.
- c. All the events should be interlinked.
- d. Any phrase or idiom can be used to make it interesting.
- e. The story should be written in simple English and in past tense.
- f. At the end a suitable title can be given to it.
- g. The writer should adhere to the word limit, asked in the question paper.(either 150 to 200 or 200 to 250)

Sometimes only an opening line with some clues is given and an interesting story can be written with the help of some imagination.

Read the outlines given in the box and write a story in about 200 to 250 words, following the outlines and give a suitable Title to it

Literature

Chapter - The Tempest

Monarch Butterflies

Summary:

Monarch butterflies are celebrated for migrating in millions to California and Mexico each winter. They are the only butterflies that undertake a long journey – upto 4,828 kms. Insects start their journey around autumn which comes before winter. They would be killed because of severe cold if they detain their journey.

Their life begins as eggs. These hatch into larvae. The larvae eat their eggshells after which they devour the milkweed plants on which they are born.

The unique pattern on their wings warns predators that monarch butterflies that are poisonous and taste rotten. Monarchs are easily identified because of colourful patterns.

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks:

1. The monarch butterfly is best known for **the fact that it flies thousands of kilometres to protect itself from the cold.**
2. The monarch butterfly leaves on its journey **in autumn.**

Exercise 2

Complete these sentences:

1. The larvae eat **their eggshells.**
2. The larvae turns into a **pupa** and which then turns into a **caterpillar**

Exercise 3

Word meaning:

1. famous: prominent
- 2.intense :severe
- 3.unique : extraordinary

Exercise 4

Make Sentences:

1. unique - Akshit's uncle gifted him a unique watch on his birthday.
2. migrate – The whales migrate between their feeding ground in the north and the breeding ground in the Caribbean.

Home Assignment

Make sentences with the following words:

1. intense
- 2.journey

Chapter - The Sea

...where a sailor sails on violent waves

ABOUT THE POET

Bryan Waller Procter (1787-1874) was an English poet, a songwriter and a lawyer. He was born in Leeds, Yorkshire. He studied at Harrow School where Lord Byron, another great poet, studied. He used to write under the pen name Barry Cornwall. He contributed most of his works to the Literary Gazette. Dramatic Scenes and Other Poems (1819) and English Songs (1832) are some of his famous works. His daughter, Adelaide, was also a poet.

KNOW THESE WORDS:

billowy - full of waves
outcry - an expression of strong feelings
strife - conflict
range - to roam freely; to wander
unbounded - limitless
bound - boundary
deep - the sea
tide - rising and falling of the sea
tempest - storm

Summary:

The Sea is written around 1837, is the best known work of the English poet Barry Cornwall (1787-1874). The speaker seems to be excited and shows strong emotions for the vast and peaceful sea. His enthusiasm for travelling by the sea has also made him fearless towards the storms that could arise. The poet loves being around the sea. The poet feels alive and doesn't feel lonely as the violent sound created by the storm surrounds him.

The poet dislikes the disciplined life which he compares with the tamed shore. He likes the liveliness of the sea. The poet personifies the sea as a mother figure. The sea has provided guidance, love and peace to the poet. The poet's true life began when he became a sailor. Though he had power and wealth to change his life, he chooses the life of a sailor. The poet wishes to receive his death in the uninhabited and unbound sea.

A. Answer these questions:

1. How does the speaker describe the sea?

=> The speaker describes the sea as fresh and free.

2. How does the sea play with the clouds?

=> The sea seems to play with the skies with its large waves.

3. How does the sea appear to the speaker? Why?

=> The speaker seems fascinated by the sea.

4. Describe the time when the speaker is born.

=> The speaker was born early in the morning.

5. How long has the speaker been a sailor?

=> The speaker had been a sailor for fifty years.

B. Answer these questions with reference to the context.

1. 'I am where I would ever be;

With the blue above, and the blue below,

And silence wheresoever's I go;'

a. Where is the speaker? Why does he like being there?

=> The speaker is at the sea. He likes being there as he has been a sailor all his life.

b. How is there 'blue' above and below?

=> There is blue water below and the blue sky above.

c. What silence does the speaker refer to?

=> The speaker refers to the silence around him.

2. 'And never was heard such an outcry wild

As welcomed to life the ocean-child!'

a. Who is the 'ocean-child'?

=> The speaker is the ocean-child.

b. Who welcomes the child when he is born? How do they welcome him?

=> All the sea creatures welcome the child when he is born. The whales whistled, the porpoise rolled and the dolphins showed their backs.

3. 'But never have sought, nor sighed for change;

And Death, whenever he comes to me,

Shall come on the wide, unbounded sea.'

a. Who is the speaker and where does he wish to live?

=> The ocean-child, now a grown-up sailor, is the speaker. He wishes to live at the sea.

b. Where does the speaker wish to end his life?

=> The speaker wishes to die at the sea.

c. Explain the expression 'sighed for change'.

=> 'Sighed for change' means longing for a change to happen.

Think and Answer

1. Does the speaker love the sea or is he afraid of it? Quote lines from the poem to support your answer.

2. When does the sea appear to sleep and when does it seem to be awake?

Chapter - Geography Lesson (Poem) by Brian Patten

Summary:

The poem "Geography Lesson" is composed by the poet Brian Patten who is well

known for his creations specially for children. In this poem, the poet talks about his teacher's inspirational words that made the poet feel that children learn more from their teachers than the books.

In the first stanza, the poet speaks about what his teacher used to tell him about his dreams. His dream was to sail across the sea to the places that he had seen, only in maps. As the teacher was not a rich man, he could not sail to his dream places.

Although the teacher had a small house, his imaginations were very high so he could see jasmines with sweet and attractive smell creeping on the walls and green and shining leaves on the orange tree. The poet further says that his teacher longed for the warm and beautiful places but he was unable to understand why his teacher never left the school and went to those places, he desired to visit.

In the fifth stanza, the poet says that during the final term his teacher went on leave due to his illness and never returned. The teacher died unexpectedly. The poet says that his teacher never got to those places on maps, which he had desired for. The maps were redrawn on the classroom wall but the teacher's name was forgotten because it got faded away with the time. Although the teacher's name was not there but his lessons were still fresh in poet's mind.

In the last stanza, the poet says that he went to those places, that the teacher longed for and see the ocean which is blue and as clear as glass. The poet says that his teacher had taught him such beautiful and valuable things which he himself did not know.

A. Find words from the poem that mean the same as these expressions.

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. really wanted | - | longed |
| 2. to stick onto | - | clinging |
| 3. nice-smelling | - | sweet scented |
| 4. slowly disappeared | - | faded |
| 5. dull, uninteresting | - | drab |
| 6. in his imagination | - | mind's eye |

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

1.and sail across a warm blue sea
To places he had only known from maps.....

a. Who is "he"?

Ans: Poet is referred as "he" in the above line.

b. Why has the word "only" been used in the second line?

Ans: The word "only" tells us that the poet could not visit the places he had desired but only read about them in the book.

c. What kind of a place does "he" live in?

Ans: He lives in a narrow and grey house.

d. What kind of a place would he like to go ?

Ans: He would like to go across a warm blue sea to visit beautiful places.

C. Answer these questions :-

1. What did the teacher want to do?

Ans :- *The teacher wanted to sail across the blue sea and visit beautiful places which he had seen on the maps.*

2. How did the teacher see the sweet-scented jasmine?

Ans:- *The teacher could see the sweet-scented jasmine with his mind's eye, that is his imagination.*

3. Explain: “green leaves burning on an orange tree”.

Ans: *The poet says that his teacher's mind was imaginative so he could imagine and think beyond reality. He had a desire to visit all the wonderful places he had seen on the maps but he could not afford that, as he was poor. He imagined that the orange tree had bright, beautiful and shining leaves on it.*

4. Why did the teacher's name fade away?

Ans: *The teacher's name was faded away after he died and left the school.*

5. What are the poetic devices used in this poem?

Ans: *The poetic devices used in this poem are Imagery and Alliteration.*

Chapter - TOASTED ENGLISH by R. K. Narayan

A. Antonyms:-

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. minor | X | major |
| 2. appropriate | X | inappropriate |
| 3. departure | X | arrival |
| 4. continuation | X | discontinuation |
| 5. justice | X | injustice |
| 6. practical | X | impractical |
| 7. respect | X | disrespect |

B. Make Sentences :-

1. fabulous

I was impressed by the fabulous speech of the chief guest.

2. prohibited

Entry for children was prohibited in the newly decorated park.

3. flourish

Knowledge of students will flourish under teacher's guidance.

4. contravened

The traffic rules should not be contravened.

C. Reference to the context :-

1. In a situation similar to our authorities are likely to plant a twenty-line inscription on the landscape to say “Under Municipal Act and so this area has been reserved.....”

- a. Which ‘similar situation’ is the writer talking about in these lines?**
Ans:- The writer is talking about the situation, when we do not want anybody to enter into any specific area.
- b. What does this inscription reflect about the writer of the inscription?**
Ans:- This inscription reflects that the writer has translated his views in English in an elaborated way.
- c. Where would you expect to see such an inscription?**
Ans:- Such inscription is for sure expected in any public place in India.
- d. How would the instruction given in the inscription be written in a different country?**
Ans:- In a different country, the instruction would be written as a short and crisp message.

D. Question Answers:--

- a. What happened to English in America?**
Ans:- *In America, English has been freed from its British form and they allowed it to flourish in their own style.*
- b. Give an example of the lack of use of the passive voice in American English.**
Ans:- *The use of the instruction without passive voice is “ Newly Planted, Don’t Walk ” or “ Absolutely No Parking ” in place of “ Trespassing Prohibited. ”*
- c. Why does a motorist need to spend very short time reading a notice in America?**
Ans:- *A motorist needs to spend very short time reading a notice in America because the instructor does not leave anything for speculation.*
- d. What would the Bharat brand of English be like?**
Ans:- *Bharat brand of English would respect the rule of law and maintain the dignity of grammar, but still have a Swadeshi stamp about it unmistakably like, the Madras handloom check shirt or the Tirupati doll.*

Exercises

A. Reference to the context:-

1. *The house he lived in was narrow and grey
 But in his mind’s eye he could see.....*
 - (i) Who lived in a narrow and grey house?
 - (ii) What does ‘narrow and grey’ signify?
 - (iii) What could he see in his ‘mind’s eye’?
 - (iv) How long had he lived in this house?
2. *“Though the tone is one of consultation, you have really no choice in the matter. The thing to do is not to answer the question but say,*

	<p><i>“Thanks”.....</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) What does the writer mean by “the tone is one of consultation”? (ii) What is said in a tone of consultation? (iii) Who uses that tone? (iv) Why does the person use that tone? <p>B. Answer these questions:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What kind of a house did the teacher live in? 2. What happened to the teacher half way through the final term? 3. Where does the speaker travel to? 4. Why does the speaker remember the teacher? 5. What is strange about Mark Steven’s room? 6. How is word “fabulous” used in America? How is it used? 7. What are the various meanings of the word ‘check’ in America? 8. Comment on the title “Toasted English”? <p>C. Make sentences with the following words:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. tyranny 2. ceremoniously 3. mongrelisation 4. eccentric 5. sibilant <p style="text-align: center;">PROJECT WORK :-</p> <p>Prepare a speech on the pandemic caused due to Corona virus that has struck nations across the world. Write the speech in your note-book and stick pictures to describe the topic.</p>
<p>SOCIAL STUDIES</p>	<p>Ch-9 Life in Tropical and Subtropical Region (Geography)</p> <p>A. Tick the correct option:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (i) Peru

2. (iii) lumbering
3. (i) plant parasite
4. (i) Ganga
5. (iv) June

B. Match the following:

1. Lianas- (iii) Woody vines
2. Piranha- (iv) Fish
3. Delta- (ii) Triangular-shaped
4. Sunderbans- (i) Ganga-Brahmaputra basin

C. True/ false:

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

D. Short answer questions:

1. In which continent is Amazon basin located?

Ans. South America

2. Which type of agriculture is practiced by the people in Amazon basin?

Ans. Due to inhospitable climate of this region makes the life of people difficult. They are basically hunters and gatherers, who kill animals for food. They practice slash and burn agriculture and shifting cultivation.

3. Name the countries which are covered by the Amazon basin.

Ans. Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela.

4. What types of forests found in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin?

Ans. The forests found in this region are tropical deciduous forests. Valuable timber is obtained from trees of sal, teak, peepal and bamboo. Mangrove forests are found all over the Sunderban region. Coniferous forests with trees like pine, deodar and fir are found in the states of Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

5. Name the states of India that are covered by the Ganga-

Brahmaputra basin.

Ans. Uttarakhand, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam.

6. Which type of farming is done in the hills of Assam and West Bengal?

Ans. Terrace farming is carried out in the hills of Assam and West Bengal. Mostly tea is grown here. Silkworms are reared in some parts of Bihar, West Bengal and Assam.

E. Long answer questions:

1. Explain the location and climatic conditions of the Amazon basin.

Ans. Location- A major part of Amazon basin lies in Brazil, between the Guiana Highlands in the northwest and Brazilian Highlands in the southeast.

Climate- Equatorial type of climate is experienced in the Amazon basin.

It has hot and wet climatic conditions throughout the year.

The temperature is also uniformly high. There is little variation in day and night temperatures. Rainfall is uniformly distributed throughout the year and is usually heavy. There is no dry season. No seasonal variations are also experienced here. Very high humidity and heat throughout the year make this region almost unbearable to live in.

2. How is the life of people in Amazon basin changing?

Ans. The life of people in Amazon basin is slowly changing.

Trans-Amazon Highway has made all parts of the rainforest accessible. Aircrafts and helicopters are also being used to reach various places. The indigenous population was pushed out from the area and forced to settle in new areas where they continued to practise their primitive ways of farming.

3. Describe the physical features of Ganga-Brahmaputra basin.

Ans. The plains of the Ganga and the Brahmaputra, the mountains and the foothills of the Himalayas and the Sundarban delta are the main features of this basin. It has a varied topography due to Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers. These rivers have made natural embankments, flood plains, meanders and oxbow lakes that dot the plain. This basin also provides the most suitable land for human settlement as the soil is very

fertile here.

H.W- Do long questions- 4 and 5.

Ch-8(History) Devotional and Religious Movements

- **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:**
 1. (i) Sufis were the Muslim mystics who preached love and devotion to God.
 2. (iii) Collection of Kabir's poems
 3. (iv) Ravidas
 4. (ii) oneness
 5. (iii) Vishnu
- **Exercise B- Fill in the blanks:**
 1. the Divya Prabandham
 2. Guru Granth Sahib
 3. The Virashaivas
 4. Pandharpur
 5. Poems/Hagiographies
- **Exercise C-Write true/false for the following statements:**
 1. True
 2. True
 3. False
 4. True
- **Exercise D-Short answer question:**

Q1. What were the three basic elements of Guru Nanak's philosophy?

Ans- The three basic elements of Guru Nanak's philosophy are-
i. A leading charismatic personality (the Guru)
ii. Ideology (Shabad)
iii. Organisation (Sangat)

Q2. What did Sufi saints preach?

Ans- Sufi saints preached love and devotion to God; simplicity, equality and compassion towards all human beings. They along with Bhakti saints helped to bring the two communities- Hindus and Muslims together.

Q3. Write a short note on saints of Maharashtra.

Ans. Saints like Jnaneshwar, Namdev, Eknath and Tukaram as well as women like Sakkubai and the family of Tukaram Chokhamela composed bhajans or devotional songs in simple Marathi. The regional tradition of bhakti led to the development of the Vitthala (a form of Lord Vishnu) temple in Pandharpur.

These saints rejected all forms of ritualism and also rejected the idea of renunciation and preferred to live with their families. They insisted that bhakti lay in understanding the pain of others.

Q4. What is Advaita?

Ans- The doctrine of the oneness of an individual's soul and the Supreme God who is the ultimate reality.

Q5. Who were Nayanars?

Ans- Nayanars were the group of 63 saints (also saint poets) who were devoted to Lord Shiva. They belonged to different backgrounds such as potters, peasants, hunters, soldiers, Brahmins and chiefs. The best-known among them were- Appar, Sambandar and Manikkavasagar. There were two sets of compilations of their songs- Tevaram and Tiruvacakam.

E. Long answer questions:

Q1. What was the message given by Bhakti and Sufi saints to the common people?

Ans- Bhakti and Sufi saints preached to the masses to watch their deeds in present life. They believed that only good deeds could bring them closer to God. Virtues were more important than rituals. Deeds or karma determined the quality of life after death too. Bhakti or Sufi movements were open to all and accepted all people irrespective of their caste, creed or religion. All men and women were equal. These saints popularised singing bhajans, kirtans,

qawwalis or even repeating the name of God in silence.

Q2. Who was Mirabai? Write in detail about her.

Ans- Mirabai was a Rajput princess married into the royal family of Mewar in the 16th century. She became a disciple of Ravidas, a saint from a caste considered 'untouchable'. She was devoted to Lord Krishna and composed innumerable bhajans expressing her intense devotion. Her songs also openly challenged the norms of the upper castes and became popular with the masses in Rajasthan and Gujarat.

Q3. Write a short note on Kabir.

Ans- Kabir was the greatest poet of the Bhakti movement. He was born in Kashi (now Varanasi) in 1440 CE. He weaved cloth and sold it in the market. Kabir believed in one God who was formless. His main goal was to unite all castes. He was against the differences based on religion and caste. He preached that Hindu or Muslim, Brahmins or Shudra, rich or poor were all children of the same God who was the supreme being.

Kabir composed short poems that he used to sing. These poems are collected in Bijakk. He also preached ahimsa and denounced causing harm to animals or killing animals for food. His followers are known as Kabirpanthis. He died in 1518 CE.

Q4. Write about the new religious development in North India.

Ans- The period after the 13th century saw a new wave of the Bhakti movement in North India. New towns and kingdoms were emerging and people had started taking up new professions and finding new roles for themselves. Influence of Nathpanthis, Siddhacharas and Yogis increased, especially, on low-income groups like craftspersons, peasants, traders and labourers. The ideas of the Nayanar and Alvar saints also influenced the people in northern India. Namadev and Ramanand were the popular saints of North India. Ramanand lived in Banaras and spread the idea of bhakti to people of all castes.

Ch.State Government

I. Tick the correct option:

1. (iii)

2. (iii)

3. (iii)

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Governor 2. Chief Minister 3. Chief Justice 4. President
5. State Legislature

III. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false for the following statements:

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T

IV. Short answer questions:

1. Write the differences between Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council are.

Ans. The differences between Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council are:

Legislative Assembly: The Legislative Assembly has a term of five years. During a state of emergency, its term can be extended beyond the period of five years. At times, if a no-confidence motion is passed successfully against the ruling party, then the Legislative Assembly is dissolved even before the expiry of its term. In this case, fresh elections are announced and a new government comes to power. After the elections, members of the Legislative Assembly choose a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker from amongst the members. The Speaker presides over the house and conducts all proceedings.

Legislative Council: The Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad) is the upper house of the assembly. The tenure of a member in the Vidhan Parishad is six years. Some members of the Vidhan Parishad are elected indirectly by the members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs), some by local bodies, some by high school teachers, graduates, etc. Some members are nominated by the governor from among people who have distinguished themselves in different fields like art, literature, social work and so on.

2. Describe briefly the powers of the Chief Minister.

Ans. The powers of the Chief Minister are:

- The Chief Minister is the head of his/her Council of Ministers and presides over its meetings.
- The Chief Minister is the leader of the Legislative Assembly and the leader of the majority party.
- The Chief Minister makes his cabinet or team of members to assist him/her in carrying out his/her functions.
- The Chief Minister allocates departments or portfolios to the ministers. He /She can also remove them at will and at any time.
- The Chief Minister shoulders the responsibility for the government of his/her state. If a no-confidence motion is passed in the assembly, the Chief Minister and his/her team has to resign.

3. What does the Chief Secretary of a state do?

Ans. The Chief Secretary of a state is the administrative head. He /She is the advisor to the Chief Minister on all matters from making policy, law and order to the administration. The Secretary and his/her department help the government to run the state. Each state has an Advocate General, who advises the Chief Minister and his/her team on legal matters.

4. What does judiciary at state level consists of?

Ans. The Judiciary at the state level consists of the High Court and Subordinate Courts like the District and Sessions Courts, the Provincial Courts and the Nyaya

Panchayats. The High Court stands at the head of the judiciary at the state level. It is headed by a Chief Justice and has as many judges as the President of India considers necessary. The High Court can issue writs, orders or directives to protect the fundamental rights of the citizens of the state. It also has powers over all the subordinate courts in the state.

V. Long answer questions:

1. Write a note on the Vidhan Sabha.

Ans. The Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) is called the house of people. It is called so because it is composed of representatives of people, who are directly elected by the people of that state. Elections are held under the supervision of the Chief Electoral Officer, who is appointed by the Election Commission. One who gets maximum number of votes is declared elected. One candidate is elected from each constituency. This elected candidate becomes the member of the Vidhan Sabha and is called Member of Legislative Assembly or MLA. There is an upper and lower limit for the number of seats in a Legislative Assembly. All the states do not have same number of MLAs. The number of MLAs is decided by the number of constituencies in the state, which in turn is decided by the population of the state. One representative from each constituency can be nominated to become an MLA.

2. What are the functions of the State Legislature?

Ans. The following functions bring to light the challenging role of the State Legislature:

- The State Legislature makes laws for the state. It can make laws only on the subjects mentioned in the state list as mentioned in the Constitution of India.
- The Legislature makes the ministers accountable by putting them questions. The lower house of the Legislature can dismiss the ministry by passing a no-confidence motion against it.
- It has full control over the finances of the state. It passes the annual budget, imposes and reduces taxes, accepts supplementary demands, etc. Without its approval, the State Government cannot spend money.

3. Who is an MLA? What are the qualifications required for contesting elections for an MLA?

Ans. MLA or member of Legislative Assembly is a member of Vidhan Sabha. The qualifications required for contesting elections for an MLA:

- He /She should be the citizen of India.
- He /She should not be less than 25 years of age.
- He /She should not hold any office of profit under the government.
- His /Her name should be on the voter's list.

4. Write about the functioning of government at state level.

Ans. The functioning of government at state level is described hereunder:

There are different departments taking care of administration of the state. These are healthcare department, education department, law and order department, electricity department, etc. Public Works Department looks after the roads, government buildings and plays an important role in giving permission to private builders. Water board looks after the water supply throughout the state. The functions of different departments make the life of the people comfortable. All the responsibilities are taken care by the Chief Minister as the leader with the help of his/her team comprising

Cabinet Ministers, Minister of State and Deputy Ministers. The Chief Minister is the political head and there is a Chief Secretary who is the administrative head. He /She is the advisor to the Chief Minister on all matters from making policy, law and order to the administration. The Secretary and his/her department help the government to run the state. Each state has an Advocate General, who advises the Chief Minister and his/her team on legal matters.

Ch-5 WATER (GEOGRAPHY)

A. Tick the correct option:

1. (ii) 2.5
2. (i) distribution of heat
3. (iii) Dust storm
4. (ii) Lakes

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. gravitational pull
2. Equator
3. Common salt
4. fresh water

C. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false for the following statements:

1. T
2. T
3. F
4. T
5. F

D. Short answer question:

1. What is the usage of water cycle?

Ans. Water is an essential element of nature and is very important for us. The circulation of water facilitates the distribution of heat. It is a great solvent as 90% materials can dissolve in it.

2. What is water cycle?

Ans. Water cycle is the process when water evaporates from the surface of the Earth, rises into the atmosphere as water vapour, cools and gets converted into water and comes back in the form of rain, snowfall or sleet.

3. What is wave?

Ans. The rhythmic up and down movement of water is called waves.

4. (i) Differentiate between Wave and tide-

Ans. Wave is the rhythmic up and down movement of water. Waves are formed when the wind blows across the water surface whereas tide is the rise and fall of ocean water twice a day in a rhythmic manner. It is caused by the gravitational pull of the Moon and the Sun on the surface of the Earth.

(ii) Differentiate between Spring tide and Neap tide-

Ans. Spring tides are the highest tides which occur on the full moon and the new moon as the Sun, the Moon and the Earth are in the same line. Neap tides are the low tides which occur during the first and the last quarter of the Moon when the surface of the ocean is drawn in diagonally opposite directions by the gravitational pull of the Sun and the Moon.

E. Long answer questions:

1. Explain the process of water cycle with the help of a diagram.

Ans. Water from the water bodies on the Earth is evaporated due to Sun's heat. This water that evaporates is called water vapour. As the water vapour rises up in the air, it loses its heat and the process of condensation takes place. By this process, the water vapour gets converted into water. This leads to rain, snowfall or sleet. The water that comes back to the Earth gets collected in rivers, ponds and streams. From there, the water is carried to the ocean and from where it is again evaporated. This is a never ending process and is called the water cycle. (For reference diagram refer to number 215)

2. What do you understand by ocean current?

Ans. Ocean currents are the streams of water flowing on the surface of the oceans in particular directions. These currents can be both cold and warm. The Labrador current is a cold current while the Gulf Stream is a warm current. Cold currents carry water from poles hence the water is cold while, warm currents carry water from equator hence the water is warm. Ocean currents influence the distribution of temperature all over the globe.

For example, warm currents help in bringing warm temperature to the land surface. The places where the warm and the cold current meet provide the best fishing place in the world. The seas around Japan are examples of such fishing ground. Mixing of warm and cold currents also cause fog which makes it difficult for navigation.

3. Write about the characteristics of ocean.

Ans. Oceans are very large water bodies. Some characteristics of oceans are:

- a. **Temperature of ocean water:** The temperature of ocean water is not same everywhere. The water is warmer near the equator. The temperature of water decreases as we move towards the poles. It also decreases with the depth of the ocean.
- b. **Salinity of ocean water:** A large amount of salt is dissolved in the ocean which makes its water salty. For every 1,000gm of ocean water, there is 35gm of salt dissolved in it and this salinity varies in different parts of the same ocean.
- c. **Ocean circulation:** Unlike ponds and lakes, ocean water is never still. There are three kinds of movement which are generally seen in an ocean. These are waves, tides and currents.

4. Write a short note on the tsunami that erupted in the Indian Ocean

	<p>in 2004.</p> <p>Ans. On 26th December, 2004, a massive earthquake hit the western coast of Sumatra in Indonesia. On the Richter scale the earthquake measured 9.1. It was the third largest earthquake recorded. It also displaced the ocean floor by 20 m. Due to which a tsunami engulfed the coasts of Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and India. The speed of the tsunami waves was around 800 km per hour and the height of the waves was 20 m. The waves travelled up to a depth of 3 km in the ocean. In India, the worst affected places were the islands of Andaman and Nicobar, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh. It caused massive destruction. Many people were rendered homeless and many more lost their close ones. Moreover, the tsunami affected areas were threatened by diseases.</p>
<p>SANSKRIT</p>	<p>पाठ-18 सत्यस्य विजयः शब्दार्थ- मार्गे, ततः, परम्, चकितः, भगिनी, सत्यबलेन, सानन्दं, गच्छ, जयते अभ्यास- 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 पाठ-19 सुभाषितानि(श्लोकों के अर्थ याद करें) शब्द रूप- लता (याद करके अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें) धातु रूप- पठ् , भू (लङ् और लोट् लकार)याद करके अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें अनुच्छेद लेखन- <u>मम प्रियं मित्रम्</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. रामः मम प्रियं मित्रम् अस्ति 2. सः मम कक्षायाम् पठति 3. रामः अध्ययने अति कुशाग्रः अस्ति 4. तस्य माता अध्यापिका अस्ति 5. सः मधुरभाषी अस्ति
<p>COMPUTER SC</p>	<p>COMPUTER APPLICATIONS KEY SHORTCUTS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <Html> To start a document 2. <Title> To insert the name of the web page 3. <p> Paragraph tag 4. Bold 5. <i> Italic 6. <u> Underline 7.
 Break element 8. <hr> Horizontal line 9. For formatting font 10. ordered list

11. unordered list
12. list item
13. <Table> Insert table
14. <TR> Table Row tag
15. <TD> Table Data tag
16. <TH> Table header
17. Insert image
18. <a> anchor tag
19. <marquee> Moving text message
20. <heading> To format heading style

FULL FORMS

1. INTERNET- International network
2. ARPANET - Advanced research project agency network
3. ISOC – Internet society
4. ISP – Internet service provider
5. URL – Uniform resource locator
6. WWW- World wide web]
7. E-mail- Electronic mail
8. BMP- Bitmap
9. HTTP- Hypertext transfer protocol
- 10.HTML- Hypertext mark-up language
- 11.IIS- Indian institute of Science
- 12.MIPS- Million instruction per second
- 13.CASE- Computer added software engineering
- 14.INTEL- Integrated electronics
- 15.PIXEL- Picture element
- 16.TCP/IP- Transmission control protocol/ Internet protocol
- 17.ASCII- American standard code for information interchange
- 18.COBOLE- Common business oriented language
- 19.AC- Alternate current
20. DC- Direct current

ANSWER IN ONE WORD OR SENTENCE

1. What are the 2 types of Web designing softwares? Give one example of each.
Ans. WYSIWYG editor;Google web;Text editor: Notepad
2. What is the default file extension of any HTML file?
Ans. .html
3. How many types of tags are there in HTML?
Ans. 2 types.opening and closing tags.
4. How many heading styles are there in HTML?
Ans. 6 heading style
5. Name 1 deprecated element.

Ans. <center>

6. Which element is used to change the size, style, colour of the text on the web pages?

Ans. font properties

7. Which tag is used to change the background colour of a web page?

Ans. background color

8. Give 2 examples of Social networking sites.

Ans. facebook, twitter

9. Give 2 examples of Web Browser.

Ans. Internet explorer and google chrome.

10. State 2 Computer Ethics.

Ans. 1. Computer should not be used to harm anyone.

2. Donot use computer to interfere anyone's work.

11. What are the 2 ways to avoid Plagiarism?

Ans. 1. Always obtain written permission from the owner.

2. Always mention the source while using the information.

12. What are the 2 ways to avoid Cyber Bullying?

Ans. 1. Keep personal information private.

2. Google yourself.

13. What are the 2 ways to avoid Phishing?

Ans. 1. Always check the source of information in the incoming mail.

2. Never go to the websites of the bank by clicking on links included in an email.

14. What are the 2 ways to avoid Hacking/Cracking?

Ans. 1. Keep your OS and web browser updated with the latest version.

2. Use antivirus to remove the malaicious programs.

15. What are the 2 ways to avoid Spam?

Ans. 1. Donot give your email address to unknown people.

2. Donot enter your email address to unreliable source.

16. What are the 2 ways to protect online Privacy?

Ans. 1. Check the social privacy setting.

2. Use secure password.

17. What are the 2 ways to avoid Software Piracy?

Ans. 1. Use legal protection.

2. Use of product key.

18. Which act is created to protect the Privacy of children under 13 years of age?

Ans. COPA

19. Write down 2 points of Safety measures for children.

Ans. 1. Parents should teach children not to give the personal information to public.

2. Children should be taught not to open to link send by unknown person.

20. What are the guidelines to create a strong password?

Ans. 1. Password should be in the combination of capital letters, small letters, numbers and special characters.

2. It should be of minimum 8 letters.

KEY SHORTCUTS

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22. <Title> To insert the name of the web page

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24. Bold

25. <i> Italic

26. <u> Underline

27.
 Break element
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GK	<p><u>44. Strangest Sporting Events</u></p> <p><u>Match the sports.</u></p> <p>1. – F. Under water Hockey</p> <p>2. Egg Throwing – G.</p>
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3. – H. Extreme Ironing
4. Wife Carrying – E
5. – B. Toe wrestling
6. Cheese Rolling - A
7. – D. Chess Boxing
8. Shin Kicking – C

45. 2020 Summer Olympics

The Summer Olympics will be hosted in 2020. It will officially be known as the Games of the XXXII Olympiad and commonly known as Tokyo 2020. It is all set to be a forthcoming international multi sport event.

Mark the correct answer

1. In which year Summer Olympics are going to take place. 2020
2. These Games will mark the return of the Summer Olympics to Tokyo for the first time since 1964. True
3. Which cities were in the running for being chosen as the host for these games?
All of these
4. The games will involve approximately: 339 events in 33 sports
5. How many nations will take part in the 2020 Summer Olympics? 206
6. The total number of athletes estimated to make an appearance will be approximately: 11,091
7. What is the total sponsorship for the 2020 Games based on approximation, which will truly set an Olympics record as of 2015? \$1.3 billion

46. Fun Games with your feet

1. Timed Toe Pickup
2. Mini Barefoot Park
3. Toe throw
4. Toe stack
5. Stick to them
6. Toes tug of war
7. Barefoot Caterpillar

47. Hazards of Sports

Name or identify the injuries.

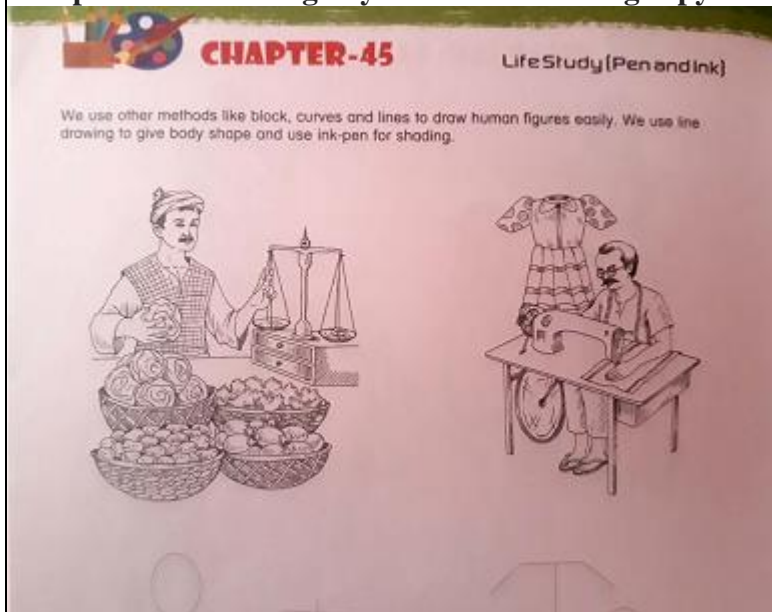
1. Laceration of small blood vessels which causes bleeding within the tissues.
Bruise or Contusions
2. Damage to a muscle due to overstretching and tearing of muscle fibres. Strain
3. An injury in a joint caused by the ligament being stretched beyond its own capacity. Sprain
4. Abrasion or puncture of the skin. Wound
5. Break(s) in the bone. Bone Fracture
6. Concussions or serious brain damage. Head Injury

7. A strong muscle contraction that can be excruciating and may last a few minutes but massaging the muscles can relieve the pain.
Cramp
8. A broad term denoting the pain you feel if you have one of several knee problems. Overuse, bending your knee again and again or doing a lot of high stress exercises, can irritate tissues in and around your kneecap.
Runner's Knee.
9. This describes the condition in which the outer part of the elbow becomes sore and tender at the lateral epicondyle. The forearm muscles and tendons become bruised from repetitive overuse. This causes pain and tenderness on the outside of the elbow.
Tennis Elbow
10. The damage to a tendon at a cellular level is an indication of chronic tendon injury. It is thought to be caused by micro tears in the connective tissue in and around the tendon, leading to an increase in tendon repair cells. Tendinosis

DRAWING

Topic- life study on shopkeeper

Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy.



Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics