



	<p>ग) संतो को घ) आडंबरों को</p> <p>3. 'माधुरि मूरति' कहाँ खड़ी है ?</p> <p>क) नैनन में ख) उर में ✓ ग) पंथ में घ) भवन में</p> <p>3. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में दें ।</p> <p>क) मीराबाई की भाषा कैसी है ? उत्तर - मीराबाई की भाषा में राजस्थानी, गुजराती और ब्रजभाषा के शब्दों का मिश्रण है ।</p> <p>ख) कवयित्री मीराबाई किसकी भक्ति में भीगने को कहती हैं ? उत्तर - कवयित्री मीरा बाई प्रभु गिरिधर नागर ( कृष्ण )की भक्ति में भीगने को कहती हैं ।</p> <p>ग) लोग मीराबाई को बिगड़ी हुई क्यों कहते हैं ? उत्तर - लोग मीराबाई को बिगड़ी हुई कहते हैं क्योंकि उन्हें लगता है कि मीराबाई कृष्ण के हाथों बिक गई हैं ।</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>भाषा</b> <b>पाठ – सर्वनाम</b></p> <p>1. नीचे दिए गए वाक्य को शुद्ध करें ।</p> <p>क) आप इधर बैठो । • तुम इधर बैठो ।</p> <p>ख) इस प्रश्न का उत्तर मेरे को नहीं मालूम । • इस प्रश्न का उत्तर मुझे नहीं मालूम ।</p> <p>ग) तुम्हारा घर कौन जगह पर है । • तुम्हारा घर किस जगह पर है ।</p> <p>घ) मैं आज मेरी किताब लाना भूल गया । • मैं आज अपनी किताब लाना भूल गया ।</p> <p>ङ) हमने आज नाटक देखने जाना है । • हमें आज नाटक देखने जाना है ।</p> <p>2. नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों में उचित सर्वनाम भरिए ।</p> <p>क) _क्या_ तुम मेरे साथ घूमने चलोगे ? ख) जरा देखो बाहर _कोई_ खड़ा है । ग) छात्र अपना काम _स्वयं_ कर रहे हैं । घ) _हम_ आपके अच्छे मित्र हो सकते हैं । ङ) _तुम्हें_ यदि किसी को _अपना_ बनाना है, तो ज़रूरत के समय उसकी सहायता करो ।</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ENGLISH</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chapter 5- Articles and Determiners</b></p> <p><b>*Determiners definition:-</b> Determiner can be defined as “A modifying word that determines the kind of reference a noun or noun group has, for example a, the, every.”* How to differentiate Determiners from Adjectives:-It is quite difficult to differentiate between determiners and adjectives because some functions of both are same. Both are used to modify a noun or noun phrase. However, both can be differentiated from each other by their other functions such as; determiners are used before nouns to give information to the readers about noun whereas adjectives are used to modify nouns to get further details about noun as well as complement the object or subject in the sentence. Determiners cannot be graded like adjectives.</p>

**\*TYPES OF DETERMINERS:**

1. **ARTICLES:-**It is a most common type of determiner which is used to express definiteness and specificity of a noun in the sentence. Some of the articles used in English are 'the' (called as definite article used to indicate specific nouns), 'a' and 'an' (called as indefinite articles and used to indicate unspecific nouns).For example: The lion is roaring very angrily. My friend want to become an ideal student.
2. **Demonstratives:-**These Determiners are used as pointers of a particular noun in order to indicate the position or location of a noun in the sentence. Some of the demonstrative determiners are like here, there, this, that, these, those, etc. For example:  
#This is a cat. # That is a doll.
3. **Quantifiers:-**Quantifiers are used in the sentence in order to express the quantity such as many, few, enough, little, much, most, any, some, any, etc.  
example: He bought many chocolates. Only few children want to go on the tour.
- 4) **Interrogatives:-**Interrogative determiners are used to ask questions such as what, which, whose etc.For example: What you want to do? Which school should I join? Whose clothe you have wore?
- 5) **Possessives:-**  
Possessives determiners are different from possessive pronouns (can be independent or can stand alone) and used in the sentence to express ownership of a noun. Some of the possessive determiners are like his, her, my, mine, our, their, your, etc For example: This is mine. My mom is very simple and kind. I am going to receive your mother.
- 6) **Distributive Determiners:-**Distributive Determiners are words that give information about the noun in a clause or sentence. They may refer to a group or every individual in the group. Some of the examples/words/list of distributive determiners are- each, every, all, either and neither, etc.  
For example: 'Each' and 'Every' talk about the individual members of a group. 'All' collectively talks about the whole group.

**Exercise**

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable articles:-

1. We enjoyed our holiday..... hotel was very nice,
2. Can I ask..... question?
3. You look very tired. You need..... holiday.
4. 'Where is Om? 'He is in .....bathroom.'
5. Rita .....is interesting person. You must meet her

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable determiners:

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ house is not mine.
- 2) I have \_\_\_\_\_ more files to complete.
- 3) She doesn't like him \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Nidhi answered \_\_\_\_\_ the questions wrong.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ the girls had to carry their own luggage.

\*Go through the explanation of the chapter carefully and thoroughly. Solve Exercise A-K in your textbooks. Exercise B,C,E,J,H,K to be done in the fair notebook

**Chap- 28. Letter Writing**  
**Types of letter Writing**

- 1. Informal/Personal letters**
- 2. Formal/ Official letters**

**\* Examples of a Formal Letter**

Imagine yourself to be Varsha/Yash of Std 7, who wants to write a letter to the Principal of your school, asking permission to remain absent from school for 2 days on account of your sister's marriage.

The Principal  
Kerala Public School,  
Burmamines  
Jamshedpur-831004  
15th August 2021

Sub-Requesting for grant of leave for two days

Respected Ma'am

I am Varsha from Class VII-B and I am writing this letter to inform you that I will remain absent for the next 2 days on account of my sister's marriage. The wedding ceremony will begin on 24th August and end on 25th August 2020, as a younger sister, my presence at the wedding ceremony is unavoidable. As a sister, I have many duties to perform. I am responsible to look after the arrangements for the wedding ceremony.

So, I kindly request you to grant me 2 days holiday that is on 24th and 25th of August. The wedding card is attached herewith as a perusal.

Thanking you.

Yours Sincerely,

Varsha

### **Example no.2-**

**Write a letter to the mayor of your city complaining and seeking solution to the water logging problem in your area.**

The Green Apartments  
Camac Street  
Kolkata  
15th August 2021

The Mayor  
Kolkata Municipal Corporation  
Kolkata 15

Subject: Water logging on our roads during monsoon

Sir

I am writing this letter to bring to your kind notice the issue of poor drainage in our area, which causes much inconvenience to the residents. The problems of the residents have become exceedingly serious. The entire city was flooded. Our colony was no exception. You will be shocked to know even after almost a month of the rainfall, the rainwater has not been drained.

The simple reason behind this flooding of the city roads is poor drainage system. The high areas are clear and clean. The rain water has been drained from there. The problem is with the low areas, where the drainage system has been faulty.

The stagnated water has been causing serious health issues like malaria and dengue apart from stink and travelling problems and mishaps. We have written many letters requesting repairing of the drainage system. The apathy of the concerned officer is outrageously shocking. I appeal to your excellency to look into the matter and expedite the corrective and preventive measures for the affected residents. Looking forward to prompt action.

Yours truly/faithfully/sincerely

Sunil Sharma

### **Example 3:-**

Write an application to the Principal of your school requesting him/her for a workshop on "How to deal with Exams?"

The Principal  
Kerala Public School  
Jamshedpur  
26 May 2021  
Subject - Request for a workshop on "How to deal with Exams"

Respected Madam

With due respect I would like to state that I have been studying in your school for the last five years and won many academic awards during these years.

In this span of time my performance has been appreciated by all the teachers. I have never faced any kind of anxiety or fear which I am feeling this time. I have been losing my confidence.

Hence I would be grateful if you could kindly arrange a workshop for us which could help avoid the negative feelings and develop confidence and positivity to deal with the upcoming exams.

Thanking you

Yours obediently

Piyush Malhotra Std :- VII A

Home Work:-

Write an application to your Principal requesting him/her to arrange for online doubt clearing sessions during this lockdown period.

NOTE : Write this application following the above written application. (Format and not the content)

### **Chap- JANE EYRE OF LONGWOOD INSTITUTION**

#### **Important Characters-**

- Jane Eyre-** The protagonist and narrator of the story.
- Helen Burns-** Jane's best friend at Lowood School.
- Miss Miller-** One of the teachers at Lowood.
- Miss Temple-**The beautiful and kind superintendent of Lowood.
- Mr. Brocklehurst-** The headmaster of Lowood School.
- Mr. Reed-** Jane's loving uncle, who had decided to adopt her.
- Mrs. Reed-** Jane's cold-hearted aunt

#### **Summary of the chapter:-**

Jane Eyre, The protagonist and narrator of the story. She becomes orphan at young age and was adopted by her uncle Mr. Reed but he died as well. Mrs. Reed was supposed to take care of Jane because when Mr. Reed was on his deathbed, he pleaded his wife to care of her.

Mrs. Reed was cruel towards Jane, offering her little happiness and punishing her relentlessly. She punishes Jane by locking her in the Red Room and forbidding anyone to let her out. Being fed up with Jane, she sent her to charitable school called Lowood School. There she met the same fate as the director of that school namely Mr.

Brocklehurst. He was cruel as well as a miser. However, a superintendent of the school namely Miss Temple shows sympathy towards her.

Jane met Helen Burns in the school. Helen's religious devotion, simplicity and piousness attracted Jane towards her and they became best friends. Once Jane was accused of being a liar as well as a deceitful person by the director and thus became depressed.

After knowing the truth that Jane is innocent and how Mrs. Reed accused her, Miss Temple wrote to Mr. Lloyd as he was the only one who knows the truth. Mr. Lloyd replied to Miss Temple confirming Jane's story. Miss Temple assembled the whole school and pronounced Jane completely cleared from every charges. All the teachers shook hands with Jane and kissed her. Jane got a fresh start and became happy.

**I. Write and learn 20 hard words in your notebook from the chapter.**

**II. Write the antonyms of the following words:**

- a. console- upset
- b. approach- depart
- c. miserable-happy
- d. preserve- damage
- e. covert- overt
- f. coherent- incoherent

**III. Make sentences: -**

- a. refectory
- b. imputation
- c. overwhelming
- d. summoned
- e. preserve

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

1. Why was Jane miserable?

Ans. Jane is miserable because she felt solitary and hated by everyone in the school.

2. Who came to console Jane?

Ans. Helen Burns came to console Jane.

3. What had Helen got for Jane?

Ans. Helen got coffee and bread for Jane.

4. Why did Miss Temple come to see Jane?

Ans. Miss Temple wanted to take Jane in her room in order to know about her (Jane) benefactress (Mrs. Reed).

5. What had Mrs. Reed done?

Ans. Mrs. Reed had locked Jane in the dark and haunted chamber (red room).

6. Why was Mrs. Reed supposed to take care of Jane?

Ans. Mrs. Reed was supposed to take care of Jane because when Mr. Reed was on his deathbed, he pleaded his wife to care of her(Jane).

**V. Answer the following with reference to the context: -**

1. Helen Burns was not here; nothing sustained me; left to myself I abandoned myself, and my tears wanted the boards.

a. Who was the speaker?

Ans. „Jane Eyre“ was the speaker.

b. Who was Helen Burns?

Ans. Helen Burns was Jane's best friend.

c. Why did the speaker say „nothing sustained me“?

Ans. The speaker said „nothing sustained me“ because she felt solitary and hated by everyone in the school.

d. What does „abandoned myself“ means?

Ans. It means to give up because of discouragement.

2. ‘Jane, you are mistaken- probably not one in the school either despises or dislikes you; many, I am sure, pity you much.’

a. What was Jane mistaken about?

Ans. Jane was mistaken that everybody in the school dislikes her.

b. Who is the speaker here?

Ans. Helen Burns was the speaker here.

c. Why did the speaker think that people pitied Jane?

Ans. Mr. Brocklehurst (the headmaster) was not liked by anyone in the school and he accused Jane in front of all and due to this reason, the speaker think people pitied Jane.

d. Which school is the speaker talking about?

Ans. The speaker is talking about Lowood School.

**VI. Answer the following questions.**

1. Describe how Jane felt before Helen came to see her?

Ans. Jane retired into a corner and sat down on the floor. She sank prostrate with her face to the ground and wept. She felt alone and miserable as Helen was also not there with her. She felt that nothing sustained in her and wanted to abandoned herself. Her tears watered the boards.

2. Did Jane worry about people's opinion of her? Give reason for your answer.

Ans. Yes, Jane was worried about people's opinion of her. She always search for family and friends, for a sense of belonging and love. she always tried to be good at Lowood school to make so many friends, to earn love and affection. She felt miserable and solitary when no one in the school talked to her.

3. What did Helen Burns tell Jane about Mr. Brocklehurst?

Ans.Helen Burns told Jane that Mr. Brocklehurst is not even liked by anyone in the Lowood School because of his rude and arrogant behaviour. He never forgive anyone for his/her small mistakes also. No one dares to speak a single word in front of him.

4. What helped Jane to calm down?

Ans. Helen calmed Jane by assuring that she trusts her and believe on her story that she was accused by her aunt, Mrs. Weed. Helen told that she can read sincerity in her(Janes) eyes. Jane rested her head on Helen's shoulder and both reposed to silence.

5. Describe Miss Temple's attitude towards Jane.

Ans. Miss Temple encouraged Jane to prove herself that she is not a liar. She asked Jane to speak the truth and exaggerate nothing. After knowing the truth that Jane is innocent and how Mrs. Reed accused her, Miss Temple wrote to Mr. Lloyd as he was the only one who knows the truth. Mr. Lloyd replied to Miss Temple confirming Jane's story. Miss Temple assembled the whole school and pronounced Jane completely cleared from every charges. All the teachers shook hands with Jane and kissed her. Jane got a fresh start and became happy

6. What did Jane keep in her mind when she told Miss Temple her story?

Ans. Jane resolved in the depth of her heart, that she would only speak the truth. She reflected a few minutes to arrange clearly what she had to say. She told the story of her sad childhood. Exhausted with emotion, her language was more subdued(quiet) than it generally was when developed sad theme; mindful of Helen's warning against the indulgence of resentment. Jane wanted Miss Temple to fully believe her.

7. What did Jane tell Miss Temple about Mrs. Reed?

Ans. Jane told Miss Temple that Mrs. Reed is her aunt.Mrs. Reed was supposed to take care of her because when Mr. Reed was on his deathbed, he pleaded his wife to care of her. But Mrs. Reed dislikes her and treated her badly. One day she locked her (Jane) in the dark and haunted chamber (red room) where Mr. Reed died. Mr. Lloyd had come to see Jane after that frightful incident.Later on, Mrs. Reed sent Jane to the Lowood School and charge her that she is a liar.

**H.W- Do reference to context- Q3 and question and answer- 8,9 and 10 by your own**

**EXERCISE**

**A. Choose the correct option:**

1. All of these
2. both (i) and (ii)
3. both (ii) and (iii)

**B. Fill in the blanks;**

1. unequal
2. Indian Constitution
3. equality

**C. Write true or false;**

1. False
2. True
3. False

**SOCIAL  
STUDIES**

4. False

**D. Short answer questions;**

1. Two types of inequality that exist in India;  
Caste System  
Social Inequality.
2. African-American community faced issues of inequality in American.
3. Omprakash Valmik is a famous Dalit writer.
4. All the citizens of India who are above 18 years have the right to vote during elections irrespective of their caste, creed, class, religion or gender is known as Universal Adult Franchise.

**E. Long answer questions;**

1. Midday Meal Programme was started by the government of India in schools in order to motivate the parents to send their children to school, to reduce caste discrimination and also help in improving the physical well-being of students.
2. The government has taken different steps to bring equality like Equality that is guaranteed in the Constitution is first through laws. There are several provisions in India that protect every person's right to be treated equally. Second through government programmes or schemes to improve the lives of the communities and individuals. Example- Midday Meals introduced in all government elementary schools.
3. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 of America prohibited discrimination on the bases of race, religion or national origin. A Civil Rights Movement started when Rosa Parks an African-American refused to vacate her seat on a bus to a white man on 1st December, 1955 led to its formation.
4. The role of the Constitution in ensuring equality;  
Article 15 of the Indian Constitution ensures equality to every citizen.  
It has granted the Rights and Justice to all its citizens.  
No person can be discriminated on the bases of their caste, creed, religion, race, sex, place of birth by the state.

**Discuss with your parents about what is to be done if face inequality of any form.**

**Revise the chapter ,**

**COMPUTER**

**Learn and write following full form:**

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. EPROM- Erasable programmable read only memory
17. PROM- Programmable read only memory



	<p>18. COBOL- Common business oriented language  19. AC- Alternate current  20. DC- Direct current</p>
<p><b>G.K</b></p>	<p>Chapter – 09 ‘ ‘ Life and Nature ‘ ‘</p> <p><b>Let’s identify some of these plants</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It has pretty red and black seeds . Often used to make bracelets . Eating even one seed can kill a person. -----</li> <li>• The leaves of this plants have purple spots on them , and its flowers are arranged in rings at the base . Its roots were once ground and traded under the name of Portland sago -----</li> <li>• This plants produces a highly toxic sap which is used by the hunters of the Hadza people of Tanzania to coat their arrowheads -----</li> <li>• It belongs to parsley family , but it is extremely poisonous . It is said to be the plant that was used to kill the ancient Greek philosopher Socrates .-----</li> <li>• It is a poisonous vine but its name comes from its use in the past when it was used to help women in childbirth -----</li> <li>• It contains the compound muscimol which causes hallucination and dissociative changes in perception.-----</li> <li>• It contains the poisonous a – amanitin and phalloidin , which can cause kidney and liver failure and kill a person within six hours of eating it . -----</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chapter – 10</b>  <b>The Rare Wonders of Flora and Fauna</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.They dwell along the five US states in the Midwest . The endangered species coalition has determined that only 172 populations of this plant exist and merely four with more than 1000 plants .This is a wetland plant that grows in ‘ ‘prairie potholes ‘ ‘ indents left by glaciers in the recent ice age , 20,000 years ago .-----</li> <li>2 . These residents of Northeastern Russia are mostly found drifting through shallow water . sadly there are fewer than 1000 of these tiny birds left.-----</li> <li>3. Not seen since 1995 , it lives in lowlands of Ecuador and was found once again in the mid 90s. ----</li> <li>4. They have suffered habitat loss owing to logging and other activities . In recent reports they are only 779 in Brazil -----</li> <li>5. Native to Cape Province , South Africa , this species is now endangered due to Habitat destruction and predation .-----</li> </ol>
<p><b>SANSKRIT</b></p>	<p><b>पाठ : 9 पंचमी विभक्ति ( अपादान कारक ) का वाचन करें । (दो बार )</b></p> <p><b>शब्दार्थ :</b>  कोऽपि - कोई भी , पूरिता: - भरे हुए  नद्यः - नदियाँ , आदयः - आदि  किरणैः - किरणों से , परिणतं - बदलता  उपरि - ऊपर , कथ्यते - कहा जाता है ।</p> <p><b>अभ्यास : 1 , 3 , 5 , 6 ।</b></p>

**1. संस्कृत में उत्तर दें ।**

- क) किं जीवनम् अस्ति ?  
जलं जीवनम् अस्ति ।  
ख) वाष्पः केभ्यः उपरि गच्छति ?  
वाष्पः तडागेभ्यः , नदीभ्यः , समुद्रादिभ्यः च  
उपरि गच्छति ।  
ग) वर्षा जलेन के पूरिताः भवन्ति ?  
वर्षा जलेन सर्वे जलाशयाः पूरिताः भवन्ति ।  
घ) कस्मात् वर्षाः भवन्ति ?  
मेघात् वर्षाः भवन्ति ।  
ड.) वानराः काभ्यः अनेकानि फलानि नयन्ति ?  
वानराः शाखाभ्यः अनेकानि फलानि नयन्ति ।

**2. दिए गए शब्दों के उचित रूपों से रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करें ।**

- क) सर्पः नकुलात् विभेति । (नकुल)  
ख) केशवः ग्रामात् नगरम् आगच्छति । (ग्राम)  
ग) रामः अयोध्यायाः वनं गच्छति । (अयोध्या)।  
घ) एताभ्यः शाखाभ्यः पत्राणि पतन्ति । (शाखा)  
ड.) त्वं कस्मात् विद्यालयात् आगच्छसि । (विद्यालय)

**3. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को शुद्ध करें ।**

- क) कोडपि नगरेण ग्रामं न गच्छति ।  
कोडपि नगरात् ग्रामं न गच्छति ।  
ख) एते वानराः वृक्षैः कूर्दन्ति ।  
एते वानराः वृक्षेभ्यः कूर्दन्ति ।  
ग) ताभिः शाखाभिः शुष्काणि पत्राणि पतन्ति ।  
ताभिः शाखाभ्यः शुष्काणि पत्राणि पतन्ति ।  
घ) त्वं विद्यालयेन बहिः कथं गच्छसि ?  
त्वं विद्यालयात् बहिः कथं गच्छसि ?  
ड.) वयं ग्रामेण नगरं तण्डुलं नयामः ।  
वयं ग्रामात् नगरं तण्डुलं नयामः ।

**4. निम्नांकित वाक्यों का अनुवाद करें ।**

- क) त्वं कस्मात् मन्दिरात् आगच्छसि?  
तुम किस मंदिर से आ रहे हो ?  
ख) अहम् आपणात् बालकेभ्यः मोदकानि आनयामि ।  
मैं दुकान से बच्चों के लिए लड्डू ला रहा हूँ ।  
ग) गृहात् बहिः एका वाटिका अस्ति ।  
घर के बाहर एक बगीचा है ।  
घ) हिमालयात् गंगा प्रवहति ।  
हिमालय से गंगा बहती है ।  
ड.) छात्राः ग्रामेभ्यः नगरम् पठनाय आगच्छन्ति ।  
छात्र गाँवों से नगर पढ़ने के लिए आते हैं ।

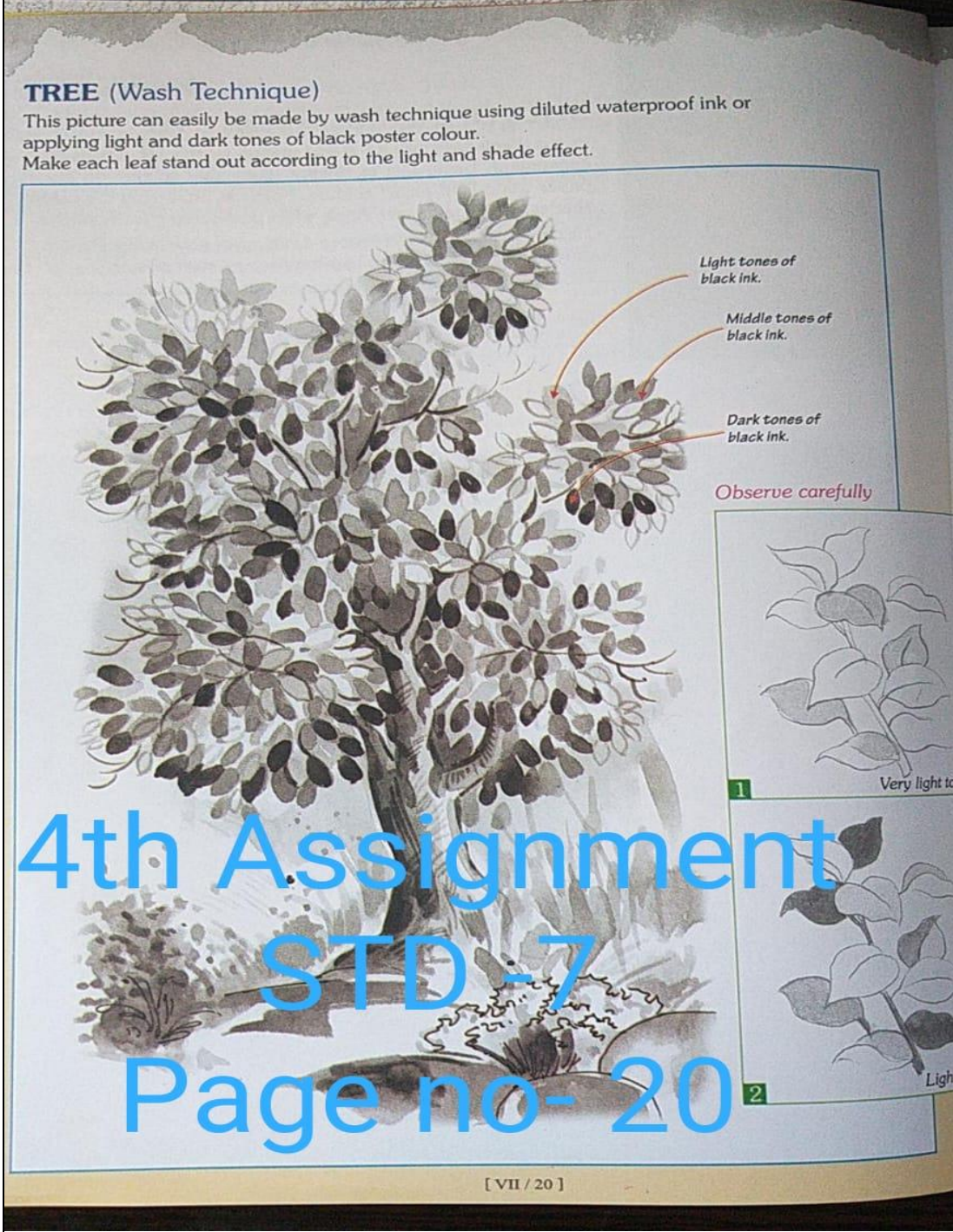
**अनुच्छेद लेखन**

**मम परिचयः**

मम नाम \_\_\_\_\_ अस्ति ।  
मम पितुः नाम \_\_\_\_\_ मातुः नाम \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ च अस्ति ।

अहम् केरला पब्लिक विद्यालये पठामि ।  
अहम् प्रातः ईश्वरं नमामि । अहं सदा सत्यं मधुरं  
च वदामि । पुस्तकं पठनेन मम विशेष रुचि अस्ति ।  
अहम् एकः शोभनः बालकः अस्मि ।  
( सभी बच्चे रिक्त स्थान में अपना नाम , अपने पिता का नाम और अपनी माता का नाम लिखेंगे )

DRAWING



Dr. Rachana Nair  
Director Academics