

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : VII

DATE : 30.06.2021 to 15.07.2021

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	CH(12) –Simple Interest. EX(12A) CH(13)- Lines and Angles EX(13) CH(18)- Reflection and Rotational Symmetry. EX(18A), EX(18B). CH(5) – Exponent EX(5A),EX(5B) CH(6) – Algebraic Expressions. EX(6A),EX(6B).
SCIENCE	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>CHAPTER – 6 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHANGE</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Read the chapter thoroughly, underline difficult words and note down the same in your notebook.2. Write the key terms given in the last of the chapter. (Page no. 90)3. Write the differences between Physical change and Chemical change. (Page no. 88)4. Learn the NCERT solved question answer given in page no. 91 to 95.5. Write the exercise (Very Short Answer, Short answer and Long answer type question) in your science notebook.6. Learn all the objective given in exercise. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>CHAPTER - 5 ACIDS, BASES AND SALTS</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Read the chapter thoroughly, underline the important words and note down the same in science notebook.2. Write the key terms given in the last of the chapter. (Page no. 74)3. Make your own natural indicator by using hibiscus and turmeric.4. Learn the NCERT solved question answer given in page no. 74 to 79.5. Write the exercise (Very Short Answer, Short answer and Long answer type question) in your science notebook.6. Learn all the objective given in exercise.
HINDI	<p style="text-align: center;">हिन्दी साहित्य</p> <p>कक्षा-7 पाठ गौरा -पुनरावृत्ति</p> <p>1. गौरा कहानी से किन्हीं दस कठिन शब्दों को अपने उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें (2) दिए गए प्रश्नों को अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में करें।</p> <p>क. प्रश्न: गौरा के बछड़े का क्या नाम था? उत्तर -लालमणि</p> <p>ख .प्रश्न : गाय करुणा की कविता है। महात्मा गांधी ने ऐसा क्यों कहा होगा। उत्तर : गाय की आँखों में करुणा झलकती है। उसी को देखकर महात्मा गाँधी ने ऐसा कहा होगा।</p> <p>ग .प्रश्न : लेखिका के घर में 'दूधो नहाओ' का आशीर्वाद कैसे फूलने लगा? उत्तर : गौरा से इतना अधिक दूध मिलता था कि लालमणि के साथ -साथ बाल बिल्ली-गोपाल कुत्ते-सभी के लिए पर्याप्त के दूध होने लगा।</p>

घ .प्रश्न : दूध देने वाले वाले ने क्या समस्या उत्पन्न कर दी थी अंततः उसका परिणाम क्या हुआ।
उत्तर : दूध देने वाले ग्वाले ने गुड़ में लपेटकर सुई गौरा को खिला दी। इससे गौरा मरणासन्न हो गई, अंततः उसने दम तोड़ दिया ।

च .प्रश्न : गौरा के रूप सौंदर्य वर्णन अपने शब्दों में - करें।

उत्तर : गौरा प्रियदर्शन थी। उसके पैर पुष्ट और लचीले थे। पुट्टे ऊँचे और भरे हुए थे। पीठ चिकनी थी। गर्दन लंबी सुडौल थी। सींग छोटेछोटे थे। कान कमल की पंखुड़ियों के समान- थे। पूंछ सघन चामर के समान प्रतीत होती थी।

छ .प्रश्न : 'आह, मेरा गोपालक देश' में कौन सी ग्लानि और वेदना-उभरकर सामने आई है?

उत्तर : इसमें यह ग्लानि और वेदना उभरकर सामने आई है कि जैसे तो हमारा देश भारत गायों को पालने वाला देश होने का दावा करता है और उसी देश का एक व्यक्ति गाय को मारने तक का उपक्रम करता है । यह लज्जा की बात है।

मीरा के पद

प्रश्न : मीराबाई की आँखों को क्या बान पड़ गई है?

उत्तर : मीराबाई की आँखों को श्रीकृष्ण को निहारते रहने की बान पड़ गई है।

प्रश्न : कहाँ खड़ी होकर मीराबाई अपने प्रिय कृष्ण प्रतीक्षा करती है ?

उत्तर : अपने भवन के ऊपर खड़ी होकर मीराबाई अपने प्रिय कृष्ण की प्रतीक्षा करती है।

प्रश्न : लोग मीराबाई को बिगड़ी हुई क्यों कहते हैं?

उत्तर : क्योंकि मीराबाई कृष्ण के हाथों बिक गई है।

प्रश्न मीरा : बाई किसे त्यागने और किसे अपनाने का परामर्श देती हैं

उत्तर : मीरा बाई कुसंगति को त्यागने और सत्संग को अपनाने का परामर्श देती हैं।

प्रश्न : मीराबाई भक्ति की किस धारा की कवयित्री है।

उत्तर : कृष्ण भक्ति काव्य धारा की कवयित्री है।

हिंदी भाषा

पर्यायवाची शब्द (1-10) अमृत से कृष्ण तक अपनी कॉपी में लिखें और याद करें।

1. अमृत – सुधा, सोम, पीयूष
2. अतिथि- मेहमान, पाहुन, आगंतुक
3. असुर – राक्षस, दानव, दैत्य
4. अभिलाषा- इच्छा, कामना, चाह
5. आजाद- स्वतंत्र, स्वाधीन, मुक्त
6. आम- आम्र, अमृतफल, रसाल
7. इंद्र- सुरेश, देवेश, देवेन्द्र
8. उन्नति- उत्थान, प्रगति, उत्कर्ष
9. कमल- अंबुज, अरविंद, पंकज
10. कृष्ण- गोपाल, मुरलीधर, केशव

Chapters Included:-

Language - CH-6 Verbs and CH-7

Non-finite verbs

Literature - Scaffolding (poem) & Educating mother (prose)

ENGLISH

LANGUAGE
Topic – Ch-6 Verbs

Kindly write down the table there in pg no- 49 , 50 & 53 in your English language notebook.

EXERCISES:-

A. Read the following sentences, underline the transitive verbs and circle the direct and indirect objects.

1. Nalin paid some money to the newspaper vendor.
2. I wrote a letter to my mother.
3. She cleaned the house.

* Q 4 - 10 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

B. Underline the verbs in the sentences and state whether the verbs are transitive or intransitive.

1. The policemen caught the thieves. Transitive verb
2. The machine is not working . Intransitive verb
3. The old lady helped the little boy . Transitive verb

* Q 4 - 8 to be done as H.W in the notebook.

C. Complete the following sentences with appropriate complement of the verbs given in the box.

1. He was a dynamic leader.
2. The ship sailed slowly against the direction of the wind.
3. The peanuts were roasted well.

* Q 4 - 10 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

F. Fill in the blanks with the past tense form of verbs given in the brackets.

1. The moon rose in the starry sky and it looked beautiful. (rise)
2. The thief fled when he saw the policeman. (flee)
3. He was stung by a bee. (sting)

* Q 4 - 10 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

G. Form verbs with words given in brackets and fill in the blanks.

1. The teacher wanted to simplify the topic for the students. (simpe)
2. Gaurav met his neighbor to apologize for breaking his windows. (apology)

* Q 3 - 5 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

H. Write the past tense or past participle form of verbs given below. State whether they are strong or weak verbs.

1. hang – hung , hung (strong)
2. ring – rang , rung (strong)
3. utilise- utilised , utilised (weak)

* Q 4 - 8 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

I. Use the pairs of words given here in sentences of your own so that their meanings are clear.

1. hung- Mother hung the clothes on the cloth line to dry.
- hanged- The criminal was not hanged because capital punishment is not legal in the U.S.A.

* Q 2 - 5 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

J. Form verbs from words given below.

1. special- specialize
2. tale – tell
3. sure – ensure

* Q 4 - 10 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

LANGUAGE

Topic – Ch-7 Non-finite words

Kindly write down the definitions of Finite verbs , Non- finite verbs , Gerunds and The Participle in English language notebook.

A. Read the following sentences and pick out the finite verbs and non- finite verbs.

1. He **will resolve** the issue. finite verbs
2. The swimmer **set** a new record. non-finite verbs
3. The lady **was pleased** with her work. finite verbs

* Q 4 - 10 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

B. Look at the following sentences and fill in the blanks with infinitives formed with words given in brackets.

1. He agreed **to give** (give) permission for the rally.
2. The boy went there **to eat** (eat) an ice cream.
3. The protesters wanted **to sit** (sit) at the Jantar Mantar.

* Q 4 – 6 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

D. Rewrite these sentences using the introductory it.

1. To compose poems is creative. **It is creative to compose poems**
2. To drink fruit juice is healthy. **It is healthy to drink fruit juice.**

* Q 3 – 6 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

E. Complete these sentences by adding appropriate form of words and infinitives.

1. The doctor wanted **to examine the patients.** (examine, patients)
2. Nasreen planned **to meet her friends.** (meet, friends)
3. She has three kids **to look after.** (look, after)

F. Rewrite these sentences using the too.... to pattern.

1. The numerical is very complicated; the students cannot solve it. **The numerical is too complicated for the students to solve.**
2. The bag is very heavy; the girl cannot carry it upstairs. **The bag is too heavy for the girl to carry upstairs.**

* Q 3 – 5 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

I. Underline the finite verbs and circle the gerunds.

1. Rita is **taming** her dog.
2. **Taming** animals is unethical.
3. **Walking** is good for health.

* Q 4 – 6 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook

J. Fill in the blanks with the present or past participle form of verbs given in the brackets.

1. She likes to admire the **twinkling** (twinkle) stars.
2. The **baked** (bake) cake was cut hurriedly.
3. The **screeching** (screech) brakes were repaired by the mechanic.

* Q 4 – 5 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook

K. Combine the following pairs of sentences of sentences by using participle.

1. The girl saw an eagle. The eagle was flying up in the sky - **The girl saw an eagle flying up in the sky.**
2. He saw a cat. The cat was chasing the mice. - **He saw a cat chasing the mice**

* Q 3 –5 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook

L. Reframe these sentences so that they convey the right meanings.

1. Swimming across the lake, a big fish attracted my attention. - **When I was swimming**

across the lake, a big fish attracted my attention.

2. Reading the poem again , the meaning became clear. – When I read the poem again, the meaning became clear

* Q 3 –5 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

M. Underline the participle and the gerunds in the following sentences. Write P for the participle and G for gerunds.

1. **Blooming** flowers look beautiful.

P

2. **Sleeping** children should not be disturbed.

P

* Q 3 –5 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook

O. Rewrite these sentences using the gerund in place of the infinitive. :-

1. She likes to read novels. **She likes reading novels.**

2. He prefers to learn new skills. **He prefers learning new skills.**

* Q 3 –5 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook

P. Fill in the blanks with appropriate form of verbs given in brackets.

1. William Shakespeare liked **to write** (write) plays.

2. Sonal Mansingh is the **dancing** (dance) queen of many hearts.

3. **Painting** (paint) is a creative form of self –expression.

* Q 4 –10 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook

LITERATURE

Topic – Ch-4 SCAFFOLDING (Poem)

I. Write all the meanings in your notebook which is given in the poem .

II. Write the antonyms of the following words:-

a. start x finish

c. built x destroy

e. bridge x disjoin

b. tighten x loosen

d. confident x timid

III. Make sentences:

a. scaffolding

b. ladder

c. confident

d. tighten

e. careful

IV. Answer the following with reference to the context: -

1. Make sure that planks won't slip at busy point, Secure all ladders, tighten bolted joints.

a. Who has to make sure that planks don't slip at busy points?

Ans. Masons have to make sure that planks don't slip at busy points.

b. What is being made?

Ans. Scaffolding is being made to construct a building.

c. Why should the ladders be secured?

Ans. The ladders are secured, so that masons do not fall on the ground while working.

2. And yet all this comes down when the job's done Showing off walls of sure and solid stone.

a. Why does the poet use the word "yet" in the first line?

Ans. The poets use the word "yet" in the first line because the scaffolding supports the building and it will be removed only when the job is done.

b. What does all this“ refer to”?

Ans. All this is referred to the “scaffolding”.

c. What “job” is being mentioned here?

Ans. “Construction of a building” is a job mentioned here.

3. Never fear. We may let the scaffolds fall Confident that we have built our wall.

a. Whom is the speaker asking not to fear?

Ans. The speaker is referring the “couples” not to fear.

b. What does the wall symbolize?

Ans. The wall symbolizes strength of the relationship.

c. Why is the speaker confident?

Ans. The speaker is confident because a strong wall of relationship is built.

V. Answer the following questions:-

Q1. What do masons test when they build a wall?

Ans. Masons carefully test the scaffolding when they build a wall.

Q2. How is scaffolding tested?

Ans. Scaffolding is tested by making sure that planks won’t slip at busy points and secure all ladders by tightening the bolted joints.

Q3. What happens to the scaffolding once the wall is built?

Ans. The scaffolding is removed once the wall is built

Q4. What can be seen once the scaffolding is removed?

Ans. When the scaffolding is removed a strong building can be seen.

Q5. Why doesn’t the speaker fear the breaking of bridges?

Ans. According to the speaker, if the wall of a relationship is built strongly then it will withstand forever and will not get affected by misunderstandings and conflicts.

Q6. What does the speaker feel confident about?

Ans. The speaker feels confident about the wall of a relationship which is built strongly without any external support.

English Literature Ch-7: Educating Mother

By: Suganthy Krishnamachari

I. Read the chapter thoroughly.

II. Write all the difficult spellings in the note book (3 times).

III. Write all the words meanings (synonyms) in your notebook.

IV. Write the antonyms of the following words:

a. ignore x notice

b. stupid x clever

c. indulgent x stringent

d. daft x sensible

V. Make sentences:

- a) air of hostility
- b) awe
- c) simpering

VI. Reference to the context :-

1. "The names parents come up with,' muttered Ambu.'Thank God you didn't choose to call me Long Nose or Saucer Eyes'

a. Who was Ambu?

Ans:- Ambu was a twelve year old girl. She was the author or narrator's daughter

b. Which name was she referring to?

Ans:- she was referring to Goldilocks.

c. What does Ambu's reaction tell us about her personality?

Ans:- It tells us that she had an independent and curious mind.

2. "If she'd a cell phone, she could have called her mother."

a. Who is the speaker here ?

Ans:- Janaki is the speaker here.

b. Who does 'she' refer to here ?

Ans:- 'She' refers to Goldilocks.

c. Why is 'she' without a cell phone?

Ans:- She was without a cell phone because there were no cell phones in those days.

3. 'The little ones were drinking in her words with awe. Clearly, her version excited them more than mine did.'

a) Whose words are being referred to here?

Ans: - The words of Ambu are being referred here.

b) Whose version excited whom?

Ans:- The Goldilocks story or version of Ambu excited them more than that of the mother.

c) What does 'drinking in her words with awe' mean?

Ans:- It means that the children were listening to her with keen Interest. She was narrating the story in such a way that she held the interest of the children with her storytelling.

VII. Answer the following questions:

1. Who asked the mother to tell a story and to whom?

Ans: The grandmother asked her daughter to tell the stories to the children.

2. How many children were listening to the story? What were their names?

Ans: Four children were listening to the story. They were Venku, Ambu, Ramu and Janaki.

3. How did Ambu change the story of Goldilocks?

Ans; Ambu thought that the story of Goldilocks was more of a murder mystery She thought that Goldilocks was an heiress and that the house in the forest belonged to the person who stood to inherit the property if she died. Seeing her go into the forest, he must have put a bowl of poisoned porridge in the cottage. She must have drunk the porridge and died. She thought that the bears were the invention of the storyteller.

4. Why didn't Ambu like the story of Cinderella?

Ans: Ambu didn't like because she thought that Cinderella was a simpering idiot who waited for a Prince Charming all her life.

5. How according to Ambu, could Cinderella have saved herself?

Ans: According to Ambu, she could have escaped her stepmother by getting herself a good education and job. She should have decided to go to school rather than choosing to do house work as asked by her stepmother. She could have gone to night school.

6. What are the stories with 'gender bias'? Why did Ambu say that the stories had a gender bias?

Ans: Stories that reflect or show the woman protagonist as helpless, with no choice, silly and stupid are considered to be stories with 'gender bias'. Ambu said her mother told, had daft girls.

7. Why did the author give up trying to tell the children stories?

Ans: The author gave up on trying to tell the children stories because the children were quick to reason the rationale behind these stories, questions the norms and come up with their own version of the stories

8. Why did the mother feel that 'an air of hostility was gathering' against her?

Ans: The mother felt that 'an air of hostility was gathering' because firstly she was not able to entertain the children with her stories and the when she narrated the story of Cinderella , her younger one questioned her that grandmas don't look like wolves. Her mother watching carefully over this statement and she felt that she was losing the interest of her audience.

Ch:2- ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN HEALTHCARE

Instructions to be followed:

- Read the chapter thoroughly in order to understand in order to have in depth knowledge of the chapter.
- Underline the important spellings in the chapter.
- Exercise A,B and C have to done by the students.

D. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

Q1. Why is impure water dangerous?

Ans. Impure water are dangerous because 21 percent of all communicable diseases are water-borne.

Q2. Which type of healthcare is available for rural people?

Ans. Primary Health Center (PHC) covers many villages in a rural areas.

Q3. How can equality in healthcare facilities be ensured?

Ans. Equality in healthcare facilities can be ensured by following the given ways:

- In urban areas government must keep a check on the private nursing homes where doctors prescribe tests and expensive treatments to raise the bill, which can be avoided.
- Conditions of public healthcare centers should be improved so that poor people don't need to go to the private clinics and hospitals.

E. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:

Q1. Write any three points to compare private and public healthcare services in India.

Ans. Three points to compare private and public healthcare services are given below:

- At villages government has set up Primary Health Center (PHC) and at district levels there are district hospitals are present in public healthcare services whereas in private healthcare services in urban areas have a large number of doctors who work for private hospitals.
- In rural areas one finds Registered Medical Practitioners(RMPs) on the contrary urban areas have large number if certified and skilled doctors, surgeons, etc.

**SOCIAL
STUDIES**

- Limited health services are provided in rural health care services whereas in urban areas private healthcare provides facilities such as X-ray, ultrasound, CT-Scan, MRI, etc.

EXTRA QUESTIONS:

Q1. What are the other causes that avert the people from using healthcare services?

Ans. The other causes are as follows:

- Many villagers are afraid of visiting medical centers and have faith in their local doctors, who at times do not have proper knowledge.
- Women are not taken to a doctor in a prompt manner. Their health concerns are considered to be less important than the health of men in the family.
- Some areas have no medical facilities. Many people are unaware about the medical facilities available in their areas.

Q2. How many new doctors get qualify every year from medical colleges?

Ans. Approximately, thirty thousand new doctors get qualified from medical colleges.

Q3. Which country in the world has the largest number of medical colleges?

Ans. India has the largest number of colleges for medical studies in the world.

Q4. Do medical tourists come for treatment?

Ans. Yes, India receives a large number of medical tourists who come for treatment in some hospitals.

Q5. What is the rank of India in terms of production of medicine in the world?

Ans. India ranks third in terms of producing medicines in the world.

Q6. Give details of how many healthcare facilities have grown considerably in India.

Ans. **YEAR** **NUMBERS**

- | | |
|--------|-----------------------------|
| • 1950 | 2,717 hospitals in India. |
| • 1991 | 11,174 hospitals in India . |
| • 2000 | 18,218 hospitals in India. |
| • 2014 | 35,000 hospitals in India. |

Q7. How many lakh of people die due to tuberculosis every year in India?

Ans. About five lakh people die due to tuberculosis every year in India.

Q8. What cannot be manufactured in laboratories?

Ans. Blood cannot be manufactured in laboratories. People donate blood un exchange of blood from blood bank. India had a large number of blood banks to provide blood to the people in need.

Q9. What do you mean by mental health?

Ans. Being lazy, dull, anxious, confused are not good signs of mental health. Rather, we should be active and in good spirit without any mental strain.

Q10. What is 'Health'?

Ans. Health is a state of of physical and mental well-being.

CHAPTER-5 (Computer Virus)

COMPUTER

1. Read the chapter carefully.
2. Go through the technical terms given at the back
3. Do the objectives on your own in your n.b.

➤ DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS:

	<p>1. What is a Computer Virus?</p> <p>Ans. A computer virus is a computer program that has the ability to make copies of itself, and to attach itself to other programs or files. It is designed to cause damage to your computer data or steal personal information. Though all viruses may not be destructive.</p> <p>2. Differentiate between program virus and boot virus.</p> <p>Ans. A Program virus infects program files, which have extensions such as .COM, .EXE, .SYS, .DLL, .OVL and .SCR. Program files have simple format and are widely used which make them an easy target for computer viruses. Examples of Program virus are – Acid Rain, Alien.298, Sunday, Cascade etc. Boot viruses infect the boot records of hard disks and other storage devices. Boot viruses are considered more dangerous than Program viruses. Examples of Boot viruses are Danish Boot, Devil.941 etc.</p> <p>3. Name the two types of files that are susceptible to macro virus attacks.</p> <p>Ans. Word and Excel files are susceptible to macro virus attacks as these programs allow the use of macros. Examples of such viruses are Melissa, Concept and Nuclear.</p> <p>4. What is a computer worm?</p> <p>Ans. A computer worm is a program capable of reproducing and spreading itself to another computer system, usually by means of a computer network. Worms spread without any human action. Examples of computer worms are Code Red, Sircam etc.</p> <p>5. When is a spyware installed in your computer?</p> <p>Ans. A spyware is installed in user’s computer without the user’s knowledge when</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The user downloads something from the internet. 2. The user clicks on something in a pop up window that appears while browsing. <p>6. How can you avoid spam?</p> <p>Ans. Spams or unwanted e-mails may carry viruses or worms and can be easily avoided by following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not give your e-mail address to unknown people. • Use the spam filter of your e-mail program to block unwanted e-mails. • Delete spam mails without reading them. <p>7. Mention any three rules to avoid virus infections.</p> <p>Ans. We can avoid virus infections by following some basic rules</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrict access to your system, both offline and online. • Allow only trustworthy users to use the system. • Install and use antivirus software and keep it updated. <p>8. What is antivirus software?</p> <p>Ans. Antivirus software refers to applications designed to detect and remove viruses from computer systems. The antivirus program runs in the background. The antivirus starts automatically whenever the computer is started and it checks all the files opened or running, online or offline and tries to remove any virus, if detected. Some popular antivirus programs are McAfee Virus Scan, Norton AntiVirus, and Kaspersky AntiVirus etc.</p>
--	--

G.K	<p><u>Ch-11 Flora used in horticulture</u></p> <p><u>Give answers:-</u></p> <p>* Also known as a garden flora, is a plant identification aid structured in the same way as a native plants flora- <u>horticultural flora</u></p>
------------	---

1. Some plants reproduce naturally. Black raspberries, for example, form new plants wherever their arching stems, or canes, come into contact with the soil. Adventitious roots form on the stem with it's still attached to the parent plant- **layering**
5. Propagation by this method involves taking a portion of stem, root, or leaf, and providing it with the necessary environmental conditions necessary for inducing it form a new, independent plant- **cuttings**
7. An animal which is involved for passing the pollen from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma of a flower- **pollinators**
8. Study of the interactions of organisms with each other and with their physical environment- **ecology**
2. Is a plant or its fruit or seed in the family Fabaceae (or Leguminosae)? Legumes are grown agriculturally, primarily for their grain seed called pulse- **legume**
3. Science of connecting two pieces of live plant tissue in a way that allows them to unite and grow as one plant- **grafting**
4. Involves the union of tissue from two different plants. It is usually dealt with separately in propagation books- probably because, combined with the many types of grafting, there are just too many techniques to fit in one chapter- **budding**
6. The life of a typical plant begins when a bird eats a berry and drops the seed, undigested, high in the branches of a tree, usually a hardwood like apple or oak. There, the seed germinates and produces root-like structures. These structures penetrate the bark of the tree until they reach the secondary xylem (wood). Then they begin absorbing water and minerals from its host- **mistletoe**
- * It is among the most ancient of plants still in existence. Considered a living fossil, it's said to have survived, unchanged, for more than 200 million years. It's also a lonely specimen, being the only one of its species, with no known living relatives- **ginkgo tree (Ginkgo biloba)**

Ch-12 Taxonomy of Fossil Plants

Name them:-

1. The branch of paleontology or paleobiology that involves the recovery and identification of plant remains from geological perspective and their use for the biological reconstruction of past environments is known as- **paleobotany**
2. An extinct species of coniferous tree from Patagonia, Argentina- **Araucaria mirabilis**
3. Medium-sized trees capable of acquiring heights of more than 30 meters (100 feet). They were the central characters that outlined the stories of coal swamps of the Carboniferous Period (around 360 to 300 million years ago)- **Calamities**
4. It is known from the Ypresian age of Eocene fossils, are monotypic genus of flowering plant with a single species. They are commonly found in British Columbia, Canada and Washington- **Dillhoffia**
5. Genus of tree-like plants with fern-like leaves. A vital index fossil, this tree is found in strata dating from the Upper Devonian to Lower Carboniferous (383 to 323 million years ago) and has a global distribution- **Archaeopteris**
6. Glossa, meaning "tongue", because the leaves were tongue-shaped, and pteris (Greek for fern or feathery) is the largest and best-known genus that belonged to the order of seed ferns that is now extinct- **Glossopteris**
7. Species of flowering plant in the family Trochodendraceae known from fossil leaves found in the early Eocene Ypresian stage Klondike Mountain Formation deposits of Northern Washington State- **Trochodendron**
8. He was of palaeobotanical research in India was the dreamer and great visionary. He was born on the 14th day of November in 1891 at Behra, a small town in Shahpur District (now a part of west Punjab in Pakistan)- **Birbal Sahni**

Ch-13 The Mysteries behind Non- Vascular Plants

Fill in the blanks:-

1. The **Green algae** are large, informal grouping of algae consisting of the Chlorophyte and Charophyte/ Streptophyta, which are now placed in separate divisions, as well as the more basal Mesostigmatophyceae and Chlorokybophyceae.
2. Although global in nature, they tend to mostly grow in places that are damp or humid. **Hornworts** species thrive in huge numbers as tiny weds in the soil of gardens and cultivated fields. Large tropical species of Dendroceros may be spotted along the bark of trees.
3. A **Sporophyte** is the diploid multicellular stage in the life cycle of a plant or algae. It evolves from the zygote produced when a haploid egg cell is fertilized by a haploid sperm. Therefore has a double set of chromosomes, one set from each parent.
4. A **Sporangium** is an enclosure in which spores are formed. It can consist of a single cell or be multicellular in nature. It can produce spores by mitosis, but in nearly all land plants and many fungi. They are the site of meiosis and produce genetically distinct haploid spores.
5. **Mosses** are flowerless plants that are a common sight in dense green clumps or mats, often in damp or shady locations. The individual plants are made up of simple leaves that are mostly one cell thick and are connected to a stem that may be branched or unbranched with a limited role in conducting water and nutrients.
6. A **Gametophyte** denotes one of the two alternating phases common to the life cycle of plants and algae. It is a haploid multicellular organism capable of developing from a haploid spore that has one set of chromosomes. It is the sexual phase in the life cycle of plants and algae.

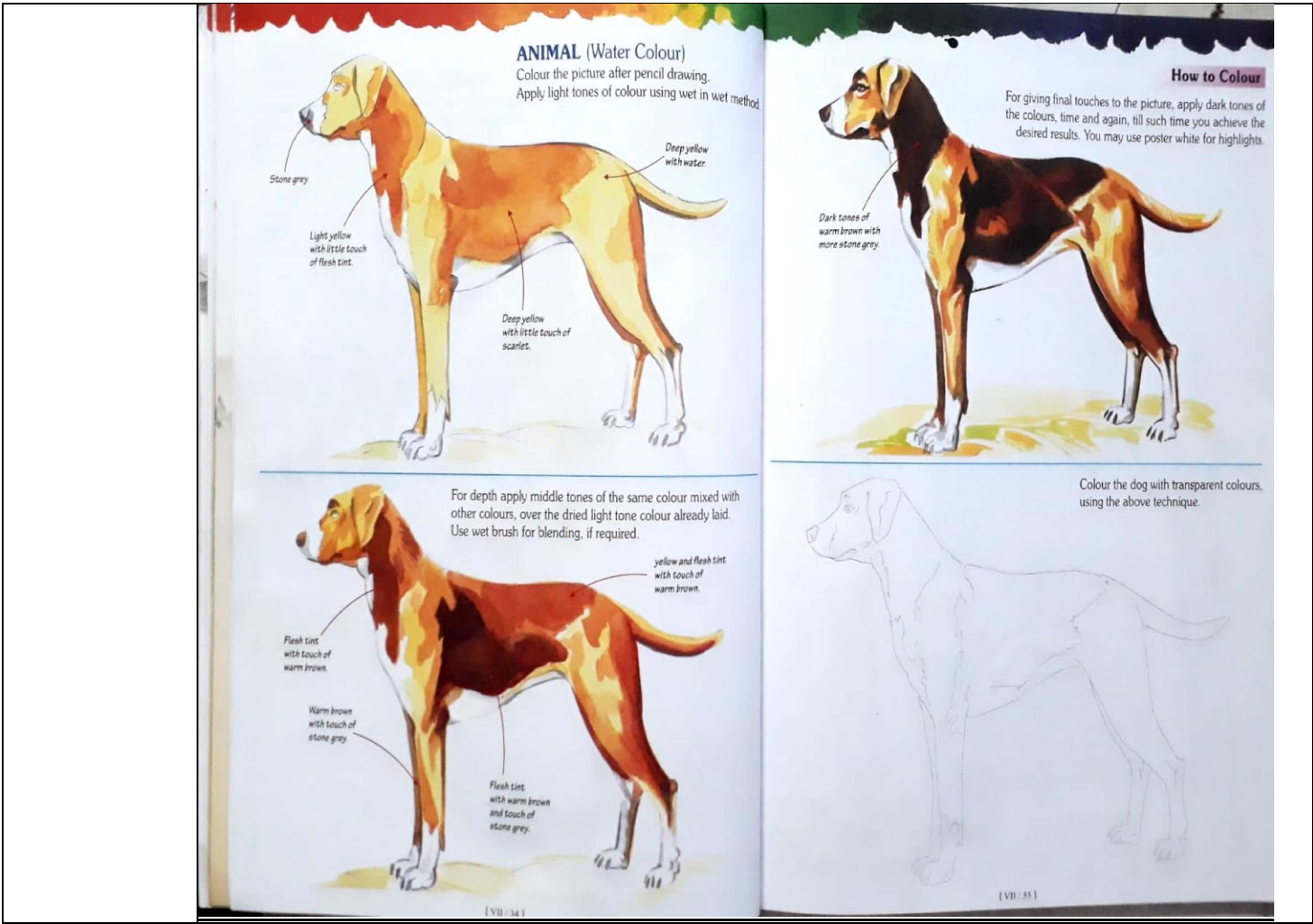
Ch-14 The World of Mesofauna Microfauna

State whether they are Mesofauna or Microfauna

1. Nematode- Microfauna
2. Mites- Mesofauna
3. Springtails- Mesofauna
4. Arthropod - Microfauna
5. Protura- Mesofauna
6. Opiliones- Mesofauna
7. Arachnid- Mesofauna
8. Amoebozoa- Microfauna
9. Choanozoa - Microfauna

SANSKRIT	<p style="text-align: right;">काला विभक्ति (सम्बन्ध)</p> <p>१) पाठ को उच्चारण सहित पढ़ें । (पृष्ठ संख्या – ३६)</p> <p>(२) शब्दार्थ :- (पृष्ठ संख्या – ३७)</p> <p>श्रृगालः - सियार</p> <p>अधः -</p> <p>बुद्धिर्यस्य – बुद्धि जिसकी</p> <p>इच्छति – चाहता है</p> <p>गाय – (तुम) गाओ</p> <p>प्रफुल्लितः - खुश</p> <p>३) संस्कृत में उत्तर दें :- (पृष्ठ संख्या – ३८)</p> <p>क) काकस्य मुखे किम् अस्ति ?</p> <p>उत्तर – काकस्य मुखे एकं मांसखण्डम् अस्ति ।</p> <p>ख) कः एतत् मांसखण्डम् इच्छति ?</p> <p>उत्तर – श्रृगालः एतत् मांसखण्डम् इच्छति ।</p> <p>ग) कस्य वर्णः कृष्णः ?</p> <p>उत्तर - काकस्य वर्णः कृष्णः ।</p> <p>घ) कस्य मुखस्य मांसखण्डम् अधः पतति ?</p> <p>उत्तर – काकस्य मुखस्य मांसखण्डम् अधः पतति ।</p>
-----------------	--

	<p>ड)कः चतुरः अस्ति ___ काकः अथवा श्रृंगालः ? उत्तर – श्रृंगालः; चतुरः अस्ति ।</p> <p>४) उचित शब्द चुनकर रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करें । (पृष्ठ संख्या – ३८)</p> <p>क) गङ्गायाः जलं पवित्रम् अस्ति । (कूपस्य, गङ्गाया, तडागस्य) ख) रामस्य माता कौशल्या । । (रामस्य, रामः, रामेण) ग) भारतवर्षम् अस्माकं देशः । (अहं, वयं, अस्माकं) घ) वाल्मीकि रामायणस्य रचयिता । (रामायणम्, रामायणस्य, रामायणेन) ड) दिल्ली भारतस्य राजधानी । (भारतस्य, चीनस्य, श्रीलंकायाः)</p> <p>५) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को शुद्ध करें । (पृष्ठ संख्या – ३९)</p> <p>अशुद्ध। शुद्ध क) काकेन स्वरः मधुरः नास्ति । काकस्य स्वरः मधुरः नास्ति । ख) कः देवस्य नाम लम्बोदरः अस्ति ? कस्य देवस्य नाम लम्बोदरः अस्ति ? ग) शंकरः त्रीणी नयनानि सन्ति । शंकरस्य त्रीणी नयनानि सन्ति । घ) ऐषा सुरेशः माता अस्ति । ऐषा सुरेशस्य माता अस्ति । ड) प्रातः सूर्याय उदयः भवति । प्रातः सूर्यस्य उदयः भवति । च) अहं नयनयोः पीड़ा अस्ति । मम नयनयोः पीड़ा अस्ति ।</p> <p>६) संस्कृत में अनुवाद करें । (पृष्ठ संख्या – ३९)</p> <p>क) लक्ष्मण राम के छोटे भाई है । लक्ष्मणः रामस्य अनुजः अस्ति । ख) पेड़ के नीचे एक कुआँ है । वृक्षस्य अधः एकः कूपः अस्ति । ग) वह मेरी किताब है । तत् मम पुस्तकम् अस्ति । घ) वह सफेद फूलों की माला गुंथ रही है । सा श्वेतानां पुष्पाणां मालां गुम्फति । ड) मोहन का मित्र उसके लिए लड्डू लाता है । मोहनस्य मित्रो तस्मै मोदकानि नियति ।</p>
<p>DRAWING</p>	<p>Topic- Animals Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy.</p>



Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics