

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : VII

DATE : 1.08.2021 to 15.08.2021

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	CH 6 – ALGEBRIC EXPRESSIONS (EX 6C & 6D) CH 19 – THREE DIMENSIONAL SHAPES (EX 19) CH 17 – CONSTRUCTION (EX 17A)
SCIENCE	<p><u>Chapter 10 – Respiration in Organisms: -</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Read the chapter thoroughly and underline the important words and write them.2. Write the key terms given at the end of the chapter (Pg. no.-149)3. Write the differences between aerobic respiration and anaerobic respiration. Give examples for both respiration types. (Pg. no.-142 to 143)4. Describe the process of breathing in human beings with proper labelled diagrams (Pg. no.- 144 to 145)5. Discuss in brief the breathing process in Earthworm, Cockroach and Fish (Pg. no.- 147 to 148)6. Learn the NCERT solved Question-Answers given in your book (Pg. no.-149 to 155)7. Write the Exercise (Very Short Answer, Short Answer, Long Answer, Choose the correct option, Fill in the blanks, True or False – Pg. no. – 155 to 156). <p><u>NOTE: All the above work to be done in the Science notebook.</u></p>
HINDI	<p style="text-align: center;">साहित्य</p> <p>पाठ - बाल-मज़दूरी : एक अभिशाप</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● पाठ बाल-मज़दूरी : एक अभिशाप को पढ़कर 10 कठिन शब्दों को अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में 3-3 बार लिखें● दिए गए शब्दों के अर्थ लिखें। <p>वंचित - रहित, धोखा खाया हुआ विवश - मजबूर श्रमिक - मज़दूर निषेध - मनाही प्रतिबंध - रोक अनिवार्य - बहुत अधिक जरूरी निःशुल्क - मुफ्त उपलब्ध - प्राप्त होना निकाय - संस्था, समुदाय नियंत्रण - काबू</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में दीजिए । <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. बाल - मज़दूरी से आप क्या समझते हैं ? उत्तर - बाल - मज़दूरी का अर्थ है छोटे - छोटे बालकों को पढ़ाई की जगह मज़दूरी के काम में लगा दिया जाना ।2. बाल - मज़दूरी क्यों करवाई जाती है ? उत्तर - बच्चों से कमाई करवाने के लिए बाल - मज़दूरी करवाई जाती है ।

3. 'शिक्षा का अधिकार कानून' कब बना ?

उत्तर - शिक्षा का अधिकार कानून 2009 में बना ।

4. किन्हीं उन दो व्यवसायों के नाम बताइए जिनमें बाल मजदूर काम करते हैं ।

उत्तर - ढाबों पर काम करना
घरेलू नौकर के रूप में काम करना

● निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर विस्तार से दें ।

1. बाल मजदूरी में किस प्रकार के बालक लगे हुए हैं ?

उत्तर - बाल मजदूरी में वे बालक लगे हैं जो पढ़ने लिखने के लिए स्कूल नहीं जाते और जिनके माता-पिता बहुत गरीब हैं या फिर वह बच्चे अनाथ हैं ।

2. बच्चे मजदूरी क्यों करते हैं ?

उत्तर - बच्चे मां बाप के कहने पर मजदूरी करते हैं । मां-बाप परिवार की गरीबी को दूर करने के लिए बच्चों से मजदूरी करवाते हैं ।

3. बाल श्रमिकों की क्या दशा है ? पाठ के आधार पर बताइए ।

उत्तर - बाल श्रमिकों की बहुत बुरी दशा है । वह अस्वास्थ्यकर वातावरण में काम करके बीमार रहते हैं । उनका भरपूर शोषण किया जाता है । उन्हें पढ़ने लिखने से वंचित कर दिया जाता है । उनका बचपन भी छीन लिया जाता है ।

● निम्नलिखित शब्दों से वाक्य बनाइए ।

- क) व्यवसाय -
- ख) प्रवृत्ति -
- ग) शोषण -
- घ) अभाव -
- ङ) निषेध -

भाषा

पाठ - लिंग

1. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के लिंग बताइए ।

शब्द	लिंग
लोहा	पुल्लिंग
कक्षा	स्त्रीलिंग
घोड़ा	पुल्लिंग
नाक	स्त्रीलिंग
तलवार	स्त्रीलिंग
गाँव	पुल्लिंग

2. नीचे दिए गए शब्दों के स्त्रीलिंग रूप लिखें ।

बंदर - बंदरिया
पंडित - पंडिताइन
हाथी - हथिनी
सम्राट - सम्राज्ञी
कवि - कवयित्री
अभिनेता - अभिनेत्री

3. नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में रंगीन शब्दों के लिंग बदलकर फिर से लिखें ।

क) दादीजी ने अपनी पोती को आशीर्वाद दिया ।
दादाजी ने अपने पोते को आशीर्वाद दिया ।

ख) अध्यापिका छात्राओं को गणित पढ़ा रही हैं ।
अध्यापक छात्रों को गणित पढ़ा रहे हैं ।

ग) मेरी मां विदुषी हैं ।
मेरे पिता विद्वान हैं ।

घ) रानी ने गायिका को सम्मानित किया ।
राजा ने गायक को सम्मानित किया ।

ङ) सेठानी ने ब्राह्मणी को भोजन कराया ।
सेठ ने ब्राह्मण को भोजन कराया ।

च) शेरनी ने हिरनी का पीछा किया ।
शेर ने हिरण का पीछा किया ।

पाठ - वचन

- निम्नलिखित शब्दों को बहुवचन में बदलिए ।

एकवचन	बहुवचन
झूला	झूले
खिड़की	खिड़कियाँ
लता	लताएँ
चिड़िया	चिड़ियाँ
पंखा	पंखे
श्रोता	श्रोतागण

- रंगीन शब्दों के वचन बदलकर वाक्य फिर से लिखिए ।

क) तोता आम खा रहा है ।
तोते आम खा रहे हैं ।

ख) सड़क की मरम्मत हो रही है ।
सड़कों की मरम्मत हो रही है ।

ग) बिल्लियाँ और कुत्ते आपस में लड़ रहे हैं ।
बिल्ली और कुत्ता आपस में लड़ रहा है ।

घ) नदी में नाव चल रही है ।
नदी में नावें चल रही हैं ।

ङ) लड़का छाता लगाकर जा रहा है ।
लड़के छाता लगा कर जा रहे हैं ।

च) आपका बेटा क्या करता है ?
आपके बेटे क्या करते हैं ?

पाठ - विशेषण

परिभाषा -

संज्ञा तथा सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्द को **विशेषण** कहते हैं।

विशेषण शब्द जिस संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताते हैं उसे **विशेष्य** कहते हैं।

विशेषण के चार भेद हैं।

1. गुणवाचक विशेषण -

जो शब्द किसी संज्ञा तथा सर्वनाम के गुण दोष दशा अवस्था आदि का बोध कराते हैं उन्हें **गुणवाचक विशेषण** कहते हैं।

उदाहरण -

कविता **अच्छी** लड़की है।

वीर सिपाही देश की रक्षा करते हैं।

2. संख्यावाचक विशेषण -

जो शब्द संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की संख्या का बोध कराते हैं उन्हें **संख्यावाचक विशेषण** कहते हैं।

उदाहरण -

मेरी कक्षा में **चालीस** छात्र हैं।

पेड़ पर **कुछ** बंदर हैं।

3. परिमाणवाचक विशेषण -

जो शब्द संज्ञा तथा सर्वनाम के परिमाण अर्थात् नापतोल या मात्रा की जानकारी देते हैं उन्हें **परिमाणवाचक विशेषण** कहते हैं।

उदाहरण -

मां ने **पाँच किलो** चावल खरीदे।

मुझे **कुछ** फल दो।

4. सार्वनामिक विशेषण -

जिस सर्वनाम का प्रयोग संज्ञा के साथ उसके विशेषण के रूप में होता है उसे **सार्वनामिक विशेषण** कहते हैं।

उदाहरण -

यह घर मेरा है।

उस मकान में कबूतर रहते हैं।

● रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति उचित विशेषण शब्द से कीजिए।

(विषैले **शीतल** **बहादुर** **पथरीला** **वार्षिक** **पवित्र**)

क) कल से हमारी **वार्षिक** परीक्षाएँ आरंभ होंगी।

ख) पहाड़ों का रास्ता **पथरीला** होता है।

ग) **बहादुर** लोग खतरों से नहीं घबराते।

घ) मैंने हरिद्वार में गंगा के **शीतल** और **पवित्र** जल में डुबकी लगाई।

ङ) कुछ सांप **विषैले** होते हैं।

● विशेषण शब्द रेखांकित कर उसका भेद लिखिए।

क) विराट कोहली एक **सफल** कप्तान हैं।

गुणवाचक विशेषण

ख) इस गांव के लड़के बहुत **होनहार** हैं।

गुणवाचक विशेषण

ग) खाली डिब्बे में कुछ टॉफियाँ रख दो ।
अनिश्चित संख्यावाचक विशेषण

घ) कमरे की छत की ऊँचाई 20 फुट है ।
निश्चित परिमाणवाचक विशेषण

ङ) अमेरिका भारत से हजारों किलोमीटर दूर है ।
निश्चित परिमाणवाचक विशेषण

च) मेरा यह मकान नया है ।
सार्वनामिक विशेषण

● नीचे दिए गए शब्दों से विशेषण बनाइए ।

शब्द	विशेषण
सुख	सुखी
धन	धनी
फुर्ती	फुर्तीला
पीछे	पिछला
विदेशी	विदेशी
रंग	रंगीन
ग्राम	ग्रामीण
शिक्षा	शैक्षिक
बिकना	बिकाऊ
चाचा	चचेरा

अपठित गद्यांश -

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें।

एक दिन तेनालीराम ने देखा कि उसके घर के आसपास कुछ चोर घूम रहे हैं। वह उनका इरादा समझ गया उसने चोरों को सुनाते हुए अपनी पत्नी से कहा, "देखो आजकल चोरों का बड़ा ज़ोर है। अपने पास रुपया पैसा और जो कीमती सामान है उस एक बड़े संदूक में भर दो। मैं उसे बाग के कुएँ में छिपा दूंगा।" चोरों ने यह सुना तो बहुत प्रसन्न हुए। तेनालीराम ने एक संदूक लेकर उसमें ईंट - पत्थर भरे और उसने घर से लगे बगीचे में बने हुए कुएँ में वह संदूक डाल दिया। रात होने पर चोर कुएँ पर आए, लेकिन किसी की भी कुएँ में घुसने की हिम्मत नहीं हुई। उन्होंने एक उपाय सोचा। वह तीन बाल्टियाँ ले आए और कुएँ से पानी निकालने लगे। रात भर वे पानी निकालते रहे। सवेरा होने पर पकड़े जाने के डर से चोर वहाँ से भागने लगे। तभी तेनालीराम वहाँ पहुंचा और चोरों से बोला, "भैया, मेरा धन्यवाद तो लेते जाओ तुम लोगों ने रात भर मेरे बगीचे में पानी दिया है।"

क) तेनालीराम के घर के आस-पास कौन घूम रहे थे?
उत्तर - तेनालीराम के घर के आसपास कुछ चोर घूम रहे थे।

ख) तेनालीराम ने संदूक में क्या भरा ?
उत्तर - तेनालीराम ने संदूक में ईंट-पत्थर भरे।

ग) तेनालीराम ने रुपए - पैसे और कीमती सामान कहाँ रखा ?
उत्तर - तेनालीराम ने रुपए - पैसे और कीमती सामान अपने घर पर रखा।

घ) संदूक निकालने के लिए चोरों ने क्या किया ?
उत्तर - संदूक निकालने के लिए चोर कुएँ से पानी निकालने लगे।

संवाद लेखन -

अध्यापिका और विद्यार्थी के बीच का संवाद लिखें ।

विज्ञापन लेखन -

आप एक पुरानी कार खरीदना चाहते हैं इसके लिए अखबार में एक विज्ञापन दें ।

English Literature
Ch-7 : Educating Mothers
By : Suganthy Krishnamachari

Summary

Storytelling was once the domain of grandparents with twin objects of improving children's vocabulary and imparting moral standards. However today's children are more intelligent and are of a technological bent of mind and they can no longer be silenced with old fantasies. That's what this story is about. The story starts with the narrator being coaxed by her mother into telling a story to entertain the children of her household. The children included the narrator's twelve year old daughter Ambu, Her four year old son Ramu, her six year old niece Janaki and her three year old nephew Venku. The narrator starts with the story of 'Goldilocks and the Three Bears'. The children are critical about the plot and the characters, and led by Ambu, they ask uncomfortable questions for which the narrator does not have answers. Ambu and Janaki analyse the story and come up with better alternatives, and the younger ones start getting interested in their version, and the narrator is forced to change the story. alternatives Then she starts narrating the story of 'Red Riding Hood'. But the situation is no different, because the kids again scrutinise the story and find loopholes in the plot and suggest alternatives. The narrator is forced to switch to the story of 'Cinderella, which was again met with criticism. The narrator again switches to the story of 'Jack and the Beanstalk'. At the first instance of questioning, she switches to the folktale of Patala Bhairavi. By now exhausted with their unending questions, The narrator gives up and flees with the very first question they raise

ENGLISH

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?

: 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.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

ESSAY WRITING

An essay may be defined as a composition on a certain topic comprising several paragraphs where each paragraph is an expansion of an idea related to the topic.

ESSENTIAL FEATURES OF AN ESSAY

An essay should be divided into paragraphs. While constructing paragraphs, the following aspects have to be kept in mind:

1. Unity: Each paragraph should deal with single subject but the content should be related to the main topic.
2. Variety: Each paragraph should be of different length.
3. Logical Sequence: The paragraphs should be placed in a logical sequence of thoughts.

THE PROCESS OF WRITING AN ESSAY

Step-1 : Choose the topic that interest you.

Step-2 : Generate ideas by asking yourself what, when, where, why or how about matters related to the topic and write these points on a rough sheet of paper.

Write an essay on the topic

Descriptive Essay:- A Visit To A Historical Place:

India is a country of rich culture and has centuries of history and tradition of its own. Thus, the country is full of places which are rich in traditions, are important historically, economically, politically or sociologically. Moreover, the diversity that it presents baffles many because the diversity is not only geographical but social and cultural as well. Thus, India attracts thousands of tourists from all around the globe

Last year, I had a chance to visit Agra with my uncle's family. As soon as I got the invitation, I accepted it because Agra has been a great centre for art and architecture from the Mughal period. It goes to Akbar's credit to transform Agra into a great city of cultural and historical importance. Interestingly, these monuments have the depictions of both Hindu and Islamic cultures and architectures.

History stands testimony that the old brick fort of Sikandar Lodhi was dismantled by Akbar and a magnificent fortress of rust coloured sandstone was built. For the same reason, the 'Fort of Agra' is also known as 'Lai Quila'. This fort was built by Akbar, in AD 1565. It took 8 years to be completed. The fort is said to have 500 buildings in the style of Bengali and Gujarati architecture. This is what Akbar's historian Abul Fazal had recorded. But unfortunately only a few survive today and the successors of Akbar too subsequently made a few changes and additions. The fort stands on the banks of the river Yamuna with double walls to protect it. These walls are very high.

The fort has four gates. Presently, the entry to the fort is allowed through the gate in the South of the fort called the Amar Singh Rathore Gate. Just outside the gate is a stone statue of a horse's head built by Amar Singh Rathore of Jodhpur in remembrance of his faithful horse that had jumped the walls of the fort and lost its legs in order to save its master. There is an Ibadat-Khana built for holding discussions on matters of religion. But the crowning glory of the city is the Jama Mosque which can accommodate 10,000 worshippers and is believed to be the replica of the Mosque at Mecca.

It is a monumental example of the mixture of Persian and Indian style. Inside the Mosque is the tomb of Sheikh Salim Chisti. Right at the entrance of the Mosque is the famous Buland Darwaza which is 41 metres high from the ground level. Other structures to see at Fatehpur Sikri are the Panch Mahal, Jodha Bai's Palace, the Sunhera Makan and many other buildings. I enjoyed a lot.

Notebook work

Write a narrative essay on the topic- Your role model in life

Chap 8. Phrases

Definition

A phrase is defined as a group of words which does not make a complete sense, (does not contain a subject and a verb.)

Examples:

On the table, In the corner, At the market, Of gold

Types of Phrases

Noun Phrases

A noun phrase is a group of words that serves the same purpose as a noun. A noun phrase can be the subject or the object of a verb. It can also be the object of a preposition.

Examples

The students want to play.

Horses prefer living in dark stables.

Adjective Phrases

An adjective phrase is a group of words that acts like an adjective.

Examples:

For Example, you could say, “Lalita is an experienced teacher.”

In this sentence, the word experienced is an adjective. It describes Lalita.

You could replace experienced with a group of words (a phrase) and say,

“Lalita is a teacher with a lot of experience.”

A lot of experience is a phrase (a group of words without a finite verb), and it functions as an adjective in the sentence. It describes Lalita. So we call it an adjective phrase.

More Examples:

The man in the car is my father.

My grandfather is a man of great wisdom.

Ajay is a man with good instincts.

Adverb Phrase

An adverb phrase is simply two or more words that act as an adverb. It can modify a verb, adverb, or adjective and can tell ‘how’, ‘where’, ‘why’, or ‘when. An adverb clause which, also modifies verbs, adverbs and adjectives; but, an adverb clause also includes a subject and a verb. A subordinate clause that performs the function of an adverb in a sentence is called an adverb clause.

Examples:

I turned off all the lights before leaving, (adverb phrase)

In the above sentence “before leaving” is an adverb phrase.

Exercise:-

In the following sentences identify the phrases and state whether they are adjective phrases, adverb phrases or noun phrases.

1. I hope to win the first prize.

*Noun phrase

*Adjective phrase

*Adverb phrase

2. The girl in brown frock is my sister.

*Noun phrase

*Adjective phrase

*Adverb phrase

3. Did you enjoy watching the movie?

*Noun phrase

*Adjective phrase

	<p>*Adverb phrase 4. She always drives with care.</p> <p>*Noun phrase *Adjective phrase *Adverb phrase 5. They were shouting in a loud voice.</p> <p>*Noun phrase *Adjective phrase *Adverb phrase 6. The train stopped at Victoria Terminus.</p> <p>*Noun phrase *Adjective phrase *Adverb phrase Notebook work:- Do exercise A,B,C,D,E,F,G(5 questions from each exercise) .</p>
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<p>SOCIAL STUDIES</p>	<p>Geography:- Ch.3- <u>Our Changing Earth</u></p> <p>1. Read the chapter, underline the difficult words and find the meanings. 2. Write the glossary in your fair copy and learn them. 3. Quick revision 1 and 2 in your course book. 4. Do the exercises (in your course book)</p> <p>Tick the correct option: Arches Crater Focus Richter Scale</p> <p>Fill in the blanks: Epicenter Erosion Delta Sea cliff</p> <p>True and False False True True False False</p> <p><u>Write the short answer questions: (in your fair copy)</u> What are endogenic and exogenic forces?</p> <p>Ans. Forces that act in the interior of the earth are called endogenic forces. Forces that act on the exterior or surface of the earth are called exogenic forces.</p> <p>What are the changes caused due to internal processes?</p> <p>Ans. Internal processes cause changes on the earth surface either as formation of mountains or sinking of land or its vertical or horizontal displacement.</p> <p>How is loess formed?</p> <p>Ans. Light grains of sand are carried by the wind over a very large distance and deposited in large areas forming loess. For example the loess plane of China.</p>
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	<p>What is an earthquake?</p> <p>Ans. Earthquake can be defined as a sudden movement of the earth's crust, caused by the release of stress accumulated along fault lines or by volcanic activity.</p> <p>Which instrument is used to measure the intensity of an earthquake?</p> <p>Ans. The intensity or magnitude of an earthquake is measured on the richter scale.</p> <p><u>Write the long answers:- (in your fair copy)</u></p> <p>What are the points that should be kept in mind during an earthquake?</p> <p>Ans. If an earthquake occurs, keep the following points in mind: The safest place is an open space, away from buildings. If you are inside a building then, find a safe spot under the table, kitchen counter or desk. Stay away from electrical circuits, electrical wires, mirrors, moving vehicles and elevators.</p> <p>Write a short note on river as an agent of erosion.</p> <p>Ans. Flowing water is a very important agent of erosion. Flowing water can erode rocks and soil. Most of the rivers originate from the mountains and their water rushes down with great force thereby carrying eroded material such as rocks with them the materials carried by a river are referred to as its load. When this rivers reach to the plains it started depositing the load near the mouth of the sea and forms delta.</p> <p>How do sea waves cause change in landforms?</p> <p>Ans. Sea waves cause change in the landform in different ways such as:- Sea caves formed due to the cracks developed on the rocks When this hollow space keeps getting bigger and form arches. Further erosion of this arches cause the roofs to break off while the walls remain standing thus forming sea stacks to break off. Sea cliff is a rocky formation on the coast which rises vertically above sea water. Beaches are formed as a result of sea waves depositing materials they carry on the coast.</p> <p>4. Write a short note on volcano.</p> <p>Ans. Volcano is an opening in the earth's crust through which lava, volcanic ash, and gases escape. Beneath a volcano, liquid magma containing dissolved gases rises through cracks in the Earth's crust. On Earth, volcanoes are found where tectonic plates are diverging or converging, and most are found underwater. The Mid-Atlantic Ridge, has volcanoes caused by divergent tectonic plates, whereas the Pacific Ring of Fire has volcanoes caused by convergent tectonic plates.</p> <p><u>Diagrams to do in copy.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will draw a neat diagram of a volcano and origin of an earthquake to understand what happened during the interior movement of the earth. 2. Students will draw the 3 movements of tectonic plates.
<p>COMPUTER</p>	<p>Chapter 3 – Creating charts in Excel 2013</p> <p>Instruction: Read the chapter thoroughly and do all objective type questions(pg 62- 63).</p> <p>A. Fill in the blanks</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chart 2. Scatter

3. Pie
 4. Category
 5. Two
- B. Write true or false
1. False
 2. True
 3. True
 4. False
 5. True
- C. Choose the correct option
1. a. Line chart
 2. b. Doughnut
 3. b. Data
 4. a. Legend
 5. C. Floor

Answer the following:-

1. What is the importance of charts in excel?

Ans. – Chart make it easier for us to understand large quantities of data. they help us to see the relationship between different parts of the data.

2. Name the tabs that appear when a chart is selected.

Ans. – chart tools tabs that i.e,design and format appears when a chart is selected.

3. What is a sparkline?

Ans- A **Sparkline** is a miniature chat embedded in a single worksheet cell.

- 4.What is the use of **Quick Analysis** button

Ans- Quick Analysis button is used to draw charts and sparklines and it appears at the bottom right corner of the selection.

5. How will you move a chart to a new worksheet?

Ans. To move a chat on a new worksheet follow the following steps:

- 1.Click **Move Chart** in the **location group**. The **Move Chart** dialog box appears.

2. click **new sheet** and type a name for the new sheet.

Let us name the new sheet as chart 1. The chart is moved to a new sheet in the workbook, named chart 1(The name you typed) .

- 6.Name any five components of a chart. Explain any two.

Ans.The five components of a chart are as follows

Data table

1. **X - axis**
2. **Y - axis**
3. **Chart Title**
4. **Axis Title**

X - axis : It is the horizontal axis of a chart.

Y – axis :It is the vertical axis of a chart.

- 7.What is the use of the **Recommended Chart** option on the **Insert** tab?

Ans. if we are not sure which type of chart to create ,click the **recommended charts** command on the insert tab. It will open the **insert chart dialog** box with suggestions for several different charts based on the data

8. What is a quick way to add chart elements?

Ans. We can use the chart formatting buttons to quickly add chart element, change the chart style and filter chart data.

Learn and write the following shortcut key and answer in one word.

1. Ctrl+N : To open a new document
2. Ctrl+O : To open a document
3. Ctrl+W : To close a document
4. Ctrl+S : To save a document
5. Ctrl+F : To find a text
6. Ctrl+H : To replace text
7. Ctrl+G : Go to a page
8. Ctrl+Z : Undo last action
9. Ctrl+Y : Redo last action
10. Ctrl+P : Print a document
11. Ctrl+X : Cut selected text
12. Ctrl+C : Copy selected text
13. Ctrl+V : Paste text
14. Ctrl+A : Select entire document
15. Alt+F4 : Close application
16. Ctrl+I : Make a text Italic
17. Ctrl+B : Make a text Bold
18. Ctrl+U : Underline a text
19. F12 : To open the Save as dialog box
20. ESC or C : To cancel Print or Layout PPreview

ANSWER IN ONE WORD OR SENTENCE

1. Write the basic difference between Autofill and Flashfill feature.
Ans -Auto fill feature let's you quickly enter a predefined series of data whereas flash fill features that recognizes the data pattern and fills the data series.
2. Which key is used in MS Excel to repeat the value?
Ans. Press the ctrl key while you drag the fill handle, excel repeats the value.
3. What is the shortcut key to select cells?
Ans- shift+arrow key
4. Which feature in MS Excel helps to rearrange data in a specified order?
Ans- sorting
5. Which feature in MS Excel recognises the data fill pattern and fills the remaining series accordingly?
Ans- Flash fill
6. What is the key shortcut to display the Format Cells dialog box?
Ans- ctrl+1
7. What is the shortcut key to Insert or Edit text in active cells?
Ans-F2
8. Write any two operators of MS Excel.
Ans-Exponent and Multiplication
9. What is the shortcut key of Fill Down Command?
Ans-ctrl+D
10. What is the shortcut key of Fill Right Command?
Ans ctrl+R
11. What is the default number of rows and columns in excel?
Ans 1048576 rows and 16384 columns
12. What is the shortcut key to Display the Quick analysis option?
Ans- ctrl+Q
13. What is the operator for concatenation?
Ans- &(ampersand)

14. Which sign is used to start a formula in Excel?
Ans- =(equal to)
15. What are three types of Cell Referencing?
Ans- Relative, absolute and mixed cell referencing
16. Which Virus was designed to infect macros in documents used by MS Word 97 and 2000?
Ans- Melissa
17. What are the unsolicited and unwanted e-mails known as?
Ans – Spam
18. Give 2 examples of Boot virus, Program virus and Macro virus.
Ans : Boot virus – Michelangelo, stoned virus
Program virus – Acid rain, Sunday
Macro virus – Melissa and Concept.
19. What are the simple programs that pretend to be useful but are actually destructive known as?
Ans. Trojan horses
20. Which virus collects information about users without their knowledge?
Ans- Malware

Chapter – 15 ‘‘The Great wild Lands ‘‘

Fill in the blanks with the clues provided

1. This National park is located in the USA of Wyoming , Montana and Idaho . Founded by the the US congress it was signed into law by President Ulyssess S Grant on March 1 , 1872 .

_____.

2. _____ is an ecological and environmental philosophy that advocates the inherent worth of living beings regardless of their essential priority to human needs and also documents a radical restructuring of modern human societies in accordance with such ideas .

3. The _____ is a non – profit organization an offset of the US internal revenue code that was founded in 1974 by South African Ian Player and based in Boulder , Colorado .

4. The _____ is an international organization that contributes to the field of nature conservation and sustainable use of natural resources . It’s main functions include data gathering and analysis , research , field projects , advocacy , and education .

5. _____ a Canadian comparatist anthropologist and author , whose work on narratives of civilizations and wilderness have contributed to the fields of literary and cultural studies , animal studies , philosophy , sociology , anarcho – primitivst thought , epistemology and critique of civilization and education.

Chapter – 16 ‘‘ Educational Benefits of Newspaper ‘‘

1. This is the largest circulated newspaper in India . These figures include both print and digital subscription and are compiled by the Audit Bureau of Circulations

2. The oldest and continuous published newspaper in India , it was established in 1822 by Fardunjee Marzban and is published in Gujarati and English .

G.K

3. Hickey's an English newspaper published from Kolkata , India . It was the first major newspaper in India that was started in 1780and was published for two years .

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4. This Indian English language daily newspaper was founded in 1924 and was involved in the Indian independence movement of the period . The newspaper is owned by Rajya Sabha M.P . Shobhana Bhartia who was nominated by Congress

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Chapter – 18 ‘ Famous statues around India ‘

1. Thiruvalluvar on a small island in the Sea _____
2. Buddha on Hussain Sagar Lake _____
3. Statue of Raja Bhoj _____
4. Statue of Unity _____
5. Chhatrapati Shivaji on his horse _____

पाठ -19 सुभाषितानि [श्लोक] [संस्कृत भारती पुस्तक पृष्ठ संख्या-74]

◆ शुद्ध - शुद्ध उच्चारण करते हुए श्लोक पढ़ें , याद करें तथा श्लोकों को अर्थ सहित अपनी पुस्तिका में लिखें |

अलसस्य कुतो विद्या

अविद्यस्य कुतो धनम् |

अधनस्य कुतो मित्रम्

अमित्रस्य कुतः सुखम् ||1||

भावार्थ - आलसी व्यक्ति को विद्या कहां से आए ? मूर्ख को धन कहां से प्राप्त हो ? गरीब को मित्र कहां से मिले ? मित्रहीन को सुख कहां से प्राप्त हो ?

अर्थात्, परिश्रम ही सभी सुख और उपलब्धियों का आधार है |

SANSKRIT

उद्यमेन हि सिध्यन्ति

कार्याणि न मनोरथैः |

न हि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य

प्रविशन्ति मुखे मृगाः ||2||

भावार्थ - प्रयास करने से ही सभी कार्य सिद्ध होते हैं , न कि इच्छाओं से | सोए हुए सिंह के मुंह में पशु (स्वयं) प्रवेश नहीं करते हैं |

अर्थात्, चाही हुई वस्तु को प्राप्त करने के लिए मनुष्य को परिश्रम करना चाहिए , अन्यथा इच्छित वस्तु प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती |

विद्या ददाति विनयं

विनयाद् याति पात्रताम् |

पात्रत्वाद् धनम् आप्नोति

धनाद् धर्मं ततः सुखम् ॥3॥

भावार्थ - विद्या व्यक्ति को विनम्रता देती है, विनम्रता से व्यक्ति क्षमता पाता है | क्षमता रहने से वह धन पाता है | धन से धर्म और धर्म से सुख पाता है |
अर्थात्, विद्या से ही व्यक्ति संसार के सभी गुणों और सुखों को पा सकता है |

काव्यशास्त्रविनोदेन

कालो गच्छति धीमताम् |

व्यसनेन हि मूर्खाणां

निद्रया कलहेन वा ॥4॥

भावार्थ - काव्य और शास्त्रों के विषय में चिंतन तथा इससे प्राप्त मनोरंजन में बुद्धिमानों का समय बीतता है। मूर्खों का समय बुरी आदतों में, सोने में या झगड़े में कटता है |

अर्थात्, अपना समय व्यर्थ कार्यों में बर्बाद नहीं कर ज्ञान प्राप्ति और विनोद में बिताना बुद्धिमानी है |

नरस्याभरणं रूपं

रूपस्याभरणं गुणः।

गुणस्याभरणं ज्ञानं

ज्ञानस्याभरणं क्षमा ॥5॥

भावार्थ - सुंदरता मनुष्य शरीर का आभूषण है, अच्छे गुण सुंदरता के आभूषण हैं, ज्ञान गुणों का आभूषण है और क्षमा ज्ञान का आभूषण है।

अर्थात्, क्षमा मनुष्य का सबसे महान आभूषण है |

DRAWING



Topic- Birds

Work to be done- Complete page 42 as per instructions given in your drawing book.