

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : VII
DATE : 24.11.21 to 08.12.21

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	<p>SUB- MATHEMATICS CHAPTER - 23 <u>PROBABILITY (Cont.)</u> Exercise – 23 - (Question no. 1 to 4)</p> <p>CHAPTER - 22 <u>BAR GRAPHS</u> Exercise – 22 – (Question no. 1 to 22)</p> <p>CHAPTER – 17 <u>CONSTRUCTIONS</u> Exercise – 17B – (Question no. 1 to 13)</p>
SCIENCE	<p><u>CHAPTER - 12 REPRODUCTION IN PLANTS</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. 182) 3. Do the activity given in page no. 174 by bread and sprinkle water on the bread. Observe the reproduction by spores in Rhizopus. 4. Draw the diagram of Reproduction in yeast by budding and Fragmentation in Spirogyra. (page no. 174 and 175) 5. Draw the diagram of reproductive part of a flower. (page no. 179) 6. Draw diagram of Fertilization (Zygote formation) (page no. 180) 7. Learn the NCERT solved question answer given in page no. 183 to 188. 8. Write the exercise (Very Short Answer, Short answer and Long answer type question) in your science notebook. 9. Learn all the objective given in exercise.
HINDI	<p style="text-align: center;">साहित्य-और भी हैं भाषा-काल,अनेकार्थी-1-10</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. साहित्य 2. और भी है (कविता) 3. पाठ का वाचन करें (दो बार) 4. और भी है पाठ से 10 कठिन शब्दों को अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें 5. शब्दार्थ अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखिए <p style="text-align: center;">लिखित निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए</p>

प्रश्न 1. कवि ने निराशा से उबरने के लिए क्या - क्या दृष्टांत दिए हैं? किन्हीं दो का उल्लेख कीजिए।

उत्तर- • चिड़िया के घोंसले का दृष्टांत।

• पेड़ की टहनी का पाला झेलने का दृष्टांत।

प्रश्न 2. 'वाह बनने के लिए मजबूर आहें' - पंक्ति का भाव अपने शब्दों में स्पष्ट कीजिए।

उत्तर- मजबूर विवश व्यक्ति 'वाह' बनना चाहता है अर्थात् सफल बनकर खुश होना चाहता है।

प्रश्न 3. जब आँधी आती है तब उसकी मार किस - किसको झेलनी पड़ती है?

उत्तर- तब उसकी मार सभी घोंसलों को झेलनी पड़ती है।

प्रश्न 4. 'कल सुबह की इंतज़ारी में निगाहें' - का आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए।

उत्तर- इसका आशय यह है कि दुखी व्यक्ति आने वाले समय में सुख की कल्पना करता है तथा उस समय के आने की प्रतीक्षा करता है।

प्रश्न 5. कविता का प्रतिपाद्य 50-60 शब्दों में लिखिए। (छात्र मौखिक रूप से समझेंगे)

भाषा(काल)

क्रिया के जिस रूप से उसके संपन्न होने के समय का बोध हो, उसे काल कहते हैं।

काल के तीन भेद हैं-

- 1) वर्तमानकाल
- 2) भूतकाल
- 3) भविष्यत्काल

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

उदाहरण- मैं बाज़ार गया था।

बच्चों ने गन्ना खाया

वर्तमान काल: क्रियाके जिस रूप अंकित होने का बोध हो उसे सामान्य वर्तमान कहते हैं।

उदाहरण - शिवांगी चित्र बना रही हैं।

मजदूर सामान उठा रहा है।

भविष्यत्काल: क्रिया के जिस रूप से उसके आने वाले समय में संपन्न होने का बोध हो, उसे भविष्यत् काल कहते हैं। भविष्यत्काल की क्रिया के अंत में गा, गे, गी लगे होते हैं।

उदाहरण- हम ताजमहल देखने जाएंगे।

ज्योति गाना गाएगी !

पुस्तक में दिये गए अभ्यासों को उत्तर पुस्तिका में करें।

अनेकार्थी शब्द(11-20)

1. कर- हाथ, टैक्स
2. कल- मशीन, बीता हुआ कल, आने वाला कल
3. काल- समय, मृत्यु
4. निशान- चिन्ह, झण्डा
5. पृष्ठ- पन्ना, पीछे का भाग
6. मत- राय, वोट, नहीं
7. श्री- शोभा, लक्ष्मी, संपदा
8. संज्ञा- नाम, चेतना
9. वर- श्रेष्ठ, पति, वरदान
10. बल- सेना, बल

Chapters Included-

Language - Ch-17 Prepositions and their correct use, Ch-20 Direct and Indirect speech, Biographical Sketch.

Literature – Ch-15 Toasted English, Ch-16 Geography lesson

LANGUAGE

Topic – Ch-17 Prepositions and their correct use

EXERCISES: -

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions of place & position given in the box below.

1. The boy standing between the two children is a football player.
2. Nina is standing on the left of the office desk.
3. The candidates for the interview are waiting in the conference room.

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

C. Fill in the blanks with among, between, on, upon, in, at, over, above, under or below.

1. She lived at Nariman point in Mumbai for two years.
2. While I was sitting on the chair, the mouse jumped over the table.

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

D. Fill in the blanks with from, for, since, at in, till, for or in.

1. He lived in this house for ten years since 2001.
2. The match was played from 9am to 12 noon.
3. She worked hard since the break of day but could not complete her assignment.

ENGLISH

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

E. Read the following sentences and fill in the blanks with prepositions given in the box.

1. Rita had reached the airport before the flight departed.
2. She came after three days.
3. She slept between 8pm and 9 pm.

*** Q 4- 12 to be done as H.W in the notebook.**

F. Read the following sentences and fill in the blanks with prepositions given in the box.

1. The bus went over the bridge.
2. He got off the car in a hurry.
3. The car went up the hill.

*** Q 4-12 to be done as H.W in the notebook.**

G. Fill in the blanks with to, into, at, for, against, from, off or out of.

1. He fell and banged his head against the wall
2. The train has started from the station.
3. She fell off the scooter.

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

H. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.

1. Hard – work is the key to success.
2. Rita’s work is worthy of praise.
3. I am addicted to box games.

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

EXTRA QUESTIONS

Question 1.

Complete the exercise with the correct prepositions.

- (i) If you want to go _____ bus, you have to go the bus stop.
- (ii) You look _____ the timetable.
- (iii) Then you wait _____ your bus.
- (iv) When the bus arrives. You get _____ the bus.
- (v) You buy a ticket _____ the driver or show your ticket _____ the driver.
- (vi) When you arrive. _____ your destination, you get _____ the bus.
- (vii) Sometimes you even have to change buses _____ another bus stop.

Answer:

- (i) by, to
- (ii) at
- (iii) for
- (iv) on
- (v) from, to
- (vi) off
- (vii) at

Question 3.

Fill in the correct prepositions:

- (i) Peter is playing tennis _____ Sunday.
- (ii) My brother's birthday is _____ 5 November.
- (iii) My birthday is _____ May.
- (iv) We are going to see my parents _____ the weekend.
- (v) _____ 1666, a great fire broke out in London.
- (vi) I do not like walking alone in the streets _____ night.
- (vii) What are you doing _____ the afternoon?
- (viii) My friend has been living in Canada _____ two years.
- (ix) I have been waiting for you _____ seven o'clock.
- (x) I will have finished this essay _____ Friday.

Answer:

- (i) on
- (ii) on
- (iii) in
- (iv) at
- (v) In
- (vi) at
- (vii) in
- (viii) for
- (ix) since
- (x) by

Topic – Ch-20 Direct and Indirect speech.

Note: All work to be done in English notebook.

- Read the chapter; take help from the previous class notebook.
- Learn and write the definitions of direct and indirect speech (pg146) in the notebook with comparison between direct and indirect forms of narration.
 - Learn the rules of change of tenses and pronouns while reporting in indirect speech. (Refer your grammar book pg-147,148 & 149).
- Read and learn the rules of conversion of commands, request, suggestions, interrogative & exclamatory sentences into indirect speech. (Refer your grammar book pg-153,154 &155).

B: Read the following sentences and rewrite them in indirect speech.

1. The nurse said to the patient, "You should take the medicines regularly".

As. The nurse advised to take the medicines regularly.

2. The old lady said to her granddaughter, "The maid is cleaning the room".

As. The old lady told her granddaughter that the maid was cleaning the room.

3. Mother said to Summit, "I baked a cake in the morning".

As. Mother told Summit that she had baked a cake in the morning.

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

C: Rewrite the following sentences in indirect speech using appropriate pronouns

1. She said to him, "You have passed with flying colours".

As. She told him that he had passed with flying colours.

2 The girl said to the gym instructor, "I want to use the treadmill for a longer time."

As. The girl told the gym instructor that she wanted to use the treadmill for a longer time.

3. Nakul said to Kiran, "Your crayon set is in the drawer".

As. Nakul told Kiran that her crayon set was in the drawer.

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

EXTRA QUESTIONS

Question 1.

Sentences are given indirect speech. Change them into indirect speech.

(i) Helen asked me, "What does he do for a living?"

(ii) They asked me, "How are you going?"

(iii) Craig asked Anne, "Are you married?"

(iv) "Sally asked Harry, "How long have you been back?"

(v) Jack asked Jill, "Can you go up the hill?"

(vi) Dillon asked me, "Do you smoke?"

(vii) Sol asked me, "What are you doing now?"

(viii) Sylvia asked me, "Why did you come late?"

(ix) Jenny asked me, "How many times did you ring?"

(x) Emma asked me, "Are you Ok?"

Answer:

(i) Helen asked me what he did for a living.

(ii) They asked me how I was going.

(iii) Craig asked Anne if she was married. Or Craig asked Anne whether she was married.

(iv) Sally asked Harry how long he had been back.

(v) Jack asked Jill if she could go up the hill. Or Jack asked Jill whether she could go up the hill.

(vi) Dillon asked me if I smoked. Or Dillon asked me whether I smoked.

(vii) Sol asked me what I was doing now.

(viii) Sylvia asked me why I had come late. Or Sylvia asked me why I came late.

(ix) Jenny asked me how many times I had rung. Or Jenny asked me how many times I rang.

(x) Emma asked me if I was Ok. Or Emma asked me whether I was Ok?

How to write a biographical sketch?

It is always written by a person other than the one who is being described. The aim of a bio-sketch is large to present a positive picture of the person concerned. It is advisable to present all the information in chronological order while writing a bio-sketch so that the reader can trace the life of the subject from the beginning to the end.

The main points that need to be incorporated while writing a bio-sketch are:

- Full name, date of birth/age, place of birth
- Major personality traits
- Educational details highlighting any major achievements or awards
- His/her contribution to society
- Any special interest
- Why is he/she famous or known?

Write a **biographical sketch** of Vishwanathan Anand – Grandmaster, a world Chess Champion in your own words in not more than **100-120 words**. Clues have been given.

<p>Clues Born: Nationality: Hobbies: Also known as: Instructor: Marital status: Children: Known for: Achievements:</p>	<p>Vishwanathan Anand December 11, 1969, in Tamil Nadu Indian Listening to music, swimming and reading Vishy or the ‘Tiger of Madras’ Learnt chess from mother at the age of 6 Married A son</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Undisputed Title of World Chess Champion from 2007 to 20132. First Asian at 17 to win the world chess title oat the FIDE Junior Championship, 19873. Published his collection of games under the title ‘Vishy Anand: My Best Games of Chess’.4. Padma Shri at the age of 185. Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratan6. Padma Vibhushan7. Arjun Award8. Chess Oscar
--	---

Answer.

VISHWANATHAN ANAND

Vishwanathan Anand was born on December 11, 1969, in Tamil Nadu. He is an Indian chess player who won the undisputed title of World Chess Champion from 2007-2013. He learnt to play chess from his mother at the age of 6. He became the first Asian at the age of 17 to win the world chess title at the FIDE World Junior Championship in the year 1987. He has published his collection of games under the title ‘Vishy Anand: My Best Games of Chess.’ Anand is fond of listening to music, swimming and reading. He is married to Aruna Anand and has a son. He is fondly referred to as Vishy, or the ‘Tiger of Madras’ and was awarded the Padma Shri at a young age of 18 years. Besides that, he **has** also bagged the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna, Padma Vibhushan, Arjuna and Chess Oscar.

Practice questions: -

Write the biographical sketch of Raghu Ram Rajan, former Governor of RBI, in your own words in not more than 100-120 words. Clues have been given

Former governor-RBI-23rd-born February 3, 1963- Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh – Tamil family –

father was senior bureaucrat – graduate from IIT Delhi in 1985- management degree from IIM-Ahmedabad in 1987-doctoral degree in 1991 from MIT-HKUST (Hong Kong University of Science and Technology)-vegetarian-loves swimming, squash, tennis, running-married to Radhika Puri-she is a lecturer of law-at Chicago Law School-he served as the Chief Economic Advisor to Finance Ministry- was the youngest Chief Economist- at IMF in 2003 – prestigious awards- Fischer Black Prize-Best Central bank Governor Award-Deutsche Bank Prize for financial economics

Literature

Ch-16 Geography lesson (Poem) by Brian Patten

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.

Ch-15 Toasted English

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.

**SOCIAL
STUDIES**

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: 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 noconfidence 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 consist 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.

Chapter 8 : Basic HTML 5 Commands

* Read the chapter thoroughly and learn and write all the tech terms given on page number 141, in your notebook.

* Do all the objective type Question (Fill in the blanks, True and False— & Choose the correct option) given in page no 142, in your Notebook.

Descriptive Type Questions:—

COMPUTER

1. Mention any two ways in which the color property can be assigned its values.

Ans: Predefined color name (Silver, navy, orange etc.)

Hexadecimal color values (#FFFFFF00)

2. Differentiate between the text-shadow and the text-decoration properties.

Ans: Text-shadow: It specifies a list of shadow effects to be applied to the text Text-decoration: It specifies the decorations that are added to the text underlining, line through etc.

<p>3. Which tag is used to give comments in an HTML document? Ans: <! Comment Text --></p> <p>4. . What are the values used in text-align property? Ans: left, right, center and justify</p> <p>5. What is text-transform property? Write the values used in text-transform property. Ans: The text-transform property controls the capitalization of text. This property can have the values- none, capitalize, uppercase, lowercase.</p> <p>6. What is the purpose of the margin property? Explain with an example. Ans: The margin property is used to set all the margin (left, right, top, bottom) in one declaration. Example: Margin: 10px 5px 8px 12px In the above example, top margin is 10px, right margin is 5px, bottom margin is 8px, and left margin is 12px</p> <p>. 7. What is paragraph tag? Ans: The paragraph element defines a paragraph in HTML. Browser inserts empty lines before and after each paragraph. A paragraph starts with the ON tag <p>and ends with the OFF Tag </p.></p> <p>8. What is the use of <hr> tag? It is an empty or container element? Ans: The horizontal rule element <hr>defines a thematic break in an HTML page, i.e it is used to separate content in an HTML page. It is an empty element and has no end tag</p>
--

<p><u>Ch-38 Jet Set Go</u></p> <p><u>Give answers:</u></p> <p>1. Real jet packs have been constructed with the help of different mechanisms. Which are the challenges that have been faced by humans. Ans- Earth's atmosphere, Earth's gravity and low density of available fuels</p> <p>2. In which year did the Russian inventor Aleksandr Fyodorovich Andreyev develop the first jet pack? Ans- 1919</p> <p>3. A powered engine is based on the decomposition reaction of _____ chemical. Nearly pure (90% in the Bell Rocket Belt) chemical is used for this process. Pure part of this chemical is relatively stable, but in contact with a catalyst (for example, silver) it decomposes into a mixture of superheated steam and oxygen in less than 1/10 millisecond, increasing in volume 5,000 times. Ans- Hydrogen peroxide</p> <p>4. In 2008, the first hydro flight jetpack was released to the market for which its makers were awarded the first patents. It has the appearance of a typical jet pack, with two nozzles on a backpack thrusting the rider upwards. It just has an umbilicus to the powering jet ski that provides the water for the thrust used. Name the jetpack. Ans- JetLev</p> <p>5. The 21st century has been a new approach to jet packs where water is used as a high- density propulsion fluid. This requires a very large mass of fluid that makes a self- contained jetpack infeasible. Inst, this approach separates the engine, fuel and fluid supply from the pilot's flying apparatus, using a long flexible hose to feed the water to the jet nozzle pack attached to the pilot's body. What is the name of this invention?</p>

G.K

Ans- Hydro jet packs

Ch- 39 Artificial Intelligence

Underline the correct answer of these multiple choice questions:

1. Which of these involved a series of AI systems developed by Pat Langley to explore the role of heuristics in scientific discovery?

- a. RAMD.
- b. **BACON**
- c. MIT
- d. DU
- e. None of the above

2. A.M Turning contributed a method for determining whether a computer could or could not demonstrate signs of Artificial Intelligence. Presently, this technique is referred to as:

- a. **Turing Test.**
- b. Algorithm
- c. Boolean Algebra
- d. Logarithm
- e. None of the above

3. Which of these options denote a component of an expert system?

- a. Inference engine
- b. Knowledge base
- c. User interface
- d. **All of these**
- e. None of the above

4. The first widely- used commercial form of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is being used in many essential products like microwave ovens, automobiles and plug in circuit boards for desktop PCs. It incorporates machines with the ability to handle vague information with similarities that resemble human intuition. What is the name of this AI?

- a. Boolean logic
- b. Human logic
- c. **Fuzzy logic**
- d. Functional logic
- e. None of the above

5. DARPA, the agency that has funded a great deal of American AI research, is part of the Department of:

- a. **Defense**
- b. Energy
- c. Education
- d. Justice
- e. None of the above

6. A certain Professor at the Stanford University coined the word ' Artificial Intelligence' in 1956 at a conference held at Dartmouth College. Can you identify who the Professor was?

- a. David Levy
- b. **John McCarthy**
- c. Joseph Weizenbaum
- d. Hans Berliner
- e. None of the above

Ch-40 Advancements of Aircraft Technology

Give answers:

1. The largest military airplane in the world.- Antonov An-124 Ruslan
2. The fastest recorded powered aircraft flight and fastest recorded aircraft flight of an air-breathing powered aircraft. - NASA X-43A Pegasus
3. The largest civilian airplane in the world and the double-decker French aircraft.- Airbus A380
4. The largest aircraft by virtue of weight and largest regular fixed-wing aircraft ever engineered. - Antonov An-225
5. The fastest airliner currently operational. - Boeing 747
6. The largest aircraft by dimensions and volume (as of 2016) is 302-foot- long. - British Airliner 10
7. A British- French turbojet- powered supersonic passenger airliner that was operated from 1976 until 2003. - Concorde
8. This aircraft has the current world record for the fastest manned jet. Its maximum speed was mach 6.70 (about 7,200 km/hr)- North America X-15

Ch- 41 Universal Computing

Give answers:

1. A video game where the gaming experience is extended out in the world, or where the fictive world in which the game takes place blends with the physical world.- Pervasive game
2. In computing, _____ refers to electronic environments that are sensitive and responsive to people. It is a vision on the future of consumer electronics, telecommunications and computing. – Ambient Intelligent
3. An interactive computer- generated experience taking place within a simulated environment that incorporates auditory, visual, haptic, and other types of sensory feedback.- Virtual Reality
4. An interactive experience of a real-world environment whose elements are “argued” by computer-generated perceptual information, sometimes across multiple sensory modalities. – Augmented Reality
5. Was a chief scientist at Xerox PARC in the United States. He is widely considered to be the father of ubiquitous computing, a term he coined in 1988. – Mark Dweiser
6. _____ computers, also known as wearables or body-borne computers, are small computing devices. That is worn under, with, or on top of clothing.- Wearable
7. Integrates wireless sensor networks with grid computing concepts to enable real-time sensor data collection and the sharing of computational and storage resources for sensor data processing and management.- Sensor Grid
8. A system of many tiny micro-electro mechanical systems such as sensors, robots, or other devices that can detect , for example, light, temperature, vibration, magnetism, or chemicals. - Smart Dust

पाठ-14

भविष्यत काल – (Pg No-54)

SANSKRIT

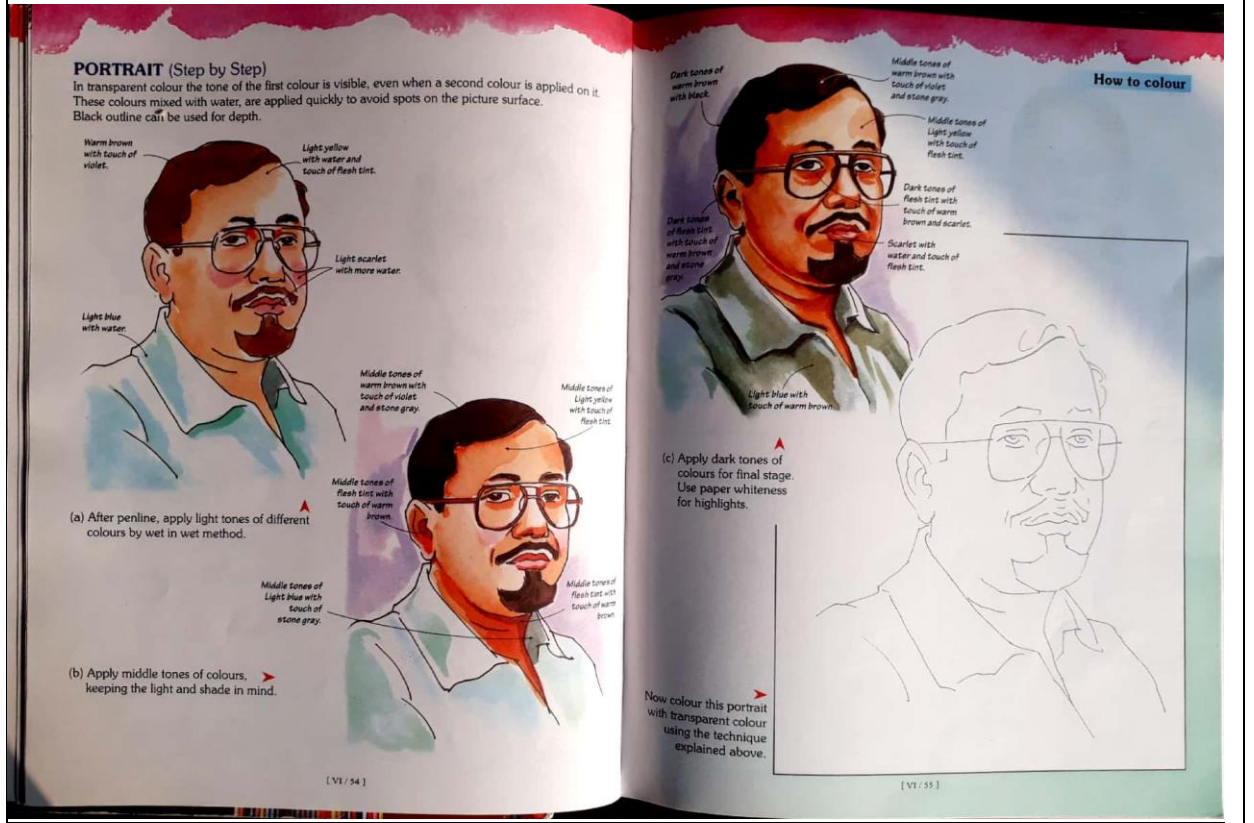
1. _____ धातुओं के उचित रूपों से रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करें ।

श्वः सोमवासरः । सिद्धार्थः प्रातः उधाने भ्रमिष्यति (भ्रम) । दिवसे सः विधालय गमिष्यति (गमि) । तत्र विविधान् पाठान् पठिष्यति (पठ) । सः एकं पत्रम् अपि लेखिष्यति (लिख्) । अपराहने सः विध्यालयात् गृहम् आगमिष्यति (आ- गम्) । सायं मित्रैः सह क्रीडिष्यति (क्रीड्) । रात्रौ भोजनात् अनन्तरं शयनं करिष्यति (कृ)

- 1.
2. निम्नलिखित शब्दों से वाक्य बनाएँ ।
 लेखिष्यति – सः पत्रं लेखिष्यति ।
 नेष्यति – रामः मिष्टान्नं नेष्यति ।
 भ्रमिष्यन्ति – बालकाः भ्रमिष्यन्ति ।
 नर्तिष्यति – मयूरः नर्तिष्यति ।
 पास्यन्ति – बालाः पास्यन्ति ।
3. वाक्यों का अनुवाद करें ।
 (क) पूजकः तत् मन्दिरं कदा गमिष्यति – पुजारी उस मंदिर में कब जाएगा ?
 (ख) रमेशः श्वः पत्रं लेखिष्यति - रमेश कल पत्र लिखेगा ।
 (ग) वसन्ते कोकिलाः कूजिष्यन्ति - बसंत में कोयलें कूकेंगी ।
 (घ) बालकाः दुग्धं पास्यन्ति - बच्चे दूध पिएंगे ।
 (ङ) ते जनाः दूरदर्शने क्रिकेटक्रीडां द्रक्ष्यन्ती - वे लोग दूरदर्शन में क्रिकेट देखेंगे ।
 (च) संघमित्रा एकं मधुरं गीतं गास्यति – संघमित्रा एक मधुर गीत गाएगी ।
4. सुभाषितानि (Pg No-74) के सभी श्लोक और उनके अर्थ को अपनी संस्कृत उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें तथा याद करें ।

Topic- Portrait (colouring and shading)
 Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy.

DRAWING



Dr. Rachana Nair
 Director Academics