CLASS : VII
DATE : 9.12.21 to 14.01.22

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	Ch: 21- Collection of data handling Ex:- 21-A, 21-B, 21-C
SCIENCE	**Chapter 12 – Reproduction in Plants: -** 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.-182) 3. Describe the method of asexual reproduction in plants. (Pg. no.-173 to 175) 4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of vegetative propagation? (Pg. no.- 178) 5. Describe the process of fertilisation with the help of suitable diagram (Pg. no.- 180). 6. Learn the NCERT solved Question-Answers given in your book (Pg. no.-183 to 188) 7. Write the Exercise (Very Short Answer, Short Answer, Long Answer, Fill in the blanks, Choose the correct option, True or False. (Pg. no. – 189 to 190) *NOTE: All the above work to be done in Science notebook.*
HINDI	**हिंदी साहित्य** पाठ - जापान से मित्र को पत्र 1. पाठ को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और उससे दस कठिन शब्दों को चुनकर तीन - तीन बार लिखें । 2. शब्दार्थ - ज्ञात - मालूम , प्रतिस्पर्धा - मुकाबला , विचित्र - अनोखा , अनुभूति- अनुभव होना , मिथ्या - झूठ , सन्नाटा - गहरी चुप्पी , राग - संगीत के स्वर भंगिमा - शारीरिक मुद्रा , प्रतीत - मालूम । 3. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में लिखिए । क) लेखक ने जापान में आकर किसे निकट से देखने का प्रयास किया ? लेखक ने जापान में आकर जापानियों के जनजीवन को निकट से देखने का प्रयास किया । ख) जापान में चाय पीने की विशेष विधि को क्या कहते हैं? जापान में चाय पीने की विशेष विधि को टी - सेरेमनी कहते हैं । ग) कौन - सी परंपरा जापानियों की देन है ? केवल वर्तमान में जीने की परंपरा जापानियों की देन है । घ) मानसिक रोगी कौन - से होते हैं ? मानसिक रोगी वे होते हैं , जिनके मस्तिष्क में अत्यधिक काम या सोच के कारण विकार आ जाता है । वे बड़बड़ाते रहते हैं । ङ) जापानी में ' तातामी ' शब्द किसके लिए प्रयुक्त होता है ? जापानी में ' तातामी ' शब्द चटाई के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है ।

4. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए ।

क) लेखक अपने जापानी मित्र के साथ कहाँ गया ? वहाँ उसे
   क्या अनुभव हुआ ?
   लेखक अपने जापानी मित्र के साथ एक पर्णकुटी में चाय
   पीने के लिए गया। इसे 'टी सेरेमनी' कहते हैं । वहाँ उसे
   बड़ा विचित्र अनुभव हुआ ।

ख) पर्णकुटी में वातावरण कैसा था ?
   पर्णकुटी में वातावरण शांत था । वहाँ की दीवारें गत्तों से
   बनी थी । जमीन पर (तातामी) चटाई बिछी थी । बाहर
   बेढ़ंगा - सा मिट्टी का बर्तन रखा था ।अंदर केवल दो-
   तीन व्यक्ति ही प्रवेश कर सकते थे ।

ग) जापान में चाय पीने के दौरान लेखक को क्या अनुभूति
   हुई ?
   जापान में चाय पीने के दौरान लेखक को बड़ी विचित्र
   अनुभूति हुई । पहले तो वह उलझन में पड़ा रहा फिर
   दिमाग की रफ्तार धीरे - धीरे धीमी होती चली गई ।
   उसे लगा कि वह अनंत काल में जी रहा है । उसे
   सन्नाटा भी सुनाई देने लगा ।

घ) प्रायः हम किस प्रकार जीते हैं ? हमें किस काल में जीना
   चाहिए और क्यों ?
   प्राय: हम भूतकाल में जीते हैं । हम भूतकाल की यादों में
   उलझे रहते हैं और भविष्य के रंगीन सपने संजोते रहते
   हैं। असल में दोनों काल मिथ्या है । एक चला गया ,
   दूसरा आया ही नहीं । अत: हमें केवल वर्तमान में जीना
   चाहिए । वही सत्य है ।

5. वाक्य बनाएँ। (वाक्य - निर्माण छात्र स्वयं करें)
   परंपरा , सन्नाटा , भविष्य , मिथ्या ।

                              हिंदी भाषा

6. निम्नलिखित अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द लिखें ।
   ईश्वर को न मानने वाला -   नास्तिक
   जो बिना वेतन लिए काम करे -   अवैतनिक
   संगीत का ज्ञाता -   संगीतज्ञ
   गणित का ज्ञाता -   गणितज्ञ
   जिसे किसी विषय का विशेष ज्ञान हो - विशेषज्ञ
   व्याकरण का ज्ञाता -   वैयाकरण
   ऊपर लिखा हुआ -   उपरिलिखित
   ऊपर कहा गया -   उपर्युक्त
   देखने वाला -   दर्शक
   बोलने वाला -   वक्ता
   सुनने वाला -   श्रोता
   समाचार पढ़ने वाला -   समाचार वाचक
   साथ काम करने वाला -   सहकर्मी
   साथ पढ़ने वाला -   सहपाठी
   जो उपकार को मानता हो -   कृतज्ञ

	7. विज्ञापन लेखन :- किसी विशेष वस्तु या उत्पादन के बारे में कम से कम शब्दों में अधिक से अधिक जानकारी देने का एक माध्यम विज्ञापन है । उदाहरण - कपड़े धोने के साबुन के लिए एक विज्ञापन

ENGLISH LITERATURE
CH 17- THE TEMPEST

Summary
This is a scene from Shakespeare's play 'The Tempest'. Ferdinand enters carrying a log, which he claims would be a hateful task except that he carries it to serve Miranda. His carrying of the logs is a penalty but one he willingly accepts because thoughts of Miranda make the work seem effortless to him. Miranda enters and, when Ferdinand does not rest, offers to take up his task and forces him to rest, but Ferdinand refuses. Although she was trained not to reveal her name, Miranda impulsively reveals it to Ferdinand. Ferdinand, for his part, has known other beautiful women, but he admits to having never known one as perfect as Miranda. Miranda admits that she has known no other women, nor any other man, except for her father. Now, she would want no other man except for Ferdinand. At this, Miranda remembers that she has been taught not to speak to their guest and transitorily falls silent. When Ferdinand states that he would gladly serve her, Miranda asks if he loves her. At his affirmative reply, Miranda begins to weep. She tells Ferdinand that she is unworthy of him but will marry him if he wants her. He quickly agrees, and they pledge their love. In the meanwhile, Prospero has been privy to this conversation. Though, he remains unseen. He acknowledges Miranda and Ferdinand's natural match as being 'Of two most rare affections' but he has other plans that need his immediate attention, and so he turns to his books and other waiting business.

ANSWERS

A. Ferdinand is carrying a log. He tells Miranda that he doesn't mind carrying them because he is carrying them for her. Miranda feels sad for Ferdinand and asks him to relax a little as her father is busy studying. She offers to carry the log for Ferdinand but Ferdinand says that he can't see her working while he sits around being lazy.

B.1.
 a. Ferdinand is the speaker.
 b. He is addressing Miranda.
 c. The sweet thoughts that Ferdinand is referring to is the fact that while her father is harsh she weeps when she sees him work
 d. The very fact that Miranda's father made Ferdinand carry logs

2.
a. The speaker is Prospero.
b. The 'poor worm' is Miranda.
c. It means that he is in love with her and can do anything for her.
d. The visitation the speaker referring to is that he was spying on his daughter.

3.
a. Ferdinand is the speaker.
 b. He is addressing Miranda.
 c. He says because he can see his daughter in love.
 d. The speaker is a slave to Miranda

C1. Ferdinand is positive about carrying logs because he is not burdened by this task. He is rather enjoying it as he is doing it for Miranda.
2. Miranda is not happy about it and asks him to sit and take some rest.
3. She offers to carry logs for Ferdinand.
4. That he has been working really hard.
5. He finds her father very harsh, and rude.
6. He says that he has known many women but he never found anyone as perfect as Miranda.

ENGLISH

7. He says that he has seen many women but he has seen none like her. She is so perfect and so peerless and has the best of every possible creature he knows.

8. Miranda makes marriage proposal to Ferdinand.

9. Miranda cries because she is happy. She is in love with Ferdinand.

Note:- Kindly copy the questions for the answers provided above from the English literature MAIN COURSE BOOK pg no. 173-174.

Activity- Students will prepare a PPT focusing on the life and works of Shakespeare, highlighting his poems and plays, famous quotes and contribution to theatre.(5-6 slides)

Scrapbook Activity-Students will design a brochure of a place that they visited recently.(Refer to pg no. 163, Ch 16 C.B).

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

CH- CONJUNCTIONS

What is a CONJUNCTION?

A word or group of words that connect two or more words, clauses, phrases or sentences are called conjunctions. Conjunctions are called joining words.

Conjunction Examples –

1.She is good at both cooking and dancing.

2.If we leave now, we can be home by 11 p.m.

3.He couldn't be taken before a magistrate for punishment.

4.Neither her friends nor relatives joined for the party.

5.The legendary dancer is also interested in folk music.

1. Join these sentences using suitable conjunctions : -

(a) Sunny remembered my anniversary. He bought me a gift.

(b) The computer stopped working. It was old.

(c) Winters have set in. Tourists keep coming in large numbers.

(d) Mr. Jain is very rich. He is very down to earth.

(e) Petrol prices will increase from tomorrow. There is a huge line at the filling stations today.

2. Circle the conjunctions and state whether they are coordinating conjunctions or subordinating conjunctions : -

(a) I carried a bag and a bottle.

(b) They watched a movie as well as had dinner.

(c) The floods were devastating; therefore, there was heavy loss of life and property.

(d) The school organized a charity show so that they could collect funds for the flood victims.

(e) The child followed his parents wherever they went.

3. Join these pairs of sentences using correct subordinating conjunctions from the brackets. You may have to make few changes : -

(a) She is already seven years old. She cannot eat on her own. (though/since)

(b) You cannot go to play. You must clean your study table.. (unless/ because)

(c) We were very disappointed. We lost the match. (because/although)

(d) Hema chopped the onions. I peeled the potatoes.(though/while)

(e) Divya called us. She was ready.(when/while)

4. Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions : -

(a) Tanu was happy _____ she got a new job.

(b) I respect my boss _____ she is very professional.

(c) I want to sing _____dance.

(d) I went to your office twice_____was not able to meet you.

(e) They enjoyed watching the movie _____it was entertaining.

Home Assignment:- Do 5 questions from each exercise given in the Grammar Textbook.

English Language

CH Question tags

What is a Question tag?

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

Example: - (a) Sachin is a good player, isn'the?

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

Types of Question tags :

There are two types of question tags:

Positive Question Tags

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

Examples: (a) You didn't call him , did you ?

(b) She did not speak well, did she?

Negative Question tags

Tagslikeisn't,didn'tyouarenegativequestiontagswhichareattachedtopositive statements for seeking agreement of the listener.

Examples: (a) He played well, didn't he?

(b) They danced well, didn't they?

Formation of question Tags

1. Aquestioncomprisesofonlytwowordslikedidn'tyou,didyou,shallwe,areyou.

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

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

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

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

 India is the subject of the statement and in the question tag instead of **India,** pronoun

"It" has been used.

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

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

 Examples: haven't, won't, didn't, aren't and soon.

Features

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

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

 Examples: Please sit here, will you?

 Please come here, won't you?

3. After negative commands we use: Will you?

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

4. After let us, we use shall we?

Examples: Let us wait for him, shall we?

Exercise 1

 Add appropriate question tags to the following statements.

1. These students are really intelligent.

2. Do call me.

3. I am absolutely right.

4. She was not being truthful.

5. Your book is widely read.

Exercise 2

Add appropriate question tags to the following statements.

- She is preparing well.
- You can solve the sum.
- You are going on leave.
- Gayatri will not oblige you.
- The principal wants to deliver a lecture.

Chapter - Punctuation and Capital Letters

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

Read the following sentences carefully.

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

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

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

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

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

Important punctuations marks are generally used for:

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

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

Features

a. A full stop (.)

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

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

         historical city. (Statement)

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

Example:44.2

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

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

Example: Whose watch is this?

c. Inverted commas ("") are used to enclose the actual words of the speaker.

Examples: Rita said "My bag is heavy."

d. **Apostrophe (")** isused:

To show possession or omission of letters.

Example: The boy's shoes are published.(possession)They didn't believe me. (Did not)

To show time and distance.

Example: She need a month's leave.

To form plural of letters and figures.

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

While writing any name ending with(s) we add only an apostrophe (") to possession.

Example: John Keats' poems are master pieces in the treasury of English literature.

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

Examples: Boy's hostel has all the facilities.

         Girls' School is near the post office.

However, when the plural nouns do not end with a 's' then after the apostrophe 's'is used.
Examples: Children's books are being sold in the book shop at a 50% discount.
Men's readymade shirts are available at all the leading showrooms in the Mall.
We use an apostrophe with expressions of time, space and money.
Examples: He has gone on two month's leave.
An apostrophe is not used with ours, yours, his, hers and theirs.

5. **Exclamation mark (!)** is used after exclamations or expression of strong emotions. Examples:
Hurrah! My favorite team has won. Wow! What a lovely view.

6. **Semicolon** is used to indicate a longer pause than a comma. It separates pairs of words.
Example: cease, seize; board, bored are homophones.
It also separates parts of a sentence if the parts have internal commas.
Example: The crisp, crunchy wafers were delicious; but we could not finish the entire packet.
A semicolon is also used to mark independent clauses which have not been joined by a conjunction.
Example: Reena is bringing the map and the globe; Rashi is getting the atlas and the compass.
It is often used before words like moreover, however, then, nevertheless, hence, therefore,
consequently, obviously. If these words come between independent clauses which are not joined by
conjunctions, then a semicolon is used.
Example: She has fractured her leg; hence she cannot go on the trip.

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

8. Example: Mother said: Honesty is the best policy.
It is also used to introduce a list.
Example: Before I went for a picnic I packed the following: a packet of biscuits, a can of juice, a bar of
chocolate and a garden umbrella.
It may be used to state an explanation, a statement or a proposition.
Example: The plan to boost sales was this: approach the customers directly, advertise in the
newspapers, put banners on the street posts.

USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS

a. To begin the first word of a sentence
Example: **H**e began to cry.
b. To begin the first word of every line in a poem
Example: **T**ill the little ones weary
No more can be weary...
c. It begins the first word of direct speech.
Example: He said, "**C**ome here."
d. For proper nouns and proper adjectives
Examples: **G**itanjali, **R**amesh, **G**oa, **I**ndian, **C**hinese, **I**ndian, **A**merican
e. To begin names of days, months
Examples: **M**onday, **J**uly, the fifth **S**aturday of this month
f. For names of historic buildings and monuments Examples: the **G**olden
Temple, the **T**aj **M**ahal, the **R**ed**F**ort
g. For names of airports, stations trains, brand names Examples:
Safdarjung Airport, **R**ajdhani Express,**H**yundai
h. To begin names of schools, colleges, political parties, business houses Examples:
Merry **H**earts **P**ublic **S**chool, **H**ansraj **C**ollege
i. To begin names of special events, special days
Examples: the **I**ndependence **D**ay, the **S**atyagraha **M**ovement
While writing titles of essays, stories the first letter of all the words is
written in capital except prepositions, conjunctions and articles
Example: **T**he **M**ost **M**emorable **D**ay of **M**y **L**ife
11. To write the official names of government departments, letters of important officers in high
ranks
Examples: the **H**ome **M**inister, the **C**hief **M**inister
12. For names of books, journals, newspaper, novels
Examples: **T**he **T**imes of **I**ndia, **I**ndia **T**oday, **the G**od of **S**mall **T**hings
13. While writing the pronoun I and all the words which stand for God Example: **I** like
to watch movies.

USE OF COMMA (,)

It expresses the shortest pause within a sentence.

The comma is used –

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

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

2. To separate words in a series

 Example: He brought scissors, a bottle of gum and glazed paper to make a poster. You will notice that we should not use a comma after a word which is followed by

"**and".**

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

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

4. To mark off a direct quotation

 Example: She said, "Let us go."

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

 Example: Yes, I like the pen.

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

 Example: June 10,20....

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

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

8. To separate question tags

 Example: He is fine ,isn't he?

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

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

 Example: She said, "Here they come."

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

 Example: 25 Nirman Street

      Rampur Village Kanpur

      (UP) or Dear Sarita or

 Yours affectionately

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

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

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

USE OF DASH (–)

1. Dash is used before or after a list.

 Example: Aditya and Vikram – both love adventure sports.

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

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

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

Delhi – the capital of India

USE OF HYPHEN (-)

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

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

 EXERCISE 1

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

1. Which place receives the highest rainfall in India

2. Rita is a confident girl

3. Naman said I want to watch a movie this weekend

4. The Boys rooms have been recently painted

5. Paras bag is lost

	EXERCISE 2 Read the following sentences and use a capital letter or a full stop wherever required. 1. harry potter and his friends get along together 2. suneeta is studying hindi literature 3. gandhiji was assassinated on 30 january1948 4. my best friend is a european 5. bengaluru is the capital of Karnataka **EXERCISE 3** Read the following sentences and use commas, dashes or hyphens wherever required. 1. I loved the stories of Sindbad the Sailor Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves and the Harry Potter Series. 2. The teacher gave sweets to Neeraj Meena, suraj and Jatin and they all loved it. 3. The boy who lives nearby is a talented painter. 4 I plan to go to Mumbai on 30 july 20........ 5 He started writing thus" dear mama ....."..and soon completed the letter .

SOCIAL STUDIES	**Topic – Natural Vegetation and Wildlife**
	Day 1:
	• Read the Chapter carefully '**Natural Vegetation and Wildlife'**
	• Read it paragraph wise
	• Read it again and again to understand the chapter well
	
	Day 2:
	• Read through page numbers (222 & 223)
	  1. What is Natural Vegetation?
	  2. What are the factors that influence the growth of Natural Vegetation?
	  3. How many types of Natural Vegetation are there?
	  4. Why does the land of equatorial forests not receive sunlight?
	• Attempt quick revision in the book itself.
	
	Day 3:
	• Read through page numbers (224 & 225)
	  1. In which season monsoon forest trees shed their leaves?
	  2. What type of plants is found in Temperate Deciduous forests?
	  3. Name the forests that are known as Orchard of the world?
	  4. What type of climate is experienced in Tiga Forests?
	• Attempt quick revision in the book itself
	
	Day 4:
	• Read through page numbers (226 & 227)
	  1. Why do the plants of Tiga forests grow slowly?
	  2. Which tree woods are used for making pulp?
	  3. Name the grasslands that are found in South Africa.
	  4. What type of grasses is found in the desert region?
	• Attempt quick revision in the book itself
	
	Day 5:
	• Read through page numbers (228 & 229)
	  5. How many types of deserts are there?
	  6. Which region is called Polar Cold desert?

7. Why do Polar Bears have thick fur?

8. How can we conserve Natural Vegetation?

- Attempt quick revision in the book itself

Short answer questions:-
1. What is Natural Vegetation?

Ans: The plants that grow without any human interference.

2. What kind of climate is experienced in Monsoon forests?

Ans:
- The monsoon forests experience hot and wet climate with a distinct dry soon.
- Rainfall is seasonal.

3. Write the names of any two trees found in Coniferous forests.

Ans: Pine, Cedar

Long answer questions:-
1. Write the characteristic features of Tropical Evergreen forests .

Ans:
- The other name of the Tropical Evergreen forest is the Equatorial forest.
- These forests have thick vegetation.
- Their trees shed leaves at different times of the year.
- These forests appear green throughout the year.
- They are called the Lungs of the World.

2. Difference between Tropical and Temperate Grassland.

Ans:

Tropical Grassland	Temperate Grassland
1. Rainfall between 25-75 centimeters.	Insufficient rainfall.
2. Tall grasses of 2-4 meters.	Short nutritious grasses.
3. Found in Equatorial region and extends up to the Tropics.	Found in mid latitudinal zone and the interior part of the continent.
4. Examples – Campos in Brazil, Savanna in Africa	Examples – Prairies in North America, Pampas in South America
5. Animals found – Zebras, Elephants, Deer, etc.	Animals found – Wild Buffaloes, Bison, etc.

Topic – Water

Day 1:
- Read the Chapter carefully '**Water'**
- Read it paragraph wise
- Read it again and again to understand the chapter well

Day 2:
- Read through page numbers (214 & 215)
  1. Define Water Cycle.
  2. How is water distributed on the Earth?
  3. What is the distribution of Fresh water on Earth?

4. What is the distribution of Surface water on Earth?
- Attempt quick revision in the book itself.

Day 3:
- Read through page numbers (216 & 217)
    5. Name the largest ocean.
    6. Why is ocean water salty?
    7. How many types of movements are there in an ocean?
    8. Define Waves.
- Attempt quick revision in the book itself

Day 4:
- Read through page numbers (218 & 219)
    9. Which scale is used to measure earthquake?
    10. What is the first sign of tsunami?
    11. Differentiate between Spring tides and Neap tides.
    12. Which are best fishing places in the world?
    13. Draw a diagram of Spring tide and Neap tide.
- Attempt quick revision in the book itself

Short answer questions:-
4. What is the use of Water?

Ans: Water is used for:
- Household work
- Agriculture
- Industries

5. What is a Wave?

Ans: The rhythmic up and down movement of water is called wave.
6. Differentiate between wave and tide.

Ans:

Wave	Tide
6. When wind blows across the water surface, waves are formed.	The gravitational pull of the Moon and the Sun on the surface of the Earth causes tides.

Long answer questions:-
3. What do you understand by ocean current?

Ans:
- Streams of water flowing on the surface of the oceans in particular directions.
- These currents can be both cold and warm.
- The Labrador Current is a cold current while the Gulf Stream is a warm current.
- Cold currents carry water from poles hence the water is cold while Warm currents carry water from Equator hence the water is warm.
- It influences the distribution of temperature all over the world.

4. Write a short note on the Tsunami that erupted in the Indian Ocean in 2004.

Ans:
- Tsunami waves are very high approximately 20 meters to 30 meters.
- It was first faced by the coastal areas of Andaman and Nicobar islands.
- The Indira Point got submerged in water after the Tsunami.
- On 26th December, 2004 a massive earthquake hit the western coast of Sumatra in Indonesia.
- Due to this Tsunami, many people were rendered homeless and many more lost their closed ones.

CH 8-BASIC HTML5 COMMANDS

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.
1. Empty
2. <h1>
3. Line-height
4. 0(zero)
5. Left

B. Write T for the true statement and F for the false one. Correct the false statement(s).
1. F (The heading element defines six levels of headings.
2. T
3. T
4. T
5. T

C. Choose the correct option.
1. (c) <h6>
2. (d) All of these
3. (d) All of these
4. (b) 255
5. (c) text-align

COMPUTER Descriptive TYPE Questions
A. Answer the following
1. Ans- Two ways in which the color property can be assigned its values are:-
   - Hexadecimal color values
   - RGB color values.
2. The text align property is used to specify the horizontal alignment property and its default value is left.
3. Values assigned to the text transform property are :
   - None
   - Capitalize
   - Uppercase
   - Lowercase
4. Comment tag is used to give comments in an HTML document.
5. Font-family specifies a list of font names whereas font-style specifies the style of the font.
6. The margin property is used to set all the margins (left,right,top,bottom) in one declaration . consider the following examples:
   Margin: 10px 5px 8px 12px
   In the above example, top margin is 10 px, right margin is 5 px, bottom margin is 8 px and left margin is 12 px.

7.

Text-shadow property	Text-decoration property
1. Specifies a list of shadow effects to be applied to the text	Specifies the decorations that are added to the text-underlining ,line through ttc,
2. Its values are :none, color name, color value	Its values are none, underline, over line, line-through
3. Example : text-shadow : 2px 2px green	Example: Text-decoration : over line Text decoration : underline

8. <hr> tag is used to separate content in an HTML page . it is an empty element and has no end tag .

G.K

Chapter- 42 – The World of Virtual Reality

42. The World of Virtual Reality

An interactive computer-generated experience recreated within a simulated environment capable of inducing auditory, visual, haptic, and other types of sensory feedback is what defines the concept of virtual reality. Augmented reality systems may also be considered as a form of VR that can transmit virtual information over a live camera feed into a headset or through a Smartphone or tablet device giving the user the ability to view three-dimensional images which are lucid and vivid in nature.

Let's sharpen our minds with this quiz.

1. How would virtual reality enhance instruction?
   a) It would tally rewards to help with classroom management.
   b) It would assist teachers to communicate with parents.
   c) It would provide a deeper level of comprehension with realistic 3D imagery.
   d) All of the above

2. Which of the following is an example of non-immersive VR device?
   a) An IMAX ☐   b) An iPad   ☐ c) A virtual reality headset ☐ d) A screen projection ☐

3. VR may be vital to students with special needs because
   a) It allows them to escape from difficult social situations.
   b) They can attend class from home.
   c) Teachers can develop personalized lessons for students.
   d) None of the above

4. Select the option that is NOT a constraint of VR?
   a) It can only be used for Science and Geography.
   b) It can be costly.
   c) Developing lessons/experiences can be time consuming.
   d) Resistance to new technology from teachers.

5. Pick out the 3 correct types of VR
   a) Immersive, 3D, non-immersive   ☐   b) Immersive, semi-immersive, non-immersive ☐
   c) Digital, semi-immersive, projective ☐ d) 3D, non-immersive, digital ☐

6. As there are many health and safety considerations of virtual reality, most VR systems are equipped with consumer warnings like -
   a) Developmental issues in children   ☐ b) Trip-and-fall and collision warnings ☐
   c) Repetitive stress injury   ☐ d) All of these ☐

7. Ivan Sutherland, with the help of his student Bob Sproull, was able to construct what was well known as the first head-mounted display (HMD) system for use in immersive simulation applications. Which year did he do that?
   a) 1958 ☐   b) 1988 ☐   c) 2000 ☐   d) 1968 ☐

43. Exploring the Hyperloop System
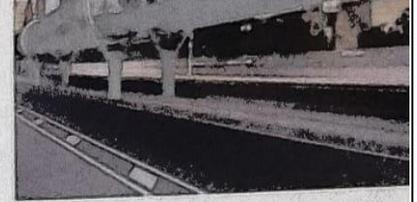
Hyperloop will redefine the norms of transportation and eliminate the barriers of distance and time.

Let's expand our knowledge by filling in the blanks.

1. Born in 1974, he is an Iranian-American entrepreneur, venture capitalist, super angel investor, and philanthropist. He is also the co-founder and former executive chairman of Hyperloop One and a co-founder and managing director of Sherpa Capital. _____

2. A Hyperloop is prototype passenger or freight transportation, first used to define an open-source vactrain design released by a joint team from _____ and _____.

3. The idea for an ultra-fast rail system or the Hyperloop is one step closer to reality. Thanks to the designer of Hyperloop who is known as _____.

4. Hyperloop Transportation Technologies are undergoing steps to sign a Letter of Intent with the Indian Government for a proposed route between _____ and_____. If things proceed as planned, the distance of 345 km could be covered in 30 minutes.

5. First Hyperloop to be operative in Canada between _____ and _____.

6. A Canadian company designing and manufacturing ultra-high-speed tube transportation technology and vehicles. _____.

7. TransPod vehicles in development stage to travel at over _____ between cities using fully electric propulsion and zero need for fossil fuels.

44. Strangest
Sporting Events

While some sporting events are played by millions of people all around the world, there are others that are played by an elite few but shared with the world through live coverage and media attention. Then we have the lesser known sports that lack the grandeur of the previous two.

Match the sports.

1.

2. Egg Throwing

3.

4. Wife Carrying

5.

6. Cheese Rolling

7.

8. Shin Kicking

A

B. Toe Wrestling

C

D. Chess Boxing

E

F. Underwater Hockey

G

H. Extreme Ironing

45. 2020 Summer Olympics

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

Mark the correct answer.

1. In which year Summer Olympics are going to take place.

   a) 2020 ☐   b) 2018 ☐

   c) 2128 ☐   d) None of these ☐

2. These Games will mark the return of the Summer Olympics to Tokyo for the first time since 1964.

   a) True ☐   b) False ☐

3. Which cities were in the running for being chosen as the host for these games?

   a) Tokyo ☐   b) Istanbul ☐

   c) Madrid ☐   d) All of these ☐

4. The games will involve approximately:

   a) 339 events in 33 sports ☐

   b) 559 events in 54 sports ☐

   c) 235 events in 20 sports ☐

   d) None of these ☐

5. How many nations will take part in the 2020 Summer Olympics?

   a) 206 ☐   b) 405 ☐

   c) 125 ☐   d) None of these ☐

6. The total number of athletes estimated to make an appearance will be approximately:

   a) 11,091 ☐   b) 19,011 ☐

   c) 15,109 ☐   d) 18,901 ☐

7. What is the total sponsorship for the 2020 Games based on approximation, which will truly set an Olympics record as of 2015?

   a) $1.3 million ☐   b) $1.3 billion ☐

   c) $ 90 million ☐   d) None of these ☐

SANSKRIT

पाठ- लोट् लकार (अभ्यासिनी से)

1.दिए गए धातु के उचित लोट् लकार रूप से रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करें ।

क) धनिकः दरिद्रेभ्यः धनं ददातु ।   (दा)
ख) बालिकाः विद्यालयं गच्छन्तु ।   (गम्)
ग) सर्वे सुखिनः भवन्तु ।   (भू)
घ) त्वं संस्कृतं पठ ।   (पठ्)
ङ) वयं सत्यं वदाम ।   (वद्)
च) भवन्तः तानि चित्राणि पश्यन्तु ।   (दृश्)

2.निम्नलिखित वाक्यों का अनुवाद करें ।
क) शंकरः प्रातः उत्तिष्ठतु , सूर्यं च नमतु ।
   शंकर सवेरे उठ जाएँ और सूर्य को नमस्कार करें ।
ख) भवन्तः इदानीं गृहं गच्छन्तु ।
   आप अभी घर जाएँ ।
ग) त्वम् इदं पुरातनं वस्त्रं त्यज ।
   तुम इस पुराने कपड़े को छोड़ दो ।
घ) गायकाः आनन्देन गीतं गायन्तु ।
   गायक गण आनंद से गीत गाएँ ।
ङ) यूयं शीतलं जलं पिबत ।
   तुम लोग शीतल जल पीयो ।

3. संस्कृत में अनुवाद करें ।
क) तुम यहाँ ठहरो ।
   त्वं अत्र तिष्ठ ।
ख) आप इस चित्र को देखें ।
   भवान् इदं चित्रं पश्यतु ।
ग) शाम को बच्चे खेलें ।
   सायंकाले शिशवः क्रीडन्तु ।
घ) मैं अब घर जाऊँ ?
   अहम् इदानीं गृहं गच्छानि ।
ङ) आप (स्त्री०) यहाँ बैठिए।
   भवती अत्र उपविशतु।

पाठ - वृक्षस्य आत्मकथा (भारती से)

शब्दार्थ :- भिन्नम् - अलग , गर्भे - गर्भ में , यत् - जो ,
इदानीं - अभी , छायायां - छाया में , काष्ठिकः - लकड़हारा ,
उपस्कराः - कुर्सी, मेज आदि , इन्धनरूपेण - जलावन के रूप में ,
फलन्ति - फलते हैं , श्वसन्ति - साँस लेते हैं ।

1.संस्कृत में उत्तर लिखिए।
क) अंकुरः कस्मात् अभवत् ?
   अंकुरः बीजात् अभवत् ।
ख) वृक्षस्य छायायां मनुष्याः किम् अनुभवन्ति ?
   वृक्षस्य छायायां मनुष्याः शीतलताम् अनुभवन्ति ।
ग) वृक्षस्य फलं के खादन्ति ?
   वृक्षस्य फलं मनुष्याः खगाः च खादन्ति ।
घ) मनुष्याः किं वाष्पं श्वसन्ति ?
   मनुष्याः आक्सीजनं वाष्पं श्वसन्ति ।
ङ) वृक्षस्य धर्मः कः ?
   वृक्षस्य धर्मः परोपकारः ।

2.निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को शुद्ध करें ।
क) अत्र अनेकानि मन्दिराणि अस्ति ।
   अत्र अनेकानि मन्दिराणि सन्ति ।
ख) भवान् मधुराणि आम्राणि खाद ।
   भवान् मधुराणि आम्राणि खादतु ।
ग) पर्वतस्य उपरि वर्षाः भविष्यामि ।
   पर्वतस्य उपरि वर्षाः भविष्यन्ति ।
घ) श्वः प्रधानशिक्षकः आगच्छत् ।
   श्वः प्रधानशिक्षकः आगमिष्यति ।
ङ) दशरथस्य चत्वारः पुत्राः आसीत् ।
   दशरथस्य चत्वारः पुत्राः आसन् ।

3.निम्नलिखित वाक्यों का अनुवाद करें ।
क) एतस्मिन् विद्यालये सप्त शिक्षकाः आसन् ।
   इस विद्यालय में सात शिक्षक थे ।
ख) अमेरिकादेशेन सह अस्माकं मित्रता अस्ति ।
   अमेरिका देश के साथ हमारी मित्रता है ।
ग) भवन्तः एतां सभाम् आगच्छन्तु ।
   आप सब इस सभा में आएँ ।
घ) उत्तमेन आचारेण सर्वे प्रसन्नाः भवन्ति ।
   अच्छे आचरण से सभी खुश होते हैं ।
ङ) जनाः ग्रामात् नगरम् आगमिष्यन्ति ।
   लोग गाँव से नगर आएँगे ।

4.संस्कृत में अनुवाद करें ।
क) उस पेड़ पर पाँच कौवे थे ।
   तस्मिन् वृक्षे पञ्च काकाः आसन् ।
ख) सीता , तुम कब मथुरा जाओगी ?
   सीते! त्वं कदा मथुरा गमिष्यसि ?
ग) घड़े (घट) से पानी लाओ ।
   घटात् जलं आनय ।
घ) सूर्य पूर्व दिशा में उगता है ।
   सूर्यः पूर्वदिशायाम् उदेति ।

DRAWING	
	Topic- Cartoon Drawing
	Work to be done- Complete page 60 as per instructions given in your drawing book.

Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics