



CLASS : VII

HOME ASSIGNMENT

DATE: 20.04.2020 to 03.05.2020

SUBJECT

ASSIGNMENTS

HINDI

NOTE: सभी छात्र – छात्राएँ अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें।

हिंदी साहित्य [पाठ : आत्मत्राण , गौरा]

1. 'आत्मत्राण' कविता और पाठ 'गौरा' को पढ़कर उसके 10 कठिन शब्दों को चुनें और 3-3 बार अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें।

2. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के अर्थ लिखें।

तत्काल, समाधान, पुष्ट, सघन, अनुभूति, वत्स, दुर्बल, शिथिल, निदान, गोपालक
अतिलघुत्तरीय प्रश्न

3. निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में लिखें।

पाठ : आत्मत्राण

क) कवि किसको जय करना चाहता है ?

ख) कवि ईश्वर को क्या कहकर संबोधित कर रहा है ?

ग) कवि सुख के दिनों में ईश्वर का स्मरण किस रूप में करता है ?

पाठ : गौरा

घ) गौरा के बछड़े का क्या नाम था ?

ङ) लेखिका को गाय पालने का सुझाव किसने दिया ?

च) गौरा की मृत्यु कैसे हुई ?

लघुत्तरीय प्रश्न

4. निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर विस्तार से दें।

पाठ : आत्मत्राण

क) कवि ऐसा क्यों कहता है – “विपदाओं से मुझे बचाओ, यह मेरी प्रार्थना नहीं।”

ख) कोई सहायक न मिलने की स्थिति में कवि क्या प्रार्थना करता है ?

पाठ : गौरा

ग) गौरा को पालने के विषय में लेखिका के मन में क्या दुविधा थी ? बाद में वह निश्चय में क्यों बदल गयी ?

घ) “आह, मेरा गोपालक देश!” में कौन सी ग्लानि और वेदना उभरकर सामने आई हैं?

	<p>5. निम्न काव्यांश की सप्रसंग व्याख्या करें।</p> <p>पाठ : आत्मत्राण विपदाओं से मुझे बचाओ, यह मेरी प्रार्थना नहीं केवल इतना हो (करुणामय) कभी न विपदा में पाऊँ भय। दुःख ताप से व्यथित चित्त को न दो सांत्वना नहीं सही पर इतना होवे (करुणामय) दुःख को मैं कर सकूँ सदा जय।</p> <p>6. भाव स्पष्ट करें।</p> <p>पाठ : आत्मत्राण हानि उठानी पड़े जगत में लाभ अगर वंचना रही तो भी मन में न मानूँ क्षय। परियोजना कार्य : महादेवी वर्मा का चित्र बनाकर या चिपकाकर उनकी प्रमुख रचनाओं के बारे में लिखें।</p> <p style="text-align: center;">हिंदी भाषा</p> <p>7. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें।</p> <p>महाराणा प्रताप का भारतीय इतिहास में प्रमुख स्थान है। वे वीर एवं साहसी योद्धा थे। उन्होंने मेवाड़ की रक्षा के लिए ही अपना पूरा जीवन लगा दिया। राज्य का सुख और वैभव छोड़कर उन्होंने जंगलों में भटकना और दर-दर की ठोकें खाना स्वीकार किया, परन्तु अकबर की अधीनता स्वीकार नहीं की। उन्होंने अकबर की साम्राज्यवादी नीतियों का विरोध करते हुए स्वतंत्रता के लिए संघर्ष किया। भारतीय इतिहास में उनका नाम वीर शिरोमणि के रूप में गौरव के साथ लिया जाता है।</p> <p>क) प्रस्तुत गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक लिखें।</p> <p>ख) महाराणा प्रताप कौन थे ?</p> <p>ग) अकबर की अधीनता स्वीकार नहीं करने के लिए उन्होंने क्या किया ?</p> <p>घ) भारतीय इतिहास में उन्हें किस नाम से जाना जाता है ?</p>
MATHS	<p>Click on the link given below https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yIgmmdxqpDU&t=116s</p> <p>Chapter – 4. Rational Number Ex-4(A,B,C,D,E) NOTE: All the above exercises to be done in the Maths notebook.</p>
SCIENCE	Chapter-1-Nutrition in Plants

Click on the link below to learn about Nutrition in plants.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rglzXT2szrk>

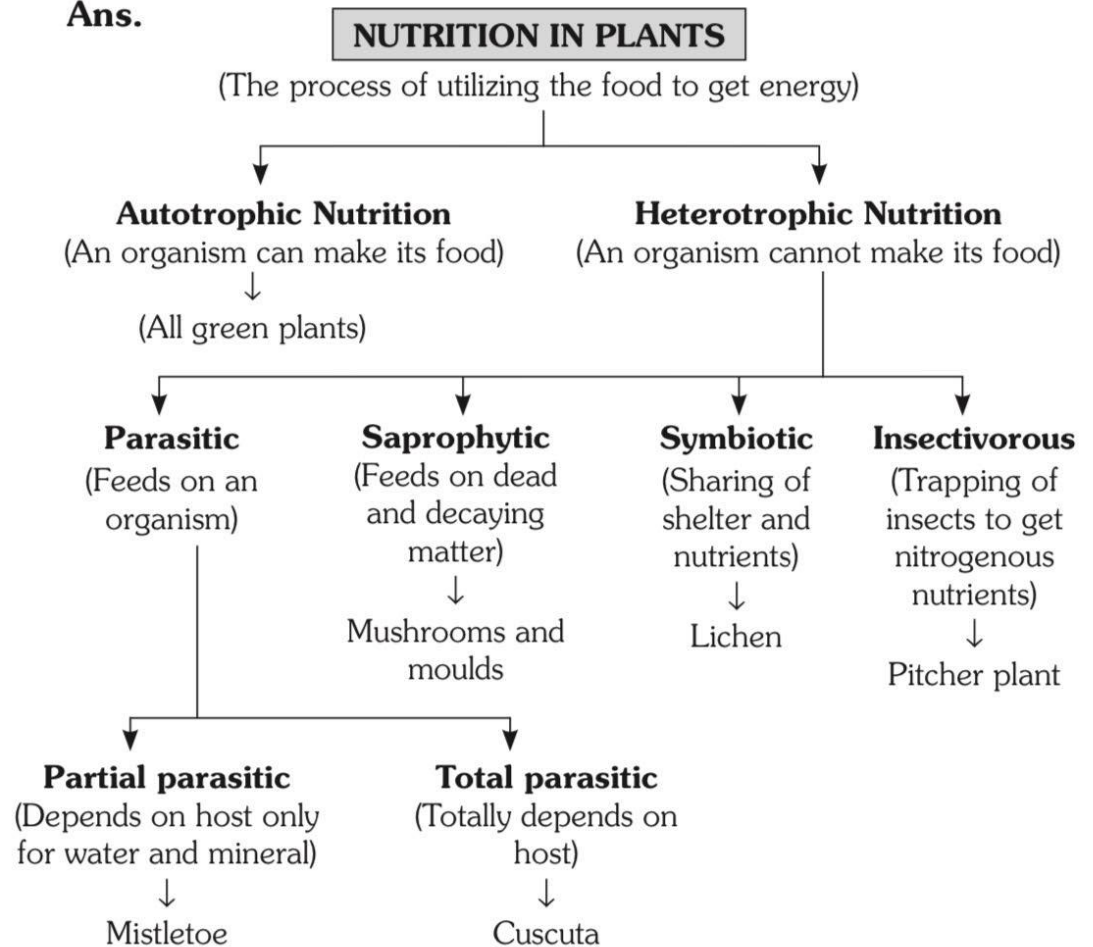
Go through the chapter thoroughly. Underline the key words

Do all the exercises A -F ,pg 20,21

C. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1. Describe nutrition in plants through a flow chart.

Ans.



Q. 2. How is water transported to the leaves ?

Ans. The process of photosynthesis takes place in green plants/leaves with the raw materials air, water and sunlight. Plants absorb water through their roots. There is a network of vessels which form hair-like pipelines from the roots. These pipelines are present throughout the plant from root to branches and leaves. Water and minerals reach to different parts through these pipelines by some mechanical forces.

3. Describe the role of leaves in photosynthesis.

Ans. Leaves are called the 'kitchen of plants' because in most green plants leaves are the site of photosynthesis or the food making process. The green plants have a green pigment called chlorophyll in their leaves. It absorbs sunlight, carbon dioxide and water and converts them into carbohydrate and oxygen. Carbon dioxide, the raw material for photosynthesis comes in through the tiny pores called stomata on the undersurface of leaves. Thus leaves play an important role in food making process or photosynthesis in plants.

4. Describe symbiosis. How do nutrients get replenished in the soil ?

Ans. Symbiosis is the mode of nutrition in which two different organisms depend on each other for their nutritional needs and survival.

Nutrients are replenished in the soil through symbiotic mode of nutrition. Some fungi or bacteria live in the roots of the plants. Roots provide shelter and food to the fungus or bacteria. While fungus/bacteria provide important nutrients to the plant.

For example, Rhizobium, a bacterium living in the root nodules of leguminous plants can absorb atmospheric nitrogen and make it available for the plants in soluble form. *Rhizobium* cannot make its food hence it provides nitrogen to the legumes and in return legumes provide it food and shelter.

5. Define the following terms :

- (a) saprophytes (b) parasites (c) insectivores
(d) symbiosis.

Ans. (a) Saprophytes : Organisms that feed on dead and decaying matter are called saprophytes. Mushrooms and moulds are the examples of saprophytes.

(b) **Parasites :** The organisms that derive their nutrition from other organisms (or host) called parasites. Parasites may be partial or total parasites. Partial parasites depend on other organisms only for food while total parasites depend on other organisms for food and shelter both. *Cuscuta*, mistletoe, etc. are the examples of parasites.

(c) **Insectivores :** Organisms which can make their food but depend on insects for nitrogenous food are called insectivores. Bladderwort, sundew etc. are some examples of insectivores.

(d) **Symbiosis :** The type of nutrition in which two different kinds of organisms depend on each other for their nutritional needs and shelter. Both the organisms benefit each other. Lichens exhibit symbiotic relationship.

Chapter- 2 Nutrition in Animals

Click on the link below

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=duxgxZkcXHQ>

Go through the chapter thoroughly and underline the keywords

Do the exercises A-F on pg 35 ,36

Long answer questions:

Q1) How many teeth do we have in our mouth? Classify them into various types. What kind of functions do they perform?

Ans) children have 20 baby teeth - 10 on the top and 10 on the bottom. Adults have more teeth than children; most adults have 32 teeth.

The types of teeth are:

Incisors – The four front teeth in both the upper and lower jaws are called incisors. Their primary function is to cut food. The two incisors on either side of the midline are known as central incisors. The two adjacent teeth to the central incisors are known as the lateral

incisors.

Canines – There are four canines in the oral cavity. Two in the maxillary arch and two in the mandibular area. They are behind and adjacent to the lateral incisors. Their main function is to tear food.

Premolars (Bicuspid) – These teeth are located behind and adjacent to the canines and are designed to crush food. There are eight premolars in the oral cavity.

Molars – The most posterior teeth in the mouth are the molars. They have broader and flatter surfaces with 4-5 cusps. They are designed to grind food. Mandibular molars typically have 2 roots. Maxillary molars, which are located behind the second premolars, typically have 3 roots.

Q2) What is meant by absorption, assimilation and egestion ?

Ans) a) Absorption- Absorption is a process in which a substance is assimilated in another substance. The substance that gets absorbed is known as the absorbate and the bulk phase in which the absorption takes place is known as the absorbent.

b) Assimilation- Assimilation is the process in which digested food is absorbed by the “cells of the body”.

c) egestion- It is the process in which Indigestible materials are pushed from small intestine to large intestine by peristalsis.

Q3) What is rumination?

Ans) Rumination is a process in which the animals bring the previously consumed food into the mouth once again and chew it. It is also defined as the action of chewing.

Q4) What happens to the food we eat ?

- a) **In the stomach**
- b) **In the small intestine**

Ans)

- a) **In the stomach** - After food enters your stomach, the stomach muscles mix the food and liquid with digestive juices. The stomach slowly empties its contents, called chyme, into your small intestine.
- b) **In the small intestine**- The small intestine absorbs most digested food molecules, as well as water and minerals, and passes them on to other parts of the body for storage or further chemical change. Specialized cells help absorbed materials cross the intestinal lining into the bloodstream.

Q5) How does an amoeba get food ?

Ans) Amoeba takes in food using temporary finger-like extensions of the cell surface called pseudopodia , which fuse over the food particle forming a food-vacuole. Inside the food vacuole, complex substances are broken down into simpler ones which then diffuse into the cytoplasm. The remaining undigested material is moved to the surface of the cell and thrown out.

Draw the diagram of:

- (i) Nutrition in amoeba,
Digestive system in humans.

ENGLISH

CHAP 3: The Surprise Party

SUMMARY:

This is the first chapter titled 'An Unexpected Party' from The Hobbit. The story starts with Bilbo hurrying towards the door after hearing the doorbell. He was expecting Gandalf but to his surprise a blue-bearded dwarf named Dwalin appears before him. Bilbo is flustered, but invites Dwalin inside for tea. A little later, he hears another knock on the door, and find another dwarf, Balin- Dwalin's brother. Again he invites Balin to come in. In this manner, he let's a total of thirteen dwarves into his house: Dwalin, Balin, Fili, Kili, Dori, Ori, Oin, Gloin, Bifur, Bofur, Bombur, and Thorin who is a haughty dwarf. Gandalf arrives along with the last four dwarves. All thirteen dwarves ask for food and Bilbo is greatly annoyed yet he serves them with patience. Though the dwarves appear ill mannered, yet they treat Bilbo's house and belongings with great care. The dwarves boisterous singing and play along with the the actual respect they pay to Bilbo's home establishes them as not only fun loving and disorderly but also so as having a deep sense of honour and respect. The scene also portrays how to be both good host and a good guest. The host trusts and is generous with his guests, the guests enjoy themselves but are also careful with the host and his home. The thirteen dwarves and the wizard nearly clean out Bilbo's pantry before finally settling down to discuss their business. The dwarves play music and Sing of the dwarves, of the past, who lived in a great hall beneath a mountain, where they mined gold and jewels. Dragon attacked the dwarves and drove them from their home, and now they must quest to reclaim their home and their treasure. As Bilbo hears the song, he's momentarily filled with a desire to go on adventures, but this desire disappears soon after the music ends.

Synonyms:- Write the synonyms in your notebooks mentioned in the textbook.

Antonyms :-

1. Shadow x
2. Dwarf x
3. Uninvited
4. Expected x
5. Behind. x

6. Enormously x
7. Explore

Make Sentences:-

1. frails -
2. ire-
3. stumped-off
4. wits-
5. surprised-

A. Answer these questions briefly:- (Answers)pg 16.

Ans 1. Bilbo was expecting Gandalf .The lines send text that suggest the same they are , 'I am so sorry to keep you waiting!' He was going to say,when he saw that it was not Gandalf at the door.

Ans 2. The first dwarf to visit bilbo was Dwalin.

Ans 3. Bilbo was taken by surprise as he was not expecting so many dwarves but only Gandalf.

Ans 4. Various instances in the chapter indicate his unhappiness over the sudden arrival of so many dwarves. For instance,' What would you do if an uninvited dwarf came to visit without a word of explanation! He sat in a corner trying to collect his wits. The poor little Hobbit sat down in the hall and put his head in his hands and wondered what had happened, and what was going to happen, and whether they would all stay to suffer.

Ans 5. The visitors were quite comfortable in Bilbo's house. While he sat in a corner trying to collect his wits, the dwarves sat around drinking coffee and cakes.

Ans 6.'Throng' means crowd or a large group of people in one place.Bilbo did not like the sound of it as he was not fond of having too many people in his place and most of the people who came were unexpected visitors.

Ans 7.Gandalf finally arrived with Thorin.

B . Reference to the context:- (Answers) Pg.no 16.

. 1.

Ans a. The 'poor little Hobbit was Bilbo Baggins.

Ans b. 'They refer to dwarves here.

Ans c. The Hobbit put his heads in his hands as he was not used to having so many people in his house. All the dwarves were unexpected visitors and before he could do anything about it,they had already made themselves comfortable in his house.

2Ans a. Dwalin was the first dwarf to arrive at Bilbo's house.He had a blue beard tucked into a golden belt.

Ans b. Dwalin was standing at the door of Bilbo's house.

Ans c. He is addressing Bilbo Baggins here. The listener was not expecting Dwalin but Gandalf ,so he was surprised at this unexpected visitor.

3. Ans a. Thorin was and enormously important and a proud dwarf.

Ans b. Thorin said ,'of course' in response to Bilbo's question whether all the dwarves would stay for supper at his place.

Ans c. Thorin and the other dwarves wanted to get rid of the dragon that had been plundering the caves of the dwarves. The wanted to discuss the plan of action. Hence, Thorin called it as ' business'which had to be sorted.

C. Question/Answers.(Answers)

Ans 1. When Dwalin arrived at Bilbo's place he was not invited and Bilbo was expecting Gandalf. but on his arrival, he pushed himself inside Bilbo's house, just as if he had been expected

Ans 2. When Dwalin pushed himself inside Bilbo's house, he could not do much but invite Dwalin for tea. There was an awkward silence between the two and in order to overcome that, Bilbo decided to ask him for tea. It shows that he was polite in nature.

Ans 3. After Kili entered Bilbo Baggins house, he introduced Fili. They both swept off their blue hoods and bowed. Then they said that they would be joining the thron.

Ans 4. That dwarves sat around the table and discussed about mines and gold, travels with the goblins and the threat of dragons and many other things which Bilbo Baggins did not understand.

Ans 5. Bilbo did not want to understand what the dwarves talked about as he was not fond of any adventure and the dwarves sounded too adventurous for him.

Ans 6. Gandalf arrived with Thorin in the end. Once he was at Bilbo Baggins place, he asked him to cook a few eggs and get the cold chicken.

Ans 7. As Bilbo heard the song, he felt the love of beautiful things made by hand. Then something woke up inside him and he wished to go and see the great mountains, and hear the pine trees and explore the caves. The song represents the agony of the dwarves as they had their home and wealth, stolen from them. The dwarves are without a home, without their birth right and must go on an adventurous quest to get it back and the implication is that Bilbo could choose to to leave his own home and go on the quest.

Ans 8. Rusty The dwarves aren't in possession of their treasure as their caves have been plundered by Smaug, the dragon. This makes them feel sad but hopeful. The song sung by them is indicative that they want to fight back, defeat the dragon and get their Lost treasure back.

Ans 9. Bilbo was not particularly happy about the unexpected company. Various instances in the chapter indicate the same. For instance, 'what would you do if an uninvited dwarf came to visit without a word of explanation.' "Thtong!" thought Mr. Baggins. 'I don't like the sound of that ,He sat in a a corner trying to connect his wits.. for this sounded much too adventurous, the poor little Hobbit sat down in the hall and put his head in his hands.. he pulled open the door with a jerk, and more dwarves,; as the Hobbit stumped off to the kitchen, by the time Bilbo had got all the dishes and he said aloud, ' why don't they come and lend a hand?"; ' I suppose you will all stay to supper?' he said in a polite and expressive tone.

English Language

Ch. 2- Nouns

All work to be done in the English notebook

Read the chapter, take help from your previous class note book

Solve the Exercises

Noun –Exercise A,B,C,D

Revision test, follow the worksheet attached below

Nouns Worksheet - 1

Q.1.Fill in the blanks with the noun form of the words given in the bracket.

1. The boy's _____ won him many accolades. (Brave)
2. I attended her _____ ceremony yesterday. (Marry)
3. His _____ about football is more than any of his friends. (Know)
4. The _____ of the rope is 2cm.(Wide)
5. The dog showed his _____ towards his master.(Loyal)
6. The players protested against the empire's _____.(Decide)
7. The students had the _____ to use calculator in the class. (Provide)
8. The _____ of Rina and Rima cannot be broken.(Friend)

Nouns Worksheet – 2

Click the link below to learn about the kind of nouns.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cFnczoh-1nY>

Q.1 Do as directed:–

1. He has a good knowledge of football. (Identify the nouns and underline it)
- 2i. friend
ii. deep (add a suffix and form an abstract noun)
3. General Rathore headed a _____ of soldiers (fill up with collective noun)
4. A _____ of thieves robbed the house of my neighbour. (Use collective noun)
5. A bunch of keys was kept on the table.(Identify the noun and name them)
6. His work for the day is over. (Uncountable/ Countable) (tick the correct option)
7. Make sentences with the following Abstract Nouns:
 - i. action
 - ii. kindness-
 - iii. justice-
 - iv. honesty-
 - v. discovery-

SOCIAL STUDIES

Chapter:-1 OUR ENVIRONMENT

- 1: Read full chapter and underline the difficult words and find their meanings
- 2: Selective reading page wise to understand the chapter deeply (Pg 181-182)
 - What is Environment?
 - Meaning of Environment
 - Components of Environment:-
 - Natural Environment- ex:- mountains, rivers, vegetation
 - Biotic

Abiotic

Human-made Environment- ex:- Industries, roads, buildings

3: Start reading the last part of chapter (Pg 183-185)

Natural Environment:-

Land or Lithosphere:- Made up of rocks and minerals

Water or Hydrosphere: - Consists of different water bodies. Ex: - rivers, lakes, seas, oceans. Found in three states- solid, liquid and gas.

Air or Atmosphere: - Blanket of air is called atmosphere. It consists of gases, dust particles and water vapour.

Biosphere: - The narrow zone where lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere interact. It consists of plant and animal kingdom.

Ecosystem: ex: - A small pond is an example of ecosystem with different species like fish, frogs etc and water plants like lotus or lily live.

Adverse effects of human activities on environment:-

Overexploitation of natural resources

Inappropriate disposal of harmful industrial wastes into water bodies

Excessive use of chemical fertilizers

Deforestation

Floods, droughts, landslides

4: Do all the exercise in your book

Tick the correct option

Fill in the blanks

True and false

Draw all diagrams in your geography copy(like science copy) in the white side of the page:-

Components of Environment- pg 182

Domains of the Earth- pg 182

Lithosphere- pg 182

Hydrological cycle- pg 183

Layers of atmosphere- pg 183

Biosphere – pg 184

Ecosystem – pg 184

Draw neatly. Colour it properly.

5: Do quick revision- pg 185 in textbook.

Write the key words- ‘pg 185’ in your copy, then write these question and answer given below in your fair copy.

Answer the following questions:

Q1. What is an ecosystem?

	<p>Ans. The relationship between living organisms and their surroundings is called ecosystem. A pond is an example of ecosystem where we found aquatic animals and plants too.</p> <p>Q2. Define Environment?</p> <p>Ans. The surroundings or conditions in which a living organism lives or operates is called environment. It consists of people, place, things, animals and nature.</p> <p>Q3. Name the different layers of atmosphere?</p> <p>Ans. The different layers are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Troposphere 0-12 km Stratosphere 12-50 km Mesosphere 50-80 km Thermosphere 80-700 km Exosphere 700-10,000 km <p>Q4. What is lithosphere?</p> <p>Ans. The rocky outermost layer or the solid crust of the Earth is called lithosphere. It is made of rocks and minerals. Ex:- mountains, plateaus, valleys and plains.</p> <p>Q5. What is biosphere?</p> <p>Ans. The narrow zone where lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere meet and interact is called Biosphere. It consists of plant and animal kingdoms and is also called living world.</p> <p>Q6. What is the meaning of the word biosphere?</p> <p>Ans. The word biosphere comes from the Greek word 'bio' means 'life' and Latin word 'sphaera' means 'total range'.</p>
<p>COMP.SC</p>	<p><u>Ch.1 Advance Feature of Excel 2013</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read the chapter Carefully. 2. Go through the Tech Terms given at the back of the chapter. 3. Complete Objective Type Question in your notebook. <p><u>Ch.2 Formulas in Excel 2013</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read the chapter Carefully 2. Go through the Tech Terms given at the back of the chapter. 3. Complete Objective Type Question in your notebook.
<p>SANSKRIT</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. सर्वनाम प्रथम पुरुष , तीनों लिंगों में धातुओं के साथ वगै -तालिका में प्रदर्शित करें। 2. पाठ - 4 पुनरावर्तन (सभी सर्वनाम शब्दों के अर्थ याद करें) 3. “ मम परिचय “ (अनुच्छेद-लेखन) संस्कृत में पाँच पंक्तियाँ लिखें और याद करें। 4. पाठ - 19 सुभाषितानि का सरलार्थ याद करें) 5. बालक का शब्द -रूप लिखें और याद करें। 6. भू और पठ का लट् और लृट् लकार याद करें

Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics.