

**KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS**  
**ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21**  
**HOME ASSIGNMENT**



**CLASS : VII**  
**DATE: 03.07.2020 to 17.07.2020**

<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>ASSIGNMENT</b>
<b>MATHS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• CHAPTER 5 : EXPONENTS. EX : 5(A) , 5(B) AND 5(C).</li><li>• CHAPTER 6 : ALGEBRAIC EXPRESSION. EX : 6(A) ,6(B) , 6(C) AND 6(D).</li><li>• CHAPTER 18 : REFLECTION AND ROTATIONAL SYMMETRY. EX : 18(A) AND 18(B).</li></ul>
<b>SCIENCE</b>	<p><b><u>Chapter: Respiration in Organisms</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Read the chapter and underline important words and write it in your notebook.</li><li>2. Write key terms in notebook at the end of the chapter.</li><li>3. Write exercise questions and answers given at the end of the chapter in your notebook.</li><li>4. Fill in the blanks and MCQs type questions should be answered in textbook only.</li></ol> <p><b><u>A. Very short answers</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Write the chemical reaction that it takes place in our body during respiration. Ans. <math>C_6H_{12}O_6 + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2 + H_2O + \text{Energy (ATP)}</math>.</li><li>2. Write one difference between respiration and breathing. Ans. Respiration: The process of breakdown of food in cells with the release of energy is called respiration. Breathing: The process of taking in in and giving out air for the purpose of respiration is called breathing.</li><li>3. Name the respiratory organs in<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Leaves</li><li>b) Young green stem</li><li>c) Woody stem</li></ol>Ans. a) Leaves- Stomata b) Young green stem- Epidermis c) Woody stem- Lenticels</li><li>4. Name the main respiratory organ in the following.</li></ol>

- Ans. a) Cockroach – trachea, spiracles  
b) Fish - gills  
c) Human beings - lungs

5. Mention one difference between respiration and photosynthesis.

Ans. Respiration: During respiration glucose reacts with oxygen to form carbon dioxide, water and energy is released.

Photosynthesis: During photosynthesis green plants prepare glucose from carbon dioxide and water in the presence of sunlight and chlorophyll.

### **B. Short answer type question**

1. Why does a person develop cramps after a vigorous exercise?

Ans. During vigorous exercise, the muscles require extra energy. Hence they start respiring anaerobically that result in accumulation of lactic acid that causes cramps after vigorous exercise.

2. What is breathing rate? When do we breathe faster?

Ans. The number of times a person breathes in a minute is called breathing rate. The rate of breathing increases when we do heavy physical work such as running, swimming, jogging etc. because these activities require extra energy i.e., more oxygen.

3. How does an earthworm breathe?

Ans. Earthworms breathe through their moist skin. The oxygen gas absorbed by skin diffuses into cells and the carbon dioxide is diffused out of the body through the skin.

4. Do fish and frogs breathe in the same way? Give justification.

Ans. No, fish and frogs do not breathe in the same way. Fishes have gills that help them to breathe. Frogs can live both on land and in water. They have lungs which help them to breathe when on land and when underwater they breathe through their moist skin.

5. Why is one not advised to sleep under a tree during night?

Ans. One is not advised to sleep under a tree during night because at night only respiration takes place in plants so the plants take in oxygen and give out carbon dioxide.

### **C. Long answer type questions**

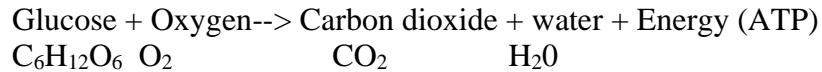
1. Under what conditions does anaerobic respiration occur?

Ans. Anaerobic respiration takes place in the absence of oxygen. It usually occurs in microbes like yeast and some bacteria. Alcohol and carbon dioxide are formed at the end of anaerobic respiration. Anaerobic respiration also occurs in our muscle cells but for a short time when someone runs or does heavy work. Lactic acid is the end product of anaerobic respiration in our muscle cells.

2. What is meant by aerobic and anaerobic respiration? Illustrate by giving reaction that takes place during both types of respiration.

Ans. Aerobic respiration

Respiration in the presence of oxygen is termed as aerobic respiration. During aerobic respiration glucose is oxidised to carbon dioxide and water.



Anaerobic respiration

Anaerobic respiration takes place in absence of oxygen in microbes like yeast and bacteria and in lack of oxygen in muscle cells.

Absence of oxygen:

Glucose  $\rightarrow$  Alcohol + carbon dioxide + Energy

Lack of oxygen:

Glucose  $\rightarrow$  Lactic acid + Energy

3. Describe the mechanism of breathing in human beings.

Ans. Breathing involves inhalation and exhalation. During inhalation, ribs move up and outward and diaphragm moves down this leads to expansion of chest cavity as a result the air moves into the lungs.

During exhalation, the ribs move down and inwards, while diaphragm moves up to its position this leads to contraction of chest cavity as a result the air is pushed out of the lungs.

4. Why do we sneeze?

Ans. When we inhale air along with a various types of unwanted particles such as smoke, dust, pollens etc. and in the nasal cavity these particles irritate the inner lining of the cavity that results in sneezing. Sneezing lets foreign particles out from the inhaled air.

5. Describe respiration in plants?

Ans. During respiration, plants take in oxygen and release carbon dioxide. Oxygen is utilised to break down glucose into carbon dioxide and water as in other animals. Respiration in plants takes place through root, stem and leaves. Leaves exchange gases through stomata, young stem through epidermis, woody stems through lenticels and roots respire through a thin layer of cells called epiblema.

**D. Choose the correct answer**

1. The end product of anaerobic respiration is

Ans. c) Both a and b

2. Our body requires more oxygen when we

Ans. b)Run

3. Spiracles and trachea are the respiratory organs of

Ans. a) grasshopper

4. During heavy exercise the breathing rate increases due to

Ans. b) Lack of oxygen.

5. Plants respire through

Ans. d) All of these.

#### **E. Fill in the blanks**

1. In the process of respiration food is utilised to get energy.

2. An earthworm breathe through its moist skin.

3. The movement of lungs is controlled by diaphragm.

4. An amoeba respire through its body surface.

5. Respiration in yeast is anaerobic respiration.

#### **F. State true or false**

1. Plants take in carbon dioxide during respiration. ( false)  
- Plants take oxygen during respiration.

2. A breath consists of an inhalation and an exhalation. (true)

3. Insects breathe through lungs. (false)  
- Insects breathe through trachea and spiracles.

4. Photosynthesis and respiration both are continuous process. (false)  
- Photosynthesis takes place only during daytime, respiration is a continuous process.

#### **G. High order thinking skills**

(HOTS)

1. Why do mountaineers carry oxygen cylinders with them?

Ans. Amount of oxygen in atmosphere decreases with the increase in altitude. Mountaineers carry oxygen cylinders with them so that they won't feel suffocated.

2. What happens if a potted plant is over watered ?

Ans. If a potted plant is over watered then the roots of the plant will not be able to breathe and the plant will die.

## H. Value Infusion

Mukul and a mother were practicing dance. Suddenly Mukul developed a cramp in her leg. She started crying with pain. Her mother immediately applied hot water bath on the affected area.

1. Why does one develop a cramp after vigorous exercise or work?

Ans. After vigorous exercise or work one develops cramp because of accumulation of lactic acid in the muscles.

2. How does hot water relieve pain?

Ans. Hot bath improve blood circulation in the muscles and the supply of oxygen is increased hence hot water relieves pain.

3. What values are shown by Mukul's mother?

Ans. Values exhibited by Mukul's mother are compassion, kindness and care.

## **HINDI**

हमें सभी का आदर करना चाहिए किसी का भी ..... नहीं करना चाहिए।

कोई भी कार्य करते समय उचित और ..... का ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

साहित्य:- चाओबी मौसी की पेंशन (कहानी)

इन शब्दों को तीन-तीन बार लिखें।

वाजिब, भौचक, पुलकित, संतुष्ट, नियति, चाओबी, उम्दा, पेंशन

निम्नलिखित शब्दों के अर्थ लिखें।

असीम, नियति, भौचक, वाजिब, उम्दा, तारीफ, प्रमाण, वजह, पुलकित

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में लिखें।

यह कहानी मूल रूप से किसी भाषा में लिखी गई है ?

गुलाब मौसा किसके माली थे ?

इस कहानी की मूल समस्या क्या है ?

क्या अंत तक चाओबी मौसी को पेंशन मिली ?

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखो-

चाओबी मौसी ने इबोतोबा को क्या काम सौंपा ? क्या वह उसे पूरा करवा पाया ?

चाओबी मौसी का अंतिम समय संतोष से क्यों बीता ?

**ENGLISH****POEM: Alexander the Great****SUMMARY:**

The poem 'Alexander the great' was written by Wilbur D. Nesbit. As per the poet, Alexander was a great and mighty king, nobody could defeat in any war against him. He was a great and brave fighter. He was very fearless. He enjoyed fighting and it is depicted by the lines, 'All the armies he chased, and all the lands laid to waste. The lines clearly shows that he did not hesitate to fight. Very humorously the poet has stated that the king was sad because he could not get publicity as there was no photos or media to show him to the world. And ironically speaking, he was not Alexander the Grateful, for he never kept up his word.

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

**II.Antonyms :-**

1. victim. x
2. grateful x
3. hateful x
4. hint x
5. dolefulness x

**III.Make Sentences:-**

1. fame -
2. wept -
3. grateful -
4. magazines-
5. clamored -

**IV . Reference to the context:-**

1. 'And he sighed there was naught to delight him  
When he brandished his sword and defiantly roared  
And could not get a country to fight with.'

Q. i. Who is referred to as ' he' in the above lines?

Ans: Alexander the great is being referred to as he in the above lines.

Q.ii. Why ' he' could not get a country to fight with?

Ans : Alexander was a great and powerful king, because of his bravery and fearlessness no other country or person wanted to fight with him because ultimately they would have been defeated.

Q.iii. Write the synonym of the word 'brandished'.

**Ans:.** The synonym of the word brandished is waved it around.

2. Stead of being quite glad, he would grow very sad  
When he told of the fellows who'd fought him,  
As he thought of the lap of the clicking Kodak  
In the hands of a man to 'snapshot' him.

Q.i. Name the poem from which the above lines have been taken.

Ans:. The poem from which the above lines have been taken is Alexander the great.

Q.ii.Why according to the poet,'he' grew very sad?

Ans :According to the poet,'he' grew very sad because there was no media or Kodak to click his photo's and to give him publicity.

Q.iii. Name the poet.

Ans: The name of the poet is Wilbur D Nesbit.

### **V. Question/Answers.**

1.The poet says nobody would fight with Alexander. What could the reason be for this hesitation to fight?

Ans:. As mentioned in the poem, Alexander was a mighty king,he was great and powerful.His bravery was well known across the country.He was a fearless king and nobody could ever defeat him in any war.Hence, this was the reason everybody hesitated to fight with him.

2.If Alexander had a 'grip' on the Greeks and a 'hold' on the Persians, who do you think was in power?

Ans: If Alexander had a grip on the Grreeks and a hold on the Persians, Alexander himself would be in power.

3. Was Alexander really unhappy that a correspondent,or a war journalist,did not send news of Alexander's achievement to his head office? Was that how news of war victories reported when Nesbit wrote the poem?

Ans: No, Alexander was not really unhappy that a correspondent or a war journalist did not send news of his achievement to the head office.The poet uses humour to say that Alexander was sad instead of being glad.

Yes,the era in which Nesbit wrote the poem 'Alexander the Great' the news of war victories were reported by the correspondent or a war journalist.

### **Ch- 9. CLAUSES**

#### **What is a clause?**

In its simplest form, a clause in grammar is a subject plus a verb. The subject is the entity “doing” the action of the sentence and the verb is the action that subject completes. A clause creates a complete thought (an idea or a statement that can stand alone).

#### **Types of Clauses:-**

**1.Noun clause definition:** A noun clause is a type of dependent clause that acts as a noun in the sentence. A noun clause will always contain a subject and a verb. However,

it cannot stand alone as a complete thought.

Example of Noun Clause:

Whoever wants to go fishing should come with us.

( Whoever wants to go fishing is a noun clause. It contains the subject whoever and the verb wants . The clause acts as a subject in the sentence.)

**2. An adjective clause :** It is also known as a relative clause , is a type of dependent clause that modifies a noun or pronoun. It begins with a relative pronoun or relative adverb such as that, when, where, who, whom, whose, which , and why . These types of pronouns and adverbs are referred to as relative because they relate the clauses to the words they modify.

Example of Adjective Clause

Clownfish is a type of fish that Sarah wants to get .

( That Sarah wants to get is an adjective clause. It contains the relative pronoun that , the subject Sarah , and the verb wants . The clause modifies the noun fish .)

**3. Adverb Clause :-** It is a type of dependent clause modifies an adjective, an adverb, or a verb or verb phrase. An adverb clause begins with words such as after, although, because, before, if, since, than, until, when , and while .

Adverb Clause Examples

I will stay at the house until you arrive .

( Until you arrive is an adverb clause. It contains the subject you and the verb arrive . The clause modifies the verb phrase will stay .)

### # Key Differences Between Phrase and Clause

The points given below are substantial so far as the difference between phrase and clause is concerned:

- 1.A phrase is described as a group of two or more than two words related to one another, that constitute a single unit. On the other extreme, the clause is a part of a sentence, that contains a subject (noun phrase) that actively performs an action (finite verb form).
- 2.A phrase is a part of a clause or a sentence. As against, a clause is a sentence fragment.
- 3.A clause has a subject and predicate, whereas a phrase doesn't.
- 4.A phrase cannot stand-alone, as it does not convey meaning. In contrast, when a clause is an independent clause it is a stand-alone statement, which conveys a thought or idea, but if it is a dependent clause, it is not a stand-alone statement, as it requires something else to complete it.

#### Exercise

**I. Identify the following sentences whether it is a Noun Clause/Adjective Clause/Adverb Clause:-**

- 1.Some people buy expensive cars simply because they can
2. Many people hope that Canada can resolve its economic problems.
3. The bankers need to know what they should do.
4. Which one is the person who stole your car?



5. Wherever there is a large American city, there will be poverty.
6. The books which the professor assigned were very expensive.
7. Canada might give up its marketing boards if the European Community gives up its grain subsidies.
8. That is the place where Wolfe's and Montcalm's armies fought.
9. Unless the crown can make a better case, the accused murderer will not be convicted.
10. It is important to ask whether the wedding is formal or semi-formal.

**# Homework:- Do 5 Questions in the fair notebook from each exercise from your English language textbooks.**

**Note:-**

- \* Use a blue gel pen for writing
- \*Do not use a black pen for writing the heading/topic
- \*Write neatly in cursive handwriting
- \*Draw the margin in each page
- \*Mention the date

**Ch-11 – MODALS**

**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 Modals in the notebook with examples i.e can, could, may ,might, shall ,should will, would, must, ought to etc.
- Learn the rules to use Modals .(Refer your grammar book pg-82,83,84,85,86&87)
- Solve the following exercises and write them in your notebook.
- Write in a beautiful handwriting using blue gel pen.

**Exercise A: Fill in the blanks with *Can, Could or be able*.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you play the piano?
2. When I was young I \_\_\_\_\_ climb stairs easily.
3. As a child she \_\_\_\_\_ paint well.
4. She will \_\_\_\_\_ to write with fountain pen.
5. Even though our car broke down, we \_\_\_\_\_ reach home on time.
6. As a young man my grandfather \_\_\_\_\_ swim really fast.
7. Rather than waiting for him here, we \_\_\_\_\_ walk to his home.

**Exercise B: Fill in the blanks with '*should*' or '*ought to*' or '*must*'.**

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ look after his parents.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ read newspapers daily to improve your vocabulary.
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ submit the form before the last week of May.
4. The government \_\_\_\_\_ make efforts towards bridging the economic divide.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ join yoga classes to improve your ability to concentrate.
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ do something for the underprivileged.
7. You \_\_\_\_\_ finish your work by today.
8. Having a playground in every locality is a \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise C: Tick the correct options to complete the sentences.**

1. “Students (can/could/may) study in the library on Sundays,” said the Principal.
2. You (can/could/may) take my pen dear brother.
3. “You (can/could/may) leave now,” said the boss to his employees.
4. (Can/Could/May) I have some snacks, mother?
5. Sir, (can/could/may) I come in?
6. (Can/Could/May) I use your telephone?

**Exercise E: Fill in the blanks with ‘ought not to’ or ‘must not’.**

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ tell lies to your elders.(duty)
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ talk on mobile while crossing the road.(rule)
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ disobey our parents.( duty)
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ use our mobile phones inside a hospital.(rule)
5. Students \_\_\_\_\_ leave the classrooms before the bell rings.(rule)

**Exercise G: Fill in the blanks with *will* or *shall*.**

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ definitely visit your village when he is free.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ we consult a dentist for your toothache?
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ help my friend in getting the new passport issued.
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ get a new game set as she scored good marks in her tests.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ we leave now?

**Note:** Do the Exercises ‘D’ And ‘H’ in your text book.

**ESSAY WRITING**

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

**ESSENTIAL FEATURES OF AN ESSAY**

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

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

**THE PROCESS OF WRITING AN ESSAY**

**Step-1 :** Choose the topic that interest you.

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

**Step-3 :** Select relevant points from the ideas that you had earlier written .Arrange them as the framework of your essay.

**Step-4 :** After the essay is written, read it thoroughly and correct the errors.

**Note: Write an essay of 200 -250 words on the topic “Simplify your problems and multiply your opportunities” in your fair notebook.**

**TITLE**

### **The Autobiography Of A Seed**

**INTRODUCTION**

My father is a big tree magnificently standing with his gigantic arms, glistening flowers, glowing leaves, a muscular stem and roots spread miles deep in the earth. Hundreds of species –men, animals and birds have taken shelter under his umbrage. No wind, storm or thunder could harm my father. Many a pollen of his flowers travelled far and wide along with water wind and animals. On the way, most of them lost their strength and perished. A few were lucky enough to reach the ovaries of female flowers and fertilized. I was one of those lucky pollens.

**BODY**

When the embryo started growing, I was still getting space enough to lie down and getting food within the protected walls of the seed. I was being supplied the required comforts with full security from the adversities of outside world to which I was totally ignorant. All was going well except that my size was growing and I was feeling a sense of monotony within the protected environment. I started feeling suffocated in the comfort zone and decided the shell and explore the outer world. How long I could remain within my shell. I thought and collecting all mu strength, gave a push to the wall, broke it and spread my little arm in the open world. I cried, “such a beautiful world- bright light, dancing flowers, chirping birds, animals and laughing human beings. Oh! What a vast, lovely and beautiful world. I was lost in my fascination, then night descended. There was awful silence. Men have gone to their homes, birds slept in their nests. It was getting cold-severe and unbearable. I was afraid that the chill of night would devour me or the dogs would tramp me under their feet or some animal would eat me away. I repented having left the security of my mother seed, The comfort zone. Gathering courage, I decided that I would face the challenges and protect myself.

Days passed, I was growing, in strength and beauty. Many storms, scorching summers and chilly winters passed, I faced them all with courage, determination, hope and will to welcome a new day.

**CONCLUSION**

I have grown to a magnificent stature with deep roots, strong stems, large branches full of green leaves, flowers and fruits .I am giving shelter to hundreds of living beings-be it men, animals or the birds. My fruits are enjoyed by all and sundries. My pollens are flying far and wide to give birth to new seeds. Hundreds of trees will be born out of me. I am amazed that my small decision of having small decision of having come out my comfort zone-the seed-could change the world so drastically. My father feels proud of me and says,” He is my son.”

## English Literature

### Ch-7 : Educating Mothers

By : Suganthy Krishnamachari

#### Summary

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

**I. Read the chapter thoroughly.**

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

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

**IV. Write the antonyms of the following words:**

- a. ignore x notice
- b. stupid x clever
- c. indulgent x stringent
- d. daft x sensible

**V. Make sentences:**

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

**VI. Reference to the context.**

1. "The names parents come up with,' muttered Ambu.'Thank God you didn't choose to call me Long Nose or Saucer Eyes'
  - a. Who was Ambu?  
Ans:- Ambu was a twelve year old girl. She was the author or narrator's daughter.
  - b. Which name was she referring to?  
Ans:- she was referring to Goldilocks.
  - c. What does Ambu's reaction tell us about her personality?

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

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

a. Who is the speaker here ?

Ans:- Janaki is the speaker here.

b. Who does 'she' refer to here ?

Ans:- 'She' refers to Goldilocks.

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

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

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

a) Whose words are being referred to here?

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

b) Whose version excited whom ?

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

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

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

## **VII. Answer the following questions:**

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

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

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

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

3. How did Ambu change the story of Goldilocks?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ans: Stories that reflect or show the woman protagonist as helpless,

	<p>with no choice, silly and stupid are considered to be stories with 'gender bias'. Ambu said her mother told, had daft girls.</p> <p>7. Why did the author give up trying to tell the children stories?  Ans: The author gave up on trying to tell the children stories because the children were quick to reason the rationale behind these stories, questions the norms and come up with their own version of the stories.</p> <p>8. Why did the mother feel that 'an air of hostility was gathering' against her?  Ans: The mother felt that 'an air of hostility was gathering' because firstly she was not able to entertain the children with her stories and the when she narrated the story of Cinderella, her younger one questioned her that grandmas don't look like wolves. Her mother watching carefully over this statement and she felt that she was losing the interest of her audience.</p>
<p><b>SOCIAL STUDIES</b></p>	<p><b>Read the chapter and underline the difficult words and also write Keywords in your copy</b>  <b>Do Exercise A,B and C</b>  <b>Refer text book for questions</b>  <b>Q A .Tick the correct option:</b>  Ans1.Arche  2.crater  3.Focus  4.Richter scale  5.Two</p> <p><b>Q B.Fill in the blanks:</b>  1.Epicentre  2.Erosion  3. Delta  4.Sea cliff</p> <p><b>Q C. Write True/False:</b>  1.False  2.True  3.True  4.False  5.False</p> <p><b>Q D.Short answer questions:</b>  Ans 1. Endogenous forces that act in the interior of the Earth.  Exogenic forces that act on the exterior of the Earth.</p> <p>Ans 2.The changes caused due to internal processes are sudden forces like  Earthquake  Volcano  Landslide.</p>

	<p>Ans 3. When light grains of sand are carried by the wind over a very large distance and deposited in large areas Loess are formed.</p> <p>Ans 4 An Earthquake is a sudden movement of the Earth's crust, caused by the release of stress accumulated along fault lines or by volcanic activity.</p> <p>Ans5. Richter scale is used to measure the intensity of an earthquake.</p> <p><b>Q E. Long answer questions:</b></p> <p>Ans 1. The points that should be kept in mind during an earthquake are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Find a safe spot under the table, kitchen counter or desk if you are at home or in school.</li> <li>* Stay away from electrical circuits, electriwires, mirrors, windows, picture frames, moving vehicles and elevators.</li> </ul> <p>Ans 2. Water in a river flows continuously and erodes the landforms. As most rivers originate from the mountains and their water rushes down with great force carrying eroded materials such as rocks referred as loads. Rivers deposits this load and change the shape of the transforms.</p> <p>Ans3. Sea waves causes change in landforms as the rocks along the coast are continuously struck</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">by the sea waves causing cracks to develop and these cracks over time form hollow space called sea caves. These space keeps getting bigger and arches. Erosion arches causes the roofs off while wall remains forming sea stacks. A Seacliff is a rocky formation the coast rises vertically above sea water and beaches are formed as a of sea waves depositing materials they carry on the coast.</p> <p>Ans 4. A volcano is an opening in the Earth's crust through which magma as well as other materials erupt suddenly. When the magma comes out of the Earth, it is called lava and this lava cools down to form rocks. The vent is connected to the Earth's interior through a narrow tube-like opening. The funnel shaped basin around the vent is called crater.</p> <p><b>Q F. Draw diagrams of</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Movement of tectonic plates. page no 195,</li> <li>b. Diagram of a volcano ,</li> <li>c. Origin of an earthquake-, page 196</li> <li>d. Weathering and erosion changing surface of the Earth - page 198</li> <li>e. Draw the map showing the course of river Ganga and it's tributaries.</li> </ol>
<b>SANSKRIT</b>	<p>पाठ ( ३० संबंधकारक</p> <p>शब्दार्थ ( श्रगालः , अधः , बुद्धिर्यस्य , इच्छति , गाय , प्रफुल्लितः</p> <p>अभ्यास- ३, ६, ७, ८</p>
<b>DRAWING</b>	<p><b>Topic- Still life (Pencil shading)</b></p> <p>Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy.</p>



## CHAPTER-8

### Still Life (Pencil Shading)

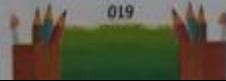


If we observe the contrast of light and shade, we will find that two types of shades are formed when light falls on any object. First shade is formed by the object and second shade is formed due to the light which falls on it. Shade the following objects with pencil-





Shade the following with 2B, 4B and 6B pencils according to the light and shade effects.



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