

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : VII

DATE: 19.07.2020 to 2.08.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	<p>Ch-6 Algebraic Expressions (Continuation) Ex-6(C) , 6(D) Ch-8 Ratio and Proportion Ex-8(A) , 8(B)</p>
SCIENCE	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Chapter 13 - Motion and time</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read chapter thoroughly ,pick out the difficult words and write in the notebook. 2. Write key terms given at the end of the chapter in the notebook and also learn them. 3. Fill in the blanks and MCQs ,do in the textbook only. 4. Show the Distance-time graph of stationary or moving objects. 5. Do the numericals related to speed . 6. Write exercise questions and answers in the notebook neatly. <p style="text-align: center;">Answers ch13(PDF link) . https://drive.google.com/file/d/11O-nlggL_fihUBszKDVioi6gh2rN-FR/view?usp=drivesdk</p>
HINDI	<p>हिन्दी भाषा(९वाक्य के अंग, अर्थ के आधार पर 0 शब्दों के सार्थक समूह को वाक्य कहते हैं९ वाक्य के अंग दो है १0 उद्देश्य २0 विधेय ८८ उद्देश्य और विधेय में क्या अंतर है२५ (जिसके बारे में कोई बात कही जाए, उसे उद्देश्य कहते हैं, उद्देश्य के बारे में जो कुछ कहा जाए उसे विधेय कहते हैं९ ८८ अर्थ के आधार पर वाक्य के कितने भेद हैं२५ उनके नाम लिखिए२५ (अर्थ के आधार पर वाक्य के ३ प्रकार हैं२८ १0विधानवाचक २0निषेधवाचक ३0प्रश्नवाचक ४0आज्ञावाचक ५0संदेहवाचक ६0इच्छावाचक ७0संकेतवाचक ८0विस्मयादिवाचक ८ नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों को निर्देशानुसार लिखें२८ क0 आकाश में तारे हैं ९विधानवाचक0 उत्तर(आकाश में तारे चमक रहे हैं९ ख0 मुझे प्यास लगी है। ९निषेधवाचक0 उत्तर(मुझे प्यास नहीं लगी है९ ग0 यह ट्रेन जा रही है। ९प्रश्नवाचक0 उत्तर(यह ट्रेन कहाँ जा रही है२५ घ0 क्या बात है। ९विस्मयादिवाचक0 उत्तर(वाह९ क्या बात है। ङ0 परिश्रम करोगे तभी होगा। उत्तर(परिश्रम करोगे तभी सफल होगा। ९संकेतवाचक0</p>

हिन्दी साहित्य

1. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें ९उत्तर(पुस्तिका में लिखें)0

प्रश्न(बाल मजदूरी से आप क्या समझते हैं?)

उत्तर(छोटे(छोटे बालकों को मेहनत करने वाला काम में लगा देना।

प्रश्न(बाल मजदूरी क्यों करवाई जाती है?)

उत्तर(आर्थिक स्थिति खराब होने के कारण बाल मजदूरी करवाई जाती है।

प्रश्न(शिक्षा का अधिकार कानून कब बना?)

उत्तर(शिक्षा का अधिकार कानून 1986 में बना।

प्रश्न(किन्हीं उन दो व्यवसायियों के नाम बताएं जिनमें बाल मजदूर काम करते हैं?)

उत्तर(११0घरेलू नौकर के रूप में काम करना।

१२0 ढाबों पर काम करना।

प्रश्न(शिक्षा का महत्व को नहीं समझते?)

उत्तर(निर्धन लोग अपने स्वार्थ के लिए बच्चों को स्कूल ना भेजकर उनके लिए बच्चे कमाई का साधन है। वे शिक्षा का महत्व नहीं समझते हैं।

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें ९उत्तर(पुस्तिका में लिखें)0

प्रश्न0 बच्चों का भविष्य अंधकारमय कैसे बन रहा है?)

उत्तर0 बाल मजदूरी एक बड़ा मुद्दा है। जिसके बारे में हर एक को जागरूक करना अनिवार्य है। बचपन का महत्वपूर्ण पल से, अलग कर देते हैं। प्रत्येक बच्चों को शिक्षा के साथ मानसिक, शारीरिक, विकास आवश्यक है। ऐसे में मां पिताजी अपने बच्चों का भविष्य अंधकारमय बना रहे हैं।

प्रश्न0 बाल श्रमिकों की संख्या में क्या अंतर है?)

उत्तर0 बाल श्रम पूर्ण रूप से गैरकानूनी है। हमारे समाज के लिए एक कलंक बन चुका है। दुनिया में सबसे अधिक बाल श्रमिक भारत में ही है। गांव और शहरों में बाल श्रमिकों की संख्या में अंतर है। शहरों में बाल श्रमिकों की संख्या अधिक है।

ENGLISH

Language

Topic - TENSES

1. Read the following sentences and fill in the blanks with appropriate form of verbs given in brackets. (The tense form is given along with each sentence.)

- They _____ (join) me for lunch today. (present continuous)
- Boys _____ (love) to fly kites. (simple present)
- My friend _____ (finish) reading the novel. (present perfect)
- I _____ (write) the letter and posted it. (present perfect)
- The sea waves _____ (lash) on the seashore. (present perfect)
- Sagarika _____ (suffer) from viral infection since last Saturday. (present perfect continuous)

2. Rewrite these sentences as directed :-

- Rima played in the garden. (interrogative)
- Sabrina danced on stage. (negative)
- She is feeling happy. (negative)
- My father went to the office. (interrogative)
- Mona left for Kolkata yesterday. (interrogative)

3. **Fill in the blanks with the simple past tense or the present perfect tense form of verbs given in brackets.**

- (a) She _____ with Mr. Sharma earlier also. (work)
- (b) Mother _____ him a black jacket yesterday. (gift)
- (c) Nina _____ a party today. (throw)
- (d) She _____ into her hostel. (move)
- (e) Rajat _____ to a new house but has yet to settle down. (shift)

4. **Rewrite the following sentences in negative and interrogative forms:-**

- (a) He will send a bouquet on your birthday.
- (b) The children will sit quietly while watching the movie.
- (c) He will attend English tuition classes next week.
- (d) Vishal will join college next week.

5. **Fill in the blanks with verbs in future continuous tense form:-**

- (a) Father _____ (leave) for office soon.
- (b) The mechanic _____ (repair) the fan today.
- (c) Heena _____ (wait) for her cousins in the evening.

Literature

Topic - Alexander the Great (Revision)

1. **Choose the correct option by putting a tick : -**

- (a) Alexander the great was never
 - i. grew angry.
 - ii. satisfied.
 - iii. dissatisfied.
- (b) Alexander had sighed because
 - i. nothing was there to shout.
 - ii. no one had loved him.
 - iii. nothing was there to delight him.
- (c) Instead of being quite glad, Alexander would grow.
 - i. sad.
 - ii. happy.
 - iii. anxious.
- (d) The other countries hesitate to fight due to
 - i. fear of death.
 - ii. fear of failure.
 - iii. fear of weapons.

	<p>(e) Alexander had a grip on Greeks and hold on the Persians because</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. he was powerful. ii. he was a king. iii. he was a journalist. <p>(f) Alexander’s palace was labelled as a</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. relic. ii. monument. iii. temple. <p>(g) Alexander was unhappy because</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. his achievements were not recognized. ii. he was defeated. iii. he was poor. <p>(h) “Alexander the Great” poem is composed by</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Wilbur D. Nesbit. ii. Lord Tennyson. iii. William Wordsworth. <p>2. Pick out and write at-least five pairs of rhyming words from the poem.</p> <p>3. Identify and pick out any two lines which seem to be ironical.</p> <p>4. Write at least five lines about “Alexander the Great”.</p> <p><u>ART EDUCATION</u> <u>Project Work</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Write the title of different stories with their characters that mother narrated to the children and stick pictures related to those stories.(In scrap book)[EDUCATING MOTHER] 2. Make a tree showing different figures of speech and show each figure of speech with different colours as leaves. (In scrap book) [FIGURE OF SPEECH]
SOCIAL STUDIES	<p><u>Ch- Role of Media</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (i) Print and electronic media

2. (i) Television, radio, internet and cinema.
3. (iv) All of these
4. (iv) 1962

- **Exercise B- Fill in the blanks:**

1. Media
2. Electronic media
3. Government
4. Advertisement

- **Exercise C- Write True/False:**

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. True

- **Exercise D- Short answer questions:**

1. **Define print media?**

Ans. Print media refers to newspapers, magazines and other printed periodicals.

2. **What is electronic media?**

Ans. Electronic media refers to television, radio and internet.

3. **What is the significance of Registrar of Newspapers?**

Ans. The Registrar of Newspapers plays a significant role. All newspapers and periodicals are registered with it.

4. **What is censorship?**

Ans. Censorship refers to preventing the media from broadcasting a sensitive news item, delete or edit a scene from any medium of media containing videographic contents or even lyrics of songs or dialogues in movies that can give rise to upheavals in the society or prove to be detrimental to the sentiments of a particular section of society.

- **Long answer questions:**

1. **Media does not have an absolute right or freedom. Why?**

Ans. Media does not have an absolute right or freedom as it can pose a threat to the security, sovereignty and integrity of the country or it can falsely try to influence public or the relations with other countries.

2. **How can censorship beneficial?**

Ans. Censorship is beneficial in many terms. It provides a medium to stop any rise to upheavals in the society which can hurt the sentiments of a particular section of society.

	<p>3. A huge amount of money is required to maintain mass media functions. Why?</p> <p>Ans. A huge amount of money is required to maintain mass media functions as technology in the field of mass media has improved, but along with improvements, expenses has also increased to buy and maintain these technologies. For example, in a television studio where the news anchor reads the news there are many expensive equipment present such as cameras, computers, lights, teleprompter, etc. People who use the equipment for news broadcast, get paid for their work. As the technology develops, the present equipment needs to be upgraded and people with skill to operate it needs to be hired. Hence a lot of money is involved, thus mass media functions with the support of big business houses.</p> <p>4. Briefly explain the role of media in a democratic country.</p> <p>Ans. Media plays an important role in a democratic country. The main role of mass media is to spread information. This leads to formation of public opinion. As media plays a crucial role so, it should be responsible and unbiased. But many times, it has been seen that the nexus between media and business houses or politicians and the media houses defeat the purpose of media. We can sum up and say that the role of media is one of great responsibility as it protects the interests of the common people. It should provide authentic news and information with responsibility and not for the purpose of getting more attention for more income. It should set its agenda to work in the interest of the society at large and not to manipulate public opinion. It should also follow the laws and ethics of presenting news.</p> <p>5. What is the role of media in setting agendas?</p> <p>Ans. Media plays an important role in setting agendas. The involvement of media helps in forming how newsworthy a news is. For example, there is a fair during Diwali in your locality, it will not come in the news generally as during this time many such fairs are organised but, if a person who is well-known among the people, attends the fair then it will come in the news and it will become newsworthy. Thus, the media decides which subject to focus on and because of the influence it has on the minds of the people, media is said to ‘set the agenda’.</p>
SANSKRIT	<p>सुभाषितानि पाठ 19 कंठस्थ करें एवं लिखें बालक शब्द रूप कंठस्थ करें और लिखें</p>

INNOVATIVE INVENTIONS AND BREATHTAKING DESIGNS

(pg no: 8-9)

1. The Apple II c Personal Computer was the first tested user-friendly computer. With the idea of a clean. Sophisticated design and scaling down of components, frog design, along with Apple, was able to engineer a modern and easy-to- use product that was immediately copied by competitors. [1976](#)
2. Coca-Cola intended to manufacture a bottle that could be easily identified by shape alone. In 1916, Root Glass company designed t5he 6.5-ounce Glass bottle, inspired by the gourd-shaped coca pod that we are familiar with today. [1916](#)
3. Zippo lighters gained a lot of popularity in the military, primarily during World War II. Initially the lighter was made of brass. [1933](#)
4. Despite the denim fabric being invented a while back, jeans as we know them today were not invented until this year, when Jacob Davis and Levis Strauss designed the first pair out of denim with strategically placed, reinforced copper rivets to prevent ripping. [1873](#)
5. The Angel poise lamp, also known as the architect lamp, or the task lamp, is a must for most people who do desk work. [1932](#)
6. Launched in 1976, the JC Penny coffee maker was one in a series of products that brought high-quality. Modern design to the mass market, beside known competitors Braun. [1982-1985](#)
7. The iPhone has been a pioneer of cell phones. It has adopted basic items with simple objectives of placing and receiving phone calls and has now boomed into a hub of all electronic communication. [2007](#)
8. The invention of the safety pin is a story of caution. In the order to repay a \$15 bet, Walter Hunt designed fastening pin out of copper wire and a claps to hold the end of wire . [1849](#)
9. Chemist and physicist sir James Dewar invented the vacuum flask. [1892](#)
10. By sticking cotton balls on either end of a tooth pick, Leo Gerstenzang developed the cotton swab that has become so widespread in its use today . Nowadays it is famously referred to as the Q-tip. [1920](#)

Adolescent Poets Across Time(Pg no:10-11)

1. After witnessing numerous male peers being rejected by cute girls on the elementary playground, 9- year old Alec Greven came up with How to talk to

girls in 2008 as a self- guide for his friend and even older guys can apply his basic pick- up advice. The book became a New York Times bestseller, and includes such trips as combing your hairs.

2. Dorothy Straight was an adorable 4- years old when she took the initiatives of creating How the World Began as a gift to her grandmother back in 1962. However, her parents loved it and decided to seek out a publisher for the book.
3. Alexander Pope was a child prodigy, composing epics and translating major works by the time he reached his early teens. He published his masterpiece, Ode to Solitude, at a age 12, which is now included in most anthologies of his work.
4. Though she kept mostly to herself, she always loved to read, but was not satisfied with the selection of stories for young adults. Consequently, she began drafting The Outsiders at the tender age of 15 while still in high school. S.E Hinton
5. The Guptara Twins created the first draft of their novel, Conspiracy of Calypsia , by the age of 11, and by the age 17 that novel had topped the bestseller list. They transformed the success of the first fantasy work into a 2000-page trilogy, earning the twins a place among the “100 Most Important Swiss”
6. Despite having written her story in 1885 at the age of 4, Daisy Ashford is most well-known for The Young Visitors , which she concluded at the age of 9. The manuscript was gradually published in 1919 and has even kept her childlike diction intact.
7. Six-years-old Christopher Beale polished off his first novel . This and Last Season’s Excursions, over lunch when his mother asked him to write her a story. The 1500-word, five chapters tale about a boy his stuffed animals nabbed him the Guinness World Record for youngest child author.

WORLD’S HIGHEST PEAK(pg no: 12)

1. Australia - Mt. Kosciuszko(d)
2. Antarctica - Vinson Massif(f)
3. Europe – Mt. Elbrus (g)
4. Asia – Mt. Everest(c)

	<p>5. North America – Mt. McKinley(b) 6. Africa – Mt. Kilimanjaro(a) 7. South America – Aconcagua(e)</p>
<p>COMP.Sc</p>	<p><u>Chapter 5 – Computer Viruses</u></p> <p>➤ Read the chapter carefully and write all the tech terms given on page number 94 in your notebook.</p> <p>➤ Do all the objective type questions (Fill in the blanks, True or False & Choose the correct option) given in page no. 95 & 96, in your notebook?</p> <p>➤ DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS :</p> <p>1. What is a Computer Virus?</p> <p><i>Ans. A computer virus is a computer program that has the ability to make copies of itself, and to attach itself to other programs or files. It is designed to cause damage to your computer data or steal personal information. Though all viruses may not be destructive.</i></p> <p>2. Differentiate between program virus and boot virus.</p> <p><i>Ans. A Program virus infects program files, which have extensions such as .COM, .EXE, .SYS, .DLL, .OVL and .SCR. Program files have simple format and are widely used which make them an easy target for computer viruses. Examples of Program virus are – Acid Rain, Alien.298, Sunday, Cascade etc. Boot viruses infect the boot records of hard disks and other storage devices. Boot viruses are considered more dangerous than Program viruses. Examples of Boot viruses are Danish Boot, Devil.941 etc.</i></p> <p>3. Name the two type of files that are susceptible to macro virus attacks.</p> <p><i>Ans. Word and Excel files are susceptible to macro virus attacks as these programs allow the use of macros. Examples of such viruses are Melissa, Concept and Nuclear.</i></p> <p>4. What is a computer worm?</p> <p><i>Ans. A computer worm is a program capable of reproducing and spreading itself to another computer system, usually by means of a computer network. Worms spread without any human action. Examples of computer worms are Code Red, Sircam etc.</i></p> <p>5. When is a spyware installed in your computer?</p> <p><i>Ans. A spyware is installed in user’s computer without the user’s knowledge when</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The user downloads something from the internet. ii. The user clicks on something in a pop up window that appears while browsing.

6. How can you avoid spam?

Ans. Spams or unwanted e-mails may carry viruses or worms and can be easily avoided by following ways:

- Do not give your e-mail address to unknown people.
- Use the spam filter of your e-mail program to block unwanted e-mails.
- Delete spam mails without reading them.

7. Mention any three rules to avoid virus infections.

Ans. We can avoid virus infections by following some basic rules;

- Restrict **access to your system, both offline and online.**
- Allow only trustworthy users to use the system.
- Install and use antivirus software and keep it updated.

8. What is antivirus software?

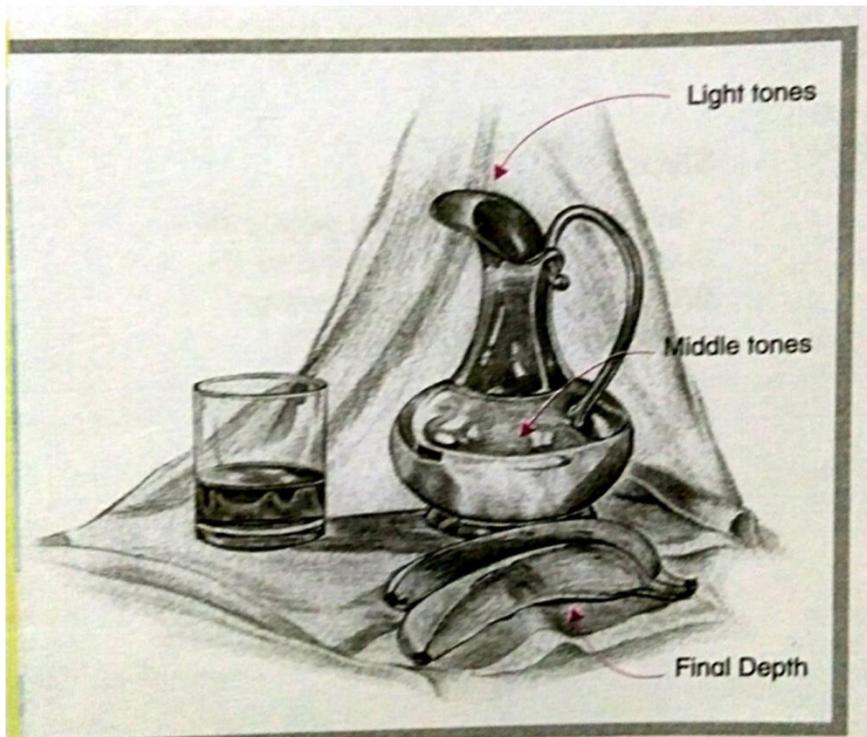
Ans. Antivirus software refers to applications designed to detect and remove viruses from computer systems. The antivirus program runs in the background. The antivirus starts automatically whenever the computer is started and it checks all the files opened or running, online or offline and tries to remove any virus, if detected.

Some popular antivirus programs are McAfee Virus Scan, Norton AntiVirus , Kaspersky AntiVirus etc.

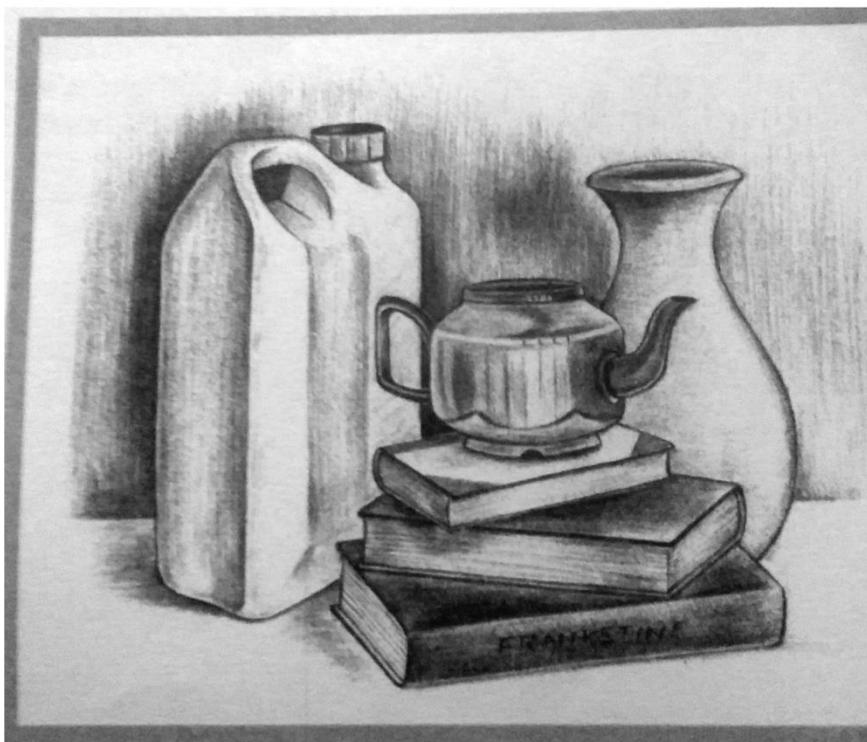
DRAWING

**PENCIL SHADING
CH-8 AND CH -9**

Chapter 8 (Pencil Shading)



Chapter 9 (Pencil Shading)



Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics