

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : VII
DATE:05.12.2020 to 20.12.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	Chapter 16 : Congruency [Ex-16] Chapter 22 : Bar Graph [Ex-22] Chapter 23 : Probablity [Ex-23]
SCIENCE	<p>Chapter: Waste water story</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Read the chapter and underline important words and write it in your notebook.• Write key terms in notebook at the end of the chapter.• Write exercise questions and answers given at the end of the chapter in your notebook.• Fill in the blanks and MCQs type questions should be answered in textbook only. <p>A. Very short answers</p> <p>1. What is wastewater? Ans. Water that has been contaminated by human use is called waste water.</p> <p>2. What is sewerage? Ans. An interconnected network of sewers is called sewerage.</p> <p>3. What is aeration? Ans. Process of blowing air into the aerator to speed up the action of bacteria is called aeration.</p> <p>4. What do you understand by chlorination? Ans. Chlorination is the process of adding chlorine to water to kill the microbes present in the water.</p> <p>5. Name some diseases caused by insanitation. Ans. Typhoid, cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, hepatitis-A.</p> <p>B. Short answer type question</p> <p>1. How is a wastewater disposed of where there are no sewers? Ans. Where there are no sewer facility, there the waste water is directly drained into nearby streams and lakes which results in water contamination.</p> <p>2. What is sludge? How is it removed? Ans. Solid waste accumulated from the primary and secondary treatment of wastewater is called sludge. It is remove using a scraper and then it is transferred to a separate tank.</p> <p>3. What are the uses of treated wastewater? Ans. i) Irrigation ii) Aquaculture</p> <p>4. How is the waste disposed of in a septic tank? Ans. The septic tank system consist of a small sewage treatment system in which the human excreta gets decomposed into compost through bacterial activity waste water is allowed to seep into the soil.</p> <p>5. What should be done to maintain sanitation in public places? Ans. i) Always through the ways in a dustbin. ii) Avoid littering. iii) Do not spit at public places.</p>

iv) Educate people about the need of sanitation in public places.

C. Long answer type questions

Q. 1. What is sewage? What does it contain?

Ans. Sewage is the wastewater released from homes, schools, industries, hospitals, offices etc. In other words, sewage is a complex mixture of many impurities. Sewage contains organic and inorganic impurities, saprophytic bacteria and other microbes and some nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorous and potash.

Q. 2. What are the different types of sewage?

Ans. Depending on the point of origin, colour and odour, there are different types of sewage.

i) Waste water released from the kitchen is called grey water. It contains mild detergents, oils and food particles.

ii) Water released from toilets is termed as foul water or black water. It contains human waste and a lot of bacteria.

iii) Trade waste is released from industries and commercial organisations. It consists of acids, metals, fats, grease and strong toxic chemicals.

Q. 3. What is the role of bacteria in the treatment of wastewater?

Ans. Bacteria play an important role in wastewater treatment in primary and secondary step. They act as decomposers to degrade the pollutants. For example, the sludge is decomposed by bacterial action.

In biological process, the aerobic bacteria consume organic impurities such as human waste, food waste, soaps etc. In continuous supply of air they settle down as activated sludge.

Anaerobic bacteria utilise inorganic wastes like nitrates, phosphates etc. to get energy. The harmful bacteria are removed/killed in tertiary treatment where the clear water is treated with chlorine or ozone or exposed to ultra violet rays.

Q. 4. What is a septic tank? Where it is used?

Ans. Septic Tank: A septic tank is a mini sewage treatment system in which the human excreta gets decomposed into compost through bacterial activity. The wastewater is allowed to seep into the soil where other impurities decompose naturally.

Septic tanks are used in the places where there is no sewage. Mostly hospitals, isolated or rural houses etc use septic tanks.

Q. 5. Suggest some alternative ways to dispose sewage.

Ans. Alternative arrangement for sewage disposal includes septic tanks, chemical toilets, vacuum toilets and composting and vermi-composting toilets.

A chemical toilet uses chemicals to disinfect human waste and remove its bad odour.

A vacuum toilet uses suction for the removal of faeces and urine resulting in a minimal requirement of water. In composting toilets human waste is converted into organic compost.

In vermi-composting toilets, the entire human waste is completely converted into vermi-cast - a water soluble, nutrient rich bio fertilizer.

D. Choose the correct answer.

1. World Water Day is observed on

Ans. 22 March

2. The contaminant not present in silage water is

Ans. Chemical waste

3. In septic tanks, the human excreta decomposes into

Ans. Compost

4. Chemical toilets are used in

Ans. Aeroplanes

5. Chlorination is done to kill/remove

Ans. Germs

E. STATE TRUE OR FALSE

1. Wastewater can be reused for watering the plants without its treatment.

Ans. False

- It has to be treated before reusing.

2. Chemicals like paints, insecticides or solvents can be disposed through domestic drain.

Ans. False

- They can kill the beneficial microbes in domestic drains

3. The problem of poor sanitation is more acute in rural areas.

Ans. True

4. Use of bleaching powder kills the germs present in water.

Ans. True

5. Untreated human excreta is a cause of groundwater contamination.

Ans. True

E. HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILLS

Q. 1. Why it is harmful to dispose untreated sewage into water bodies?

Ans. It is harmful to discharge untreated sewage into water bodies because it contains many harmful and toxic substances and disease causing microorganisms. It can contaminate the water bodies. If this contaminate water is used by animals they will be affected by it. If it is used for city water supply many people will get affected.

Q. 2. How do eucalyptus trees planted near the sewage ponds help to treat water?

Ans. Eucalyptus trees are also called thirsty trees because of their high transpiration rate. Their long roots absorb water and release pure water through transpiration. The trees planted near the sewage ponds also produce fuel wood and timber.

F. VALUE INFUSION

Radhe Shyam was hungry. He went to the kitchen to make some instant noodles. But there was oil in the pan. He was about to throw the oil in the sink, his friend Yogesh told not to throw it directly in the sink, instead use an old cotton cloth for disposing it.

Q. 1. Why should oil not be thrown in the sink?

Ans. Oil can harden and block water pipes.

Q. 2. Name two sources of wastewater other than kitchen.

Ans. Toilet and industries

Q. 3. What values are shown by Yogesh?

Ans. Yogesh is sincere and alert.

HINDI

साहित्य

पाठ 13 : भारत के आदिवासी

1. पाठ - 13 'भारत के आदिवासी' को ध्यान से पढ़कर 10 कठिन शब्दों को अपनी उत्तरपुस्तिका में लिखें ।

2. दिये गए शब्दों के अर्थ लिखें ।

अंचल, समुदाय, प्रचलित, एकत्रित, प्रताड़ित, क्षमता, मान्यता, कलाकृति, व्यवसाय

3. संक्षेप में उत्तर दें ।

क) 'भारत के आदिवासी' पाठ में किसके बारे में बताया गया है ?

उत्तर : 'भारत के आदिवासी' पाठ में आदिवासियों के बारे में बताया गया है ।

ख) आदिवासी लोग सामान्य लोगों से किन रूपों में भिन्न हैं ?

उत्तर : आदिवासी अभी तक पुराने रीति-रिवाजों, परम्पराओं में जीते हैं । वे अभी तक विज्ञान के चमत्कारों से अनजान हैं ।

ग) आदिवासियों को अन्य किस नाम से पुकारा जाता है ?

उत्तर : आदिवासियों को थारू, खासी, मुंडा, असुर, बिरजिया आदि नाम से जाना जाता है ।

घ) झारखण्ड में कौन सा नृत्य प्रदर्शित किया जाता है ?

उत्तर : झारखण्ड में 'छऊ नृत्य' प्रदर्शित किया जाता है ।

ङ) झारखण्ड में किन-किन जनजाति के लोग मिलते हैं ? ये आपस में किस भाषा का प्रयोग करते हैं ?

उत्तर : झारखण्ड में मुंडा, हो, उराँव, खड़िया, संथाली, और असुर समुदाय के लोग रहते हैं । ये लोग क्रमशः मुंडारी, हो, उराँव, खड़िया, संथाली, और असुर भाषा का प्रयोग करते हैं ।

4. निम्नलिखित शब्दों से वाक्य बनाओ ।

क) जीवन-साथी - सीता के जीवन-साथी के रूप में राम को चुन लिया गया ।

ख) दृढ इच्छा शक्ति - सभी काम दृढ इच्छा शक्ति से पूरे होते हैं ।

ग) अंतिम संस्कार - उसने अपने पिता का अंतिम संस्कार कर दिया ।

घ) शिक्षा का प्रसार - हमारे देश में शिक्षा का प्रसार तेज़ी से बढ़ा है ।

भाषा

पाठ : उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय

परिभाषा : ऐसे शब्दांश जो शब्दों से पहले जुड़कर उनके अर्थ को परिवर्तित कर देते हैं, वे उपसर्ग कहलाते हैं ।

उदाहरण	उपसर्ग	मूल शब्द	निर्मित शब्द
	उप	हार	उपहार
	अ	काल	अकाल
	अव	गुण	अवगुण
	कु	रूप	कुरूप

हिंदी में तीन प्रकार के उपसर्ग होते हैं :

क) संस्कृत के उपसर्ग

ख) हिंदी के उपसर्ग

ग) विदेशी भाषाओं के उपसर्ग

- नोट : इन सभी उपसर्गों से संबंधित उदाहरण हिंदी व्याकरण की पुस्तक की पृष्ठ संख्या (26-27) में दिए गए हैं I

1. उपसर्ग और मूल शब्द अलग करें I

शब्द	उपसर्ग	मूल शब्द
क) अत्याचार	_____	_____
ख) अभिमान	_____	_____
ग) सुपुत्र	_____	_____
घ) कमज़ोर	_____	_____
ङ) हरदिन	_____	_____

2. निम्नलिखित उपसर्गों का प्रयोग करते हुए दो - दो शब्द लिखें I

क) भर	-	_____	_____
ख) अध	-	_____	_____
ग) स	-	_____	_____
घ) नि	-	_____	_____
ङ) अन	-	_____	_____

परिभाषा : वे शब्दांश जो शब्दों के अंत में जुड़कर नए शब्दों का निर्माण करते हैं, उन्हें प्रत्यय कहते हैं I

उदाहरण :

मूल शब्द	प्रत्यय	निर्मित शब्द
दया	आलु	दयालु
पढ़	आकृ	पढ़ाकू
सुन	आई	सुनाई
जेठ	आनी	जेठानी

प्रत्यय के दो भेद होते हैं I

1. कृत प्रत्यय
2. तद्धित प्रत्यय

1. कृत प्रत्यय : जो प्रत्यय क्रिया शब्दों में जोड़े जाते हैं, कृत प्रत्यय कहलाते हैं I इनसे बनने वाले शब्दों को कृदंत कहते हैं I

कृत प्रत्यय के दो रूप होते हैं I

क) हिंदी के कृत प्रत्यय

ख) संस्कृत के कृत प्रत्यय

- नोट : कृत प्रत्यय के उदाहरण हिंदी व्याकरण की पुस्तक की पृष्ठ संख्या 29 में दिए गए हैं I

2. तद्धित प्रत्यय : जो प्रत्यय संज्ञा, सर्वनाम तथा विशेषण के साथ जुड़कर नए शब्द बनाते हैं, तद्धित प्रत्यय कहलाते हैं ।
- नोट : तद्धित प्रत्यय के उदाहरण हिंदी व्याकरण की पुस्तक की पृष्ठ संख्या 30 में दिए गए हैं ।

i) नीचे दिए प्रत्ययों से दो-दो शब्द बनाइये ।

आन	-	_____	_____
दार	-	_____	_____
त्व	-	_____	_____
इक	-	_____	_____
आवट	-	_____	_____

ENGLISH Ch-20: DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

Note: All work to be done in English notebook.

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

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

- 1.The nurse said to the patient, "you should take the medicines regularly".
- 2.The old lady said to her granddaughter, "The maid is cleaning the room".
- 3.Mother said to Sumit, "I baked a cake in the morning".
- 4.Nasreen said to Tabassum, "The children were eating pizzas after a game of chess".
- 5.Namita said to have friend, "stars are clearly visible when there are no clouds and there is no pollution in the air".

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

- 1.She said to him, "You have passed with flying colours."
- 2.The girl said to the gym instructor, "I want to use the treadmill for a longer time".
- 3.Nakul said to Kiran, "Your crayon set is in the drawer".
- 4.Arun said to his friend, "I am planning to buy some ice cream on my way home".
- 5.Mother told her, "You ate too many chocolates".

Exercise D : Read the following sentences and change them into indirect speech with special attention to words denoting time, place and position of something.

- 1.She said, "Ramesh will go to Kolkata tonight".
- 2.He said, "Ria may go to the market tomorrow".
- 3.Sheena said, "He has reached here".
- 4.Puneet said, "The Wimbledon tournament will be held next year".
- 5.Heena said, "The weather is pleasant today".
- 6.Mohan said to Hari, "King Ashoka ruled Patliputra many years ago".

Exercise G: Rewrite the following sentences in direct speech

- 1.The old lady requested Seema to help her carry the basket of fruits.
- 2.The gardener warned the children not to throw empty cans in the lawn.
- 3.The ticket checker requested him to show his ticket before he entered the movie hall.
- 4.Father ordered the car cleaner to clean the rear view mirror properly.

Exercise H: Rewrite the following sentences in indirect speech

- 1.Aditya said, "Many trees are cut to build roads".
- 2.Sonakshi said to him, "The new packet of cookies is yours".
- 3.Pratibha says, "I am in the library".
- 4.She said, "Arrange your books, Mohit".
- 5.The gardener said to the children, "Do not pluck flowers".
- 6.Mother said to me, "Follow your schedule and complete your revision on time".
- 7.The old man said to the family members, "Be careful with the luggage while travelling".
- 8.My friend said to us, "Please bring your picnic basket along".

Exercise I: Read the following interrogative sentences and rewrite them in indirect speech.

- 1.Yogesh said to my brother, "When will you return my pencil box?"
- 2.He said to her, "Will you go to Meerut today?"
- 3.My aunt said to the plumber, "Shall I purchase a new tap?"
- 4.The boy said to his mother, "When will the school bus arrive?"
- 5.The librarian said to the girl, "Can you meet me at the library tomorrow?"
- 6.He said to her, "Have you watered the plants?"
- 7.Jugal said to the teacher, "When should I give my name for elocution contest?"
8. Praful said to the stranger, "What is your name?"
- 9.Father said, "Who has switched the computer off?"

Exercise L: Read the following sentences and identify whether they are statements, commands, requests, advice, questions or exclamatory sentences. Then rewrite them in indirect speech.

1. Shane Warne said, "Hurrah Rajasthan Royals has won the match."
2. Amjad Ali Khan said to the audience, "Please don't move around in the auditorium when the performance is on."
3. Soha said to her mother, "Where was Shakespeare born?"
4. The managers said, "The hotel is providing personalised services to the guests."
5. The girl said to her pet dog, "Sit down."
6. The mother said, "Best of luck for your exams."
7. The old beggar said to the wealthy man, "Please give me some money to buy food."
8. The boys said to the referee, "We will not give up and try to score one more goal before the match ends."

Ch-12: The POISON TREE (POEM)

By: WILLIAM BLAKE

About the POET: William Blake was a 19th century writer and an artist who is regarded as an influential figure of the Romantic Age. He extensively wrote about God, nature and the beauty of the human imagination.

Summary

'The Poison Tree' by William Blake provides a clear lesson on how to handle anger both with a friend and enemy. It makes a powerful statement about how conflict should be handled. The poet warns about the ill effects of holding malice, hatred inside oneself. The poem is a metaphor for what happens when one allows anger to grow within. In the first paragraph or quatrain, the speaker describes getting angry at his friend. The speaker, however, expresses his feelings and the conflict between the two is resolved. But on the other hand, the speaker when clashes with a person he did not like, holds up anger and his feelings inside. That resentment begins to grow inside the speaker. The second paragraph begins with the extended metaphor with the comparison between the speaker's anger and the poison tree. The point the poet is trying to make here is that fear and malice can make a person act out of character and lose his emotional balance. Despite the speaker harboring much anger and hatred, the enemy is not aware of this growing fury. The speaker nurtures this hatred and waters it with tears and deceitful smiles, Anger poisons the human spirit. This tree (anger and wrath) bears the fruit of the narrator's fury in the form of an apple (similar to forbidden biblical fruit). The result is that the enemy desires this apple despite realizing that it belongs to the speaker. The speaker lures the enemy into the garden, and he ends up eating the apple and gets eradicated. The last lines indicate that the narrator finds comfort in the end, the poet thrusts on the importance of communication between two people to avoid the fruit of the poison tree.

Read the poem thoroughly.

I. Write all the difficult spellings in the notebook (3 times).

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

III. Write the antonyms of the following words:

- a. foe x friend
- b. deceitful x truthful
- c. veiled x unveiled
- d. outstretched x compressed
- e. beneath x above/over

IV. Make sentences:

- a) foe b) deceitful c) veiled

V. Reference to the context.

1. “Night and morning with my tears:
And I sunned it with smiles “

a) What happened night and morning?

Ans:- Night and morning the speaker harboured anger against his foe.

b) Why were tears shed?

Ans:- The tears were shed because the speaker was angry with his foe and watered it in fears. He did not tell or discuss it with his foe.

c) What was ‘it’?

Ans:- . ‘It’ refers to anger against the speaker’s foe.

d) What does ‘sunned it with smiles’ mean?

Ans: He pretended that all was well between him and his foe. ‘Sunned it with smile’ means he pretended and did not disclose his true feelings

2. “And with soft deceitful wiles.
And it grew both day and night”

a) What grow ‘day and night’?

Ans:- . The wrath of the speaker grew ‘day and night’.

b) Whose ‘wiles’ are referred to here?

Ans:- The speaker’s ‘wiles’ are referred here.

c) Why does the person use wiles?

Ans:- He uses wiles because he had not spoken about his wrath with his foe.

d) How does 'it' grow?

Ans:- It grew as the speaker watered it in fears, night and morning with tears and sunned it with smiles and soft deceitful wiles.

3. "And my foe beheld it shine,
And he knew that it was mine."

a) What did the foe see?

Ans:- 'The foe saw the fruit of the speaker's wrath i.e. an apple.

b) Why did 'it' shine?

Ans:- 'It shine' because the fruit grew both day and night.

c) What was 'mine'?

Ans:- The fruit(wrath) was the speaker's.

e) What did the foe do with it?

Ans:- The foe stole it and was consumed by it.

Answer the following questions:

1. Which phrase in stanza 1 has the same meaning as 'kept his anger to himself'?

Ans- 'I told it not' means that he kept his anger to himself.

2. What did the narrator do when he was angry with his friend?

Ans- The speaker talked about his anger to his friend.

3. What did the speaker do when he was angry with his enemy?

Ans- When the speaker was angry with his enemy, he never talked about it.

4. Why did the speaker's anger grow?

Ans- The speaker's anger grew as he kept to himself, he did not share it with his enemy. The result was that the wrath grew as big as tree.

5. What does the speaker compare his anger within the poem?

Ans- The speaker compares his anger with a tree.

6. How did the speaker feed the tree?

Ans- He fed the tree with his fear, tears and sunned it with smiles and deceitful wiles.

	<p>7. What happened to the speaker's enemy in the morning? Ans- The speaker's enemy was finished in the morning.</p> <p>8. What do you think is the speaker suggesting in this poem? Ans- The speaker suggesting in this poem that if anger is bottled up longer then it grows more powerful. Also suggesting about the importance of communication.</p> <p>9. What did the speaker do to ensure that the tree grew healthy? Ans- He took care of it. He watered it day and night with tears and sunned with smiles and soft deceitful wiles.</p>
<p>SOCIAL STUDIES</p>	<p>CIVICS <u>Chapter:-8 Role of Gender-Growing up as Girls and Boys</u></p> <p>Do all the exercise in your Course book</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tick the correct option • Fill in the blanks • True and false • Quick Revision 1 & 2 <p>I. Quick Revision 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gender is socio-cultural trait. 2. Big cities and towns. 3. True 4. False <p>II. Quick Revision 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. Anti-dowry declares that giving or taking dowry is illegal. 3. The Equal Remuneration Act 1976 4. Typecasting <hr/> <p>Exercises</p> <p>A. Tick the correct options</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Typecasting 2. 1984 3. All of these. 4. 1975

B. Match the following

1. (iv) 1929
2. (i) 1961
3. (ii) 1976
4. (iii) 1993

C. True and false

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

Do the Question Answer in your Notebook--

D: Short answer questions:

1) What is women empowerment?

Ans: Women empowerment means involving women in decision-making process from which they were previously kept outside and educating women as well as making them financially and emotionally independent.

2) Why has government set up anganwadis?

Ans: The government has set up anganwadis in several villages to provide children regular meals each day in hygienic environment. Children get lessons on health and hygiene.

3) What work does a domestic worker do?

Ans: The work of a domestic worker entails - cleaning, sweeping, cooking, washing clothes and dishes as well as taking care of young children for the elderly.

4) What is STEP? What does it do?

Ans: STEP is Support for training and Employment Programme for women run by our government.

It imparts training to women in latest technologies in agriculture, dairy farming, horticulture, etc.

E: Long answer questions:

1) What are the steps taken by the government for women equality?

Ans: Steps such as Support for training and Employment Programme (STEP) for women to ensure sustainable employment and income generation.

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh ((RMK) to provide micro –finance services to bring socio-economic upliftment of poor women, Anti dowry law, Child Marriage Restraint Act, The Equal Remuneration Act help to maintain women equality.

2) Write a short note on domestic workers.

Ans: Domestic workers are mostly employed by households in big cities and towns . Mostly women and girls are employed as domestic workers but the work they do is not considered important due to this the wages they are paid are very low. The work of a domestic worker entails- cleaning, Sweeping as well as taking care of young children for the elderly and this domestic worker is physically very challenging and puts ample strain on them . So, the work is also not considered respectable which leads to their ill-

	<p>treatment.</p> <p>3) In what form can gender disparity be seen in majority of Indian homes? Ans: Gender inequality begins from an early phase of a person's life. In majority of homes in India, knowingly and unknowingly, gender disparity can be seen. Girls and women are groomed to cook, clean and be docile from the beginning. These are the expected qualities of a girl. But, in this process a girl's individuality is scarified. She is expected to become responsible from an early age , do household work and look after her family . This expected role also curbs a girl's freedom at an early age.</p> <p>4) Write a short note on life of a domestic worker. Ans: The work of a domestic worker entails- cooking, washing clothes and dishes as well as taking care of young children or the elderly and this domestic worker is physically very challenging and puts ample strain on them. So, the work is also not considered reputable which leads to their ill- treatment.</p>
SANSKRIT	<p>पाठ – 17 वृक्षस्य आत्मकथा शब्दार्थ – भिन्नम् , गर्भे , यत् , इदानीम् , काष्ठिकः , उपस्कराः , इन्धनरूपेण , फलन्ति अभ्यास – 1, 5, 6, 7</p>
COMPUTER SC	<p>Chapter 8 : Basic HTML 5 Commands * Read the chapter thoroughly and learn and write all the tech terms given on page number 141, in your notebook.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Do all the objective type Question (Fill in the blanks, True and False & Choose the correct option) given in page no 142, in your Notebook. ➤ Descriptive Type Questions: <p>1. Mention any two ways in which the color property can be assigned its values. Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predefined color name (Silver, navy, orange etc.) • Hexadecimal color values (#FFFF00) <p>2. Differentiate between the text-shadow and the text-decoration properties. Ans: Text-shadow: It specifies a list of shadow effects to be applied to the text Text-decoration: It specifies the decorations that are added to the text- underlining, line through etc.</p> <p>3. Which tag is used to give comments in an HTML document? Ans: <! Comment text --></p> <p>4. What are the values used in text-align property? Ans: left, right, center and justify</p> <p>5. What is text-transform property? Write the values used in text-transform property. Ans: The text-transform property controls the capitalization of text.</p>

	<p>This property can have the values- none, capitalize, uppercase, lowercase.</p> <p>6. What is the purpose of the margin property? Explain with an example. Ans: The margin property is used to set all the margin (left, right, top, bottom) in one declaration. Example: Margin: 10px 5px 8px 12px In the above example, top margin is 10px, right margin is 5px, bottom margin is 8px, and left margin is 12px.</p> <p>7. What is paragraph tag? Ans: The paragraph element <p> defines a paragraph in HTML. Browser insert empty lines before and after each paragraph. A paragraph starts with the <p> ON tag and ends with the </p></p> <p>8. What is the use of the <hr> tag? Is it an empty or a container element? Ans: The horizontal rule element <hr> defines a thematic break in an HTML page, i.e it is used to separate content in an HTML page. It is an empty element and has no end tag.</p>
<p>GK</p>	<p>Ch:-37- Characteristics of Cyborgs Name the people who are using Cyborg..</p> <p>1.He was born with Oachromatopsia which is the extreme color blindness that meant he could only see in black-and-white.However,this man is now capable of experiencing colours beyond the scope of normal human perception. Ans-Jens Naumann</p> <p>2.He has been experimenting with various electronic implants since the year 1988, when he "installed" a microchip in his arm that enabled him to operate doors, lights, heaters and other computers remotely as he moved from room to room. By becoming the subject of his own experiments, he is on a mission to become the world's most advanced cyborg. Ans-Kevin warwick</p> <p>3. A pioneer in this perspective, he effectively became one the world's first cyborgs when he was enabled with a bionic limb, connected through a nerve-muscle graft. Not only is it possible for him to control his new limb with his mind, he can also feel hot, cold and the amount of pressure his grip is applying. Ans-Claudia Mitchel</p> <p>4. After a couple of horrific accidents, he lost vision in both eyes but never gave up hoping that he would sone day see again. His dream transformed into reality when, in 2002, he became the first person in the world to receive an artificial vision system. His electronic eye brain implants. Ans-Nigel ackland</p> <p>5. After losing a part of his arm during an accident at work he got upgraded to an incredibly advanced robotic prosthetic which might be the closest thing to "The terminator" that exists today (it's also staunch reminder of DR.Claw from "Inspector Gadget"). Ans-Jesse sullivan</p> <p>6. He is the living example of how you don't need to be robotics mastermind to become a</p>

cyborg;you can pretty much do it yourself. After losing a finger in a motorcycle accident, he decided to embed a 2GB USB port into his prosthetic. It doesn't upload information directly into his nervous system (ala "the matrix"), but it's atleast more useful than a USB keychain.

Ans-Jerry Jalava

7. She became the first woman to become a cyborg when she was outfitted with a bionic limb similar to the one installed on fellow cyborg Jesse Sullivan. The limb can be accessed by her nervous system, allowing her to control it with her mind.

Ans-Neil Harbisson

Chp:-38- Jet Set Go.

Let us buckle our belts and answer these multiple-choice questions.

1.Real jet packs have been constructed with the help of different mechanisms.Identify which of these challenges have been faced by humans.

- A)Earth's atmosphere
- B) Earth's gravity
- C)Low energy density of available fuels
- D) All of these

Ans:- Option D

2.In which year did the Russian inventor Aleksandr Fyodorovich Andreyev develop the first jet pack?

- A)1919 B)2009
- C)1985 D)1999

Ans-Option A

3.A powered engine is based on the decomposition reaction of chemical. Nearly pure(90% in the bell rocket belt) Chemical is used for this process. Pure part of this chemical is relatively stable,but in contact with a catalyst (For example, Silver) it decomposes into a mixture of superheated steam and oxygen in less than 1/10 millisecond, increasing in volume 5,000 times.

- A) Hydrogen peroxide
- B) Nitrogen peroxide
- C) Both of them
- D) None of them

Ans- Option A

4. In 2008, the first hydro flight jet pack was released to the market for which its makers were awarded the first patents. It has the appearance of a typical jet pack , with two nozzles on a backpack thrusting the rider upwards. It just has an umbilicus to the powering jet ski that provides the water for the thrust used. Name the jetpack from the options below.

- A) Jet Lev
- B) Fly board
- C) Wingless Jetpack
- D) Jetpack with rigid wings

Ans- Option A

5.The 21st century has seen a new approach to jet packs where water is used as a high-density

propulsion fluid. This requires a very large mass of fluid that makes a self-contained jetpack infeasible. Instead, this approach separates the engine, fuel and fluid supply from the pilot's flying apparatus, using a long flexible hose to feed the water to the jet nozzle pack attached to the pilot's body. What is the name of this invention?

A) Hydro jet packs B) Fly board C) Fly board air D) Daedalus Flight Pack

Ans-Option A

Chp 39- Artificial intelligence

Tick (✓) the correct answer of these multiple choice questions.

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

A. RAMD B. BACON

C. MIT D. DU

E. None of the above

Ans- Option B

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

A. Turing Test B. Algorithm C. Boolean Algebra D. Logarithm E. None of the above

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

A. Inference engine B. Knowledge Base C. User interface D. All of the above

E. None of the above

Ans-Option D

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

A. Boolean logic

B. Human logic

C. Fuzzy logic

D. Functional logic

E. None of the above

Ans-Option C

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

A. Defense B. Energy C. Education D. Justice

E. None of the above

Ans-Option A

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

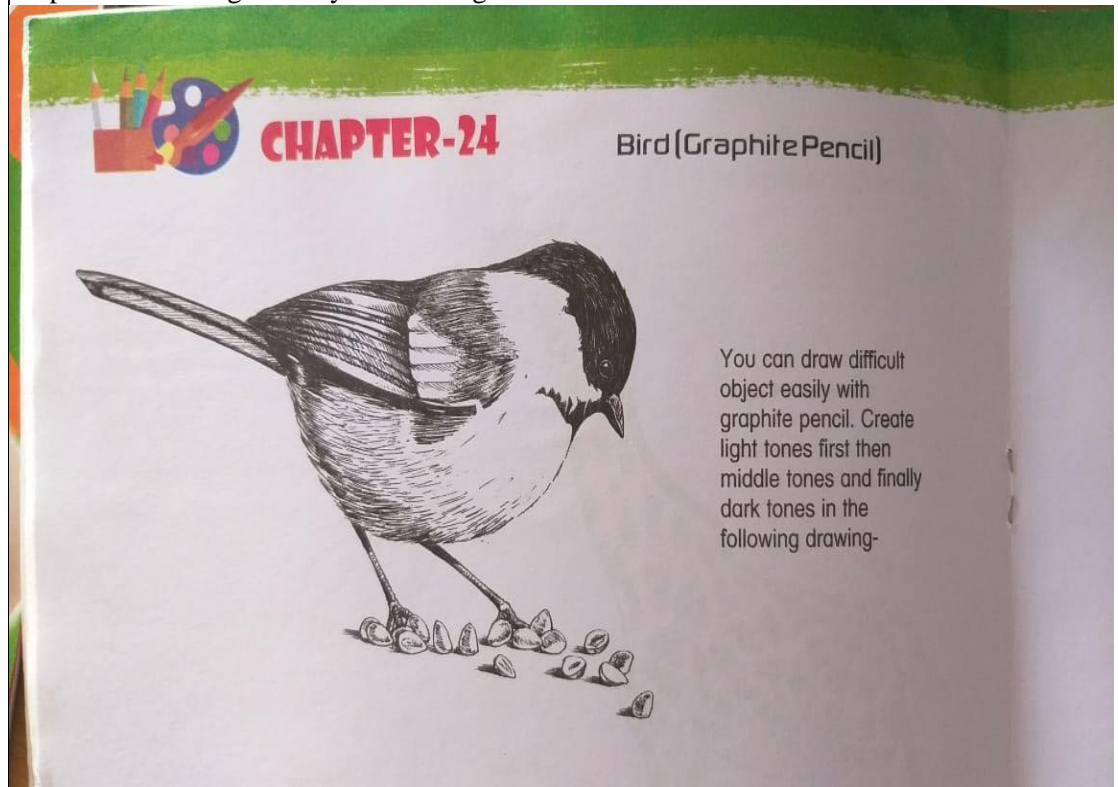
A. David Levy B. John McCarthy C. Joseph Weizenbaum D. Hans Berliner E. None

of the above

Ans-Option B

DRAWING TOPIC :-BIRD (GRAPHITE PENCIL WORK)
CHAPTER NO – 24

As per instruction given in your drawing book.



Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics