

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : VII
DATE : 6.10.21 to 31.10.21

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	<p>CH- 15 PROPERTIES OF TRIANGLES (Cont.) Exercise – 15 C - (Question no. 1 to 7) Exercise – 15 D - (Question no. 1 to 18) https://youtu.be/xu5q0tn9gt8</p> <p>CH – 20 MENSURATION Exercise – 20 A – (Question no. 1 to 20) Exercise – 20 B – (Question no. 1 to 16) Exercise – 20 C – (Question no. 1 to 16) Exercise – 20 D - (Question no. 1 to 24) https://youtu.be/B5Gbtm_2zLU https://youtu.be/UAH5b-lu15U</p>
SCIENCE	<p><u>CHAPTER – 16 WATER: A PRECIOUS RESOURCE</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read the chapter thoroughly, underline difficult words and note down the same in your notebook. 2. Write the key terms given in the last of the chapter. (Page no. 253) 3. Write the different forms of water with example. (Page no. 248) 4. Draw diagram of Groundwater and water table given in page no. 249 5. Learn the NCERT solved question answer given in (page no. 254 to 258). 6. Write the exercise (Very Short Answer, Short answer and Long answer type question) in your science notebook. 7. Learn all the objective given in exercise. <p><u>CHAPTER - 9 SOIL</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read the chapter thoroughly, underline the important words and note down the same in science notebook. 2. Write the key terms given in the last of the chapter. (Page no. 134) 3. Draw the diagram of Soil profile given in page no. 129. 4. Stick images of all types of soil, in the science notebook. 5. Learn the NCERT solved question answer given in page no. 135 to 139. 6. Write the exercise (Very Short Answer, Short answer and Long answer type question) in your science notebook. 7. Learn all the objective given in exercise.
HINDI	<p style="text-align: center;">साहित्य पाठ : पाठ- 5 कबीर के दोहे</p> <p>दोहे को याद करें करें। ★ दोहे तथा भावार्थ को उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें</p> <p>कविता का सरलार्थ 1. गुरु गोविंद दोऊ खड़े, काके लागूं पाँय । बलिहारी गुरु आपने , गोविंद दियौ मिलाय ॥ सरलार्थ- कबीर दास कहते हैं कि यदि मेरे सम्मुख गुरु और गोविंद (ईश्वर) दोनों खड़े हों तो मैं पहले अपने गुरु पर बलिहारी जाऊँगा अर्थात् न्योछावर होऊँगा क्योंकि उसी ने मुझे ज्ञान देकर गोविंद से मिलाया है । अतः गुरु का</p>

स्थान पहला है।

**2. गुरु कुम्हार सिष कुंभ है, गढ़ि - गढ़ि काढै खोट ।
अंतर हाथ सहार दै , बाहर बाहै चोट ।।**

सरलार्थ- कबीर दास गुरु के ज्ञान देने की विधि पर प्रकाश डालते हुए बताते हैं कि गुरु कुम्हार के और शिष्य घड़े के समान होता है। गुरु शिष्य को घड़े के समान गढ़ता है और ठोक-ठोक कर उसके दोषों को दूर करता है। जिस प्रकार कुम्हार मिट्टी के कच्चे घड़े में हाथ डालकर उसे सहारा देता है और बाहर से चोट मारता है। उसी प्रकार गुरु बाहर से तो डाँटता-फटकारता है, पर अंदर से शिष्य के साथ प्रेममय व्यवहार करता है।

**3. सब धरती कागद करूँ , लेखनि सब बनराय ।
सात समुंद की मसि करूँ , गुरु गुन लिखा न जाय ।।**

सरलार्थ- कबीर दास कहते हैं कि गुरु के गुणों का बखान करना उसके सामर्थ्य से बाहर है। यदि वह सारी धरती को कागज बना ले और जंगल की सारी लकड़ियों को कलम बना ले तथा सातों समुद्र के जल को स्याही बना ले, तब भी वह गुरु के गुणों को नहीं लिख सकता। गुरु के गुण अनंत हैं।

**4. दुख में सुमिरन सब करे, सुख में करै न कोय ।
जो सुख में सुमिरन करे , तो दुख काहे को होय ।।**

सरलार्थ- कबीर दास कहते हैं कि दुख की घड़ी में तो सभी परमात्मा को याद करते हैं, पर सुख के समय उसे कोई स्मरण नहीं करता। यदि हम उसे सुख के समय भी याद करते रहें तो दुख आएगा ही नहीं।

**5. माला फेरत जुग भया, फिरा न मन का फेर ।
कर का मनका डारि दे, मन का मनका फेर ।।**

सरलार्थ- कबीर दास ईश्वर स्मरण के लिए माला फेरने को व्यर्थ बताते हैं। वे भक्त को कहते हैं कि तू युग (काफी समय) से माला फेर रहा है पर तेरा मन नहीं फिरा। तेरे मन का हेर - फेर (छल - कपट) नहीं गया। तू हाथ की माला को डाल दे और मन की माला के मोती को घुमाओ। अर्थात् मन को बुराई से अच्छाई की ओर लगाओ।

**6. माला तो कर में फिरै, जीभ फिरै मुख मांहि ।
मनुवां तो चहुँ दिसि फिरै, यह तो सुमिरन नांहि ।।**

सरलार्थ- कबीर माला फेरने के ढंग पर व्यंग्य करते हुए कहते हैं कि माला तो तेरे हाथ में फिरती रहती है और जीभ मुख में फिरती रहती है। पर तेरा मन तो प्रभु के प्रति स्थिर नहीं है। वह चारों दिशाओं में घूमता रहता है। यह तो स्मरण नहीं है। इस तरीके को बदल दे।

लिखित

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए

1. कबीर ने गुरु को क्या महत्व प्रदान किया है और क्यों?

उत्तर- कबीर ने गुरु को गोविंद से भी अधिक महत्व दिया है, क्योंकि गुरु ही गोविंद से मिलाता है।

2. गुरु को कुम्हार के समान क्यों बताया गया है?

उत्तर- गुरु कुम्हार के समान शिष्य रूपी घड़े का बड़े प्रयत्नपूर्वक निर्माण करता है। वह उसे पक्का बनाता है।

3. 'गुरु गुन लिखौ न जाय' का आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए।

उत्तर- गुरु के गुण इतने व्यापक हैं कि उनका बखान नहीं किया जा सकता, न बोलकर, न लिखकर।

4. हमें ईश्वर का स्मरण कब अवश्य करना चाहिए? इससे क्या होगा?

उत्तर- हमें ईश्वर का स्मरण सुख की घड़ी में अवश्य करना चाहिए। इससे दुख हमारे पास आएगा ही नहीं।

5. कबीर ने माला फेरने को व्यर्थ क्यों बताया है? इससे उनकी किस विशेषता का पता चलता है?

उत्तर- कबीर ने माला फेरने को इसलिए व्यर्थ बताया है क्योंकि इससे मन का हेर-फेर तो नहीं जाता। हमारा मन भी ईश्वर में न लगकर इधर-उधर भटकता रहता है। इससे उनकी इस विशेषता का पता चलता है कि ईश्वर-साधना में बाह्य आडंबर व्यर्थ हैं।

अर्थग्रहण संबंधी प्रश्न

निम्नलिखित दोहों को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।
गुरु गोविंद दोऊ खड़े, काके लागू पाँय ।
बलिहारी गुरु आपने, गोविंद दियौ मिलाय ॥

(क) कबीर किसके पैर पहले लगाने को कह रहे हैं?

उत्तर - गुरु के।

(ख) कवि गुरु पर बलिहारी क्यों जाता है?

उत्तर - गुरु ही ज्ञान देकर गोविंद से मिलाता है।

(ग) 'गुरु गोविंद' में किस अलंकार का प्रयोग है?

विषय: हिन्दी साहित्य

पाठ : 28 अपठित गद्यांश

प्रश्न १-यज्ञ के समय वातावरण कैसा था?

उत्तर- यज्ञ के समय सारे वातावरण में सुगंधि व्याप्त थी! वाजश्रवा के चेहरे पर प्रसन्नता झलक रही थी !

प्रश्न २- यज्ञ में उपस्थित लोग दबी जुबान में वाजश्रवाकी आलोचना क्यों कर रहे थे?

उत्तर - लोगों को उम्मीद थी कि यज्ञ की समाप्ति पर वाजश्रवापर्याप्त मात्रा में दक्षिणा देगा, पर जब वह बूढ़ी और निर्बल गाएं देने लगा तब लोग दबी जुबान में उसकी आलोचना करने लगे!

प्रश्न ३- नचिकेता ने अपने पिता से क्या आग्रह किया?

उत्तर- नचिकेता ने अपने पिता से आग्रह किया कि वह उसी को दक्षिणा में किसी को दे दें! वह अपनी बात बार-बार दोहराता रहा!

प्रश्न ४- नचिकेता यमराज के पास क्यों जा पहुंचा?

उत्तर - नचिकेता को उसके पिता ने मृत्यु को देने की बात कही थी! अतः उनकी आज्ञानुसार नचिकेता मृत्यु के देवता यमराज के पास जा पहुंचा!

प्रश्न ५- यमराज को किस बात के लिए दुख हुआ ? उन्हें नचिकेता कैसा बालक लगा?

उत्तर - यमराज को इस बात का दुख हुआ कि एक ब्राह्मण कुमार भूखा प्यासा उसके दरवाजे पर 3 दिनों से पड़ा है! उन्हें वह बालक अन्य बालकोंसे भिन्न लगा! बालक के मुख पर तेज व दृढ़ता थी!

प्रश्न ६- यमराज ने नचिकेता को तीन वर देने की बात क्यों कही?

उत्तर- यमराज ने अपना प्रयाश्चित करने के लिए नचिकेता को तीन वर देने की बात कही!

प्रश्न ७- नचिकेता ने पहले वर के रूप में क्या मांगा?

उत्तर - नचिकेता ने पहले भर के रूप में यह मांगा कि उसके पिता का उस पर क्रोध शांत हो जाए और जब वह लौटे तो वे उसे पहचान कर प्यार से बोले!

विषय: हिन्दी साहित्य

पाठ : 28 अपठित गद्यांश

अपठित गद्यांश किसे कहते हैं?

जो गद्यांश या पद्यांश पहले न पढ़े गए हों, जो आपकी पाठ्य पुस्तक से नहीं लिया गया हो, वे अपठित गद्यांश कहे जाते हैं। अपठित अंशों पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर छात्रों को अपनी मौलिक बुद्धि और ज्ञान के आधार पर देने होते हैं। इसलिए इनका बार-बार अभ्यास करना चाहिए। ऐसा करना छात्रों को कुशल बनाता है।

अपठित गद्यांशों पर आधारित प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने से पहले निम्नलिखित बातों को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए:

1. सर्वप्रथम अपठित गद्यांश के मूलभाव को समझने के लिए उसे दो-तीन बार पढ़ना चाहिए।
2. पूछे गए प्रश्नों को पढ़िए तथा गद्यांश में उनके संभावित उत्तरों को रेखांकित करते जाइए।

3. यद्यपि पूछे गए अधिकांश प्रश्नों का उत्तर गद्यांश में ही छिपा होता है, तथापि कुछ प्रश्नों के उत्तरों में थोड़ा-बहुत अपनी ओर से भी जोड़ना पड़ता है।
4. प्रश्नों के उत्तर जहाँ तक संभव हों संक्षिप्त, सारगर्भित तथा अपनी भाषा में होने चाहिए।
5. जितना पूछा गया है, उतना ही उत्तर देना चाहिए।
6. शीर्षक चयन करते समय गद्यांश के प्रथम तथा अंतिम वाक्य को विशेष सावधानी से पढ़ना चाहिए।
7. शीर्षक से दिए गए गद्यांश का मूलभाव और उद्देश्य स्पष्ट हो जाना चाहिए।

निम्नलिखित अपठित काव्यांश को ध्यान से पढ़ें और प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें : किसी देश-भक्त कवि का उद्घोष है, “हृदय नहीं वह पत्थर है, जिसमें स्वदेश का प्यार नहीं।” स्पष्ट है कि स्वदेश-प्रेम ऐसा पवित्र भाव है जिसकी व्यंजना देश-भक्तों के चरित्र में उत्कट रूप में होती है। देखा जाए तो स्वदेश-प्रेम मनुष्य का न केवल स्वाभाविक गुण है, अपितु वह एक प्राथमिक कर्तव्य भी है।

कर्तव्य की पूर्ति देश के लिए अपना तन, मन, धन सभी समर्पित करने पर भी नहीं होती है। महान-से-महान त्याग करके भी व्यक्ति जननी और जन्मभूमि के ऋण से उऋण नहीं हो सकता; क्योंकि व्यक्ति को जो सर्वस्व प्राप्त होता है, जननी एवं जन्मभूमि भूमि द्वारा ही उसे प्रदत्त है। उसका प्रतिदान करके मनुष्य देश के प्रति समर्पित रहने की भावना व्यक्त करता है। देश-भक्ति के लिए वस्तुतः यह समर्पण- भाव महत्वपूर्ण है।

अपठित गद्यांश के आधार पर निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये :-

- (क) स्वदेश-प्रेम की उत्कट व्यंजना किनके द्वारा होती है।
- (ख) किसी देश-भक्त कवि का उद्घोष है, “हृदय नहीं वह पत्थर है”- इसे मिश्र वाक्य में बदलिए।
- (ग) ‘समर्पित’ शब्द में उपसर्ग, मूल शब्द और प्रत्यय बताइए।
- (घ) गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक लिखिए।

पाठ- उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय

उपसर्ग किसे कहते हैं?

जो शब्दांश इसी मूल शब्द के आश्रम में जुड़ कर उसके अर्थ में परिवर्तन लाते हैं उसे उपसर्ग कहते हैं।

उपसर्ग मूल शब्द नवीन शब्द
मानव + ता = मानवता

उपसर्ग के भेद

**हिंदी में उपसर्ग मुख्य रूप से
तीन प्रकार के हैं।**

- संस्कृत के उपसर्ग
- हिंदी के उपसर्ग
- विदेशी भाषाओं के उपसर्ग

संस्कृत के उपसर्ग-

उपसर्ग	अर्थ	उदाहरण
अ	अभाव, निषेध	अज्ञान, अलौकिक, अथाह
अति	अधिक, ऊपर	अतिरिक्त, अत्यंत, अत्याचार
अधि	ऊपर, प्रधानता	अधिकार, अधिपति, अध्यक्ष
अभि	सामने	अभिलाषा, अभियोग, अभ्यागत
अव	नीचे, हीन	अवगुण, अवनति, अवकाश
अप	बुरा, हीन	अपमान, अपयश, अपराध
अनु	पीछे, समान	अनुकूल, अनुरूप, अनुशासन
आ	तक, उलटा	आजीवन, आजन्म, आकाश
उत्	ऊपर, श्रेष्ठ	उत्कर्ष, उत्पन्न, उत्तम
उप	सहायक, गौण	उपवन, उपकार, उपचार
दुर	बुरा, कठिन	दुराचार, दुर्जन, दुर्दशा

हिंदी के उपसर्ग-

उपसर्ग	अर्थ	उदाहरण
अ	अभाव, निषेध	अज्ञान, अलौकिक, अथाह
अन	निषेध, अभाव	अनबन, अनपढ़, अनहोनी
अध	आधा	अधमरा, अधखिला, अधपका
औ	रहित	औतार, औघट, औज़ार
भर	पूरा, ठीक	भरपूर, भरपेट, भरकर
कु	बुराई	कुसंग, कुकर्म, कुचक्र
भर	पूरा	भरपेट, भरसक, भरमार
नि	अभाव	निडर, निर्भर, निर्जीव
स	सहित	सपरिवार, सहित, सकुशल
निर्	नहीं	निराशा, निर्विकार, निर्गुण

विदेशी भाषा के उपसर्ग

उपसर्ग	अर्थ	उदाहरण
वे	विन	वेवज़ह, वेशर्म, वेकसूर
वा	सहित	वाकायदा, वाअदव
व	साथ	वमुश्किल, वतौर, वखूबी
कम	हीन, थोड़ा	कमज़ोर, कमअक्ल, कमबख्त
खुश	प्रसन्न, अच्छा	खुशबू, खुशदिल, खुशमिज़ाज,
गैर	निषेध	गैरहाज़िर, गैरकानूनी, गैरसरकारी
दर	में	दरअसल, दरकार, दरमियान
ना	अभाव, निषेध	नाराज़, नापसंद, नालायक
बद	बुरा	बदमाश, बदनाम, बदबू
ला	रहित	लापता, लाचार, लापरवाह
सर	मुख्य	सरपंच, सरताज
हम	समान	हमउम्र, हमशक्ल, हमदर्द
हर	प्रत्येक	हरसाल, हरएक, हरदिन
डिप्टी	सहायक	डिप्टी डायरेक्टर, डिप्टी मिनिस्टर
वाइस	उप	वाइस चांसलर, वाइस प्रिंसिपल
चीफ	मुख्य	चीफ सेक्रेटरी, चीफ मिनिस्टर

प्रत्यय किसे कहते हैं?

जो शब्दांश किसी शब्द के अंत में जोड़कर नए शब्दों का निर्माण करते हैं तथा उसके अर्थ में परिवर्तन ला देते हैं उन्हें प्रत्यय कहते हैं।

मूल शब्द प्रत्यय नवीन शब्द
 राजा + कुमार = राजकुमार

प्रत्यय के भेद

प्रत्यय के दो भेद होते हैं।

- कृत प्रत्यय
- तद्धित प्रत्यय

कृत प्रत्यय

धातु	प्रत्यय	शब्द	धातु	प्रत्यय	शब्द				
होना	+	हार	=	होनहार	झाड़	+	न	=	झाड़न
सज	+	आवट	=	सजावट	उड़	+	आन	=	उड़ान
पठ	+	अनीय	=	पठनीय	बोल	+	आवा	=	बुलावा
वक्	+	तव्य	=	वक्तव्य	पी	+	आस	=	प्यास
गा	+	वैया	=	गवैया	सनसन	+	आहट	=	सनसनाहट
लेना	+	दार	=	लेनदार	बह	+	आव	=	बहाव
पट्	+	अक्	=	पाठक	मिल	+	आप	=	मिलाप
भूल	+	अक्कड़	=	भुलक्कड़	वन	+	वाई	=	वनवाई
चल	+	आऊ	=	चलाऊ	बच	+	त	=	बचत
झगड़	+	आलू	=	झगड़ालू	डूब	+	ता	=	डूबता
खेल	+	औना	=	खिलौना	दौड़	+	ना	=	दौड़ना
भूल	+	आ	=	भूला	खेल	+	आड़ी	=	खिलाड़ी

तद्धित प्रत्यय

धातु	प्रत्यय	शब्द
घूम	+	अक्कड़
ढक	+	अन
भूल	+	आ
लिख	+	आई
कमा	+	आऊ
तैर	+	आक
लड़	+	आका
लड़	+	आकू
मिल	+	आन
बह	+	आव
लिख	+	आवट
डर	+	आवना
पहन	+	आवा
		घुमक्कड़, पियक्कड़
		ढक्कन, मनन, चिंतन
		भूला, भटका, देखा, सोचा
		लिखाई, पढ़ाई, कमाई, पिटाई, लड़ाई, चढ़ाई
		कमाऊ, टिकाऊ
		तैराक, चालाक
		लड़ाका
		लड़ाकू, पढ़ाकू
		मिलान, लगान, उड़ान, चालान
		बहाव, कटाव, बचाव, खिंचाव
		लिखावट, बनावट, सजावट, मिलावट
		डरावना, लुभावना, सुहावना

ENGLISH

Chapters Included:-

Language - Ch-15 Active and Passive Voice, Ch-16 Adverbs and Degrees of Comparison
Literature - Ch- The Old couple and the foxes

ENGLISH

LANGUAGE

Topic - Ch-15 Active and Passive Voice

Kindly copy down the tables given in 107, 109.

EXERCISES: -

A.

Read the following sentences and

write whether they are in active or passive voice. Underline the verb in each sentence.

1. The king crowned the prince as his successor. **Active**
2. Your mother teaches Science. **Active**
3. People elected them as their representative. **Active**

*** Q 4 – 8 to be done as H.W in the notebook.**

B. Refer to the table on pronouns and change the following sentences into the Passive voice.

1. He sold the house - **The house was sold by him.**
2. She caught the butterfly - **The butterfly was caught by her.**
3. You packed the bag - **The bag was packed by you.**

*** Q 4 – 8 to be done as H.W in the notebook.**

D. Fill in the blanks with the Passive Form of verbs given in brackets.

2. The patient **is admitted** to the ICU after the doctor's recommendations (admit)
3. The guests **are expected** to reach the venue on time. (expect)

*** Q 4 & 5 to be done as H.W in the notebook.**

E. Change these sentences from Active to Passive Voice.

1. Derek O Brien conducts a quiz for the children of our school once every month.
As- A quiz by Derek O Brien is conducted for the children of our school once every month.
 2. Does the doctor give you strong medicines?
As. Are you given strong medicines by the doctor?
- * Q 3 -5 to be done as H.W in the notebook.**

F.: - Change these sentences from Active to Passive Voice.

1. The company is launching a new project.
As- A new project is being launched by the company.
- * Q 2 -5 to be done as H.W in the notebook.**

H. Fill in the blanks with Passive Form of verbs in the simple past tense.

1. The event **was sponsored** by a popular brand of fast food. (sponsored)
 2. She **was told** to clean the house properly. (tell)
- * Q 3 - 5 to be done as H.W in the notebook**

K. Rewrite these sentences in the passive voice.

1. The woodcutter had felled many trees in the forest.
As- Many trees had been felled in the forest by the woodcutter.
- * Q 2 & 5 to be done as H.W in the notebook.**

EXTRA QUESTIONS

Question 1.

Complete the following sentences using appropriate active or passive verbs forms. Choose your answers from the given options.

- (i) The problem _____ to the children. (explained/ was explained)
- (ii) Those pyramids _____ around 400 A.D. (built/ were built)
- (iii) All the trouble _____ by your mother. (has caused/ was caused)
- (iv) The visitors _____ (were shown/have shown) a collection of old manuscripts.
- (v) I _____ him ten thousand pound last year. (lend/ lent/ was lent)
- (vi) She _____ of spiders. (frightened/ is frightened)
- (vii) That picture _____ by my grandmother. (painted/ was painted)
- (viii) I _____ by his attitude. (shocked/ have shocked/ was shocked)
- (ix) Excuse the mess. The house _____ (is painting/ is being painted/has painted)

Answers:

- (i) was explained
- (ii) were built
- (iii) was caused
- (iv) were shown
- (v) lent
- (vi) is frightened
- (vii) was painted
- (viii) was shocked
- (ix) being painted

Question 3.

Change the following sentences into active voice.

- (i) Did she do her duty?
- (ii) The tiger was chasing the deer.
- (iii) She has written a novel.
- (iv) She has learned her lessons.
- (v) Have you finished the report?

- C**
- (i) Was her duty done by her?
 - (ii) The deer was being chased by the tiger.
 - (iii) A novel has been written by her.
 - (iv) Her lessons have been learned by her.
 - (v) Has the report been finished by you?

Topic – Ch-16 Adverbs and Degrees of comparison

Kindly copy down the tables given in 123 & 125.

C. Read the following sentences and fill in the blanks with appropriate adverbs from the box.

- 1. _____ I opened the door and the cat jumped out. (adverb of place)
- 2. _____ The old lady sat inside as she wanted to protect herself from the chilly winds. (adverb of place)

*** Q 3 - 6 to be done as H.W in the notebook**

D. Use the appropriate adverbs or adverb phrases to fill in the blanks in the sentences below.

- 1. There was bright sunshine outside.
- 2. The match will soon be over.

*** Q 4 - 14 to be done as H.W in the notebook.**

E. Fill in the blanks with interrogative adverbs.

- 1. Why are upset today?
- 2. When was the plan changed?

*** Q 3 - 5 to be done as H.W in the notebook**

J. Transform adjectives into adverbs and rewrite these sentences.

- 1. The old lady took a brisk walk through the garden.
As- The old lady walked briskly through the garden.
- 2. There was a sudden change in their outlook.
As- Their outlook changed suddenly.

*** Q 4 - 8 to be done as H.W in the notebook**

EXTRA QUESTIONS

Fill in the correct adverb form (comparative or superlative) of the adjectives in brackets.

- 1. I speak English (fluent) _____ now than last year.

2. She greeted me (polite) _____ of all.
3. She smiled (happy) _____ than before.
4. This girl dances (graceful) _____ of all.
5. Could you write (clear) _____?
6. Planes can fly (high) _____ than birds.
7. He had an accident last year. Now, he drives (careful) _____ than before.
8. Jim can run (fast) _____ than John.
9. Our team played (bad) _____ of all.
10. He worked (hard) _____ than ever before.

Answers -

1. I speak English more fluently now than last year.
2. She greeted me most politely of all.
3. She smiled more happily than before.
4. This girl dances most gracefully of all.
5. Could you write more clearly?
6. Planes can fly higher than birds.
7. He had an accident last year. Now, he drives more carefully than before.
8. Jim can run faster than John.
9. Our team played worst of all.
10. He worked harder than ever before.

Literature

Ch-7 The Old couple and the Foxes

I. Write all the meanings in your notebook which is given in the poem.

II. Write the antonyms of the following words: -

1. vicious x benevolent
2. excited x depressed
3. rustle x peace
4. cunning x naive
5. neglect x look after
6. sly x honest

III. Write the antonyms of the following words: -

1. neglect – leave alone, abandon
2. remember – recall, recollect
3. betray – be unfaithful to

4. resume – restart
5. shuffling –stumble

IV. Make sentence with the following words; -

pretend, chores, excited, impatience vicious

Answer the following questions are to be done in notebooks

. Question/Answers

Q1. How does Burhi trick the foxes?

Ans: Burhi bought two sacks, one of them had a plumped hen and other was an angry dog. The hen started fluttering as soon as the sack was opened, then the angry dog came out of the sack and attacks the foxes and this is how Burhi tricks the foxes.

Q2. How do the foxes tempt Burha?

Ans: The foxes tempted Burha by touching him and annoying him. It was his trigger point and he got tempted and angry.

Q3. What message do we get from this play?

Ans: The play gives us a message that we should not fool others. It also tells us that we should have good relationship with others.

Role of Gender-Growing up as Girls and Boys

Do all the exercise in your Course book •

Tick the correct option

- Fill in the blanks
- True and false • Quick Revision 1 & 2

I. Quick Revision 1

- 1 Gender is sociocultural trait.
2. Big cities and towns.
3. True 4. False

II. Quick Revision 2

1. True
2. Anti-dowry declares that giving or taking dowry is illegal
3. The Equal Remuneration Act 1976
4. Typecasting _____ Exercises

1. A. Tick the correct options

1. Typecasting
2. 1984
3. All of these.
4. 1975

**SOCIAL
STUDIES**

	<p>B. Match the following</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (iv) 1929 2. (i) 1961 3. (ii) 1976 4 (iii) 1993 <p>2. C. True and false 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False</p> <p>Do the Question Answer in your Notebook--</p> <p>D: Short answer questions:</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>E: Long answer questions:</p> <p>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 socioeconomic upliftment of poor women, Anti dowry law, Child Marriage Restraint Act, The Equal Remuneration Act help to maintain women equality.</p> <p>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 as not considered importance due to this the wages they are paid a 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- 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>
<p>COMPUTER</p>	<p><u>Chapter 6 – Ethics in Computing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Read the chapter carefully and learn and write all the tech terms given on page number 109, in your notebook. ➤ Do all the objective type questions (Fill in the blanks, True or False & Choose the correct option) given in page no. 110 & 111, in your notebook.

➤ Do all the Application based questions given in pg no. 111, in your notebook.

➤ **DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS :**

1. **Write any two advantages and two disadvantages of using the Internet.**

Ans. A technological advantage is always accompanied by one or more disadvantages. Internet too, has both its advantages and disadvantages.

Advantages-

- i. *Internet is an abundant storehouse of information. We can find any information on the Internet using programs called search engines which can be accessed through web browsers such as Google, Internet Explorer and Mozilla Firefox etc.*
- ii. *It is a cheap and convenient mode of communication.*

Disadvantages:

- i. *The Internet can be misused by dishonest users to steal private and sensitive information.*
- ii. *Malicious programs like Malware spread much faster through e-mails and files shared on the internet.*

2. **What is social media? Give two examples. Write its two advantages and two disadvantages.**

Ans. The social media is the online communication platform used for interaction, content sharing and collaboration among the users. For ex – Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn etc.

Advantages:

- i. *Social media websites are used for sharing information, music, pictures, videos and many other types of files.*
- ii. *It helps users interact and socialize with other users even though they live far apart from each other.*

Disadvantages:

- i. *People often get addicted to social media and waste a lot of their useful time.*
- ii. *People can share too much personal information that could be stolen by miscreants and can lead to a threat to their safety.*

3. **What are the precautions you should take while sending an e-mail?**

Ans. The following precautions should be kept in mind when using e-mail.

- i. *Never share your password with anyone and change your password regularly.*
- ii. *Never open attachments from unknown e-mails.*

4. **What is software piracy? How can you help avoid it?**

*Ans. The act of illegal copying and distribution of a software without buying the license or copyright for the same, is called **Software piracy**.*

We can avoid software piracy by following ways:

- i. *Always buy licensed copy of software.*
- ii. *Do not make its copies and distribute them.*
- iii. *If you have a license for one user, then use it on only one computer.*
- iv. *Never use illegal CDs given to you by your friends.*

5. **How can you protect your online privacy on social media websites?**

Ans. We can protect our online privacy on social media websites by following few safety measures:

- i. *Be sure to choose your online friends carefully. Don't accept unknown friend requests.*

- ii. Don't follow any links on social media.
- iii. Do not share your private information on social media websites.
- iv. If you are working on public computer, make sure you logout properly.
- v. Don't agree to meet an online friend without your parent's permission.
- vi. Don't post your videos or photos online without your parent's permission.

6. What are the effects of your digital footprints?

Ans. The information about a particular person that exists on the Internet as a result of their online activity is called the Digital footprint of the user.

A digital footprint greatly effects a user as it establishes their online identity. It can make or break the user's reputation in the cyber world depending on the things they do online. Many companies and colleges search an applicant's online profile before giving them job or admission.

7. How can you avoid being a victim of phishing?

Ans. We can avoid falling in the Phishing trap by being careful about few things:

- i. Learn to identify phishing e-mails and never log in with your username and password, if you are not sure.
- ii. Always check the source of information in the incoming e-mail. Banks will never ask for password or personal information by e-mail.
- iii. Never go to websites of banks by clicking on links included in an e-mail.
- iv. Enter your sensitive data only in secured websites whose URL starts with https:// and the browser shows an icon of a closed lock.

8. What will you do if someone is cyber – bullying you?

Ans. If you think you are being cyberbullied by someone – Stop, block and tell!

- Stop – Take five minutes to calm down, do not get irritated.
- Block – Block the communication with the cyberbully.
- Tell – Discuss the problem with your parents.

Don't be silent. Always take a stand against cyberbullying.

❖ **Ch-28 Strides in Sign Language**

Let us talk about the people involved in sign language.

1. A Swedish educator who became a pedagogue for the deaf, mute and blind, she was the first woman in Sweden graduating as such (1877).

Ans. Elisabet Anrep-Nordin

2. He was a Spanish priest and harbinger of education for those with impaired hearing. He published the first book on deaf education in 1620 in Madrid.

Ans. Juan Pablo Bonet

3. This American Sign Language, interpreter, author, and a pioneer in the field of professional sign language interpretation wrote one of the first curriculums for interpreter educators.

Ans. Lottie Louise Riekehof

4. He was a former president of National Association of the Deaf of the United States and was one of the first to film American Sign Language.

Ans. George William Veditz

5. This Australian librarian and academic specialised in education for children with different abilities. Born profoundly deaf, he was the first deaf person. to receive a doctorate at Cambridge University.

Ans. Pierre Patrick Gorman

G.K

6. The associate professor emeritus and former director of the Center for the Study of Communication and Deaf at Boston University. He is famous for his book, A Journey into the Deaf World.

Ans. **Robert J. Hoffmeister**

❖ **Ch-29 Learning About Language Acquisition**

Answer the following questions.

1. Which is the theory that claims language is an innate capacity of humans?

Ans. **Genetic Source**

2. Which is essential to the creation of situations that allows knowledge to be internalized at a sub-conscious level?

Ans. **Acquisition**

3. What is language?

Ans. **All of these**

4. State three characteristics that all cognitive theories share

Ans. **All of these**

5. Which theory states that language comes from the physical features in human possession that leads to speech production?

Ans. **Physical Adaptation Source**

6. What is the ability to communicate through the use of signs known as?

Ans. **Lenguaje**

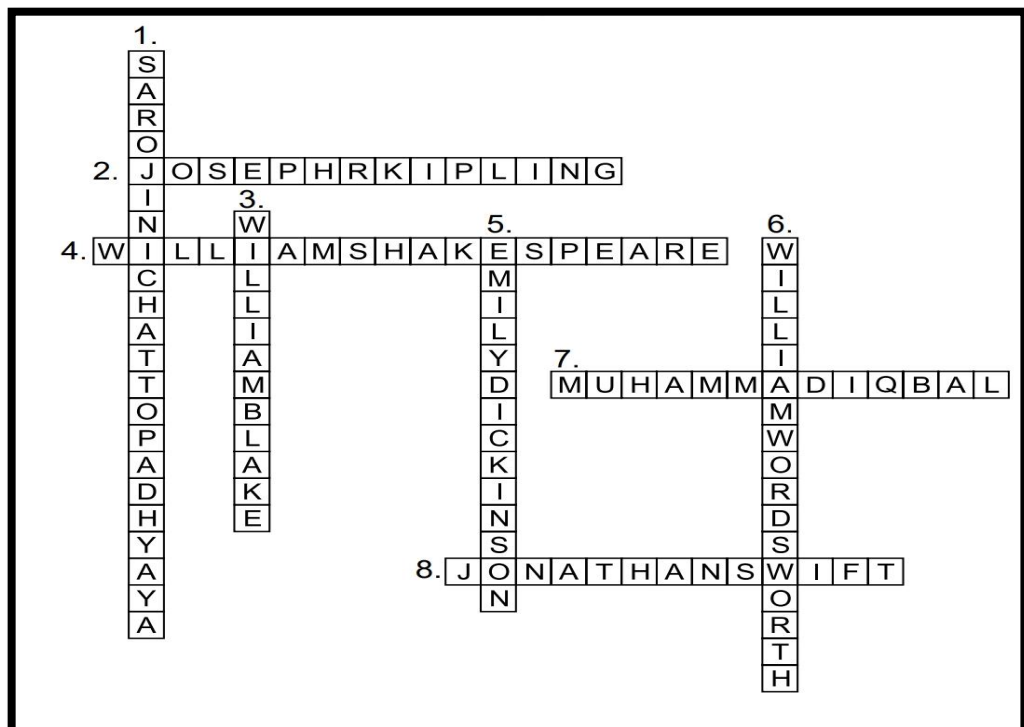
7. This theory points that words were taken from the 'echoes' in the environment, natural cries or physical efforts.

Ans. **Natural Sound Source**

8. Theory that holds God is the provider of language to humans.

Ans. **Divine Source**

❖ **Ch- 30 Pioneer of Poetry**



❖ Ch- 31 Let's Talk About Lexicon

State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. An abbreviation is a shortened form of a word or phrase. It consists of a group of letters taken from the word or phrase. For example, the word abbreviation can itself be represented by the abbreviation abbr., abbrv, or abbrev. **True**
2. In linguistics, a compound is a lexeme that doesn't comprise of more than one stem. Compounding, composition or nominal composition is the process of word formation that leads to the construction of compound lexemes. **False**
3. An acronym does not represent a word or name created as an abbreviation from the initial components in a phrase or a word. They are generally individual words and sometimes syllables. **False**
4. In grammar, inflection or inflexion is not the alteration of a word in order to express different grammatical categories such as tense, case, voice, aspect, person, number, gender, and mood. The inflection of verbs is also not known as conjugation, and one can distinguish the inflection of nouns, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, determiners, participles, prepositions, postpositions, numerals, articles, etc., as declension. **False**
5. In linguistics, morphological derivation is the process of developing a new word from an existing word, often by adding a prefix or suffix, such as -ness or un-. For example, happiness and unhappy originate from the root word happy. **True**
6. A neologism is a comparatively recent or isolated term, word, or phrase that may gradually enter the stage of common use, but has not yet gained full acceptance by mainstream language. **False**
7. Agglutination is a linguistic process pertaining to derivational morphology in which complex words are created by stringing together morphemes by changing them in spelling or phonetics. - **True**
8. Phonology is a branch of linguistics concerned with the systematic organization of sounds in languages. **True**
9. In historical linguistics and language change, grammaticalization (also known as grammatization or grammaticization) is a process of language change by which words representing objects and actions (i.e., nouns and verbs) become grammatical markers (affixes, prepositions, etc.) **True**
10. Language resource management, Lexical markup framework (LMF; ISO 24613:2008), is the ISO International Organization for Standardization ISO/TC37 standard for Natural Language Processing (NLP) and Machine-Readable Dictionary (MRD) lexicons. **True**

❖ Ch-32 A Study of Semantics

Fill in the with the clues provided below.

1. Language is most accurately defined as a system of **Symbols** that assists in communication with others.
2. Someone with a limited vocabulary of only 200 words is capable of combining the words in multiple ways to say thousands of different things. This prospect of language is referred to as **Infinite generativity**.
3. If a primate efficiently uses symbols in new ways to communicate with other primates or people, we can derive that the primate has **Language**.
4. **Morphology** relates to word formation.

	<p>5. The sonic mechanism of a language is referred to as Phonology.</p> <p>6. Mary has difficulty sounding out words like "though" and "calendar." Her difficulties lie in this aspect of language Phonology.</p> <p>7. Semantics refers to the aspect of language involved with the meaning of words and sentences.</p> <p>8. Young Raman points to a tree and says, "Bird fled away." Raman's fascinating yet incorrect use of the "ed" word ending displays his attempts to learn Morphological rules of language.</p> <p>9. Yash is learning that there are many different ways to say "thank you" in Japanese, depending on the gender, social status and relationship of the person he is thanking. This use of appropriate conversation demonstrates an issue of Pragmatics.</p>
--	---

SANSKRIT	<p>पाठ 5 अव्यय (संस्कृत अभ्यासिनी)</p> <p>1. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में अव्ययों को रेखांकित करें ।</p> <p>(क) कुत्र पठसि ? (ख) अत्र एकः शिक्षकः निवसति । (ग) यत्र जलं तत्र जीवनम् । (घ) यद्यपि अध रविवासरः तथापि सः आगच्छति । (ङ) यदा शिक्षकः आगच्छति । तदा एषः बहिः गच्छति । (च) किशोरः कदलीफलं न खदती, अहं तु खादामी । (छ) इदानीम् अतीव ग्रीष्मतापः अस्ति ।</p> <p>2. दिए गए अव्ययों से रिक्त स्थानों को भरें ।</p> <p>(ततः, अतीव, यत्र, कुत्र, यदा, तथा, शीघ्रं, सर्वत्र, यथा)</p> <p>(क) यत्र विडालः तत्र न मूषकाः । (ख) ईश्वरः सर्वत्र अस्ति । (ग) यदा सूर्यः उदेति तदा कमलं विकसति । (घ) यतः धर्मः ततः जयः । (ङ) अश्वः शीघ्रं धावति । (च) महापुरुषाः अतीव सरलाः भवन्ती । (छ) रामः यथा वदती, श्यामः तथा करोति । (ज) ते त्रयः शिक्षिकाः कुत्र निवसन्ति ?</p> <p>3. निम्नलिखित अव्ययों से वाक्य बनाएँ ।</p> <p>(क) तत्र – गोपालः तत्र वसति । (ख) इतस्ततः – मृगाः इतस्ततः धावन्ती । (ग) शीघ्रम् – बालकः शीघ्रं जलं पिबति । (घ) सर्वदा – युधिष्ठिरः सर्वदा सत्यं वदति । (ङ) कुत्र – प्रातः काले पितामहः कुत्र गच्छति । (च) न – अश्वः न धावति । (छ) अध – अध अहं विधालयं गच्छामि ।</p>
-----------------	--

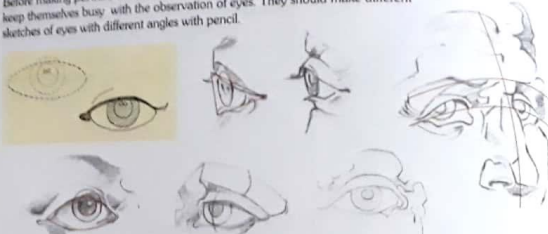
Topic- Parts of Face

Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy.







DRAWING

HUMAN FIGURE **CHAPTER 3**

Part of Face : EYES
Before making portrait, study of eyes is the necessary prerequisite. Students should keep themselves busy with the observation of eyes. They should make different sketches of eyes with different angles with pencil.





Draw free hand pictures with HB pencil, in the space given against each. Using 4B pencil, shade the pictures giving tonal variation to highlight.







In the beginning they can make sketches of eyes by observing photos published in newspapers and magazines.
[VII/44]

Part of Face : NOSE **How to Draw**
Similarly, study of nose is also the necessary prerequisite. Students should keep themselves busy with the observation of nose formations. They should make different sketches of nose with different angles with pencil.

Cartilage of the Nose :
1 Upper Lateral
2 Lower Lateral
3 Wing
4 Septum



Draw free hand pictures with HB pencil, in the space given against each. Using 4B pencil, shade the pictures giving tonal variation to highlight.

Ask students to draw sketches of different angled noses and fill them with shades.
[VII/45]

Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics