

EAST POINT SCHOOL
CLASS-VII -ONLINE CLASSES (ALL SUBJECTS WORK PLAN)

ENGLISH

Video link: <https://youtu.be/wERXsOvxd3Y?t=5>

Poem- The Flower School

by Rabindranath Tagore

Section 3

The Flower-School

When storm-clouds rumble in the sky and June showers come down
The moist east wind comes marching over the heath¹ to blow its
bagpipes among the bamboos.

Then crowds of flowers come out of a sudden, from nobody knows
where, and dance upon the grass in wild glee.
Mother, I really think the flowers go to school underground.

They do their lessons with doors shut, and if they want to
come out to play before it is time, their master makes them stand
in a corner.

When the rain comes they have their holidays.
Branches clash together in the forest, and the leaves rustle
in the wild wind, the thunder-clouds clap their giant hands and the
flower children rush out in dresses of pink and yellow and white.

Do you know, mother, their home is in the sky, where the stars are;
Haven't you seen how eager they are to get there? Don't you
know why they are in such a hurry?

Of course, I can guess to whom they raise their arms; they
have their mother as I have my own.

Rabindranath Tagore

¹heath a large open area

Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941) was a Bengali polymath born in Kolkata into a prominent family that took a keen interest in literature and culture. He began writing poetry at the age of eight. He was the first Asian to win the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913. Tagore founded a school called Patha Bhavana in 1901, which eventually expanded into the Visva-Bharati University at Shantiniketan.

32

Synopsis

This poem is a vivid description of budding flowers and their growth in Spring, and it compares flowers to young school children. The speaker seems to be a young child, who speaks to a mother figure in the poem saying that he believes that the flowers must go to school underground. The flowers bursting from the ground and reaching to the sky for their mother remind the poet of vibrant school children who have been kept indoors for too long.

Question/Answers

Q-1) The wind comes ‘marching’. Here the wind is given a human quality. What is this figure of speech called?

Q-2) What do the flowers do in their holidays?

- a) They blossom.**
- b) They wither away**
- c) They remain under the cover of the earth.**
- d) They become fragrant**

Q-3) How do the flowers show their keenness to reach heaven?

- a) They make a rustling sound.**
- b) They rush out of the earth.**
- c) They wear coloured clothes.**
- d) They fade away**

Q-4) Share your own imagination of the poem in your own words.

हम पंछी उन्मुक्त गगन के
-- शिव मंगल सिंह " सुमन "

हम पंछी उन्मुक्त गगन के
पिंजरबद्ध न गा पाएंगे
कनक- तीलियों से टकराकर
पुलकित पंख टूट जाएंगे ।
हम बहता जल पीनेवाले
मर जाएंगे भूखे- प्यासे
कहीं भली है कटक निबोरी
कनक- कटोरी की मैदा से ।
स्वर्ण-शृंखला के बंधन में
अपनी गति, उड़ान सब भूले
बस सपनों में देख रहे हैं
तरु की फुनगी पर के झूले ।
ऐसे थे अरमान कि उड़ते
नील गगन की सीमा पाने
लाल किरण-सी चोंच खोल
चुगते तारक-अनार के दाने ।
होती सीमाहीन क्षितिज से
इन पंखों की होड़ा-होड़ी
या तो क्षितिज मिलन बन जाता
या तनती साँसों की डोरी ।
नीड़ न दो, चाहे टहनी का
आश्रय छिन्न-भिन्न कर डालो
लेकिन पंख दिए हैं तो
आकुल उड़ान में विघ्न न डालो ।

(1) हम पंछी उन्मुक्त गगन के..... कनक-कटोरी की मैदा से ।

हम पंछी उन्मुक्त गगन के कविता का अर्थ: कवि शिवमंगल सिंह सुमन ने हम पंछी उन्मुक्त गगन के कविता की इन पंक्तियों में पंछियों की स्वतंत्र होने की चाह को दर्शाया है। इन पंक्तियों में पक्षी मनुष्यों से कहते हैं कि हम खुले आकाश में उड़ने वाले प्राणी हैं, हम पिंजरे में बंद होकर खुशी के गीत नहीं गया पाएंगे। आप भले ही हमें सोने से बने पिंजरे में रखो, मगर उसकी सलाखों से टकरा कर हमारे कोमल पंख टूट जाएंगे। आगे पक्षी कह रहे हैं कि हम तो बहते झरनों-नदियों का जल पीते हैं। पिंजरे में रहकर हमें कुछ भी खाना-पीना अच्छा नहीं लगेगा। चाहे आप हमें सोने की कटोरी में स्वादिष्ट पकवान लाकर दो, हमें तब भी अपने घोंसले वाले नीम की निबौरी ज्यादा पसंद आएगी। पिंजरे में हम कुछ भी नहीं खाएंगे और भूखे-प्यासे मर जाएंगे।

(2) *स्वर्ण-शृंखला के बंधन में..... चुगते तारक-अनार के दाने ।*

हम पंछी उन्मुक्त गगन के कविता का अर्थ: कवि शिवमंगल सिंह जी ने हम पंछी उन्मुक्त गगन के कविता की इन पंक्तियों में पिंजरे में बंद पक्षियों का दुख-दर्द दिखाया है। पिंजरे में बंद रहते-रहते बेचारे पक्षी अपनी उड़ने की सब कलाएं और तेज़ उड़ना भूल चुके हैं। कभी वो बादलों में उड़ा करते थे, पेड़ों की ऊँची टहनियों पर बैठ करते थे। अब तो उन्हें बस सपने में ही पेड़ की सबसे ऊँची डाल पर बैठना नसीब होता है।

पंछियों के मन में यह इच्छा थी कि वो उड़कर आसमान की सभी सीमाओं को पार कर जाएं और अपनी लाल चोंच से सितारों को दानों की तरह चुनें। मगर, इस गुलामी भरी ज़िंदगी ने उनके सभी सपनों को चूर-चूर कर दिया है। अब तो पिंजरे में कैद होकर रह गए हैं और बिल्कुल खुश नहीं हैं।

(3) *होती सीमाहीन क्षितिज से..... आकुल उड़ान में विघ्न न डालो ।*

हम पंछी उन्मुक्त गगन के कविता का अर्थ: कवि शिवमंगल सिंह सुमन जी ने हम पंछी उन्मुक्त गगन के कविता की आखिरी पंक्तियों में पक्षियों की स्वतंत्र होकर उड़ने की इच्छा का बड़ा ही मार्मिक वर्णन किया है।

इन पंक्तियों में पक्षी कहते हैं कि अगर हम आजाद होते तो उड़कर इस आसमान की सीमा को ढूँढने निकल जाते। अपनी इस कोशिश में हम या तो आसमान को पार कर

लेते, तो फिर अपनी जान गंवा देते। पक्षियों की इन बातों से हमें पता चलता है कि उन्हें अपनी आज़ादी कितनी प्यारी है।

कठिन शब्दों के अर्थ लिखिए

गगन = आसमान

पुलकित = प्रसन्नता

कनक = सोना

कटुक = कड़वा

निबौरी = नीम का फल

कनक - कटोरी = सोने का बर्तन

स्वर्ण = सोना

तरु = पेड़

फुनगी = वृक्ष का सबसे ऊपरी भाग

सीमाहीन = असीमित

क्षितिज = जहाँ धरती और आसमान परस्पर मिलते हुए प्रतीत होते हैं

होंडा - होड़ी = आगे बढ़ने की प्रतियोगिता ।

- दिए गए शब्दार्थों में से किन्हीं पाँच शब्दों के अर्थ स्पष्ट करते हुए वाक्य निर्माण करिए

1. हर तरह की सुख सुविधाएँ पाकर भी पक्षी पिंजरे में बंद क्यों नहीं रहना चाहते?
2. पक्षी उन्मुक्त रहकर अपनी कौन-कौन सी इच्छाएँ पूरी करना चाहते हैं?
3. भाव स्पष्ट कीजिए –

“या तो क्षितिज मिलन बन जाता/या तनती साँसों की डोरी।

- मूल्य आधारित प्रश्न :-

पक्षियों को पलना उचित है अथवा नहीं ? अपने विचार लिखिए ।

MATHS ASSIGNMENT

Video Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wOO8IoNRyvo>

Integers

Properties of Addition and Subtraction of Integers

CLOSURE PROPERTY

1. Closure under Addition

For the closure property the sum of two integers must be an integer then it will be closed under addition.

Example

$$2 + 3 = 5$$

$$2 + (-3) = -1$$

2. Closure under Subtraction

If the difference between two integers is also an integer then it is said to be closed under subtraction.

Example

$$7 - 2 = 5$$

$$7 - (-2) = 9$$

3. Commutative Property

a. If we change the order of the integers while adding then also the result is the same then it is said that **addition is commutative for integers**.

For any two integers p and q

$$\mathbf{p + q = q + p}$$

Example

$$23 + (-30) = -7$$

4. Associative Property

If we change the grouping of the integers while adding in case of more than two integers and the result is same then we will call it that addition is associative for integers.

For any three integers, p, q and r

$$\mathbf{p + (q + r) = (p + q) + r}$$

Example

If there are three integers 3, 4 and 1 and we change the grouping of numbers, then

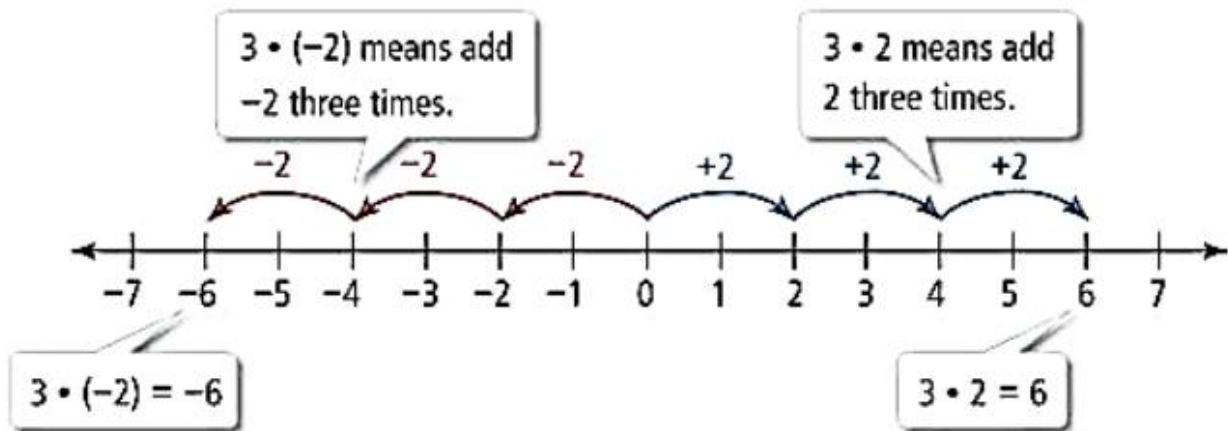
$$\begin{aligned} 3 + 4 + 1 &= 3 + 4 + 1 \\ (3 + 4) + 1 &= 3 + (4 + 1) \\ (7) + 1 &= 3 + (5) \\ 8 &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

Multiplication of Integers

Multiplication of two integers is the repeated addition.

Example

- $3 \times (-2) =$ three times $(-2) = (-2) + (-2) + (-2) = -6$
- $3 \times 2 =$ three times $2 = 2 + 2 + 2 = 6$



Properties of Multiplication of Integers

1. Closure under Multiplication

In case of multiplication, the product of two integers is always integer so integers are closed under multiplication.

For all the integers p and q
 $p \times q = r$, where r is an integer
Multiplicative Identity

If we multiply an integer with 1 then the result will always be the same as the integer.

For any integer q
 $q \times 1 = 1 \times q = q$

Example

$$21 \times 1 = 1 \times 21 = 21$$

$$1 \times (-15) = (-15)$$

MENTAL MATHS

• FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The sum of a positive integer and a negative integer is a.....
2. Closure property does not hold in integers for.....
3. The difference of two negative integers is a
4. $((-10) + 3) + (-12) = (-10) + (3 + \dots)$

5. The product of three negative integers and the product of two positive integers is ainteger .

• **TRUE OF FALSE**

6. If a and b are two integers then a - b is an integer.

7. 1 is the additive identity of integers.

8. Closure property holds for division of integers.

9. The product of two integers is greater than the sum of integers.

10. For every integer a , | a | is either positive or zero

ACTIVITY:

A water tank has steps inside it. A monkey is sitting on the first step . The water level is at 11th step. He jumps 4 steps down and then jumps back 2 steps up. In how many jumps will he reach the water level?

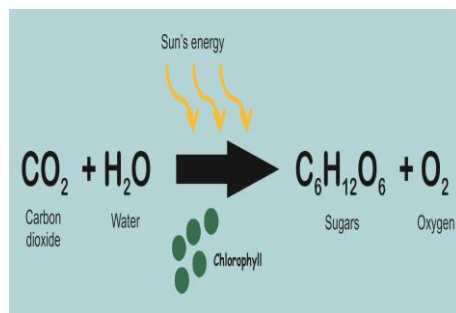
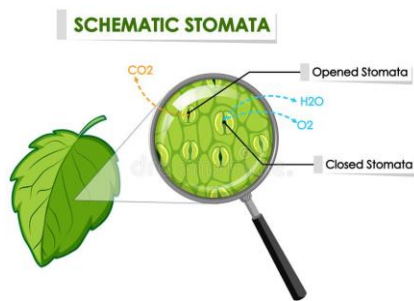
SCIENCE
NUTRITION IN PLANTS

Watch Video - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UPBMG5EYydo>

TOPIC - Photosynthesis

Sub Topic- Equation and process of photosynthesis

Photosynthesis: This is the process through which plants prepare food using sunlight, Carbon dioxide , water , minerals from soil and chlorophyll present in leaves . Plants release oxygen and food is stored in the form of starch in all the parts of the plants.



Steps involved in the process-

1) Plants take carbon dioxide through stomata present in leaves. Stomata are the tiny pores used for exchange of carbon dioxide and oxygen. They are surrounded by the guard cells.

2) Roots take minerals from soil, chlorophyll is a pigment present in leaves . Plants in presence of sunlight prepare food through photosynthesis.

ACTIVITY: Keep a potted plant in dark for 72 hours and observe what happens after 72 hours?

Let's Discuss-

- 1) Name the essential component apart from food ,which plants provide us.
- 2) What will happen if chlorophyll is not present in the leaves? Can non green leaves prepare their food on their own or not?
- 3) What helps leaves in exchange of gases? Explain
- 4) In which form does food get stored in the plants? Where does it get stored?
- 5) Name the reactants and products of the plant.

Activity based questions

- 1) What happens to the plant after 72 hours? State the reason.
- 2) What are the essential components required to keep a plant healthy?

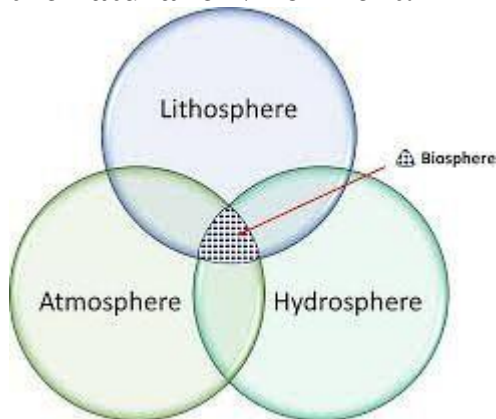
SOCIAL STUDIES

ENVIRONMENT (GEOGRAPHY)

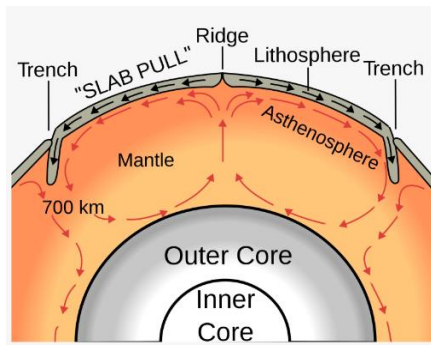
VIDEO LINK :- <https://youtu.be/Q0m62wnKLYw>

Natural Environment:

- i) Land, water, air, plants and animals comprises the natural environment.
- ii) **Lithosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere and biosphere are the four domains of the natural environment.**



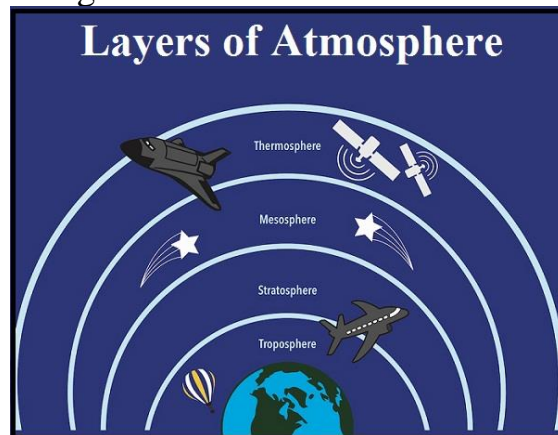
- iii) **Lithosphere** is the solid crust or the hard-top layer of the earth. It contains land forms like mountains, plateaus, plains and valleys.



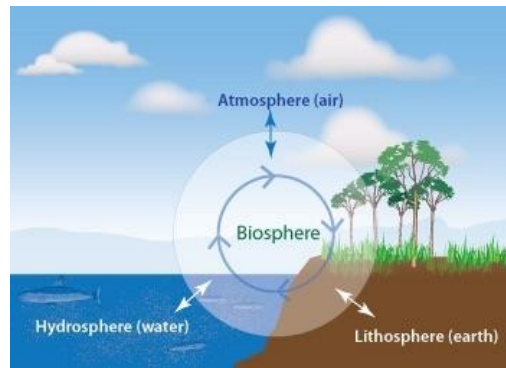
iv) **Hydrosphere** is the domain of water. It comprises water bodies like rivers, lakes, seas, oceans, etc.



v) **Atmosphere** is the thin layer of earth that surrounds the earth. It protects us from the harmful rays and scorching heat of the sun.



vi) **Biosphere** is a narrow zone of the earth where land, water and air interact with each other to support life.



What is Ecosystem?

- (i) It is a system formed by the interaction of all living organisms with each other and with the physical and chemical factors of the environment in which they live, all linked by the transfer of energy and material.
- (ii) There could be an ecosystem of large rainforest, grassland, desert, mountains, lake, river, ocean and even a small pond.

Human Environment:

- (i) Human beings interact with the environment and modify it according to their needs.
- (ii) Early humans adapted themselves to their natural surroundings.
- (iii) With time, humans learnt to grow new crops, domesticate animals and lead a settled life.
- (iv) Industrial revolution, transportation and information revolution and information made communication easier and speedy across the world.

Worksheet Day - 2

1. Answer the following questions: -

MARKS

1. What do you mean by natural environment?
(1)
2. Define the following: -
(3)
 - a) Biosphere
 - b) Lithosphere
 - c) Ecosystem (1)
3. What does lithosphere provide us?
(3)
4. How is atmosphere important for us?
(3)
5. Why is our environment changing?
(3)
6. How have human beings adapted to the environment to fulfil their needs?
(3)

2. FILL UPS: -

1. The solid crust or the hard-top layer of the earth is _____.
2. _____ is a trade in which goods are exchanged without the use of money.
3. _____ is a narrow zone of the earth where land, water and air interact with each other to support life.
4. On _____ every year World Environment Day is celebrated.

3. OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS: -

1) What is the solid crust of the earth is called?
ecosystem?

- a. Atmosphere
- b. Lithosphere
- c. Crust
- d. All of these

2) Which is not a natural

- a. Desert
- b. Aquarium
- c. Forest
- d. None of these

3) Which is not a component of human environment?
environment?

- a. Land
- b. Religion
- c. Community
- d. All of these

4) Which is a threat to

- a. Growing plants
- b. Growing population
- c. Growing crops
- d. None of these

विषय - संस्कृत

प्रथमः पाठः

सुभाषितानि

(ग) दाने तपसि शौर्ये च विज्ञाने विनये नये ।

विस्मयो न हि कर्त्तव्यो बहुरत्ना वसुन्धरा ॥३॥

शब्दार्थः → तपसि → तप में, च → और, विनये → विनम्रता में
विज्ञाने → विशेष ज्ञान में विस्मयः - आश्चर्य, कर्त्तव्यः →
करना चाहिए, वसुन्धरा → पृथ्वी । हि - निश्चय ही ।

अन्वयः → दाने तपसि शौर्ये विज्ञाने विनये नये च विस्मयः

न कर्त्तव्यः । हि वसुन्धरा बहुरत्ना ।

सरलार्थ → दान में, तप में, बल में, विशेष ज्ञान में, नम्रता में
और नीति में आश्चर्य नहीं करना चाहिए । निश्चय ही
पृथ्वी अनेक रत्नों वाली है ।

(घ) सद्भिरेव सहासीत सद्भिः कुर्वीत सङ्गतिम् ।
सद्भिर्विवादं मैत्रीं च नासद्भिः किञ्चिदाचरेत् ॥५॥

शब्दार्थः → सद्भिरेव → सद्भिः + एव → सज्जनों से ही,

सहासीत → सह + आसीत → साथ बैठना चाहिए ।
कुर्वीत → करना चाहिए । सङ्गतिम् → दोस्ती, संगति ।
सद्भिः + विवादं → सद्भिर्विवादं → सज्जनों से वाद-विवाद ।
मैत्रीम् → मित्रता । नासद्भिः → न + असद्भिः → दुष्ट लोगों के
साथ नहीं । किञ्चिदाचरेत् → किञ्चित् + आचरेत् → कुछ आचरण

करना चाहिए ।

अन्वयः → सद्भिः सह एव आसीत । सद्भिः सङ्गतिं कुर्वीत ।
सद्भिः (सह) विवादं मैत्रीं च (कुर्वीत) । असद्भिः (सह)
किञ्चिद् न आचरेत् ।

परलार्थ — सज्जनों के साथ ही बैठना चाहिए । सज्जनों से
संगति करनी चाहिए । सज्जनों के साथ वाद-विवाद और
मित्रता करनी चाहिए । दुष्ट लोगों के साथ कुछ भी आचरण नहीं करना चाहिए ।

प्रश्न 1 प्रश्नानां उत्तरत -

1. कैः सङ्गतिं कुर्वीत ?
2. कुत्र विस्मयः न हि कर्तव्यः ?

प्रश्न 2 शब्दानां अर्थम् लिखत -

- 1) विस्मयो - -
- 2) वसुन्धरा -
- 3) तपसि -
- 4) कुर्वीत -
- 5) मैत्रीम् -