

EAST POINT SCHOOL
CLASS- VII
STUDY MATERIAL
SUBJECT-ENGLISH

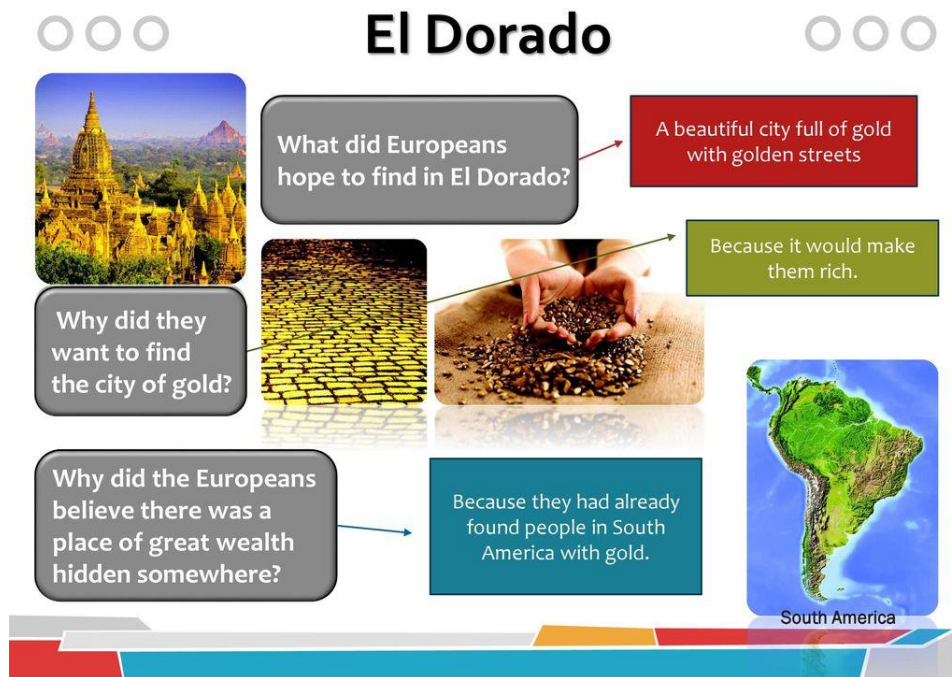
CHAPTER-THE QUEST OF EL DORADO

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Read the chapter with correct pronunciation and intonation of voice.
- Comprehend the theme and main events of the story.
- Answer the extrapolatory questions based on the chapter.

VIDEO LINK- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qz_RVMqJ5RU

SUMMARY



‘Eldorado’ references El Dorado that fabled land in the Americas, which Spanish travellers believed lay in the western part of the New World. Numerous explorers and travellers from Europe – including the English sailor and tobacco enthusiast, Sir Walter Raleigh – went in search of El Dorado, the ‘golden land’, but they never found it. It didn’t exist.

People wanted to go to the golden city called El Dorado to find its wealth and beauty. They had never seen a place made of gold. They had only heard about it. They wanted to see the mesmerizing beauty of El Dorado with their own eyes. Their curiosity to bring gold made them undertake such hazardous journey. People came from European countries. They would take their own armours, weapons and horses and bring it together in a town in the Spanish coast to start the expedition. The journey was exhausting and difficult. The natives were aggressive and the horses died or were slain. Many obstacles would come in the way to reach the mysterious place but if someone would be curious and brave, he would easily overcome the obstacles.

Berio extended a helping hand to Raleigh when Raleigh arrived in Trinidad, where Berrio had settled as Governor. Berrio treated him politely, extending a great reception, giving him advice and sharing information about his expedition.

Q1 Answer the following questions briefly.

- a) What made explorers undertake a hazardous journey to South America?
- b) How did people come together for the expeditions?
- c) What were the difficulties faced by the explorers?
- d) Why was Antonio de Berrio forced to give up his search?
- e) What difficulties did Berrio face immediately after setting out?
- f) How did Berrio help Walter Raleigh?
- g) What difficulties did Walter Raleigh face?
- h) How did Raleigh win over the natives?

हिंदी

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- Link <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QvvljAAXHoo>

पाठ का सारांश

अनिल की छोटी बहन दिव्या शुरू से ही कमजोर है, लेकिन आजकल उसे हर समय थकान महसूस होती है और भूख भी कम लगती है। अस्पताल में डॉक्टर ने उसे देखकर रक्त की जाँच के लिए पास के कमरे में भेजा। वहाँ अनिल की जान-पहचान की डॉक्टर दीदी थीं। उन्होंने दिव्या की उँगली से रक्त की कुछ बूँदें एक छोटी-सी शीशी में डाल दीं और स्लाइड पर लगा दी। उन्होंने अगले दिन अनिल से रिपोर्ट ले जाने को कहा। दूसरे दिन अनिल अस्पताल पहुँचा तो डॉक्टर दीदी ने उसे बताया कि दिव्या को एनीमिया है। कुछ दिन दवा लेने पर ठीक हो जाएगा। अनिल ने उत्सुकतावश पूछा कि एनीमिया क्या है? तो डॉक्टर दीदी ने उसे बताया कि एनीमिया के बारे में जानने के लिए उसे रक्त के बारे में जानना होगा। दीदी ने आगे कहा कि लाल द्रव के सामान दिखने वाले रक्त को यदि सूक्ष्मदर्शी से देखें तो यह भानुमति के पिटारे जैसा है। इसके दो भाग होते हैं। तरल भाग प्लाज्मा कहलाता है। दूसरे भाग में कई कण होते हैं—लाल, सफ़ेद, और बेरंग, जिन्हें बिंबाणु (प्लेटलैट कण) कहते हैं। ये कण प्लाज्मा में तैरते रहते हैं। डॉक्टर दीदी ने सूक्ष्मदर्शी के नीचे एक स्लाइड लगाकर अनिल को दिखाया। अनिल आश्चर्य से उछल पड़ा। रक्त की एक बूँद में इतने सारे कण। उसे लगा जैसे बहुत-सी छोटी-छोटी बालूशाही रख दी गई हो। दीदी ने बताया कि लाल कण बनावट में बालूशाही की तरह ही होते हैं। रक्त की एक बूँद में इनकी संख्या लाखों में होती है। इन्हीं के कारण रक्त लाल दिखाई देता है। ये कण साँस द्वारा प्राप्त ऑक्सीजन को शरीर के विभिन्न हिस्सों तक पहुँचाने का काम करते हैं। इनका जीवनकाल लगभग चार महीने होता है परंतु ये एक साथ नहीं, धीरे-धीरे नष्ट होते हैं। यह सुनकर अनिल ने कहा कि तब तो कुछ ही महीनों में ये खत्म हो जाते होंगे। अनिल की बात सुनकर डॉक्टर दीदी मुस्कराने लगीं। उन्होंने बताया कि शरीर में हर समय नए कण भी बनते रहते हैं। हड्डियों के बीच के भाग मज्जा में कई ऐसे कारखाने हैं, जो रक्त के निर्माण कार्य में लगे रहते हैं। इसके लिए इन कारखानों को प्रोटीन, लौह तत्व और विटामिन रूपी कच्चे माल की जरूरत होती है। हरी सब्जी, फल, दूध, अंडा और गोशत में ये तत्व उपयुक्त मात्रा में होते हैं। यदि कोई व्यक्ति उचित आहार ग्रहण नहीं करता तो रक्त कण बन नहीं पाते। रक्त में लाल कणों की कमी को ही एनीमिया कहते हैं।

अनिल ने जानना चाहा कि क्या केवल संतुलित आहार लेकर एनीमिया से बचा जा सकता है? तो डॉक्टर दीदी ने उसे बताया कि एनीमिया के कई कारण हैं, लेकिन हमारे देश में इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण पौष्टिक आहार की ही कमी है। वैसे पेट में कीड़े हो जाने से भी एनीमिया का खतरा उत्पन्न होता है। ये कीड़े दूषित जल और खाद्य पदार्थ के जरिए शरीर में प्रवेश करते हैं। अतः सदा स्वच्छ जल और भोजन ग्रहण करना चाहिए और अपने हाथ भी साफ रखने चाहिए। कुछ कीड़े पैर की त्वचा के रास्ते भी शरीर में प्रवेश कर जाते हैं। इनसे बचने का उपाय है कि शौच के लिए शौचालय का प्रयोग करें और इधर-उधर नंगे पैर न घमें।

- 1. रक्त के बहाव को रोकने के लिए क्या करना चाहिए? (2)
- 2. खून को 'भानुमती का पिटारा' क्यों कहा जाता है? (3)
- 3. एनीमिया से बचने के लिए हमें क्या-क्या करना चाहिए? (3)
- 4. पेट में कीड़े क्यों हो जाते हैं? इनसे कैसे बचा जा सकता है? (3)
- 5. रक्त के सफ़ेद कणों को 'वीर सिपाही' क्यों कहा गया है? (3)
- 6. ब्लड-बैंक में रक्तदान से क्या लाभ हैं? (3)
- 7. साँस लेने पर साफ़ हवा से ऑक्सीजन प्राप्त होती है, उसे शरीर के हर हिस्से निम्न में से कौन पहुँचाता है?(1)
- 8. रक्त में हीमोग्लोबिन के लिए किस खनिज की आवश्यकता पड़ती है - जस्ता, शीशा, लोहा, प्लैटिनम (1)
- 9. बिम्बाणु (प्लेटलैट कण) की कमी किस बीमारी में पाई जाती है - टाइफायड, मलेरिया, डेंगू, फाइलेरिया (1)

• गतिविधि

- अपने दादा जी को पौष्टिक आहार लेने का आग्रह करते हुए पत्र लिखिए एवं पौष्टिक आहार की सूची (चार्ट) बनाकर भेजिए।

MATHEMATICS TRIANGLE AND ITS PROPERTIES

VIDEO LINK

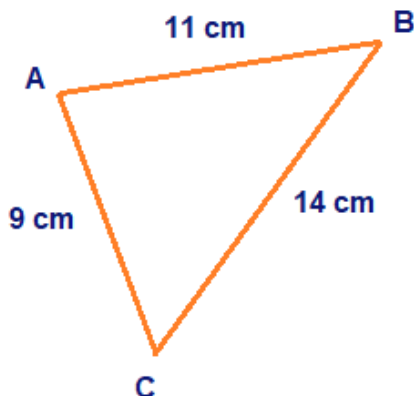
<https://www.bing.com/videos/search?view=detail&mid=F297ED53D84FAA8D3D9FF297ED53D84FAA8D3D9F&q=VIDEOS+ON+CHAPTER-+TRIANGLE+AND+ITS+PROPERTIES+CLASS+VII+EXAM+FEVER&shtp=GetUrl&shid=e243fe1f-b3b6-41f0-9fd2-cb654e8132c4&shtk=TWF0aHMgVHJpYW5nbGUgYW5kIEI0cyBQcm9wZXJ0aWVzIHBhcnQgMTUgKFB5dGhhZ29yYXMgVGhlb3JlbSkqQ0JTRSBDbGFzcyA3IE1hdGhlbWF0aWNzIFZJSQ%3D%3D&shdk=TWF0aHMgVHJpYW5nbGUgYW5kIEI0cyBQcm9wZXJ0aWVzIHBhcnQgMTUgKFB5dGhhZ29yYXMgVGhlb3JlbSkqQ0JTRSBDbGFzcyA3IE1hdGhlbWF0aWNzIFZJSQ%3D%3D&shhk=Gt1PvJkDTuFOALNoDNt%2B6oFOqr8vswmxYjaN37rBOMk%3D&form=VDSHOT&shth=OSH.GOiWvDqEw104JW9uLO%252Fpza>

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

1. students will be able to Understand the basic **properties** of **triangles**
2. Students will be able to apply the Pythagoras theorem to the daily life situation.
3. Students will be able to differentiate between median and altitude of triangle.

Sum of the lengths of two sides of a triangle

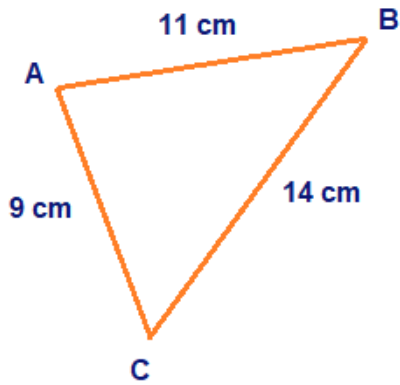
- The sum of the lengths of any two sides of a triangle is greater than the third side.



In the above triangle,
 $9+11=20 > 14$
 $11+14=25 > 9$
 $9+14=23 > 11$

Difference between lengths of two sides of a triangle

- The difference between lengths of any two sides is smaller than the length of the third side.

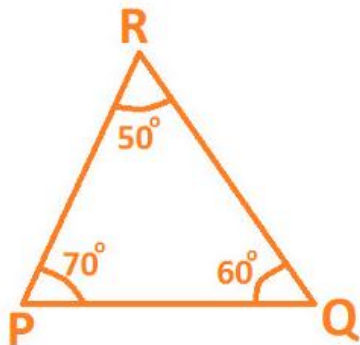


- In the above triangle,
 - $11 - 9 = 2 < 14$
 - $14 - 11 = 3 < 9$
 - $14 - 9 = 5 < 11$
- Using the concept of sum of two sides and difference of two sides, it is possible to determine the range of lengths that the third side can take.

Triangle Properties

Angle sum property of a triangle

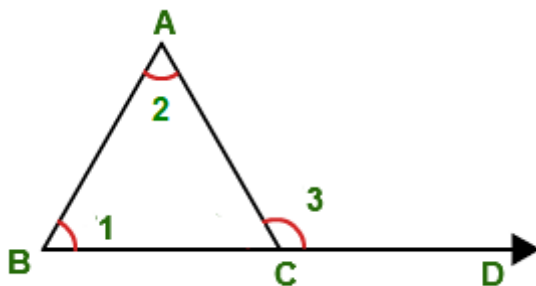
The total measure of the three angles of a triangle is 180° .



- In $\triangle PQR$,
 - $\angle RPQ + \angle PQR + \angle QRP$
 - $= 70^\circ + 60^\circ + 50^\circ = 180^\circ$

Exterior angle of a triangle and its property

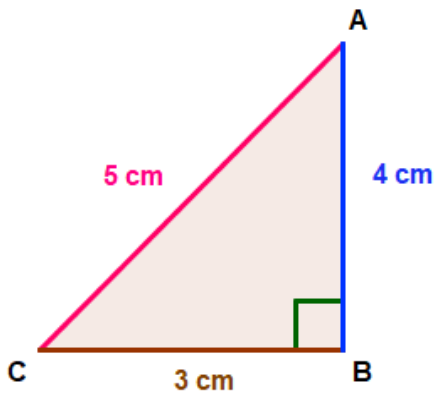
- An exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of its interior opposite angles.



$$\angle 1 + \angle 2 = \angle 3.$$

Pythagoras Theorem

- The side opposite to the right angle in a right-angled triangle is called the hypotenuse.
- The other two sides are known as legs of the right-angled triangle.
- In a right-angled triangle, square of hypotenuse is equal to the sum of squares of legs.



$$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 5^2 = 4^2 + 3^2$$

- If a triangle holds Pythagoras property, then it is a right-angled triangle.

WORKSHEET

Q1.

How many medians can a triangle have?

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q2.

How many altitudes can a triangle have?

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q3.

The total measure of the three angles of a triangle is

- (a) 360°
- (b) 90°
- (c) 180°
- (d) none of these

Q4.

Two angles of a triangle measure 90° and 30° . The measure of the third angle is

- (a) 90°
- (b) 30°
- (c) 60°
- (d) 120°

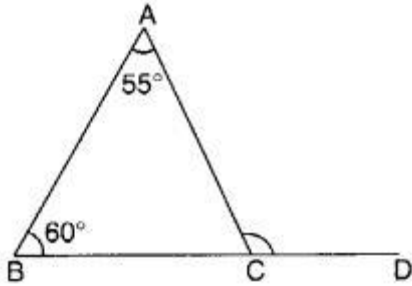
Q5.

The ratio of the measures of the three angles of a triangle is 2 : 3 : 4. The measure of the largest angle is

- (a) 80°
- (b) 60°
- (c) 40°
- (d) 180°

Q6.

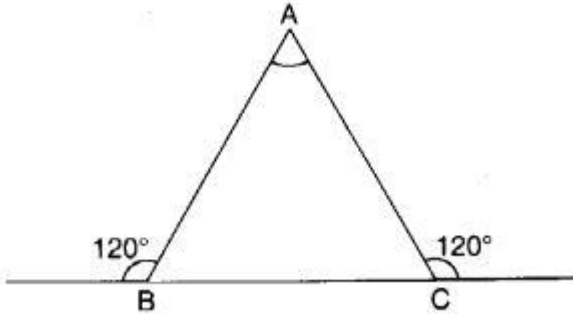
In the following figure, the side BC of $\triangle ABC$ is extended up to the point D. If $\angle A = 55^\circ$ and $\angle B = 60^\circ$, then the measure of $\angle ACD$ is



- (a) 120°
- (b) 110°
- (c) 115°
- (d) 125°

Q7.

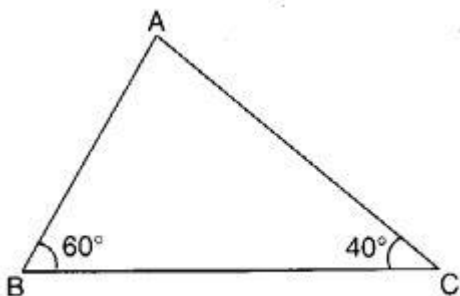
In the following figure, the measure of $\angle A$ is



- (a) 30°
- (b) 45°
- (c) 90°
- (d) 30°

Q8.

In the following figure, the measure of $\angle A$ is

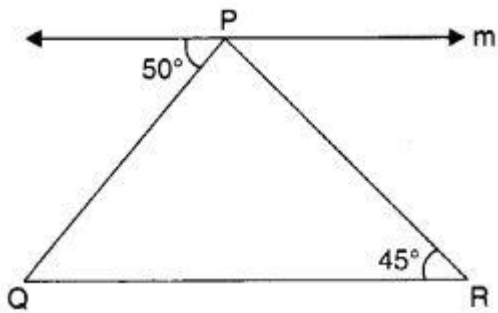


- (a) 70°
- (b) 90°

- (c) 80°
- (d) 100°

Q9.

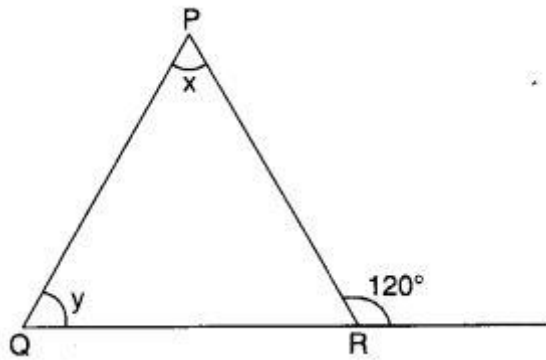
In the following figure, $m \parallel QR$. Then, the measure of $\angle QPR$ is



- (a) 80°
- (b) 85°
- (c) 75°
- (d) 70°

Q10.

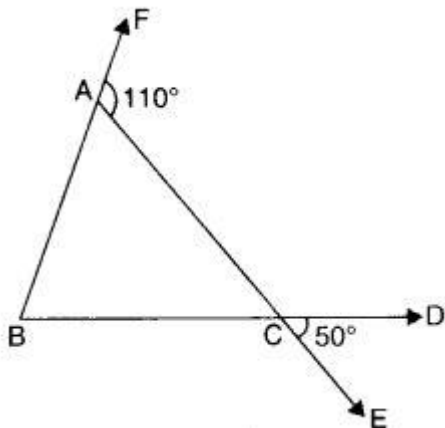
In the following figure, find $\angle x$ and $\angle y$, if $\angle x - \angle y = 10^\circ$



- (a) $65^\circ, 55^\circ$
- (b) $55^\circ, 45^\circ$
- (c) $45^\circ, 35^\circ$
- (d) $60^\circ, 60^\circ$

Q11.

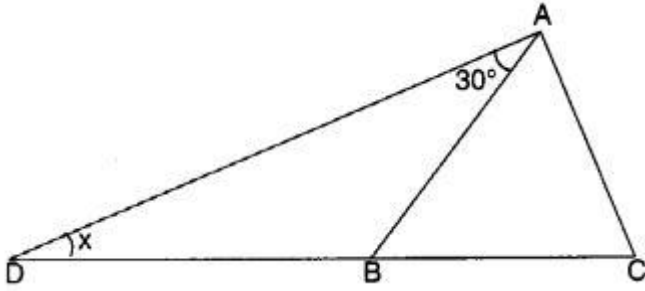
In the following figure, find $\angle B$.



- (a) 30°
- (b) 45°
- (c) 40°
- (d) 60°

Q12.

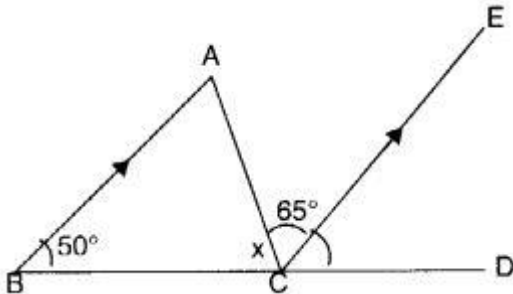
In the following figure, $\triangle ABC$ is an equilateral triangle. Find $\angle x$.



- (a) 30°
- (b) 45°
- (c) 60°
- (d) 90°

Q13.

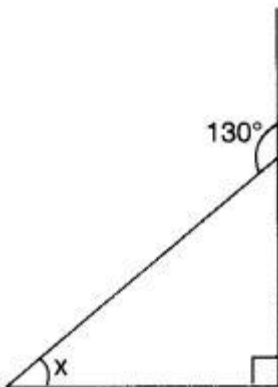
In the following figure, find x if $BA \parallel CE$.



- (a) 60°
- (b) 40°
- (c) 45°
- (d) 65°

Q14.

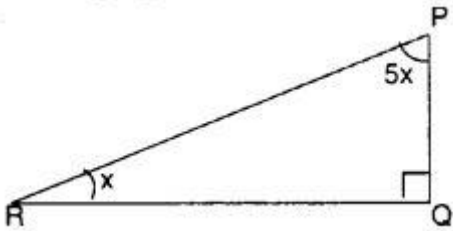
Find the value of the unknown interior angle x in the following figure:



- (a) 30°
- (b) 35°
- (c) 40°
- (d) 45°

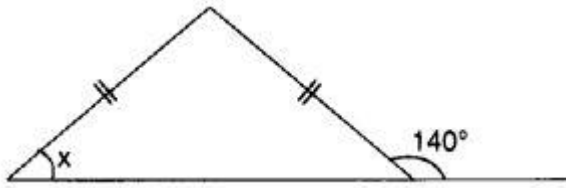
Q15.

Find the value of unknown x in the following figure:



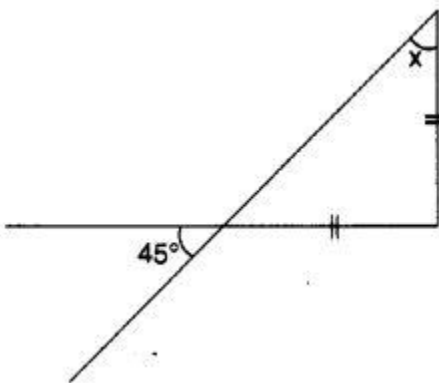
- (a) 10°
- (b) 15°
- (c) 20°
- (d) 25°

Q16.
Find angle x in the following figure:



- (a) 40°
- (b) 45°
- (c) 35°
- (d) 50°

Q17.
Find angle x in the following figure:



- (a) 45°
- (b) 40°
- (c) 35°
- (d) 50°

Q19.
In which case of the following lengths of sides of a triangle, is it possible to draw a triangle?

- (a) 3 cm, 4 cm, 7 cm
- (b) 2 cm, 3 cm, 7 cm
- (c) 3 cm, 4 cm, 5 cm
- (d) 3 cm, 3 cm, 7 cm

Q20.
Which of the following cannot be the sides of a right triangle?

- (a) 2 cm, 2 cm, 4 cm
- (b) 5 cm, 12 cm, 13 cm

(c) 6 cm, 8 cm, 10 cm

(d) 3 cm, 4 cm, 5 cm

ACTIVITY: To show that square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of other two sides by an activity (**PYTHAGORAS THEOREM**)

SOCIAL SCIENCE
Inside Our Earth
Geography Chapter – 2

CIVICS (Chapter – 2)

Role of the Government in Health

What is Health: Health means our ability to remain free of illness and injuries. There are certain factors which affect our health.

Healthcare in India:

- (i) **India has the largest number of medical colleges in the world and is among the largest producer of doctors.**
- (ii) India is the **fourth largest producer of medicines** in the world.
- (iii) Most doctors settle in urban areas, while people in rural areas have to travel long distance for medical facilities.
- (iv) About 5 lakh people die from tuberculosis every year, while 2 million cases of malaria are reported every year.

Private and Public Healthcare:

- (i) Healthcare is divided into two categories: **Public health services and private health services.**
- (ii) Public health services is a chain of health centres and hospitals run by the government. One important aspect of public health is that **it is meant to provide quality healthcare services either free or at low cost so that even the poor can seek treatment.**
- (iii) Private health services are not owned or controlled by the government. People have to pay a lot of money for every service that they use.

Healthcare and Equality:

- i) In India, private health services are increasing but public health services are not. As cost of these private services is high, many people cannot afford them.
- ii) Private services sometime encourage practice which are unethical. Barely 20% of the Indian population can afford medicines that they require during an illness.
- iii) **In the responsibility of the government to provide quality healthcare services to all its citizens, especially the poor and the disadvantaged.**
- iv) In 1996, Kerala decentralized its health budget at Panchayati level to ensure effective health planning.
- v) The best example of healthcare comes from **Costa Rica** where the government provides for adequate healthcare to people.

WORKSHEET

1. **Where do most doctor prefer to settle?**
(1)

2. Name some water borne diseases.
(1)
3. Define public health care system.
(1)
4. Why are women not taken to a doctor in a prompt manner?
(1)
5. Define RMPs. Where are they found?
(2)
6. Which step was taken by the Kerala government in the state in 1996?
(1)
7. How can you say that adequate healthcare is not available to all?
(3)
8. 'Improvement in water and sanitation can control many diseases. Explain with the help of examples. (3)
9. Mention some positive aspects of healthcare in India.
(4)
10. Describe the different ways through which the government can take steps to provide healthcare for all.

5)

ACTIVITY: -

Make a Booklet on Comparison the role of Govt. in Health Services in India & in Egypt.

Multiple Choice Questions

Q.1. what does PHC means?

- a. Private health center
- b. Public health center
- c. Primary health center
- d. All of these

Q.2. what percentage of communicable disease is water borne?

- a.21 %
- b.30 %
- c.15 %
- d. None of these

Q.3. which one is not a water borne disease?

- a. Diarrhea
- b. Hepatitis
- c. Worms
- d. Cancer

Q.4. According to data of 2000, how many hospitals do we have in India?

- a. 11000

- b. 18218
- c. 13124
- d. 14231

Q.5. How many people die by tuberculosis every year?

- a. 2 lakh
- b. 3 lakh
- c. 5 lakh
- d. 1 lakh

Q.6. what does RMP means?

- a. Retired Medical Practitioner
- b. Registered Medical Practitioner
- c. Recognized Medical Practitioner
- d. None of these

Q.7. where do most doctors prefer to settle?

- a. Urban areas
- b. Rural areas
- c. Foreign region
- d. None of these

Q.8. what do you mean by public health care system in India?

- a. Chain of financial faculty
- b. Chain of private doctors
- c. Chain of health center
- d. None of these

Q.9. what do you mean by 'medical tourist'?

- a. People from other village
- b. Foreigners came for medical treatments
- c. Indian goes for medical treatments in other countries
- d. None of these

Q.10. why did Hakim Sheikh file a case in the court?

- a. Indifferent attitude of government hospital
- b. Indifferent charges of government hospital
- c. Doctors were not available in government hospital
- d. None of these

SCIENCE

NOTES

- Woollen clothes are obtained from animal fibers. Woollen clothes are generally dark in colour and are worn in the winter season as they protect us from the cold environment.
- Cotton clothes are obtained from the plant fibres. The cotton clothes are generally light in colour and are worn in summer season so that we can feel cool.

Hot and Cold

- We can understand if an object is hot or cold by the sense of touch. However, it can trick us sometimes. Therefore, we use a **thermometer**.

Activity :- 4.1

Based on hot or cold complete the table

Table 4.1: Hot and cold objects

Object	Cold/Cool	Warm/Hot
Ice cream	√	
Spoon in a tea cup		
Fruit juice		
Handle of a frying pan		

Activity 4.1

Take three small tubs/containers. Label them as A, B and C. Put cold water in mug A and hot water in mug B. Mix

Make sure that water is not so hot that you burn your hand

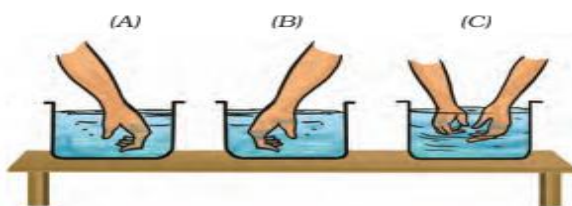
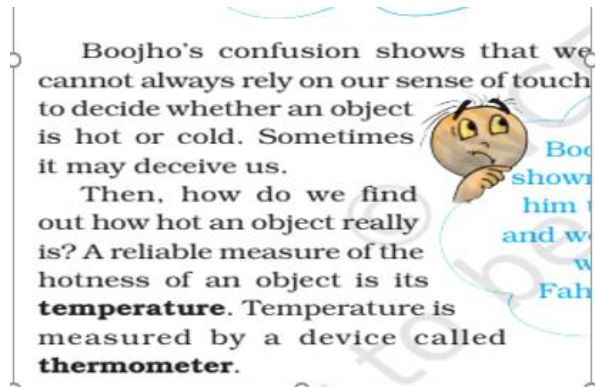
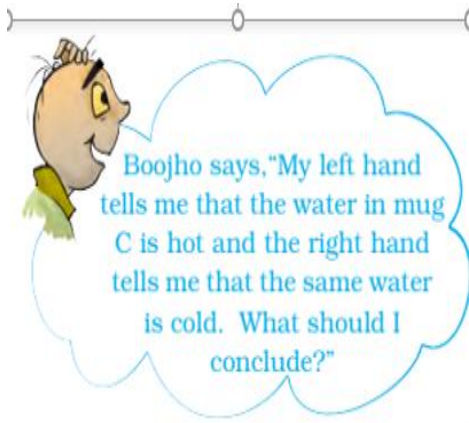


Fig. 4.1 Feeling water in three containers

some cold and hot water in mug C. Now dip your left hand in mug A and the right hand in mug B. After keeping the hands in the two mugs for 2–3 minutes,

put both the hands simultaneously in mug C (Fig. 4.1). Do both the hands

get the same feeling?



- **The temperature of an object:** It is the degree of hotness or coldness of an object.
- **Thermometer:** It is a device that can be used to find out how hot an object is. In other words, we use a thermometer to measure the temperature of an object.

Measuring the temperature of an object using a thermometer Clinical thermometer

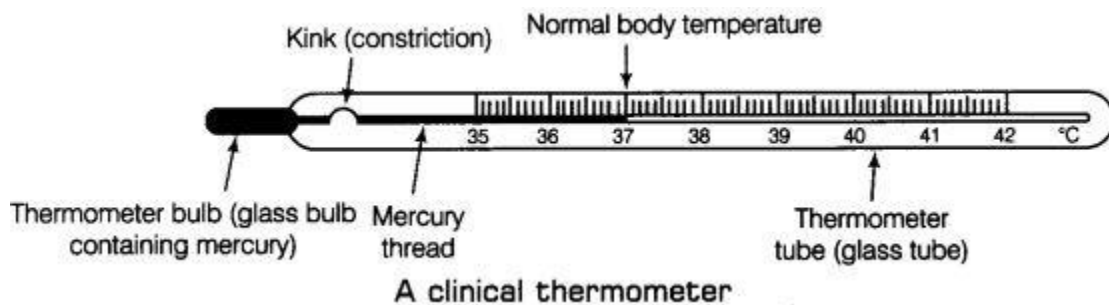


Figure 1 Clinical thermometer

- It is a device that is used to measure the body temperature of a person.
- It is made up of a glass tube of uniform thickness.
- The glass tube contains a bulb at one end which is filled with Mercury.
- The Mercury level in the thermometer rises up in the thread-like portion of the thermometer which therefore indicates the temperature of the body.
- The level of the Mercury can be measured by reading the scale given on the thermometer.
- The scale of the thermometer records the temperature in degree Celsius, generally, 35°C to 45°C, which is the range of human body temperature. On an average, the temperature of the human body is around 37°C.

- The clinical thermometer has a small sharp curve (kink) present near the bulb. This prevents the Mercury level from falling down on its own in the thermometer.

How to use the clinical thermometer?

- Firstly, wash the thermometer with an antiseptic solution.
- Before taking the temperature the thermometer is given a few jerks to bring down the level of Mercury below 35° C.
- Then the thermometer is placed beneath the tongue for about a minute.
- Then you can take it out and observe the temperature reading on the thermometer.
- What precautions should be taken while using a clinical thermometer?
- Wash the thermometer before and after using it.
- Make sure the temperature of the thermometer is below 35° C before taking the temperature.
- Keep the thermometer straight in order to see the Mercury level precisely.
- It should always be held with care or it can break down. You should not touch the bulb of the thermometer at all.

WORKSHEET

1. One litre of water at 30°C is mixed with one litre of water at 50°C. The temperature of the mixture will be

- (a) 80°C
- (b) More than 50°C but less than 80°C
- (c) 20°C
- (d) Between 30°C and 50°C

2. An iron ball at 40°C is dropped in a mug containing water at 40°C. The heat will

- (a) Flow from iron ball to water.
- (b) Not flow from iron ball to water or from water to iron ball.
- (c) Flow from water to iron ball.
- (d) Increase the temperature of both.

3. A wooden spoon is dipped in a cup of ice cream. Its other end

- (a) becomes cold by the process of conduction.
- (b) becomes cold by the process of convection.
- (c) becomes cold by the process of radiation.
- (d) does not become cold.

4. Stainless steel pans are usually provided with copper bottoms. The reason for this could be that

- (a) Copper bottom makes the pan more durable.
- (b) Such pans appear colourful.
- (c) Copper is a better conductor of heat than stainless steel.
- (d) Copper is easier to clean than the stainless steel

5. A marble tile would feel cold as compared to a wooden tile on a winter morning because the marble tile

- (a) is a better conductor of heat than the wooden tile
- (b) is polished while wooden tile is not polished
- (c) reflects more heat than wooden tile
- (d) is a poor conductor of heat than the wooden tile

6. A beggar wrapped himself with a few layers of newspaper on a cold winter night. This helped him to keep himself warm because

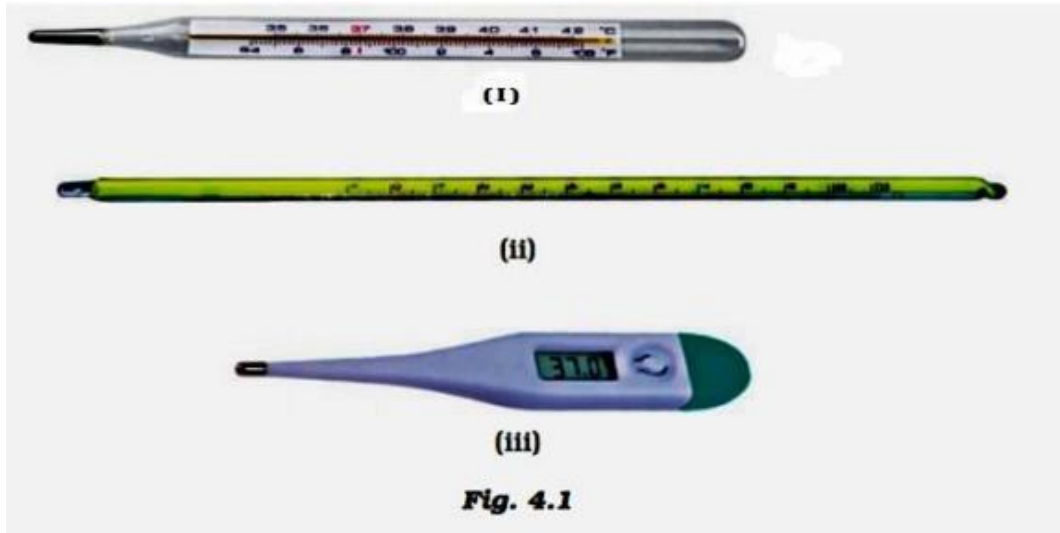
- (a) friction between the layers of newspaper produces heat
- (b) air trapped between the layers of newspaper is a bad conductor of heat
- (c) newspaper is a conductor of heat
- (d) newspaper is at a higher temperature than the temperature of the surroundings

7. Paheli and Boojho measured their body temperatures. Paheli found hers to be 98.6°F and Boojho recorded 37°C . Which of the following statement is true?

- (a) Paheli has a higher body temperature than Boojho
- (b) Paheli has a lower body temperature than Boojho
- (c) Both have normal body temperature

(d) Both are suffering from fever

8. Boojho has three thermometers as shown in figure. He wants to measure the temperature his body and that of boiling water. Which thermometer(s) should he choose?



(a) Thermometers (i) and (iii) for measuring body temperature and

(ii) for measuring the temperature of boiling water

(b) Thermometer (i) for measuring temperature of both

(c) Thermometer (ii) for measuring temperature of both

(d) Thermometer (iii) for measuring temperature of both

9. Four arrangements to measure temperature of ice in beaker with laboratory thermometer are shown in figure (a, b, c, d). Which one of them shows the correct arrangement for accurate measurement of temperature?

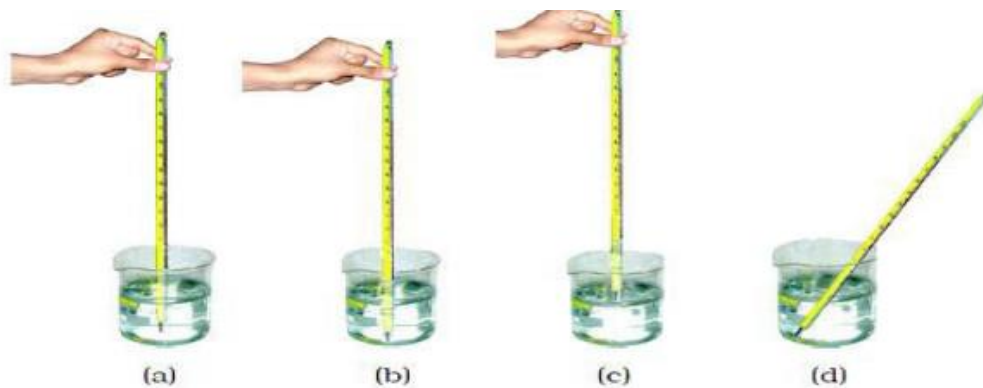


Fig. 4.2

10. Figure (a, b, c, d) shows a student reading a doctor's thermometer. Which of the figure indicates the correct method of reading temperature?

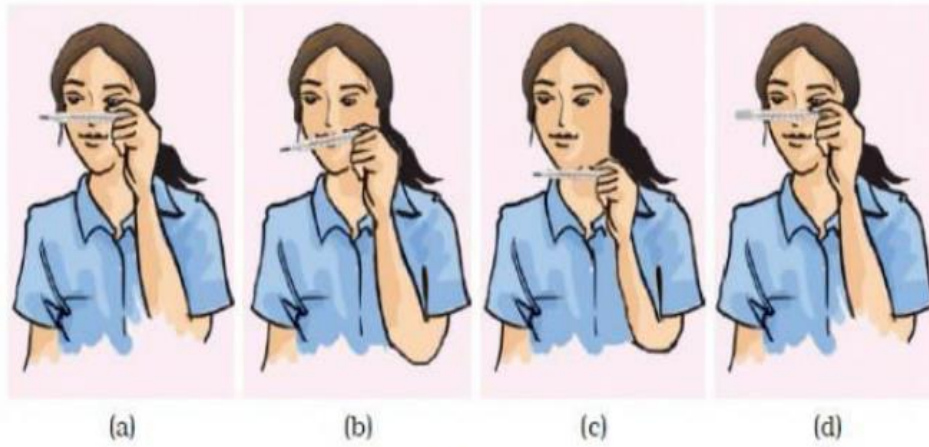
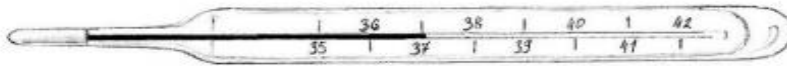
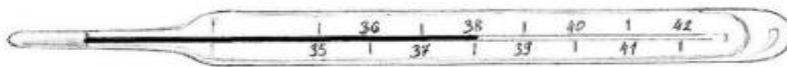


Fig. 4.3

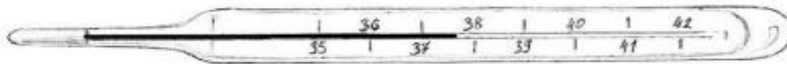
11. Figure (A, B, C, D) shows the readings of four different thermometers. Indicate which of the reading shows the normal human body temperature?



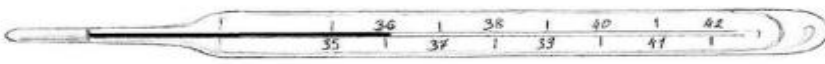
A



B



C



D

Worksheet- chapter-4 Heat

Question -1

A laboratory thermometers A is kept 7 cm away on the side of the flame while a similar thermometer B is kept 7 cm above the flame of a candle as shown in figure. Which of the thermometers A or B, will show a greater rise in temperature? Give reason.

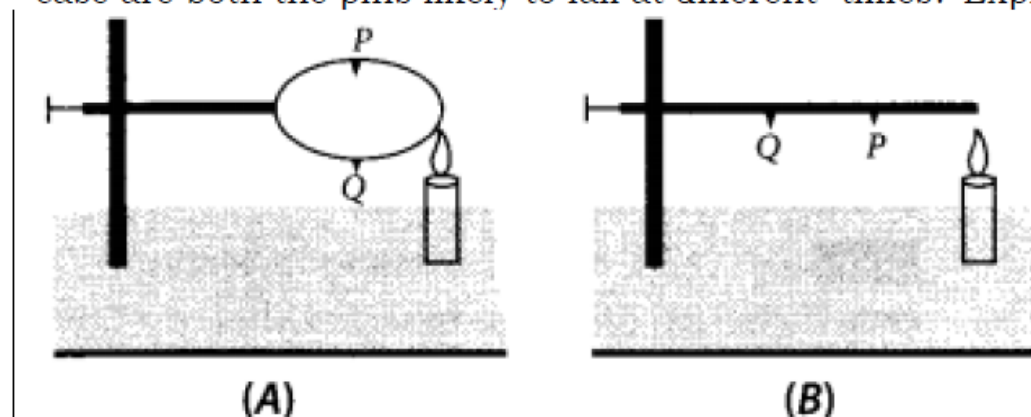


Question – 2

In a mercury thermometer, the level of mercury rises when its bulb comes in contact with a hot object. What is the reason for this rise in the level of mercury?

Question – 3-

In the arrangements A and B as shown in figure, pins P and Q are fixed to a metal loop and an iron rod with the help of wax. In arrangement A, point P and point Q are equidistant from the point of heating. In which case are both the pins likely to fall at different times? Explain.



Question – 4

You may have noticed that a few sharp jerks are given to clinical thermometer before using it. Why is it done so?

SANSKRIT

कार्यपत्रम

. ' धातुरूप

प्र 1, निम्नलिखित स्थानेषु उचित धातुरूप पूरयतः -

- 1 पठति ----- पठन्ति
- २ पठसि पठथः -----
- 3 ----- पठावः पठामः
- 4 गच्छति ----- गच्छन्ति
- 5 ----- गच्छथः गच्छथः
- 6 गच्छामि ----- गच्छामः
- 7 भवति -----
- 8 ----- भवथः -----
- 9 ----- भवावः -----
- 10 . पठिष्यति -----
- 11, ----- खादिष्यथ
- 12 हसिष्यामि -----
- 13 भविष्यसि -----
- 14 . ----- गमिष्यावः -----
15. खादिष्यति -----