

EAST POINT SCHOOL

CLASS- VII

STUDY MATERIAL

ENGLISH

REVISION WORKSHEET

OBJECTIVES

- **Comprehend simple and complex unseen passage and poems.**
- **Answer the questions based on the text.**
- **Enhance vocabulary by locating synonyms and antonyms of the given words.**

Q1 Read the passage and answer the following questions.

Mother Teresa

I. Mother Teresa lived for a long time in Kolkata and showed her compassion to hundreds and thousands of poor orphans, lepers and the dying. Born in Yugoslavia, her original name was Agnes. At the age of 18, she entered the order of the Sisters of Our Lady of Loreto in India and taught at St. Mary's School in Kolkata. There was a slum opposite her school and she could not fail to notice the miserable condition of the people living there. Their suffering resulted in her decision to live among the poor and help them.

II. She started an order called "The Missionaries of Charity". Their daily routine started with a one hour session of prayers and meditation. Then, they washed the clothes meant for the home, for the dying, the children's home, the slum school and the leprosaria. Then they went into the city searching for the unwanted, the hungry, the diseased, and the destitute and brought them to their homes and took care of them.

III. Mother Teresa was not after money. When Pope John Paul II presented her with his costly Linkan car, she sold it and built a leper colony with the money. In a similar way, she did not enjoy the cash awards that went along with the other international awards that she received and spent all the money for the poor. She cared for the uncared because she never wanted them to feel unwanted. It is no surprise that she is called "the lady of the slums" and "the saint of the gutters".

1.1 Answer the following questions:-

- a) From which country did Mother Teresa come to India?
- b) What made her change her profession?
- c) Mention two ways in which Mother Teresa and her colleagues helped the poor and the unwanted?

1.2 Find out the similar words from the passage:-

Pathetic (para I)

b) astonish (para III)

Q2 Identify whether the given sentences have transitive or intransitive verbs.

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

1. When he arrived, nobody was there to greet him. (___)
2. I bought a bicycle so I can go to school faster. (___)
3. The boy laughed so much that milk came out of his nose. (___)
4. He reads books to help him fall asleep. (___)
5. Jim is sleeping so don't be so loud. (___)

Name: _____

Date: _____

What Kind?- Adjectives Worksheet

- An adjective is a word that describes a noun.
- Adjectives can describe *what kind* of person, place or thing.

The hungry bear trotted through the woods.

adjective = hungry

hungry tells *what kind* of bear

Underline the adjective in each sentence. Then, write the noun the adjective describes on the line.

1. My dad brought me colorful flowers. _____

2. Her Kitten is fluffy! _____

3. A tiny bug landed on my sandwich. _____

4. My brother is sitting on our front porch. _____

5. How does my new dress look? _____

Complete each sentence by writing an adjective that describes what kind of each noun underlined.

6. Tommy and Lisa live in the _____ house.

7. I plopped down on the _____ Chair.

8. The baby's toy is _____.

9. My _____ shoes are by the door.

10. We sat beneath the _____ tree.

हिंदी व्याकरण

शब्द विचार

तत्सम/ तद्भव

तत्सम शब्द की परिभाषा

तत्सम शब्द संस्कृत भाषा के दो शब्दों, तत् + सम् से मिलकर बना है। तत् का अर्थ है – उसके, तथा सम् का अर्थ है – समान। अर्थात् – ज्यों का त्यों। जिन शब्दों को संस्कृत से बिना किसी परिवर्तन के ले लिया जाता है, उन्हें तत्सम शब्द कहते हैं। इनमें ध्वनि परिवर्तन नहीं होता है। हिन्दी, बांग्ला, कोंकणी, मराठी, गुजराती, पंजाबी, तेलुगू, कन्नड, मलयालम, सिंहल आदि में बहुत से शब्द संस्कृत से सीधे ले लिए गये हैं, क्योंकि इनमें से कई भाषाएँ संस्कृत से जन्मी हैं।

जैसे – अग्नि, आम्र, अमूल्य, चंद्र, क्षेत्र, अज्ञान, अन्धकार आदि।

तद्भव शब्द की परिभाषा

तत्सम शब्दों में समय और परिस्थितियों के कारण कुछ परिवर्तन होने से जो शब्द बने हैं उन्हें तद्भव कहते हैं। तद्भव का शाब्दिक अर्थ है – उससे बने (तत् + भव = उससे उत्पन्न), अर्थात् जो उससे (संस्कृत से) उत्पन्न हुए हैं। यहाँ पर तत् शब्द भी संस्कृत भाषा की ओर इंगित करता है। अर्थात् जो संस्कृत से ही बने हैं। इन शब्दों की यात्रा संस्कृत से आरंभ होकर पालि, प्राकृत, अपभ्रंश भाषाओं के पड़ाव से होकर गुजरी है और आज तक चल रही है।

जैसे – मुख से मुँह
ग्राम से गाँव
दुग्ध से दूध
भ्रातृ से भाई आदि।

➤ कुछ और उदाहरण

तत्सम	तद्भव	तत्सम	तद्भव
आँसू	अश्रु	कोकिल	कोयल
इक्षु	ईख	अंध	अंधा
गोधूम	गेहूँ	कर्ण	कान
घोटक	घोड़ा	क्षेत्र	खेत
आम्र	आम	गंभीर	गहरा
उलूक	उल्लू	चन्द्र	चाँद
काष्ठ	काठ	धान्य	धान
ग्राम	गाँव	पत्र	पत्ता
घृणा	घिन	हास्य	हँसी
अग्नि	आग	कर्म	काम

अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द

हिंदी शब्दों में अनेक शब्दों के स्थान पर एक शब्द का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं। अर्थात् हिंदी भाषा में कई शब्दों की जगह पर एक शब्द बोलकर भाषा को प्रभावशाली बनाया जा सकता है। हिंदी भाषा में अनेक शब्दों में एक शब्द का प्रयोग करने से वाक्य के भाव को पता लगाया जा सकता है।

➤ कुछ उदाहरण

- 1) व्यर्थ का प्रदर्शन – आडंबर
- 2) देश से द्रोह करने वाली – देशद्रोही
- 3) जिसके टुकड़े न हो सकें – अखंड
- 4) नया आने वाला – नवागंतुक
- 5) जिसकी कोई उपमा नहीं हो – अनुपम
- 6) आकाश को चूमने वाला – गगनचुंबी
- 7) पीने योग्य पदार्थ – पेय
- 8) जानने की इच्छा रखने वाला – जिज्ञासु
- 9) जो स्त्री कविता लिखती हो। – कवयित्री
- 10) जो अपने देश से प्रेम करता हो। – देशप्रेमी
- 11) जिसका अंत न हो - अनंत
- 12) जिसके आने की तिथि न हो - अतिथि
- 13) जो सब जानता हो - सर्वज्ञ
- 14) जो पूजा के योग्य हो - पूजनीय
- 15) जिसका कोई आकार न हो - निराकार

पर्यायवाची

एक ही शब्द के एक से ज्यादा अर्थ निकले उसे पर्यायवाची शब्द कहते हैं। अर्थात् किसी शब्द-विशेष के लिए प्रयुक्त समानार्थक शब्दों को पर्यायवाची शब्द कहते हैं। पर्यायवाची शब्द समानार्थक शब्द भी होते हैं, परंतु भाव में एक-दूसरे से बिलकुल भिन्न होते हैं।

➤ कुछ उदाहरण

- 1) चंद्रमा — चन्द्र, शशि, राकेश
- 2) अग्नि — आग, अनल, पावक
- 3) आँख — नेत्र, नयन, चक्षु
- 4) ईनाम — उपहार, पुरस्कार, पारितोषिक
- 5) उत्तम — श्रेष्ठ, उत्कृष्ट, प्रवर
- 6) करुणा — दया, प्रसाद, अनुग्रह

- 7) कष्ट — दुःख, दर्द, पीड़ा
- 8) क्रोध — गुस्सा, रोष, कोप, प्रतिघात
- 9) कृषक — किसान, हलवाहा, भूमिसुत
- 10) किताब — पोथी, ग्रन्थ, पुस्तक

अभ्यास पत्रिका – शब्द विचार
(तत्सम, तद्भव, अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द, पर्यायवाची)

नाम-

दिनांक-

कक्षा/विभाग-.....

1. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश को पढ़िए और उचित विकल्पों का चयन करके उत्तर दीजिये –

राहे पर खड़ा है, सदा से ठूँठ नहीं है। दिन थे जब वह हरा भरा था और उस जनसंकुल चौराहे पर अपनी छतनार डालियों से बटोहियों की थकान अनजाने दूर करता था। पर मैंने उसे सदा ठूँठ ही देखा है। पत्रहीन, शाखाहीन, निरवलंब, जैसे पृथ्वी रूपी आकाश से सहसा निकलकर अधर में ही टंग गया हो। रात में वह काले भूतसा लगता है-, दिन में उसकी छाया इतनी गहरी नहीं हो पाती जितना काला उसका जिस्म है और अगर चितेरे को छायाचित्र बनाना हो तो शायद उसका-सा 'अभिप्राय' और न मिलेगा। प्रचंड धूप में भी उसका सूखा शरीर उतनी ही गहरी छाया ज़मीन पर डालता जैसे रात की उजियारी चांदनी में। जब से होश संभाला है, जब से आंख खोली है, देखने का अभ्यास किया है, तब से बराबर मुझे उसका निस्पंद, नीरस, अर्थहीन शरीर ही दिख पड़ा है।

पर पिछली पीढ़ी के जानकार कहते हैं कि एक जमाना था जब पीपल और बरगद भी उसके सामने शरमाते थे और उसके पत्तों से, उसकी टहनियों और डालों से टकराती हवा की सरसराहट दूर तक सुनाई पड़ती थी। पर आज वह नीरव है, उस चौराहे का जवाब जिस पर उत्तरदक्षिण-, पूरब-पश्चिम चारों ओर की राहें मिलती हैं और जिनके सहारे जीवन अविरल बहता है। जिसने कभी जल को जीवन की संज्ञा दी, उसने निश्चय जाना होगा की प्राणवान जीवन भी जल की ही भांति विकल, अविरल बहता है। सो प्राणवान जीवन, मानव संस्कृति का उल्लास उपहार लिए उन चारों राहों की संधि पर मिलता था जिसके एक कोण में उस प्रवाह से मिल एकांत शुष्क आज वह ठूँठ खड़ा है। उसके अभाग्यों परंपरा में संभवतः एक ही सुखद अपवाद है – उसके अंदर का स्नेहरस सूख जाने से संख्या का लोप हो जाना। संज्ञा लुप्त हो जाने से कष्ट की अनुभूति कम हो जाती है।

1. जनसंकुल का क्या आशय है?

क) जनसंपर्क

ख) भीड़भरा

ग) जनसमूह

घ) जनजीवन

2. आम की छतनार डालियों के कारण क्या होता था?

क) यात्रियों को ठंडक मिलती थी

ख) यात्रियों को विश्राम मिलता था

ग) यात्रियों की थकान मिटती थी

घ) यात्रियों को हवा मिलती थी

3. शाखाहीन, रसहीन, शुष्क वृक्ष को क्या कहा जाता है?

क) नीरस वृक्ष

ख) जड़ वृक्ष

ग) ढूँठ वृक्ष

घ) हीन वृक्ष

4. आम के वृक्ष के सामने पीपल और बरगद के शरमाने का क्या कारण था?

क) उसका अधिक हरा-भरा और सघन होना

ख) हवा की आवाज सुनाई देना

ग) अधिक फल फूल लगना

घ) अधिक ऊँचा होना

5. आम के अभागेपन में संभवतः एक ही सुखद अपवाद था –

- क) उसका नीरस हो जाना
- ख) संज्ञा लुप्त हो जाना
- ग) सूख कर टूँठ हो जाना
- घ) अनुभूति कम हो जाना

तत्सम तद्भव –

प्रश्न 1) नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों में उचित विकल्प छांटकर उत्तर दीजिए

1. खेत का तत्सम रूप होगा-

- चावल
- गोधूम
- जोधा
- क्षेत्र

2. “ओँठ” का तत्सम शब्द है-

- होठ
- ओट
- ओघष्ट
- ओष्ट

3. “बादल” का तत्सम शब्द है-

- मेघ
- घन
- वारिद
- वाष्प

4. “केला” का तत्सम शब्द है-

- कला
- ओलक
- कदली
- मेवा

5. “उलूक” का तद्भव शब्द है-

- उलक
- मूर्ख

(□)रात्रिथ

(□)उल्लू

अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द

प्रश्न 2) नीचे दिए गए अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द लिखिए ।

- i. जो क्षमा न किया जा सके – _____
- ii. जो दिखाई न दे – _____
- iii. अधः (नीचे) लिखा हुआ – _____
- iv. जो बहुत बोलता हो – _____
- v. जानने की इच्छा रखने वाला – _____
- vi. चार रास्तों का संगम स्थल – _____
- vii. जो आँखों के सामने हो – _____
- viii. जो मधुर बोलता हो – _____
- ix. अत्याचार करने वाला – _____
- x. जो कम बोलता हो – _____

पर्यायवाची

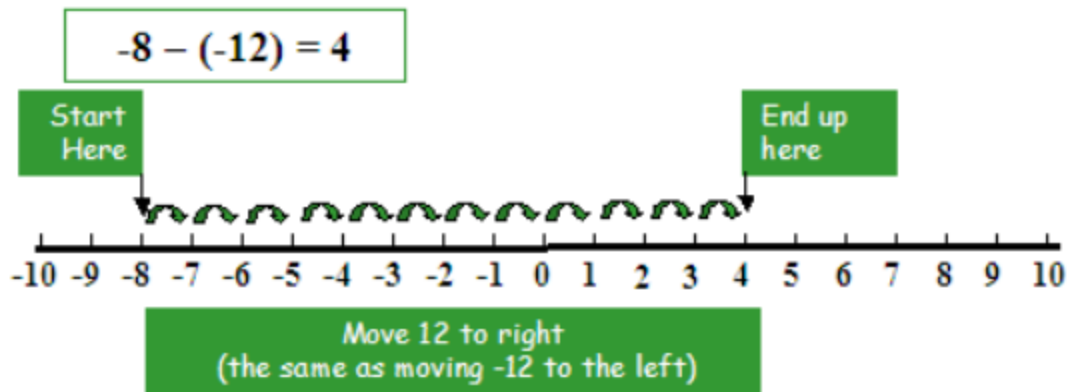
प्रश्न 3) नीमनलिखित शब्दों के दो-दो पर्यावाची लिखिए ।

- i. अतिथि - _____
- ii. खग - _____
- iii. कंठ - _____
- iv. समीप - _____
- v. आभूषण - _____
- vi. तलवार- _____
- vii. अश्व- _____
- viii. पर्वत - _____
- ix. नदी - _____
- x. तालाब - _____

MATHEMATICS

Integers

A whole number, from zero to positive or negative infinity is called **Integers**. It is denoted by letter Z.



Properties of Addition and Subtraction of Integers

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

$$2 + 3 = 5$$

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

As you can see that the addition of two integers will always be an integer, hence **integers are closed under addition.**

**If we have two integers p and q,
p + q is an integer.**

2. Closure under Subtraction

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

Example

$$7 - 2 = 5$$

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

As you can see that the subtraction of two integers will always be an integer, hence **integers are closed under subtraction.**

**For any two integers p and q,
p - q is an integer.**

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

$$p + q = q + p$$

Example

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

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

There is no difference in answer after changing the order of the numbers.

b. If we change the order of the integers while subtracting then the result is not the same so **subtraction is not commutative for integers.**

For any two integers p and q
 $p - q \neq q - p$ will not always equal.

Example

$$23 - (-30) = 53$$

$$(-30) - 23 = -53$$

The answer is different after changing the order of the numbers.

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

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

The result remains the same. Hence, addition is associative for integers.

5. Additive Identity

If we add zero to an integer, we get the same integer as the answer. So **zero is an additive identity for integers.**

For any integer p,

$$\mathbf{p + 0 = 0 + p = p}$$

Example

$$2 + 0 = 2$$

$$(-7) + 0 = (-7)$$

INTEGERS
WORKSHEET - 1

Q1. Verify the following

a. $(-22) \times [(-4) + (-5)] = [(-22) \times (-4)] + [(-22) \times (-5)]$

b. $(-12) \times [(3) + (-9)] = [(-12) \times (4)] + [(-12) \times (-9)]$

Q2. Evaluate

a. $(-36) \div (-4)$

b. $(0) \div (-12)$

c. $[(-30) \div 5] \div 2$

d. $(-40) \div 40$

Q3. The price of the stock decreases Rs. 45 per day for four consecutive days. What was the total change in value of the stock over 4 day period?

Q4. A group of hikers is descending the mountain at a rate of 600 feet per hour. What is the change in elevation of hiker after 6 hours?

Q5.(i) For any integer a, what is $(-1) \times a$ equal to?

(ii) Determine the integer whose product with (-1) is

- (a) -54 (b) 34 (c) 0

Q6. Using suitable properties, evaluate the following:

(i) $(-17) \times 0 \times (-28)$

(ii) $(-41) \times 103$

(iii) $625 \times (-35) + (-625) \times 65$

Q7. Fill in the blanks to make following true statements

(i) $(-4) \times \dots = 44$

(ii) $(-5) \times \dots = 0$

(iii) $\dots \times (-13) = 143$

Q8. Evaluate

- (i) $0 \div (-17)$
- (ii) $(-59) \div 59$
- (iii) $(-270) \div 27$
- (iv) $\{(-6)+5\} \div \{(-2)+1\}$
- (v) $\{(-48) \div (-6)\} \div (-2)$

Q9. Write five pair of integers (a , b) such that $a \div b = 4$.

Q10. Verify that $a \div (b + c) \neq (a \div b) + (a \div c)$ for

- (a) $a = -10 , b=1 , c=1$ (b) $a =12 , b=1 , c=-2$

Q11. Fill in the blanks

- (i) $239 \div \dots\dots\dots = 1$
- (ii) $\dots\dots\dots \div (-21) = 4$
- (iii) $(-54) \div \dots\dots\dots = 1$

Q12. Find a pair of integers whose product is -21 and whose difference is 10.

Q13. (**Activity Based Question**) In a class test containing 12 questions , 5 marks are given for every correct answer and (-2) marks are given for every incorrect answer and 0 marks are given for questions not attempted.

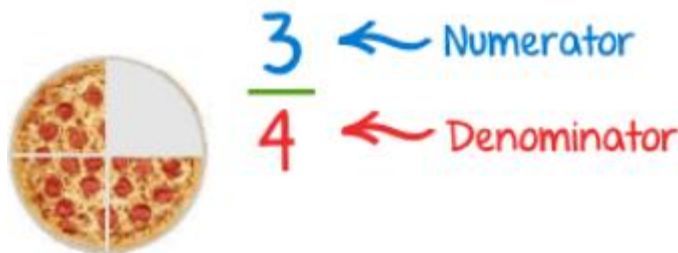
a. Ayushi gets 7 correct and 5 incorrect answer. What is her score?

Teenu attempted all questions but gets only 5 correct answer. What is his score?

FRACTIONS AND DECIMALS

Fractions

Fractions tell about “a part of a whole”.



Here the pizza is divided into 4 equal parts and there are 3 parts left with us.

In a fraction $3/4$, 3 is numerator which tells the number of parts we have and 4 is denominator which tells the total parts in a whole.

The General form of a Fraction



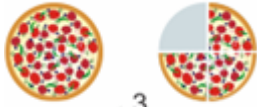



$$\text{Fraction} = \frac{\text{Numerator}}{\text{Denominator}}$$

$$= 4 / 4 = 1$$

Where, denominator $\neq 0$

If **numerator = denominator** then the fraction becomes a whole i.e. 1. This is called **unity of fraction**.

Types of Fraction

Type of Fraction	Meaning	Example
Proper fraction	When numerator is less than the denominator. It shows the part of a whole.	 $\frac{3}{4}$
Improper fraction	When numerator is more than the denominator. It represents the mixture of whole and a proper fraction.	 $\frac{7}{4}$
Mixed Fraction	The improper fraction can be written in the mixed form as it is the mixture of whole number and a fraction.	 $1\frac{3}{4}$
Like Fraction	The fractions with the same denominator are like fractions.	 $\frac{2}{6}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{3}{6}$
Unlike Fraction	The fractions with different denominators are unlike fractions.	 $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{6}$
Equivalent Fraction	The fractions proportional to each other are called equivalent fractions. It represents the same amount with different fractions.	 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

Converting a Mixed Fraction into an Improper Fraction

Multiply the Denominator of the mixed fraction to the whole number and add it to the numerator

$$1 \frac{3}{4} = \frac{7}{4}$$

Converting an Improper Fraction into a Mixed Fraction

Divide the Numerator by the denominators that the quotient will be the whole number and remainder will be the numerator, while denominator will remain the same.

$$\frac{7}{4} = 1 \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{Mixed Fraction} = \text{Quotient} \frac{\text{Remainder}}{\text{Divisor}}$$

How to find the equivalent fractions?

To find the equivalent fraction of proper and improper fraction, we have to multiply both the numerator and denominator with the same number.

Example

$$\frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{\times 2} \frac{2}{4} \xrightarrow{\times 2} \frac{4}{8} \xrightarrow{\times 2} \frac{8}{16}$$

Reciprocal of a Fraction

If we have two non-zero numbers whose product is one then these numbers must be the reciprocals of each other.

$$\frac{3}{4} \xrightarrow{\text{RECIPROCAL}} \frac{4}{3}$$

To find the reciprocal of any fraction, we just need to flip the numerator with the denominator.

Multiplication of Fractions

1. How to multiply a fraction with a whole number?

a. we simply **multiply the numerator with that whole number** and the denominator will remain the same.

Example

$$2 \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{6}{4}$$

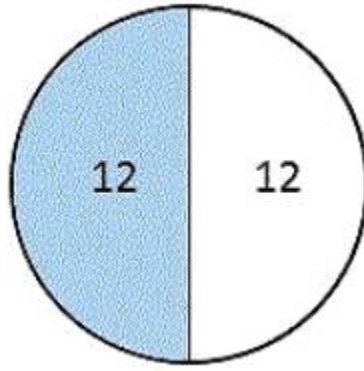
b. If we have to multiply the **mixed fraction with the whole number** then first convert it in the form of improper fraction then multiply as above.

Example

$$2\frac{3}{5} \times 2 = \frac{13}{5} \times 2 = \frac{26}{5}$$

c. Fraction as an operator “of”.

If it is written that find the $\frac{1}{2}$ of 24 then what does ‘of’ means here?



Here 'of' represents the multiplication.

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 24 = \frac{1}{2} \times 24 = 12$$

How to multiply a fraction with another fraction?

we simply multiply the numerator of both the fractions and the denominator of both the fractions separately

$$\text{Fraction} \times \text{Fraction} = \frac{\text{Product of Numerators}}{\text{Product Of Denominators}}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} \times \frac{c}{d} = \frac{a \times c}{b \times d}$$

WORKSHEET

Q1. The price of a glue stick is Rs 18.75. Find the price of 35 such glue sticks.

- (a) Rs 656.25
- (b) Rs 65.25
- (c) Rs 66.255
- (d) Rs 656.05

Q2. Multiply 203.4×3

- (a) 7.02
- (b) 70.2
- (c) 610.2
- (d) None of these

Q3. The value of $0.009 \div 9$ is

- (a) 0.9
- (b) 0.09
- (c) 0.001
- (d) 0.0001

Q4. $\div 4 = 1$

- (a) 4

- (b) 1
- (c) 0
- (d) None of these

Q5.If the cost of 5 books is Rs 500.80 ,What is the cost of one book?

- (a) 100.16
- (b) 3.54
- (c) 3.24
- (d) 35.4

Q6.Express: $921 / 20$ as decimals up to two deciamls.

- (a) 46.05
- (b) 4.65
- (c) 4.605
- (d) None of these

Q7.The value of $10 / 3$ is

- (a) 3.333.....
- (b) 3.3
- (c) 33.3
- (d) 0.33

Q8. 0.6×10 is equal to

- (a) 6
- (b) 60
- (c) 600
- (d) 0.06

Q9.The value of 1.1×0.1 is

- (a) 11
- (b) 1.1
- (c) 0.11

- (d) 1.11

Q10.Find the area of the rectangle with length 2.5 cm and breadth 1.6 cm.

- (a) 426.3 cm
- (b) 4.26 cm
- (c) 4.23 cm
- (d) None of these

SCIENCE

CHAPTER 1 AND 2 REVISION

1. The food making process in plants is called as
 - (a) glycolysis
 - (b) photosynthesis
 - (c) photolysis
 - (d) chemosynthesis
2. Tiny pores present on the surface of leaves through which gaseous exchange occurs are called
 - (a) stomata
 - (b) guard cells
 - (c) food holes
 - (d) gas holes
3. Green pigment present in the leaves is called
 - (a) haemoglobin
 - (b) globulin
 - (c) albumin
 - (d) chlorophyll
4. During photosynthesis
 - (a) solar energy is converted into chemical energy
 - (b) solar energy is converted into mechanical energy
 - (c) chemical energy is converted into mechanical energy
 - (d) bioenergy is converted into chemical energy
5. Which of the following class of organisms belongs to saprotrophs?
 - (a) Fungi
 - (b) Algae
 - (c) Lichens
 - (d) Bryophytes
6. Read the following statements with reference to the villi of small intestine.
 - (i) They have very thin walls.
 - (ii) They have a network of thin and small blood vessels close to the surface.
 - (iii) They have small pores through which food can easily pass.
 - (iv) They are finger-like projections.Identify those statements which enable the villi to absorb digested food.
 - (a) (i), (ii) and (iv)
 - (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
 - (c) (iii) and (iv)
 - (d) (i) and (iv)

7. Gastric digestion takes place efficiently in
 - (a) acidic medium
 - (b) alkaline medium
 - (c) neutral medium
 - (d) highly alkaline medium
8. How many premolars teeth found in mouth?
 - (a) 2
 - (b) 4
 - (c) 6
 - (d) 8
9. Which of the following pair of teeth differ in structure but are similar in function?
 - (a) canines and incisors
 - (b) molars and premolars
 - (c) incisors and molars
 - (d) premolars and canines
10. The acid present in the stomach:
 - (a) kills the harmful bacteria that may enter along with the food.
 - (b) protects the stomach lining from harmful substances.
 - (c) digests starch into simpler sugars.
 - (d) makes the medium alkaline.
11. We should not eat hurriedly. Give reason.
12. Explain the role of mucus secreted by stomach.
13. How is saprotrophic mode of nutrition different from parasitic mode of nutrition?
14. Rahul took some grains of boiled rice in test tube 'A' and Sonia took boiled and chewed rice in test tube 'S'. Both of them poured 1-2 drops of iodine solution into the test tube and observed the colour change. What colour change would they have observed? Give reasons for your answer.
15. a. What is the function of guard cells of stomata?
 - b. Name the bacteria that can fix atmospheric nitrogen.
 - c. Algae are green in colour. Why?
16. Draw a well labelled diagram showing the process of photosynthesis.

S. SCIENCE

Environment
Worksheet Week- 1

1. Answer the following questions: -

MARKS

1. Define lithosphere. **What does lithosphere provide us?** (1+2)
2. **Why is our environment changing?** (3)
3. **How is atmosphere important for us?** (3)
4. **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. The world of non-living elements are called _____.
5. The place, people, things and nature that surround any living organisms is called _____.
6. _____, _____, _____ and _____ comprise the natural environment.
7. On _____ every year World Environment Day is celebrated.

3. **OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS: -**

- 1) What is an abiotic component of environment?
 - a. Table
 - b. Water
 - c. Human
 - d. None of these
- 2) When is world Environment Day is celebrated?
 - a. 5th January
 - b. 5th June
 - c. 5th August
 - d. None of these
- 3) Which is a human made environment?
 - a. Mountain
 - b. Road
 - c. Sea
 - d. None of these
- 4) What is the solid crust of the earth is called?
 - a. Atmosphere
 - b. Lithosphere
 - c. Crust
 - d. All of these

5) Which is not a natural ecosystem?

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

6) Which is a threat to environment?

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

7) Which is not a component of human environment?

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

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. How is atmosphere important for us?

(3)

4. Why is our environment changing?

(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?

a. Atmosphere

2) Which is not a natural ecosystem?

a. Desert

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

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

3) Which is not a component of human environment?

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

4) Which is a threat to environment?

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

5) The thin layer of air that surrounds the earth is _____.

- a. Hydrosphere
- b. Atmosphere
- c. Lithosphere
- d. Hemisphere

INSIDE OUR EARTH

WORKSHEET

Answer the following questions: -

1. Describe the interior of the Earth (concentric layers) along with its diagram. (3)
2. Define Rock. How rocks are useful to us? (3)
3. Name three types of rocks. (1)
4. Differentiate between Extrusive and Intrusive Igneous Rocks with diagram. (3)
5. Explain the Rock cycle in detail with diagram. (5)
6. Name the uppermost layer of the earth. (1)
7. Name the constituents of the oceanic crust. (1)
8. Define fossils. (1)
9. What happens when igneous and sedimentary rocks go under great heat and pressure? (1)
10. What are minerals? How are they useful for mankind? (4)
11. Mention various types of Rocks in detail with examples. (5)

Tick the correct answer.

- (i) The rock which is made up of molten magma is
 (a) Igneous (b) Sedimentary (c) Metamorphic.
- (ii) The innermost layer of the earth is

- (a) Crust (b) Core (c) Mantle.
- (iii) Gold, petroleum and coal are example of
(a) Rocks (b) Minerals (c) Fossils.
- (iv) Rocks which contain fossils are
(a) Sedimentary rocks (b) Metamorphic rocks (c) Igneous rocks.
- (v) The thinnest layer of the earth is
(a) Crust (b) Mantle (c) Core.

OUR CHANGING EARTH

Answer the following: -

- (i) **Name the three types of earthquake waves.**
(ii) How are flood plains formed?
(iii) **Describe some common earthquake prediction methods.**
(iv) **Explain the work of Sea Waves**
(v) **Differentiate between Sand Dunes & Loess.**
(vi) **How are beaches formed?**
(vii) **Define the following terms: -**
a) **Focus**
b) **Epicentre**
c) **Ox-bow lakes**
d) **Delta**
e) **Glacial Moraines**
- (viii) Why do the plated move?
(ix) What are Exogenic and Endogenic force?
(x) What is erosion?
(xi) How are flood plains formed?
(xii) What do you know about the lithospheric plates?
(xiii) How do the lithospheric plates move?

Question 2. Tick the correct answer:

- (i) **Which is not an erosional feature of sea waves?**
(a) Cliff
(b) Beach
(c) Sea cave.
- (ii) **The depositional feature of a glacier is**
(a) Flood plain

- (b) Beach
- (c) Moraine.

(iii) Which is caused by the sudden movements of the Earth ?

- (a) Volcano
- (b) Folding
- (c) Flood plain.

(iv) Mushroom rocks are found In

- (a) Deserts
- (b) River valleys
- (c) Glaciers.

(v) Ox bow lakes are found In

- (a) Glaciers
- (b) River valleys
- (c) Deserts.

Q. 3. Match the skill:

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| (i) Glacier | (a) Sea shore |
| (ii) Meanders | (b) Mushroom rock |
| (iii) Beach | (c) River of ice |
| (iv) Sand dunes | (d) Rivers |
| (v) Waterfall | (e) Vibrations of earth |
| (vi) Earthquake | (f) Sea cliff |
| | (g) Hard bed rock |
| | (h) Deserts |

Q. 4. Give reasons:

- (i) Some rocks have a shape of a mushroom.**
- (ii) Flood plains are very fertile.**
- (iii) Sea caves are turned into stacks.**
- (iv) Buddings collapse due to earthquakes.**

5. True/False

- i. The molten magma inside the earth moves in a circular manner.
- ii. Beach is an erosional feature of sea waves.

- iii. Moraine is a depositional feature of a glacier.
- iv. Volcano is caused by the sudden movements of the earth.
- v. The strength of the earthquake increases away from the centre.

Objective Type questions: -

1. What do you mean by erosion?

- a. Moving of plates
- b. Type of Exogenic forces
- c. Wearing away of landscape
- d. None of these

2. How is flood plain formed?

- a. Removal of layer
- b. Deposit of sediments
- c. Both a & b
- d. None of these

3. What are sand-dunes?

- a. Low hill-like structures
- b. big mountains
- c. Volcano
- d. None of these

4. How is beaches formed?

- a. Separation of sea from land
- b. Deposit of sediments by sea waves
- c. Deposit of volcano
- d. None of these

5. What do you know by Ox-bow Lakes?

- a. Lakes formed from animal participation
- b. Lakes for ox
- c. cutting of meander loop from main rivers
- d. None of these

6. What do you know by Volcano?
- Vent in the earth crust
 - It erupt molten magma
 - Erupt lava
 - All of the above

AIR

WORKSHEET

- Define atmosphere. (1)
- Which two gases make the bulk of the atmosphere? (1)
- Which gas creates greenhouse effect in the atmosphere? (1)
- Define weather. (1)
- Name three types of rainfall. (1)
- How does carbon dioxide create greenhouse effect? (1)
- What is the significance of greenhouse gas? (1)
- Define insolation. (1)
- What is the hot and dry wind of northern plains of India called? (1)
- Define wind. Mention its different types. (4)
- Explain the different layers of the atmosphere. (5)

7. Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| (i) Trade Winds | (a) Incoming solar energy |
| (ii) Loo | (b) Seasonal wind |
| (iii) Monsoon | (c) Horizontal movement of Air |
| (iv) Wind | (d) Layer of ozone gas |
| | (e) Permanent wind |
| | (f) Local wind |

8. Give reasons.

- Wet clothes take longer time to dry on a humid day?
- Amount of insolation decreases from equator towards poles?

Match the contents of Column A with that of Column B

Column A	Column B
----------	----------

1. Temperature	(a) Bacteria in soil
2. Pressure	(b) Thermosphere
3. Seasonal wind	(c) Barometer
4. Radio waves transmission	(d) Thermometer
5. Nitrogen from air	(e) Change directions in different seasons

Column I	Column II
1. Mesosphere	(a) 13 km.
2. Thermosphere	(b) 50 km.
3. Exosphere	(c) 80 km.
4. Stratosphere	(d) 80-400 km.
5. Troposphere	(e) Beyond 400km.

COMPETANCY BASED QUESTIONS

i) Which of the following gases protects us from harmful sun rays?
a) Carbon dioxide (b) Nitrogen (c) Ozone.

ii) The most important layer of the atmosphere is
a) Troposphere (b) Thermosphere (c) Mesosphere.

iii) Which of the following layers of the atmosphere is free from clouds?
a) Troposphere (b) Stratosphere (c) Mesosphere.

iv) As we go up the layers of the atmosphere, the pressure
a) Increases (b) Decreases (c) Remains the same.

v) When precipitation comes down to the earth in the liquid form, it is called
a) Cloud (b) Rain (c) Snow.

Which gas released in the atmosphere creates a greenhouse effect trapping the heat?
a) Carbon dioxide
b) Oxygen
c) Nitrogen
d) All of these

Excess amount of CO₂ is responsible for

- a) global cooling
- b) global warming
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) none of these

Which one of the following gases is present in the atmosphere in the highest amount?

- a) Oxygen
- b) Carbon dioxide
- c) Nitrogen
- d) Lithium

Which gas is used by the green plants to make their food?

- a) Oxygen
- b) Carbon dioxide
- c) Nitrogen
- d) None of these

When the air is heated it becomes

- a) Lighter?
- b) Heavier?
- c) Colder?
- d) None of these

What is the average height of the troposphere?

- a) 3 km
- b) 6 km
- c) 9 km
- d) 13 km

As we go up in troposphere layer of the atmosphere the pressure

- a) increases

- b) decreases
- c) no change
- d) all of these

Which one of the following gases protects us from harmful sun's rays?

- a) Ozone
- b) Nitrogen
- c) Carbon dioxide
- d) Oxygen

Which element of weather is measured in degree Celsius?

- a) Temperature
- b) Pressure
- c) Wind
- d) Gravity

The water boils at

- a) 10°C
- b) 50°C
- c) 75°C
- d) 100°C

Where is the air pressure highest?

- a) Moon
- b) Sea Level
- c) Stratosphere
- d) Exosphere

What is hot wind of North India be called?

- a) Loo
- b) Cool breeze
- c) Monsoon air
- d) Trade wind

Which one of the following is a local wind?

- a) Sea breeze
- b) Trade wind
- c) Monsoon wind
- d) None of these

Rain, snow, sleet or hail are the different forms of:

- a) Condensation
- b) Evaporation
- c) Precipitation
- d) All of these

The quantity of oxygen in the air is:

- a) 78%
- b) 21%
- c) 15%
- d) 10%

Ozone layer is found in:

- a) Troposphere
- b) Mesosphere
- c) Thermosphere
- d) Stratosphere

Ionosphere is a part of:

- a) Troposphere
- b) Mesosphere
- c) Thermosphere
- d) Stratosphere

Which layer is the upper most layer?

- a) Troposphere
- b) Mesosphere
- c) Thermosphere
- d) Exosphere

Degree of hotness and coldness of the air is called:

- a) Humidity
- b) Pressure
- c) Temperature
- d) Insolation

In which layers all weather phenomenon occurs?

- a) Troposphere
- b) Stratosphere
- c) Thermosphere
- d) Mesosphere

Green plants use _____ to make their food and release _____

- a) Oxygen, helium
- b) Carbon dioxide, hydrogen
- c) Helium, hydrogen
- d) Carbon dioxide, oxygen

_____ is this hour-to-hour, day to day condition of the atmosphere

- (a) Wind
- (b) Weather
- (c) Season
- (d) Climate

Meteorites burn up in this layer on entering from the space

- (a) Thermosphere
- (b) Mesosphere
- (c) Troposphere
- (d) Stratosphere

Cold air is _____ than hot air

- (a) Small and heavy
- (b) Less dense and light
- (c) Dense and heavy
- (d) Small and light

Which of the following is not the types of rainfall?

- (a) Orographic rainfall
- (b) Cyclonic rainfall
- (c) Convectional rainfall
- (d) Seasonal rainfall

SANSKRIT

साप्ताहिक कार्य

कक्षा - VII

संस्कृत

प्रश्न 1 अपठित गद्ययान्श का अभ्यास -

राहुलः जंतुशालाम् गच्छति। सः जनकेन सह गच्छति। तत्र सः सिंहम् पश्यति। सिंहः उच्चैः गर्जति। ततः सः मयूरं पश्यति। मयूरः उपवने शोभनं नृत्यति। सः वृक्षे वानरं दृष्ट्वां भयभीतः अस्ति। वानरः कदलीफलं खादति। एकः अन्यः वानरः अपि तत्र कूर्दति। जंतुशालायाम् अनेके मृगाः सन्ति। राहुलः सर्वान् मृगान् पश्यति प्रसन्नः च भवति। ततः सः गृहम् आगच्छति।

(क). एकपदेन उत्तरत। (एक पद में उत्तर दीजिए।)

(क) राहुलः कुत्र गच्छति?

(ख) सः केन सह गच्छति?

(ग) कः उच्चैः गर्जति?

(घ) वानरः किम् खादति?

(ख) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत। (संपूर्ण वाक्य में उत्तर दीजिए। Answer in sentences.)

(क) मयूरः किं करोति?

(ख) राहुलः कदा भयभीतः अस्ति?

2. क्त्वा , तुमुन् , प्रत्यय का अभ्यास कार्य किया जायेगा ।

3. सदाचारः पाठ का अनुवाद सहित पुनर्वाचन किया जायेगा ।

4. चित्र वर्णन का अभ्यास किया जायेगा ।