

GURU GOBIND SINGH PUBLIC SCHOOL

SECTOR – V/B, B.S. CITY

ASSIGNMENT – 3 (2020-21)

CLASS – VII

SUBJECT – ENGLISH

Note: *Assignment should be done in separate "Thin Copy". It is compulsory and students must submit on the day school reopens.*

LITERATURE SECTION

Answer the following questions given below based on the study of chapters:

- **Ch – 1 Dreams of the Future**

1. Who was Laurie?
2. What did the March sisters carry to the woods?
3. Which game did the March sisters like to play and where did they usually play it?
4. Who spotted Laurie behind the tree? Who invited him to join them?
5. What was Laurie's dream?
6. What was Jo's dream?
7. What was Amy's dream?

- **Ch – 2 The Festival of Id**

1. What is an Eidgah?
2. Why did Hamid not join his friends in the fun ride?
3. What toy did Mehmood buy?
4. What kinds of sweets were being sold by the sweet vendors?
5. Why does Hamid buy a pair of tongs instead of a toy?
6. Why do the children feel that Hamid's tongs were far more superior to their toys?
7. Why does Granny break down and start weeping?

GRAMMAR SECTION

Recommend Study: Nouns – Number

Changing Singular Sentences into Plural

Example

1. This book is very interesting. (Singular)
These books are very interesting. (Plural)

Note the changes

book – books

is – are

this – these

Remember

While changing a singular sentence into plural, we have to make the following changes.

- a. number of the noun
- b. demonstrative adjective
- c. definite article a, an is omitted
- d. singular pronouns change to plural pronouns
- e. auxiliary verbs change

Exercise

1. Rewrite the following sentences into plural forms (the underlined words should not be changed):

- a. This tree is very big.
- b. A mosquito bit the child.
- c. The fly was afraid of fire.
- d. An ant is a very industrious insect.
- e. She was playing with football.
- f. That boy has no food to eat.
- g. This is a lovely scenery.
- h. A child is innocent.
- i. I cut the apple into two halves.
- j. The child wrote the notice in his school diary.

Pronouns – Pronouns are the words used in place of noun. Pronouns are of different types.

- A. Personal Pronouns** : Pronouns which are used for the names of the persons.
Example – I, We, Mine, You, Your, He, She, His, Her, They, Them.
- B. Demonstrative Pronouns** : Pronouns which are used to point out the objects or persons.
Example – This, That, These, Those.
- C. Interrogative Pronouns** : Pronouns which are used to ask questions.
Example – Who, Whom, Which, Whose.

2. Fill in the blanks with suitable personal pronoun:

- a. The woman gave sweets to the children but _____ didn't thank _____ .
- b. We have a good teacher. _____ advised _____ to work hard.
- c. This book has many interesting pictures. I like _____ very much.
- d. He invited _____ and my sister to _____ birthday party.
- e. The boys were late so the teacher scolded _____ .

3. Choose the correct demonstrative pronoun:

- a. How could you buy something like _____ (this/ these) ?
- b. Could you bring me _____ book I left on the table? (these/that)
- c. I hate _____ books which tell you, “ _____ is what you have to do to be rich.”
(this/those)
- d. Look at the picture hanging on the wall, _____ are my friends. (that/those)
- e. I should have worn _____ shoes I bought from Reliance Trend, last week.
(those/this)

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct interrogative pronoun:

- a. _____ threw the football? (Which/ Who)
- b. _____ would you prefer, coffee or tea? (What/ Which)
- c. _____ time shall we reach the airport? (What/Whose)
- d. _____ of these books have you read? (What/Which)
- e. _____ wants an ice cream? (Who/What)

गुरु गोविंद सिंह पब्लिक स्कूल

बोकारो इस्पात नगर

नियत कार्यभार 3

2020-2021

कक्षा ---7

विषय - हिंदी

प्रश्न (1) संज्ञा की परिभाषा उदाहरण व भेदों सहित लिखकर याद करें।

प्रश्न (2) उपसर्ग की परिभाषा उदाहरण सहित लिखकर याद करें।

प्रश्न(3)अपठित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें।

लोनपो गार तिब्बत के 32 वें राजा सोनगवसैन गांपों के मंत्री थे। वे अपनी चालाकी और हाजिर जवाबी के लिए दूर-दूर तक मशहूर थे। कोई उनके सामने टिकता न था। चैन से जिंदगी चल रही थी, मगर जब से उनका बड़ा बेटा हुआ था। वे बहुत परेशान थे कारण यह था कि वह बहुत भोला था होशियारी उसे छूकर भी नहीं गई थी। लोनपोगार ने सोचा " मेरा बेटा बहुत सीधा-साधा है। मेरे बाद इसका काम कैसे चलेगा।" एक दिन लोनपोगार ने अपने बेटे को सौ भेड़ें देते हुए कहा , "तुम इन्हें लेकर शहर जाओ मगर इन्हें मारना या बेचना नहीं। इन्हें वापस लाना सौ जों के बोरों के साथ। वरना मैं तुम्हें घर में नहीं घुसने दूंगा ।"इसके बाद उन्होंने अपने बेटे को शहर की तरफ भेज दिया।

पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें।

प्रश्न (क) लोनपो गार कौन था?

प्रश्न (ख) लोनपो गार दूर-दूर तक किस लिए प्रसिद्ध था?

प्रश्न (ग) लोनपो गार का बेटा कैसा था?

प्रश्न (घ) लोनपो गार की चिंता का विषय क्या था?

प्रश्न(इ) लोनपो गार ने अपने बेटे को सौ भेड़ें देते हुए क्या करने को कहा?

प्रश्न(4)पाठ 2 'अन्याय का विरोध 'को पढ़कर कठिन शब्दों के अर्थ याद करें।

GURU GOBIND SINGH PUBLIC SCHOOL

SECTOR V/B, B.S.CITY

ASSIGNMENT 3 (SESSION 2020-2021)

SUBJECT:- MATHS

CLASS:- 7

CHAPTER:- RATIONAL NUMBER

1. Draw the number line and represent the following rational number on its:-

i) $\frac{-5}{8}$ ii) $\frac{-7}{3}$ iii) $-3\frac{1}{3}$

2. Find five rational number between $\frac{-4}{5}$ and $\frac{-2}{3}$.

3. List five rational number between -2 and -1.

4. Add the following rational numbers.

i) $\frac{-3}{7}$ and $\frac{5}{7}$ iii) $\frac{-7}{27}$ and $\frac{5}{18}$

ii) $\frac{-3}{8} + \frac{5}{16} + \frac{-1}{4}$ iv) $-3 + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{-2}{5}$

5. Subtract

i) $\frac{-8}{9}$ from $\frac{-3}{5}$ iii) $\frac{-13}{9}$ from 0

ii) $\frac{-32}{13}$ from $\frac{-6}{5}$ iv) -7 from $\frac{-4}{7}$

6. The sum of two rational number is $\frac{-4}{3}$. If one of the them is -5 ,find the other.

7. What should be added to $\frac{-5}{7}$ to get $\frac{-2}{3}$?

8. What should be subtracted from $\frac{-3}{4}$ to get $\frac{5}{6}$?

9. Subtract the sum of $\frac{-36}{11}$ and $\frac{49}{22}$ from the sum of $\frac{33}{8}$ and $\frac{-19}{4}$.

10. Multiply

i) $\frac{-9}{8} \times \frac{-16}{3}$ iii) $\frac{-9}{16} \times \frac{-64}{27}$

ii) $\frac{-13}{5} \times -10$ iv) $\frac{-13}{15} \times \frac{-25}{26}$

11. Simplify

i) $\left(\frac{13}{8} \times \frac{12}{13} \right) + \left(\frac{-4}{9} \times \frac{3}{-2} \right)$

ii) $\left(\frac{-12}{7} \times \frac{-14}{27} \right) - \left(\frac{-8}{45} \times \frac{9}{16} \right)$

12. Divide

i) $\frac{-12}{7} \div (-18)$

ii) $\frac{-1}{10} \div \frac{-8}{5}$

13. The product of two rational number is $\frac{-16}{9}$. If one of the numbers is $\frac{-4}{3}$. Find the other.

14. By what number should $\frac{-44}{9}$ be divided to get $\frac{-11}{3}$.

15. Divide the sum of $\frac{65}{12}$ and $\frac{8}{3}$ by their difference.

16. The cost of $2\frac{1}{2}$ metre of cloth is Rs $78\frac{3}{4}$. Find the cost of cloth per metre.

17. A bus is moving at an average speed of $46\frac{2}{3}$ km/h. How much distance will it cover in $2\frac{2}{5}$ hrs.

18. Add

a) 26.9, 19.74, 231.769 and 0.048

b) 23.8, 8.94, 0.078 and 214.6

19. Subtract

a) 15.079 from 24.16

b) 0.68 from 1.007

20. What is to be added to 63.58 to get 92?

21. What is to be subtracted from 8.1 to get 0.813?

22. Find the product .

a) 3.87×1.25

b) $2.4 \times 1.5 \times 2.5$

23. Evaluate

a) $(1.2)^2$

b) $(1.5)^3$

24. A tin of oil weighs 16.8 Kg .What is the weight of 45 such tins?

25. Divide

a) 217.44 by 18

c) 156.8 by 200

b) 11.04 by 1.6

d) 28 by 0.56

26. The product of two decimals is 261.36. If one of them is 17.6, find the other.

27. The total cost of 24 chairs is Rs 9255.60. Find the cost of each chairs.

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GURU GOBIND SINGH PUBLIC SCHOOL

Sector 5/B, Bokaro Steel City

Session 2020-21

3rd ASSIGNMENT

CLASS: - 7

SUBJECT: -SCIENCE

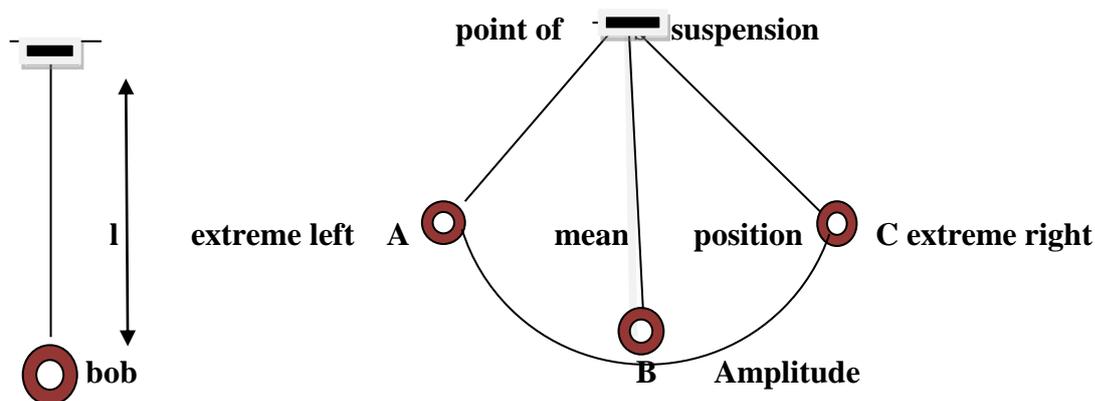
General Instructions: Assignment should be done in a separate note book. It is mandatory to submit the assignment on the 1st day of school reopening.

PHYSICS

PENDULUM OR SIMPLE PENDULUM

PENDULUM:-When a small mass is suspended from a fixed rigid source and free to swing under the influence of gravity, this arrangement is called pendulum.

Rigid support



SIMPLE PENDULUM

LENGTH OF PENDULUM (l):--The length of thread from the point of suspension to the centre of bob called the length of the pendulum. It is expressed as "l"

MEAN POSITION (B):--When pendulum is not swinging, means it is in rest, this position is called mean position

AMPLITUDE (displacement between position B and C):--The pendulum oscillates or swings to- and -fro, the maximum displacement of the bob from its mean position on either side of the pendulum .

EXTREME LEFT(A): When pendulum is swinging and is in leftmost position.

EXTREME RIGHT (C): When pendulum is swinging and is in rightmost position.

ONE COMPLETE OSCILLATION:--Swinging of bob from mean position to extreme left then to extreme right then to mean position is called one complete oscillation.

TIME PERIOD:--Total time taken in one complete oscillation. Its SI unit is second. It is expressed by T.

FREQUENCY:- No of complete oscillation in one second is called frequency. Its SI unit is **Hertz (Hz)**. It is expressed by “**f**”.

$$\text{TIME PERIOD} = 1/\text{FREQUENCY.}$$

$$\text{FREQUENCY} = 1/\text{TIME PERIOD.}$$

Time period is reciprocal of frequency and frequency is reciprocal of time period.

SOME IMPORTANT OBSERVATIONS:

1. Time period of any pendulum does not depend on mass of bob.
2. Time period of any pendulum does not depend on angle of deviation of string (cord or thread).
3. Time period of any pendulum depends on length of string.
4. Simple pendulum was discovered by **GALILEO GALILEI** .

QUESTION-ANSWER

A. Define :

1. Oscillation

2 .Time period of a simple pendulum

3.Amplitude

B. What do you mean by frequency of a simple pendulum?

C. Name the scientist who discovered simple pendulum .

D. Draw a labelled diagram of simple pendulum .

CHEMISTRY

Chapter-5 Acids , Bases and Salts

RECAP

ORGANIC ACID	MINERAL ACID (INORGANIC ACID)
1. ACETIC ACID	1. HYDROCHLORIC ACID
2. FORMIC ACID	2. SULPHURIC ACID
3.CITRIC ACID	3.NITRIC ACID
4 .LACTIC ACID	
5.TARTARIC ACID	
6.ASCORBIC ACID	
7.OXALIC ACID	

STRONG ACID	WEAK ACID
1. HYDROCHLORIC ACID.	1. ACETIC ACID
2. SULPHURIC ACID	2. FORMIC ACID
3. NITRIC ACID	3. CITRIC ACID
	4. TARTARIC ACID
	5. CARBONIC ACID (inorganic acid)

STRONG BASE	WEAK BASE
1. SODIUM HYDROXIDE	1. CALCIUM HYDROXIDE
2. POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE	2. AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE
	3. SODIUM CARBONATE
	4. MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE
	5. SODIUM HYDROGEN CARBONATE

Difference between Acid and Base

ACID	BASE
1. Acids have sour taste.	1. Bases have bitter taste.
2. Acids are not soapy to touch.	2. Bases feel soapy to touch.
3. Acids turn blue litmus red.	3. Bases turn red litmus blue.

NEUTRAL SUBSTANCES:-

DISTILLED WATER, GLUCOSE, CANE SUGAR, COMMON SALT

NATURAL INDICATORS

INDICATORS	COLOUR IN ACIDIC MEDIUM	COLOUR IN BASIC MEDIUM
LITMUS	RED	BLUE
TURMERIC	YELLOW	RED

CHINA ROSE	DEEP PINK OR MAGENTA	GREEN
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SYNTHETIC INDICATOR

INDICATOR	COLOUR IN ACIDIC MEDIUM	COLOUR IN BASIC MEDIUM
PHENOLPHTHALEIN	COLOURLESS	PINK

The pH SCALE ;--

1. If pH >7 solution is basic .
2. If pH <7 solution is acidic ..
3. If pH=7 solution is neutral .

NEUTRALISATION

The reaction between an acid and a base to give a salt and water is known as a neutralisation reaction. Acids and bases react with each other to nullify the effect of each other.

Let us consider a simple reaction. Take a sample of NaOH (Sodium hydroxide) which is a base and add drops of dilute HCl (Hydrochloric acid) which is an acid.

The reaction will be as follows:



Therefore while suffering from acidity it is prescribed to take antacid which are bitter in taste i.e. they are base. And on entering the body the base neutralise the excess acid released into the stomach and convert it into salt and water.

Neutralisation in everyday life

Indigestion

The stomach contains hydrochloric acid that helps to digest food. But presence of too much acid in the stomach may lead to indigestion .That can be relieved by taking an antacid. ‘Antacids’ means “anti--acid”.

Antacids are a group of mild bases which have no toxic effects on the body such as milk of magnesia containing magnesium hydroxide and effective in neutralising the effect of excessive acid. Another antacid is baking soda which contains sodium hydrogen carbonate.

Ant bite

Ant bites inject formic acid present in its sting, into our body. The effect of the formic acid injected into our body can be nullified by rubbing moist baking soda i.e. sodium hydrogen carbonate or calamine solution, containing zinc carbonate.

Soil treatment

Excessive use of chemical fertilisers results in increased acidity of the soil which is not at all suitable for proper plant growth. Plants cannot even grow well when the soil is too basic. Too much acidity of soil is neutralised using bases like quick lime (calcium oxide) or slaked lime (calcium hydroxide). Whereas too much basicity of soil is neutralised by using Organic matter (called manure or compost) that releases acids and there by neutralises the basic nature of the soil.

Factory wastes

The wastes excreted out of factories are highly acidic and causes threat to the survival of the marine ecosystem. Release of these acidic wastes into the water bodies, kills fish and other organisms. Due to which the factory wastes are properly neutralised by adding basic substances.

SALTS

A salt is a substance formed by the reaction of an acid with a base.



BASE + ACID \longrightarrow SALT + WATER

(NEUTRALISATION REACTION)

1. The salts of hydrochloric acid are called chlorides.
2. The salts of sulphuric acid are called sulphates.
3. The salts of nitric acid are called nitrates.
4. The salts of carbonic acid are called carbonates.
5. The salts of acetic acid are called acetates and so on.

The names and formulae of some of the bases, acids and the salts formed them are given below:

S.NO	BASE	ACID	SALT
1.	Sodium hydroxide (NaOH)	Hydrochloric acid (HCl)	Sodium chloride (NaCl)
2.	Sodium hydroxide (NaOH)	Sulphuric acid (H ₂ SO ₄)	Sodium sulphate (Na ₂ SO ₄)
3.	Potassium hydroxide (KOH)	Nitric acid (HNO ₃)	Potassium nitrate (KNO ₃)
4.	Ammonium hydroxide (NH ₄ OH)	Hydrochloric acid (HCl)	Ammonium chloride (NH ₄ Cl)
5.	Sodium hydroxide (NaOH)	Carbonic acid (H ₂ CO ₃)	Sodium carbonate (Na ₂ CO ₃)

Salts can be of three types

1. Neutral salt---Those salt which form a neutral solution on dissolving in water .Ex.Sodium chloride (NaCl) ,Sodium sulphate (Na₂SO₄)

2. Acidic salt--Those salt which form an acidic solution on dissolving in water.

Ex .Ammonium chloride (NH₄Cl)

3. Basic salt--Those salt which form a basic solution on dissolving in water.

Ex.(Sodium carbonate) Na₂CO₃

Answer the following question:-

- 1) Define neutralisation with an example.
- 2) What is a salt ?
- 3) What happens when an ant stings ? What is its remedy ?
- 4) What is an antacid ? How does an antacid works ?
- 5) Give an example of each of the following:--

- A) Strong base E) Basic salt
- B) Weak acid F) Neutral salt
- C) Strong acid
- D) Acidic salt

BIOLOGY

CH 1- NUTRITION IN PLANTS (CONTD.)

As we have discussed in the 2nd assignment the introductory part of the nutrition in plants and have covered the modes of nutrition in plants. Similarly the discussion was continued on the types of plant and its classification based on the behavior and mode of nutrition. The following topics thus were introduced to you for your better preliminary knowledge. Now we will learn in detail the photosynthesis process in Autotrophic plants and other mode of nutrition in other than autotrophic plants.

All living organisms require food. Plants can synthesize food for themselves but animals including humans cannot do it. They get it from plants or animals. Thus, humans and animals are directly or indirectly dependent on plants. But you all know as we have discussed in 2nd assignment some of the plants are also dependent on other because food is not formed by their own. In the course of discussion we had summarized the discussion as below.

(Points to recall)

1. AUTOTROPHIC PLANTS

- a) **Autotrophic Nutrition**
- b) **Importance of photosynthesis**

2. HETEROTROPHIC PLANTS

3. TYPES OF HETEROTROPHIC PLANT

- a) **Parasitic plant**
- b) **Saprophytic plants**
- c) **Insectivorous plants**
- d) **Symbiotic plants**

MECHANISM AND PLANT PARTS INVOLVED IN NUTRITION

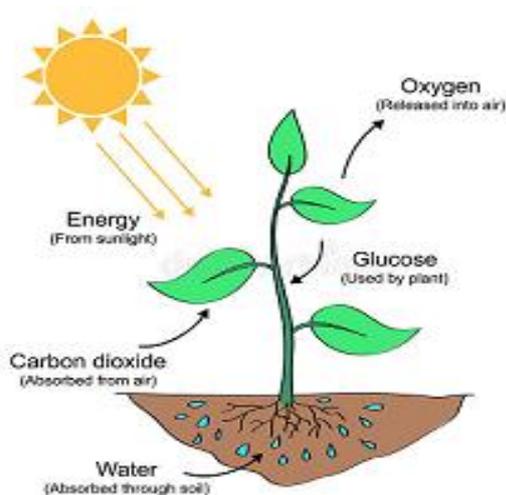
Leaves are the food factories of plants. Therefore, all the raw materials must reach the leaf. Water and minerals present in the soil are absorbed by the roots and transported to the leaves. Carbon dioxide from air is taken in through the tiny pores present on the surface of leaves. These pores are surrounded by 'guard cells'. Such pores are called Stomata. Water and minerals are transported to the leaves by the vessels which run like pipes throughout the root, the stem, the branches and the leaves. They form a continuous path or passage for the nutrients to reach the leaf. They are called vessels. You will learn more about transport of materials in plants.

The leaves have a green pigment called **chlorophyll**. It helps leaves to capture the energy of the **sunlight**. This energy is used to synthesise (prepare) food from **carbon dioxide and water**.

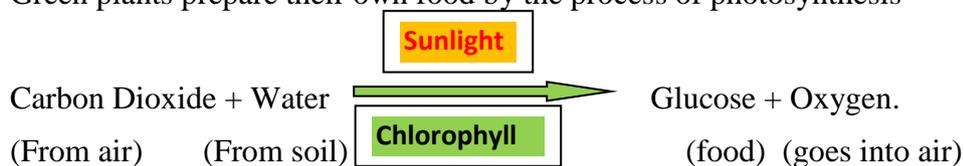
Since the synthesis of food occurs in the presence of sunlight, it is called **photosynthesis** (*Photo*: light; *synthesis* : to combine). So we find that chlorophyll, sunlight, carbon dioxide and water are necessary to carry out the process of photosynthesis. It is a unique process on the earth.

The solar energy is captured by the leaves and stored in the plant in the form of food. Thus, sun is the ultimate source of energy for all living organisms.

Life on earth in the absence of photosynthesis is difficult to imagine. In the absence of photosynthesis there would not be any food. The survival of almost all living organisms directly or indirectly depends upon the food made by the plants besides, **oxygen** which is essential for the survival of all organisms is produced during photosynthesis. In the absence of photosynthesis, life would be impossible on the earth. During photosynthesis, chlorophyll containing cells of leaves in the presence of sunlight, use carbon dioxide and water to synthesize carbohydrates. Recall assignment 2 where the process had already been represented in an equation:



Green plants prepare their own food by the process of photosynthesis



During the process oxygen is released. The presence of starch in leaves indicates the occurrence of photosynthesis. Starch is also a carbohydrate.

PHOTOSYNTHESIS IN ALGAE:

A simple, non-flowering, and typically aquatic plant of a large group that includes the seaweeds and many single-celled forms. Algae contain chlorophyll but lack true stems, roots, leaves.

Algae are a unicellular organism made of mostly one cell, the often seen slimy, green patches in ponds or stagnant water bodies. These are generally formed by the growth of organisms called algae. They contain chlorophyll which gives them the green colour. Algae can also prepare their own food by photosynthesis.

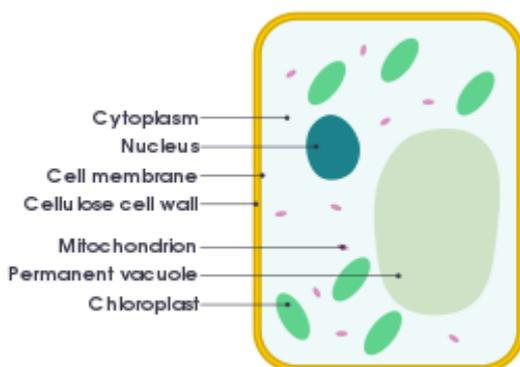


(A water body with algae)

Besides leaves, photosynthesis also takes place in other green parts of the plant — in green stems and green branches. The desert plants have scale- or spine-like leaves to reduce loss of water by transpiration. These plants have green stems which carry out photosynthesis.

INTRODUCTION TO PLANT CELL

The bodies of living organisms are made of tiny units called cells. Cells can be seen only under the microscope. Some organisms are made of only one cell. The cell is enclosed by a thin outer boundary, called the cell membrane. Most cells have a distinct, centrally located spherical structure called the nucleus as depicted in the picture. The nucleus is surrounded by a jelly-like substance called cytoplasm.



A typical Plant cell Diagram

SYNTHESIS OF PLANT FOOD OTHER THAN CARBOHYDRATES

From the above you have learnt that plants synthesise carbohydrates through the process of photosynthesis. The carbohydrates are made of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. These are used to synthesise other components of food such as proteins and fats. But proteins are nitrogenous substances which contain nitrogen. From where do the plants obtain nitrogen?

Nitrogen is present in abundance in gaseous form in the air. However, plants cannot absorb nitrogen in this form. Soil has certain bacteria that convert gaseous nitrogen into a usable form and release it into the soil. These are absorbed by the plants along with water. Plants can then synthesise proteins and vitamins.

SYMBIOSIS

1. Some organisms live together and share both shelter and nutrients. This relationship is called **Symbiosis**. For example, certain fungi live inside the roots of plants. The plants provide nutrients to the fungus and, in return, the fungus provides water and certain nutrients. In organisms called **lichens**, a chlorophyll-containing partner, which is an alga, and a fungus live together. The fungus provides shelter, water and minerals to the alga and, in return, the alga prepares and provides food to the fungus.

Rhizobium and Plant of Pulses

2. As you know plants cannot use Nitrogen in the manner they can use carbon dioxide. They need nitrogen in a soluble form. The bacterium called **Rhizobium** can take atmospheric nitrogen and convert it into a usable form. But **Rhizobium** cannot make its own food. So it often lives in the roots of gram, peas, *moong*, beans and other legumes and provides them with nitrogen. In return, the plants provide food and shelter to the bacteria. They, thus, have a **symbiotic relationship**. This association is of great significance for the farmers. They can reduce the use of nitrogenous fertiliser where leguminous plants are grown.

HOW NUTRIENTS ARE REPLENISHED IN THE SOIL

Plants absorb minerals and nutrients from the soil. So, their amounts in the soil keep on declining. Fertilisers and manures contain nutrients such as nitrogen, potassium, phosphorous, etc. These nutrients need to be added from time to time to enrich the soil. We can grow plants and keep them healthy if we can fulfill the nutrient requirement of plants.

Usually crop plants absorb a lot of nitrogen and the soil becomes deficient in nitrogen. You learnt that though nitrogen gas is available in plenty in the air, plants cannot use it in the manner they can use carbon dioxide.

Therefore the Farmers spreading manure or fertilisers in the fields, or gardeners using them in lawns or in pots to supplement the nutrients like Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium and other **micro nutrients and minerals e.g Magnesium, Zinc etc..** The symbiotic relationship between plants and Rhizobium bacteria is of great significance for the farmers as these bacteria fix nitrogen in the roots of the plant and in turn soil get enriched by nutrients like Nitrogen. This reduces the use of nitrogenous fertiliser where leguminous plants are grown. Most of the pulses (*dals*) are obtained from leguminous plants.

Ch-2: Nutrition in Animals

In Chapter 1 the nutrition of Plants were discussed in detail and it is learnt that that plants can prepare their own food by the process of photosynthesis but animals cannot. Animals get

their food from plants, either directly by eating plants or indirectly by eating animals that eat plants. Some animals eat both plants and animals.

Recall that all organisms including humans require food for growth, repair and functioning of the body. Animal nutrition includes nutrient requirement, mode of intake of food and its utilisation in the body.

VARIOUS MODES OF FEEDING:

The type of food and mode of feeding of the following animals are listed below for your reference which shall be helpful in learning various types of feeding and food.

Name of animal	Kind of food	Mode of Feeding
Snail	insect	Scraping
Ant	Food item/insect	Chewing
Eagle	Birds/ animal	Capturing
Humming-bird	Insect	Swallowing
Lice	Blood	Sucking
Mosquito	Blood	Sucking
Butterfly	Nectar	Sponging
House fly	Dirty food	Sponging
Human being	Food	Ingestion

DIFFERENT ORGANISM HAS SPECIAL STRUCTURE FOR TAKING FOOD:

1. Amoeba: Uses pseudopodia
2. Hydra: Uses Tentacles
3. Paramecium: Uses Cilia
4. Mosquitoes: Uses Feeding tubes
5. Birds: Uses beaks
6. Human: Uses hands

Different steps involved in Animal Nutrition:

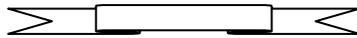
Almost all animals take food in Solid or Liquid form. This form of nutrition in which food is taken in is digested and absorbed for its utilization is called **Holozoic nutrition**. There are five steps involved in *holozoic nutrition* in Animals.

- a) **Ingestion:** The process which involves taking in food inside the body of an organism is called ingestion.
- b) **Digestion:** The process of breaking down of complex components of food into simple soluble form is called Digestion.

- c) **Absorption:** The process of passing of soluble products of digestion into the cells of the through body fluid such as blood is called absorption.
- d) **Assimilation:** The process of using the absorbed food molecules for producing energy and growth is called assimilation.
- e) **Egestion:** The process of removing undigested food material from the body is called egestion.

Answer the following questions:-

1. **Why are Nitrogenous fertilizers not added in the soil in which leguminous plants grow?**
2. **Why does a farmer add manures and fertilizers to the soil?**
3. **Why insectivorous plants are called partial hetretrophs?**
4. **What is a symbiotic relation? Explain with an example.**
5. **Draw a well labeled diagram of Plant cell .**



गुरु गोबिंद सिंह पब्लिक स्कूल

नियत कार्य भार - 3 (2020-21)

कक्षा - सप्तम् विषय - संस्कृत

प्रश्न - (1). मंजूषा में दिए गए अव्यय शब्दों की सहायता से रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति -

मंजूषा :- (अन्तः, उच्चैः, मा, कुत्र, अद्य)

क) _____ सोमवारः अस्ति ।

ख) रामः गृहस्य _____ अस्ति ।

ग) सः कक्षायाम् _____ वदति ।

घ) त्वं _____ वससि ?

ड.) गां _____ मारय ।

प्रश्न(2.) नम् का धातुरूप लृटलकार में लिखकर याद करें।

प्रश्न(3.) संस्कृत में 1 - 30 तक संख्याओं को लिखकर याद करें।

प्रश्न(4.) पठ् का धातुरूप लङ् लकार में लिखकर याद करें।

प्रश्न(5.) रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करें।

अभवत् _____ अभवन्

_____ अभवत् अभवत्

अभवम् अभवाव _____

प्रश्न (6.) निम्नलिखित शब्दों से संस्कृत में वाक्य निर्माण करें।

(क) कदा (ख) गमिष्यामः (ग) भविष्यति (घ) चलिष्यावः (ङ) श्वः

GURU GOBIND SINGH PUBLIC SCHOOL

IIIrd ASSIGNMENT – SESSION 2020-2021

SOCIAL SCIENCE

STD -7

SUB - HISTORY & CIVICS

Note:- Assignments will be done in separate “Test copy”. It is compulsory and students must submit on the day school reopens.

HISTORY

Ch-2[RISE OF DYNASTIES]

[NOTES]

- **Introduction:** A dynasty is a series of rulers of a country who all belong to the same family. There were following dynasties in our country:-
- **The Gurjara Pratiharas:** They were the only dynasty in northern India which could rival the extent of the Gupta empire. Mihir Bhoj was the most powerful ruler of this dynasty.
- **The Rashtrakutas:** This dynasty was established by the Dantidurga and its capital was at Manyakheta. It was the only dynasty from the south to have conquered Kanauj but it was overthrown by Chalukya's dynasty.
- **The Chalukyas:** It was founded by Pulakesin I in the Badami region of Karnataka. They are credited with bringing in the golden period in development of Telugu culture, literature, art and poetry. They overthrew the Rashtrakutas, ended the Chola influence and became a dominant dynasty in Deccan.
- **The Cholas:** They were a powerful dynasty in the south with a strong navy and maritime tradition.
- **The Chauhans:** Prithviraj Chauhan was the most powerful ruler of this dynasty. He defeated Mohammad Ghori in the 1st battle of Tarain in 1191AD but he was defeated by Mohammad Ghori in the 2nd battle of Tarain in 1192AD.
- **The Vijayanagara Empire:** A group of nation or people ruled over by an emperor is called empire. Vijayanagara empire is one of them which was established in 1336 at Vijayanagara in Karnataka by Harihara I and his brother Bukka Raya I. Its administration was people friendly and the king was ultimate authority. Monolith carving are very typical fine arts in Vijayanagara empire..
- **Slave Dynasty:** Qutub-Ud-din Aibak was the founder of slave dynasty and under Ulugh Khan Balban, this dynasty reached its peak.
- **Khilji Dynasty:** Ala-ud-din Khilji was the most famous ruler of Khilji dynasty.
- **Tughlaq Dynasty:** In 1320, the Tughlaq dynasty grew and under Muhammad Bin Tughlaq reached its zenith.

- **Sayvid & Lodi dyantasy**: It ruled from 1414 to 1450 and was followed by the Lodi dynasty. Ibrahim Lodi was the last great ruler of Delhi Sultanate.
 - **Mughal dynasty**: Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur at the first battle of Panipat in 1526 and it was the beginning of Mughal dynasty in India. Humayun succeeded Babur but his accidental death in 1556. Akbar was the next famous ruler, followed by Jahangir, Shahjahan, Aurangzeb and Bahadur Shah II. But the decline of the Mughal dynasty began with Aurangzeb.
-

CIVICS

Ch-1[EQUALITY IN INDIAN DEMOCRACY]

[NOTES]

- India is a democratic country. Democracy means a government of the people, for the people and by the people.
- Equality means people of different races, religion, caste etc. all are treated fairly and have the same opportunities.
- Our constitution given us six fundamental rights—right to equality, right to freedom, right to against exploitation, right to freedom of speech & expression, right to constitutional remedies and right of citizen to conserve their culture.
- Universal adult franchise means every Indian citizen whose age above 18 years whether male or female irrespective of caste, class, educational qualification, and financial status has the right to cast their vote.
- The constitution of India recognises all citizen of India as equal and they have same rights irrespective of their identities.
- Inequality is still prevalent in our society in the following fields—caste & religion, financial status, educational qualification etc.
- Several welfare schemes have been launched by the government for the upliftment of weaker section of society. Like Right to education act, mid-day-meal scheme etc.
- Struggle for equality is not restricted to India but took place in other countries also like Martin Luther King led the Civil Right Movement in USA while Aung San Suu Kyi led this movement in Burma.

.....**XXX**.....

Assignments

I Choose the correct option:-

1. Chalukya dynasty overthrew the
(a) Chauhans (b) Cholas (c) Rashtrakutas (d) Pratiharas
2. Humayun died accidentally in
(a) 1568 (b) 1556 (c) 1530 (d) 1526
3. Monolith carving are very typical of
(a) Gurjara Pratihara (b) Chalukyas (c) Vijayanagara (d) Cholas
4. Martin Luther King led the civil rights movement in
(a) Burma (b) Egypt (c) USA (d) China
5. Every citizen is treated equally in a society which is
(a) Autocratic (b) Democratic (c) Dramatic (d) Dictatorship

II Fill in the blanks:-

1. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in 1526 at the first battle of _____. [Haldighati / Panipat]
2. The first battle of Tarain took place in _____. [1192 / 1191]
3. The ___ were most powerful dynasty in the south with a strong navy. [Cholas/Chalukyas]
4. In democracy every citizen has the right to _____. [steal / vote]
5. The fundamental right provided by the constitution of our country is the _____.
[right to equality / right to inequality]

III Define:-

1. Democracy
2. Equality
3. Dynasty
4. Empire.

IV Answer the following questions in one or two sentences:-

1. Who established Rashtrakutas dynasty and where was its capital?
2. Write any two characteristics of Chalukya dynasty.
3. Who were Gurjara Pratiharas?
4. Make a list of various types of inequalities that exist in society.
5. What do you mean by the constitution of India?

GURU GOBIND SINGH PUBLIC SCHOOL

SECTOR V/B,B.S.CITY

ASSIGNMENT III (SESSION-2020-21)

CLASS: 7

SUBJECT: COMPUTER

Chapter-2 Details on MS Windows

Note: Assignment should be done in separate "Test Copy". It is compulsory and students must submit on the day school reopens.

1. Fill in the blanks using suitable words from those given below:

Together	File browser	On the top	Shortcut
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1. Windows Explorer is..... In Windows
2. makes finding items even quicker.
3. The title bar is situated.....
4. Grouping let's Windows Explorer collects all the items.....

2. Write T for true and F for false for the following statements.

1. Address bar is similar to title bar but is used to display the full form of the folder which you have selected.
2. In Hibernate mode the computer saves everything on hard disk before shutdown.

3. Write one word for the following:-

1. Provide speedy access to your favourite programs.
2. It makes your open Windows transparent.
3. This is used to make changes in the settings of your computer.
4. To remove unnecessary files from your hard disk.
5. Power saving option in your computer.

4. Short answer questions:

1. Explain any two Features of Windows 7.
2. What is Aero ?
3. How will you change date and time of your PC?
4. You want to browse the net and type information in MS Word at the same time. How will you ensure that both windows are opened on the desktop?

5. Long answer questions:

1. Explain any three settings of your system that you can change using control panel.
2. Describe Features of Windows 7 which were not present in the previous versions.

6. Multiple choice questions

1.It provides speedy access to your favourite programs:

- a.Home group b.Jump list c.Aero d.Media streaming

2.Option of Windows is used to change current setting:

- a.Programs b.Run c.Search d.Control Panel

3.Which of the given options is used to clean up the disk space?

- a.Hibernate b.Disk cleanup
c.Ease of access centre d.None of these

4. To see two Windows together on the screen select option..... from Taskbar .

- a.Properties b. Cascade Windows
c.Show windows side by side d.Lock the taskbar.
