

GURU GOBIND SINGH PUBLIC SCHOOL

Sector 5/B, Bokaro Steel City

Session 2020-21

4th ASSIGNMENT

CLASS: - 7

SUBJECT: -SCIENCE

PHYSICS

CHAPTER 4: HEAT

HEAT-Heat is a form of energy that can only be felt. As water flows always from its higher level to lower level, like that heat also flows from higher temperature to lower temperature.

SI UNIT OF HEAT- Heat is measured in **CALORIES** and **JOULES**.
But “**SI UNIT**” of heat is **JOULES** .

1 CALORIE=4.184 JOULES.

INSTRUMENT TO MEASURE HEAT (amount of heat)- **CALORIMETER**.

TEMPERATURE-Temperature is level of hotness or coldness or level of heat. Object is how much hot or how much cold is decided by it's temperature

SI UNIT OF TEMPERATURE-Temperature is measured in three units.

(1)**Degree Celsius. (°C)**

(2) **Degree Fahrenheit. (°F)**

(3) **Degree Kelvin. (°K).**

These three different units are also called different scales of temperature.

Degree **CELSIUS/KELVIN** is commonly used in India in **LABORATORY** thermometer.

Degree **FAHRENHEIT** is used in **CLINICAL** thermometer.

But “**SI UNIT**” of temperature is **KELVIN**.

RELATION BETWEEN THREE UNITS OF TEMPERATURE-

$$C/5 = (F-32)/9 = (K-273)/5.$$

Instrument used to measure temperature is called **THERMOMETER**.

Different Types of Thermometer-

- (1) **CLINICAL THERMOMETER / DOCTORS THERMOMETER**- It is used by doctors in clinic to measure the temperature of human body. It has range from 96°F to 106°F or from 32°C to 43°C. It is made of graduated glass tube having kink, very thin tube inside glass tube bulb filled with mercury. Mercury inside bulb expands after getting heat from human body and stops at point which gives measure of temperature of that body. Since mercury is very shiny and does not sticks to the wall of tube, so mercury is used widely in thermometers

- (2) **LABORATORY THERMOMETER**- This thermometer is used in activities other than clinic. It is graded either in degree Celsius or degree Fahrenheit or both.

In degree Celsius, it has range from -10°C to 110°C .

In degree/Fahrenheit, it has range from 32°F to 212°F and divided into 180 divisions.

In lab thermometer bulb is filled with either alcohol or mercury.

It is always kept vertically. Lab thermometer cannot be used as clinical thermometer because it has no kink, so quick rise and fall of temperature cannot be read properly.

- (3) **MAXIMUM-MINIMUM THERMOMETER**-It is used to find atmospheric temperature of a day.

Important to remember

- ❖ 0°C or 32°F is called melting point of ice or freezing point of water.
- ❖ 100°C or 212°F is called boiling point of water.

Answer the following questions:--

- (1) Draw a neat and clean figure of clinical thermometer and label it.
- (2) Draw a neat and clean figure of laboratory thermometer and label it.
- (3) Write differences between clinical thermometer and lab thermometer.
- (4) Write precautions while using a thermometer.

CHEMISTRY

CHAPTER - 16 :WATER – A PRECIOUS RESOURCE

- **Water** is an important natural resource. It is essential for the existence of life. Water in its purest form is colourless, odourless and tasteless.



Blue portion represents water on the earth

(Because of the blue appearance, the earth is also called as blue planet)

Availability of water in nature:

- Nearly 71% of the earth is covered with water.
- Of the total water present on the earth, about 97.5% is in the seas and oceans, which is highly salty or saline and unfit for human consumption.
- Of the remaining 2.5%, 1.7% of water is found in frozen form and only 0.8% of fresh water is available in rivers, lakes and ponds, which is fit for human consumption.

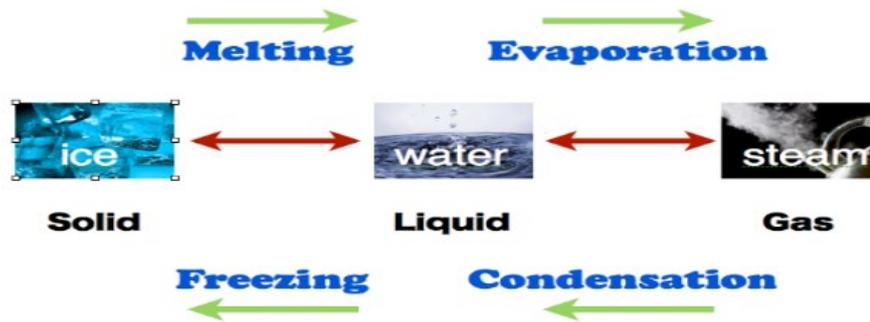
Forms of Water:

- **Solid State** - Water exists in the solid form as ice and snow on the earth.
- **Liquid State** - Water exist in the liquid state in rivers, lakes, oceans and under the ground.
- **Gaseous State** - Water exists as water vapour in the atmosphere.:

Change in the state of water:

- All the three states of water can be converted into one another by changing the temperature.

Changes of State



- When liquid water is cooled, it forms ice. The process of formation of ice from liquid water is called **freezing**.
- When water is heated, it changes into water vapour. This process of changing water into water vapour is called **vapourisation or evaporation**.
- Ice, on heating, melts down to form water. This process of changing ice into water is called **melting**.
- Water vapour on cooling forms water. This process is called **condensation**.

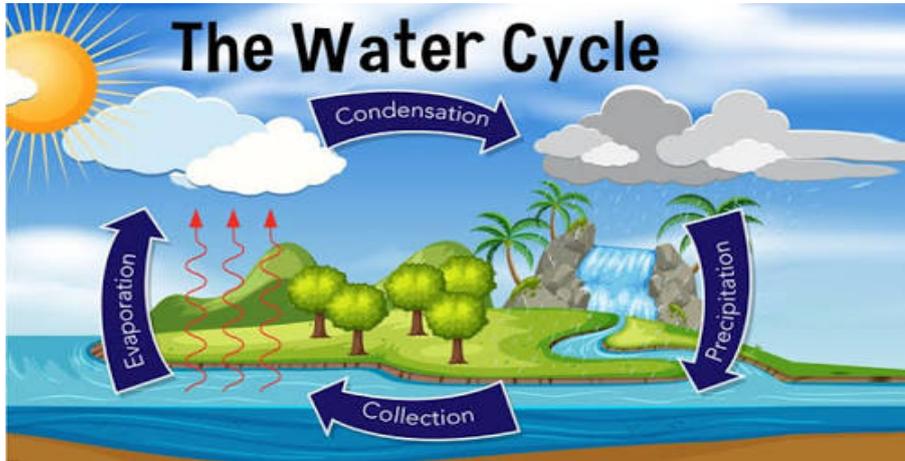
The Water Cycle:

- The water cycle is a natural process that continuously happens on earth. The water cycle maintains the balance in the amount of water on the earth.
- The continuous circulation of water from the earth to the atmosphere and back again to the earth is called **water cycle**

The process occurs as follows:

- **Evaporation** - It is a process when the water from the earth's surface gets converted into water vapour due to the heat of the sun. The water vapour then gets into the air.
- **Condensation** - The water vapour rises up in the atmosphere and gets accumulated above, condenses and form water droplets. These droplets collect together and form clouds.
- **Precipitation** - When the volume of droplets increases in the atmosphere, it falls on the earth as rainfall also called as Precipitation. Sometimes it also occurs as snowfall in some areas.
- **Collection of Water** - As the water falls back on the earth, it travels along the surface and gets accumulated at different places like lakes, rivers, sea, oceans

and under the ground. That's how the amount of water is regulated on the earth.



Sources of water:

The three main sources of water on Earth are as follows:

- 1. Rainwater 2. Surface water 3. Groundwater

- **Rainwater**

It is the main source of water on the earth. It is the purest form of water but gets polluted with dust particles and dissolved gases as it falls down on the earth.

- **Surface water**

The water present in rivers, lakes, streams, oceans and seas is called surface water. It is naturally replenished by the rainfall and lost continuously by the process of evaporation. Surface water can be classified into two types.

- **(1) Rivers, lakes, ponds and streams** **(2) Seas and oceans**

- **Groundwater**

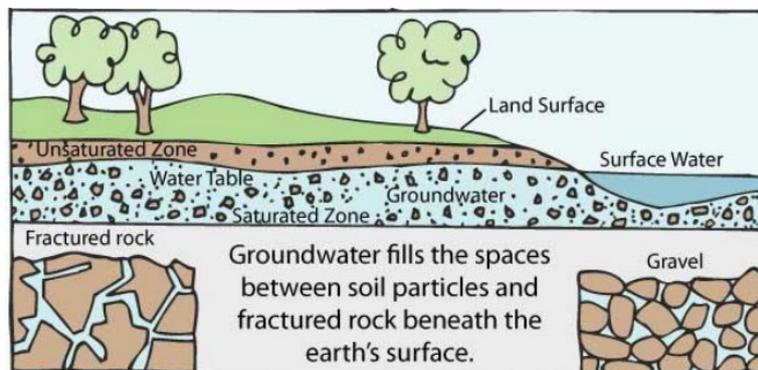


Figure: Groundwater

- The water that falls on the earth's surface seeps inside the earth and gets accumulated in the cracks and gaps of the rocks present inside the earth.
- **The water table** is called the upper limit of the layer of water present beneath the earth. The water table can vary from one place to another.
- The water that is present beneath the water table of a place is called **Groundwater**.

This water gets accumulated inside the earth because of different sources:

- **Infiltration** - The process by which water accumulates into the ground by travelling through the soil pores is called Infiltration.
- **Aquifer** - The underground layer of rocks that contain water present between their cracks and empty spaces is called Aquifer.

Scarcity of water:

- The major part of water available on the earth is present in seas and oceans which is saline water.
- The second major part of water is in frozen form in glaciers and polar ice caps, which is again not readily available for human consumption.
- Uneven distribution of water on the earth is also a reason for water scarcity.
- Due to the increasing population, the water table is going down at an alarming rate, leading to the scarcity of water.
- Human activities pollute water bodies making it unfit for direct consumption.

Effect of water scarcity on plants;

- Plants also require water for the process of photosynthesis.
 - Plants can also die if they are not supplied with enough water.
-

❖ Fill in the blanks.

1. World Water Day is celebrated every year on ____.
2. The process of changing of ice into water is called ____.
3. The water in seas and oceans is unfit for human consumption because it contains a lot of dissolved ____.
4. Water gets circulated between the earth and the atmosphere through the _____.
5. Snow and frost are examples of water existing in _____ state in nature.
6. The main source of water on the earth is _____.
7. The process of rainwater seeping into the ground is called ____.
8. Sea water is _____ in taste.
9. The percentage of saline water present in seas and oceans is ____.
10. The percentage of fresh water available on the earth is ____.

❖ Write True or False.

- (a) Water is not a natural resource.
- (b) As there is plenty of water available on the earth, so we do not need to conserve water.
- (c) In nature, water exists in two forms.
- (d) Rainwater gets polluted when it falls down from the sky and gets mixed with the smoke and dust in the air.
- (e) Plants require water for photosynthesis.

❖ Define following terms:

- Freezing
- Vapourisation or evaporation
- Melting
- Condensation
- Water cycle
- Precipitation
- Ground water
- Water table
- Infiltration
- Aquifer

❖ Answer the following questions.

1. What are the different forms of water in which it exists on the earth?
2. Explain water cycle with help of a well labelled diagram.
3. What are the different sources of water?
4. Despite the presence of plenty of water on the earth, we face the problem of water scarcity. Explain the reason behind it?
5. Why does earth appear blue from the space?

BIOLOGY

CHAPTER 2: NUTRITION IN ANIMALS

Nutrition in Amoeba :-

Amoeba is a unicellular organism and so small that it can hardly be seen with naked eyes. It lives in pond water. Amoeba has a cell membrane, a round, dense nucleus and many small bubble like vacuoles in its cytoplasm. The vacuoles in Amoeba are of two types: food vacuoles and contractile vacuoles. A food vacuole consists of a bubble of water containing the food particle captured by Amoeba. The contractile vacuole is a bubble of liquid. The most important feature of Amoeba is that it has no fixed shape. The shape of Amoeba changes because it can make its cytoplasm flow in any direction it wants to. The body of Amoeba has finger like projections which are called pseudopodia (or false feet).

Feeding and Digestion in Amoeba

Amoeba takes in food by using pseudopodia. When a food particle comes near Amoeba, then Amoeba produces two pseudopodia around the food particle and surrounds it. The two pseudopodia then join around the food particle and traps the food particle with a little water forming a food vacuole inside the Amoeba. The surrounding cytoplasm secretes digestive enzymes into the food vacuole. The digestive enzymes break the food particle into simpler substances. In this way the food gets digested. The digested food present in food vacuole is absorbed directly into the cytoplasm by the process of diffusion. The absorbed food is used for the production of energy, maintenance and growth of Amoeba. When a considerable amount of undigested food collects inside Amoeba, then its cell membrane suddenly ruptures at any place and the undigested food is thrown out from the body of Amoeba.

Nutrition in Humans

Alimentary Canal – A long tube running from mouth to anus of a human being in which digestion and absorption of food takes place is called alimentary canal. It is also known as gut or digestive tract. It is a continuous canal which has many parts such as mouth (buccal cavity), oesophagus (food pipe), stomach, small intestine, large intestine, rectum and anus. Three glands are also associated with alimentary canal. These are Salivary glands, liver and

pancreas. The food moves forward in the alimentary canal by the process of peristalsis. It is the wave like movement caused by the alternate contraction and relaxation of the muscles of alimentary canal which pushes the food forward in the alimentary canal.

Let us study the different steps involved in the nutrition in human beings.

Ingestion – The food is taken into the body through the mouth. It is broken into small pieces with the help of teeth. The process of **breaking** down food into smaller pieces by the teeth is called mastication.

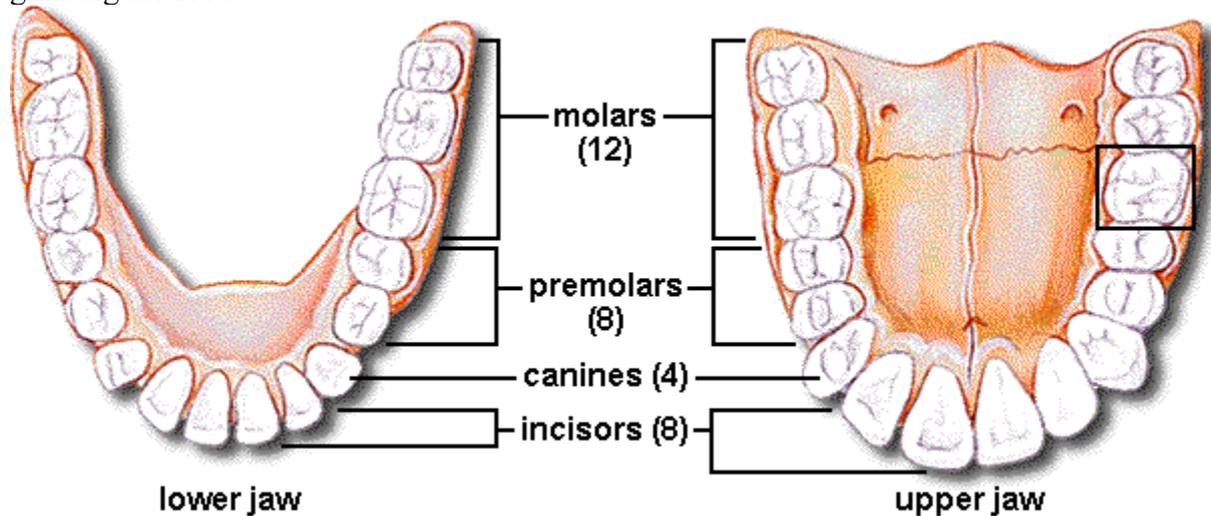
There are four types of teeth in our mouth. These are Incisors, Canines, Premolars, and Molars.

Incisors- The incisors are for biting and cutting the food. There are four incisors in the centre of each jaw. They are chisel shaped teeth at the front of the mouth.

Canines- These are the large, pointed teeth just behind the incisors. The canines are for piercing and tearing the food.

Premolars –They have large, flat surfaces. The premolars are for chewing and grinding the food.

Molars-The molars have a larger surface area than premolars. It is used for chewing and grinding the food.



Milk Teeth and Permanent Teeth

In human beings, the teeth grow twice. The first set of teeth which grow during infancy are called milk teeth. The milk teeth loosen and began to fall off at the age between 6 and 8 years. The second set of teeth is called permanent teeth. The permanent teeth grow in place of milk teeth.

Tooth Decay – It is a process in which the tooth becomes rotten due to the formation of cavities (holes) inside it leading to toothache. Excessive use of sugar containing foods such as sweets, chocolates , toffees, ice-cream and cold drinks, etc., are the major cause of tooth decay.

Tongue –The tongue is a fleshy muscular organ in the mouth which is attached at the back to the floor of the mouth cavity. There are four types of tastes: sweet, salty, sour and bitter. The

tongue has taste buds which detect different tastes of food. The taste buds at the front of the tongue detect sweet and salty tastes. The taste buds on the sides of the tongue detect sour taste and taste buds at the back of the tongue detect bitter taste.



Digestion- The mouth, stomach and small intestine are involved in the process of digestion.

Mouth- The digestion of food starts as soon as we put the food in our mouth. The mouth contains teeth, tongue and salivary glands. The teeth cut the food into small pieces, chew and grind it. The salivary glands secrete watery liquid called saliva. It is a digestive juice which helps to digest the starch present in the food partially.

Oesophagus – It is a tube which connects the mouth to stomach. The food coming from mouth moves down through oesophagus by peristalsis. During vomiting, the food moves in the opposite direction from stomach to mouth, by the process of anti-peristalsis in the food pipe.

Stomach- The stomach is a thick walled bag present on the left side of the abdomen. The food is churned in the stomach for about three hours. The inner lining of stomach secretes mucus, hydrochloric acid and digestive juices. Mucus protects the lining of stomach. Hydrochloric acid kills any bacteria which may enter the stomach with food. The digestive juices present break down the proteins present in our food into simpler substances.

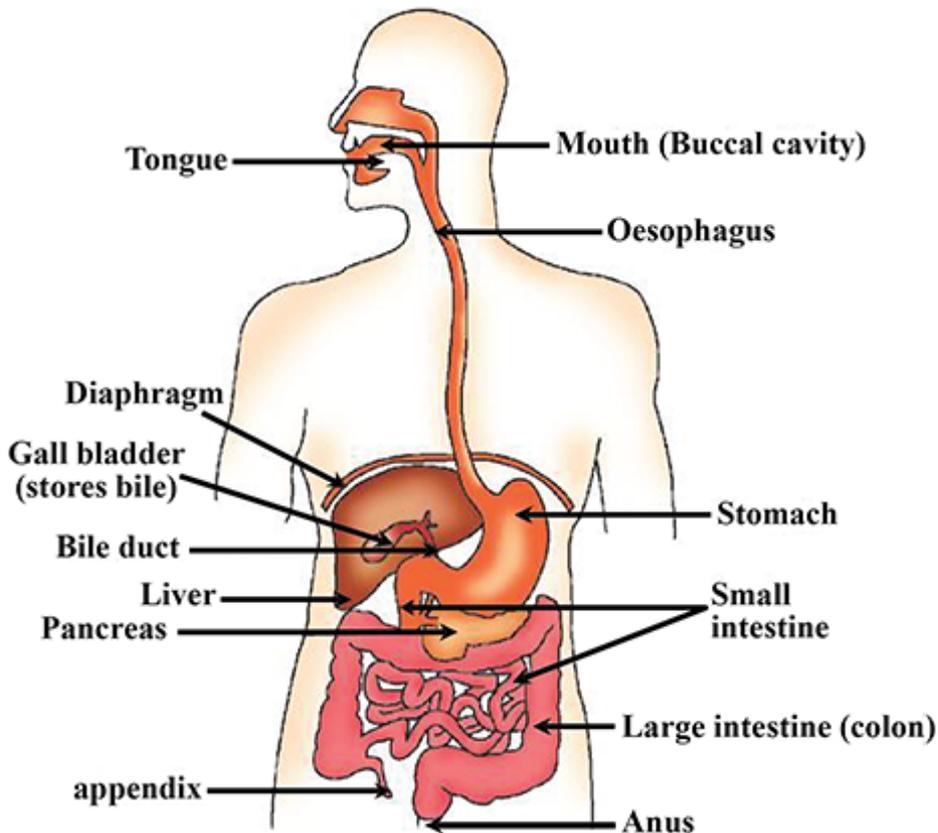
Small intestine – The small intestine in human beings is the site of complete digestion of food and it is also the main region for the absorption of digested food. The small intestine receives secretions of digestive juices from the liver, pancreas and its own walls. Liver secretes a liquid called bile which is stored temporarily in the sac called gall bladder. It plays an important part in the digestion of fats. Pancreas secretes pancreatic juice and it breaks down fats completely into fatty acids and glycerol. The walls of small intestine secrete a digestive juice called intestinal juice.

Absorption – The inner surface of the small intestine has millions of tiny, finger like outgrowths called villi. The role of villi in the small intestine is to increase the surface area for the rapid absorption of digested food. Each villus has a network of thin and small blood vessels close to its surface.

Assimilation – The surface of villi absorbs the digested food materials into blood flowing through them. Blood carries the absorbed food materials to the cells in all the parts of the body. In the cells food is used for energy, growth and repair. This is called assimilation.

Large intestine – It is about 1.5 metres long. The undigested and unabsorbed food from the small intestine enters into large intestine. The large intestine absorbs most of the water from the undigested food material. The undigested food is stored in the last part of the large intestine called rectum for some time.

Egestion- The undigested, semi-solid waste is passed out from our body through anus in the form of feces. This is called egestion.



Diarrhoea – The condition in which a person passes out watery stools frequently is called diarrhoea. It leads to the loss of water and salts from the body of a person. The loss of water from the body of a person through watery stools is called dehydration. The dehydration of body can be prevented during diarrhoea by giving oral rehydration solution regularly to the patient.

Answer the following questions:-

1. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

- The stomach releases hydrochloric acid and _____ juices which act on food.
- Permanent teeth grow in place of _____ teeth.
- The inner wall of the small intestine has many finger like projections called _____.
- Digestion ends in the _____.
- The finger like projections on the body of Amoeba are called _____.

- f) ORS is given in case of _____.
- g) The food pipe is also called the _____.

2. **Short Answer Type Questions :-**

- a) What is alimentary canal? Name the various parts of alimentary canal and the associated glands.
- b) What is Amoeba? Write one similarity and one difference between the nutrition in Amoeba and human beings.
- c) Name the various kinds of teeth in our mouth. State their functions.
- d) Can we survive only on grass and raw leafy vegetables? Give reason for your answer.

3. **Long Answer Type Questions:-**

- a) Describe with the help of labelled diagrams, how feeding and digestion in Amoeba takes place.
- b) What is meant by digestion? Name the various organs of the human digestive system. Also name the associated glands. Draw a labelled diagram of the human digestive system.
- c) Name the three things secreted by the inner lining of our stomach. Also state their functions. What is the function of large intestine?

Guru Gobind Singh Public School

B.S.City- Sec – V

4th Assignment

Exponents and Power

Maths – Class 7

- 1) Find the value of (i) 2^6 (ii) 11^2
- 2) Express each of the following numbers using exponential notation:
(i) 512 (ii) 3125
- 3) Simplify :- (i) $2^4 \times 3^2$ (ii) $(-2)^3 \times (-10)^3$.
- 4) Compare the numbers : 2.7×10^{12} ; 1.5×10^8 .
- 5) Simplify and express each of the following in exponential form :
(i) $\frac{2^3 \times 3^4 \times 4}{3 \times 32}$ (ii) $(3^0 + 2^0) \times 5^0$
- 6) Simplify : $\frac{3^5 \times 10^5 \times 25}{5^7 \times 6^5}$
- 7) Find the value of x ,
 $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$
- 8) Express the following numbers in standard form:
(i) 5,00,00,000 (ii) 3,18,65,00,000
- 9) Express the numbers appearing in the following statements in standard form.
(i) The distance between Earth and Moon is 384,000,000 m.
(ii) The population of india was about 1,027,000,000 in March 2001.
- 10) Express each of the following as a product of prime factors only in exponential form:
(i) 108×192 (ii) 729×64

Algebraic Expression

- 11) Write the algebraic expressions in the following cases using variables , constants, and arithmetic operations:
(i) Sum of numbers a and b subtracted from their product
(ii) One-fourth of the product of numbers p and q.
- 12) Classify into monomials, binomials and trinomials:
(i) $4y - 7z$ (ii) $ab - a - b$ (iii) y^2
- 13) Identify like terms in the following:
 $-xy^2, -4yx^2, 8x^2, 2xy^2, 7y, -11x^2, -100x, -11yx, 20x^2y, -6x^2, y, 2xy, 3x$
- 14) Add:-
(i) $5m - 7n, 3n - 4m + 2, 2m - 3mn - 5$
(ii) $x^2 - y^2 - 1, y^2 - 1 - x^2, 1 - x^2 - y^2$

15) Subtract:-

(i) $a(b - 5)$ from $b(5 - a)$

(ii) $5a^2 - 7ab + 5b^2$ from $3ab - 2a^2 - 2b^2$

16) From the Sum of $3x - y + 11$ and $-y - 11$, subtract $3x - y - 11$.

17) If $m = 2$, find the value of :

(i) $m - 2$

(ii) $3m^2 - 2m - 7$

18) if $a = 2$, $b = -2$, find the value of :

(i) $a^2 + b^2$

(ii) $a^2 + ab + b^2$

19) Simplify these expression and find their values if $x = 3$, $a = -1$, $b = -2$

(i) $3x - 5 - x + 9$

(ii) $2a - 2b - 4 - 5 + a$

20) What should be the value of a if the value of $2x^2 + x - a$ equals to 5, when $x = 0$?

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विषय-हिंदी
कक्षा-सात

(1) पाठ-5 (पहचान) और

पाठ-6 (भगत सिंह की शहादत)

(इन पाठों को पढ़कर कठिन शब्द और उनके अर्थ को याद करें) ।

(2) व्याकरण:- सर्वनाम की परिभाषा उदाहरण और भेद सहित लिखकर याद करें ।

(2) कारक की परिभाषा, भेद और इनके परसर्ग लिखकर याद करें ।

GURU GOBIND SINGH PUBLIC SCHOOL

SECTOR – V/B, B.S. CITY

ASSIGNMENT – 4 (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.*

Grammar Section

Recommended Study: Pronouns, Adjectives and Articles

Reflexive and Emphatic pronouns-

Myself, yourself, herself, himself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves can be used both as reflexive and emphatic pronouns.

- They are used as reflexive pronoun when both the subject and object are the same.
- When these pronouns are used to emphasize the actions they are called emphatic pronouns.

Example –

She cleaned the room herself. (reflexive pronoun)

She herself cleaned the room. (emphatic pronoun)

(To emphasize we use these pronouns just after the personal pronouns.)

Relative Pronouns-

Who, whom, which, whose, that are relative pronouns. They are used to join sentences and refer to the nouns mentioned previously.

For example-

This is my friend Akash. His father is a doctor.

In both the sentences we are talking about Akash. These sentences can be joined by using the relative pronoun whose.

This is my friend Akash whose father is a doctor.

Indefinite Pronouns-

Pronouns such as anyone, no one, someone, anybody, nobody, somebody, everybody etc. are called indefinite pronouns.

They are used for pointing out unspecified people or objects in a sentence.

1. Fill in the blanks with suitable pronouns and write their kinds:

- a) _____ are our neighbours.
- b) _____ is Anuradha's car.
- c) _____ is the latest news?
- d) He drove the car _____.
- e) This is the book _____ I issued from the library.
- f) _____ has stolen my pen.
- g) Are you using my pen or it is _____?
- h) Freedom is _____ birth right.

Adjectives-

Adjectives are words that describe a noun or pronoun.

Kinds of Adjectives-

- A. Adjective of Quality-** It describes the quality of a person or object.
For example- intelligent, tall, pink, soft, tasty, etc.
- B. Adjective of Quantity-** Indicates the quantity of uncountable nouns or pronouns.
For example- little water, enough money, some sugar, etc.
- C. Adjective of Number-** Indicates the number of countable nouns.
For example- eight children, many books, few people, etc.
- D. Interrogative Adjective-** It is used to ask questions related to nouns or pronouns.
For example- Whose book?, Which colours?, What items?
(**Note:** Interrogative adjectives are followed by a noun where as interrogative pronouns are followed by a verb.)
Whose book is this? (Interrogative adjective)
Whose is this book? (Interrogative pronoun)
- E. Demonstrative Adjective-** They are used for pointing out a noun.
For example- this pen, those books, these drawings, etc.
- F. Possessive Adjectives-** They are used to indicate possession or ownership of a noun or pronoun.
For example- my friend, his car, their house, etc.
- G. Distributive Adjective-** It is used to denote 'each one' of the noun or pronoun.
For example- each student, every person, neither player, etc.

2. Underline the adjective and write its kind:

- a) We crossed a dense forest on our way.
- b) Why is there so much noise?
- c) Many people are waiting in the queue.
- d) Which books do you like to read?
- e) At what time will the programme start?
- f) These flowers bloom in winter.
- g) Our country has a rich cultural heritage.

h) Chinese food is very popular everywhere.

Degrees of Adjectives-

Adjectives change in form to show comparison.

For example- tall, taller, tallest.

Positive degree – Indicates no comparison.

For example- Riya is tall. (Here we are not comparing Riya's height with anyone.)

Comparative degree – Indicates comparison between two persons or things.

For example- Riya is taller than Shreya. (Here we are comparing Riya's height with that of Shreya.)

Superlative degree – Indicates comparison between more than two persons or things.

For example- Riya is the tallest girl in the class. (Here we are comparing Riya's height with all the other girls of the class.)

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct degree of adjectives in the brackets:

- a) Watermelon is the _____ fruit to have in summer. (good)
- b) This is the _____ car in the market. (expensive)
- c) Today is the _____ day of the season. (hot)
- d) Russia is the _____ country in the world. (large)
- e) Milk is _____ than tea. (healthy)
- f) She is the _____ of the two sisters. (young)
- g) Mango is my _____ fruit. (favourite)
- h) Rahul is _____ than his sister. (intelligent)

Articles:

A, an and the are known as articles. They are determiners used to point out nouns. They are always used before the noun.

'A' and 'An' are called indefinite articles as they do not refer to any specific person or thing. They are used before countable nouns in singular form.

'The' is called definite article. It refers to specific persons or things.

(A detailed usage of these articles is given in your book. Read it carefully before doing the following exercise.)

'A' is used before words beginning with consonant sounds.

'An' is used before words beginning with vowel sounds.

4. Fill in the blanks with the proper articles:

- a) He wants to become _____ writer.
- b) Runa's mother is _____ MLA.
- c) Mr. Das is _____ professor in _____ university.
- d) _____ gift I received was wonderful.
- e) This is _____ excellent book.
- f) Jupiter is _____ biggest planet.
- g) _____ Quran is the holy book of _____ Muslims.
- h) There is _____ monkey on _____ terrace.
- i) _____ Ganga is _____ sacred river.
- j) I found _____ book that was lost.

Literature Section

- 1. Read the following lines and answer the questions that follow from the poem 'VOCATION' :**

“ I can see through the gate of that house the gardener digging the ground.”

- a) From which lesson are these lines taken?
 - b) Who is the speaker?
 - c) When does he see the gardener?
 - d) Why is he fascinated by the gardener?
- 2. Answer the following questions of chapter 'Sunita Williams - The Astronaut':**
- a) Who is Sunita Williams?
 - b) Describe her parentage.
 - c) Who inspired her to become an astronaut?
 - d) What is the full form of NASA?
 - e) What makes the astronauts weightless in the space?
 - f) Which record did Sunita Williams formerly hold?
 - g) How did she spend her leisure time in space?

Kailash Satyarthi : The Man on a Mission

Kailash Satyarthi is an Indian social reformer who campaigned against the child labour in India and advocated the universal right to education. He won the 'Nobel Peace Prize' in 2014. He is the founder of 'Bachpan Bachao Aandolan'.

- 3. Carefully read the lesson and answer the following questions:**
- a) How was Kailash different from other children?
 - b) Which incident deeply disturbed him as a child?
 - c) What explanation about life had Kailash received from his father?
 - d) Why did cobbler beat his son?
 - e) Why did Kailash hand over his favourite colourful umbrella to the cobbler boy?

f) What has been Kailash Satyarthi's aim in life?

GURU GOBIND SINGH PUBLIC SCHOOL

SECTOR- V/B , B. S. CITY

NOTES & ASSIGNMENT – IV (2020-21)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

STD-7

SUB: GEOGRAPHY/CIVICS

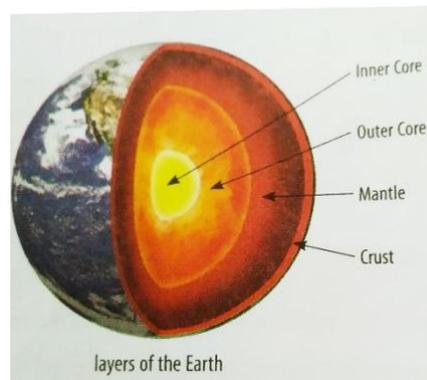
Note:- Assignments will be done in separate “Test copy”. It is compulsory and student must submit on the day school reopens.

GEOGRAPHY

CHAP—2 (INSIDE OUR EARTH)

★ NOTES ★

- The planet Earth on which we live is shaped like a huge ball which is not absolutely spherical. If the earth is cut open it would show different layers as depicted in the diagram:-



Crust:-The uppermost solid layer.

Mantle:- The layer of earth below the crust.

Core :-The innermost layer of the earth, with a molten outer part and a solid inner part.

- **ROCKS AND MINERALS**

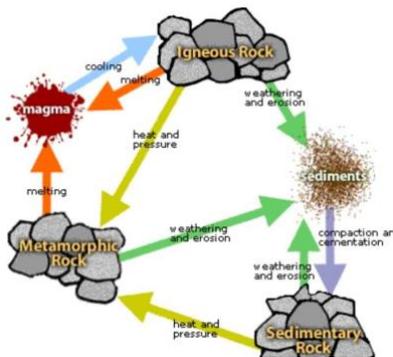
Rocks: A rock is an aggregate of minerals. It is a natural and solid material forming the earth. Rocks are chiefly of three types: Igneous, Sedimentary and Metamorphic Rocks.

Igneous rock	Sedimentary rock	Metamorphic rock
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary rocks Formed by the cooling of lava or magma. These are of volcanic origin. Found both in the interior and on the Earth's crust. These rocks are very hard and compact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary rocks Formed by sedimentation of rock materials. These originate by weathering, erosion and deposition. Found on the Earth's crust, both on the land surface and on the ocean. These rocks are very soft and fragile. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tertiary rocks Modified from the Primary & Secondary Rocks. These originate when already formed rocks are undergone through high heat and pressure. Found deep in the interior of the Earth. These rocks are the hardest of all form of rocks.

Minerals: mineral is a naturally occurring substance on the earth with definite atomic structure . A mineral is a natural inorganic compound found in rocks. There are about 2,000 types of known minerals.

- **ROCK CYCLE**

→ Rock cycle describe the cyclic movement of rocks from the crust of the earth to its interior.



- **IMPORTANCE OF ROCKS:**

- † Rocks are aggregates of minerals that are essential for living being.
- † Rocks are used for construction of roads, buildings and hundreds of other structures.
- † Fossil fuels, gems, diamonds, precious stones, etc., are derived from rocks.
- † It is the most essential and abundant elements on the Earth's crust.

In fact, the earth is known as a rocky planet.

CIVICS

CHAP – 2 (HEALTH)

★ NOTES ★

- According to the World health organisation. “Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.” Health has three dimensions. These are:-
 - † Physical health, which involves perfect functioning of all the organs and systems of the body.
 - † Mental health, which means the state of harmony and balance between individual and his surrounding.
 - † Social health, meaning of person having a good job, a good house, happy family, good neighbours and surrounding friends.
- Private healthcare is a system of healthcare which is provided to an individual or a group of individuals on the lines of an industry.
- Public healthcare is a system of healthcare provided by the government.

- India is a union of states. In India, individual states have control over their own affairs but are controlled by a central government in matters of national importance. Such a system of government is called a federal system.
- A state government makes laws and provides services according to the special needs of the state concerned. The services provided by a state government usually reach the people through local self-government bodies. State governments also encourage community participation in their schemes.
- To improve public health, the state government runs hospitals and health centres, arranges for sanitation, organises health camps, spreads awareness about health and runs institutions to train health workers.
- Depending on the local needs, nearly all state governments in India have passed laws for land reform.
- The state government usually frames a policy for managing the state's water resources and providing irrigation in the state. It enters into formal agreements with other states over the sharing of water from rivers.
- The Public Health Engineering Department of the state government usually supplies water for use in homes and industries and for the purpose of sanitation.
- The central government and the state governments run schools to provide education to children. A state government gets money from the central government for setting up new schools in the state, constructing school buildings and classrooms, appointing teachers, and so on.

★ ASSIGNMENTS ★

Q. Choose the correct option

1. India is famous for

- a. Medicines b. Ayurveda c. Homeopathy d. Allopathy

2. Private healthcare services are

- a. Free of cost b. Costly c. Specific d. Nominal

3. Polio drops are given to children below
 - a. 2 years b. 5 years c. 3 years d. 8 years
4. Scientists who study the earth are known as
 - a. Cartographers b. Engineer c. Geologist d. Gemologist
5. Which type of rocks contain fossils and plant remains?
 - a. Extrusive igneous b. Intrusive igneous c. Sedimentary d. Metamorphic
6. Nickel and iron are found in
 - a. Crust b. Mantle c. Inner core d. Outer core

2. Write True/False for the following:-

1. Private clinics are run for charity. _____
2. Medical tourism is a growing industry. _____
3. Contaminated water does not cause any diseases. _____
4. Intrusive rocks are formed when magma cools outside the Earth's crust. _____
5. The thickness of the mantle is 2900 km. _____

3. Fill in the blanks:-

1. Limestone changes to _____.
2. _____ rocks are called primary rocks.
3. When a volcano erupts, the magma which comes out is known as _____.
4. The _____ will progress if the people are healthy.
5. Many big cities in _____ boast of state-of-the-art medical equipments and facilities.

4. Match the following:-

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. Fossils | a. Rocks are formed by cooling of magma. |
| 2. Igneous rocks | b. Volcanic cone |
| 3. Kilimanjaro is a | c. Traditional form of medicine |
| 4. Ayurveda | d. Expensive and not accessible to all |

5. Private healthcare Facilities e. Remains of dead plants animal trapped in the layer of rocks.

5. Define the following:-

1. Public health care 2. Private healthcare 3. Minerals 4. Igneous rocks 5. Crust

6. Answer the following in short.

1. What do you mean by health?
2. What are the characteristics of private health care services?
3. Why it is important to be healthy?
4. How are rocks generally classified?
5. What are rocks?
6. What is the medical tourism?



गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह पब्लिक स्कूल

संस्कृत नियत कार्य -4

सत्र-2020-2021

कक्षा - सात

प्रश्न 1 दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें -

एकदा कस्मिंश्चित् सरोवरस्य तटे एकःमारण्डः नामकःखगःवसति स्मः ।तस्य द्वे ग्रीवे आस्ताम् ।प्रथमं मुखं सदा द्वितीयेन मुखेन सह खिन्नं भवति स्म ।एकदा प्रथमं मुखं अति मधुरं फलं अभक्षयत् ।सः अन्यस्मै मुखाय तत्फलम् नायच्छत् ।तदा द्वितीय मुखं क्रोधेन विषमयं फलम् अभक्षयत् । तत् फलम् उदरे अगच्छत् ।तेन द्वयोः एव मुखयोः विनाशः अभवत् ।

1.एक पद में उत्तर दें -

क. सरोवरस्य तटे कः वसति स्म ?

ख .तस्य कति ग्रीवे स्तः ?

ग. एकदा प्रथमं मुखं किम् अभक्षयत्?

2. पूर्ण वाक्य में उत्तर दें -

क. द्वितीयं मुखं क्रोधेन किम् अकरोत्?

ख. फलम् कुत्र अगच्छत्?

3. भषिक कार्यम्

क. वसति स्म पद का कर्त्ता क्या है?

ख. द्वितीयं मुखम् पदों में विशेषण क्या है ?

ग. प्रथमं मुखम् कर्त्ता पद का क्रिया क्या है ?

4 गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक लिखें।

प्रश्न 2 गम् तथा पठ् धातु रूप लंग लकार में लिख कर याद करें।

प्रश्न 3 पद परिचय लिखें –

	लकारः	पुरुषः	वचनम्
क. अनमत्	-----	-----	-----
ख. अपश्यत्	-----	-----	-----
ग. अकरोः	-----	-----	-----
घ. अपिबाम्	-----	-----	-----
ङ. अभ्रमाव	-----	-----	-----

प्रश्न 4 वाक्यों को शुद्ध करें –

क. यूयम् कुत्र अभ्रमत्?

ख .त्वम् सदा असत्यम् अवदतम् ?

ग. यूयम् लेखम् अलिखः?

घ. युवाम् तत्र न अक्रीडः।

ङ. त्वम् कदा भोजनम् अखादन्?

प्रश्न 5 निम्नलिखित शब्दों का वाक्य निर्माण करें—

अधावः, अलिखतम्, अगच्छत्

प्रश्न 6 दिए गए संस्कृत वाक्यों का हिन्दी अनुवाद करें—

क. लता रमा च अधावताम् ।

ख. सायंकाले ते अपठताम् ।

ग. वक्षात् एकं फलम् अपतत् ।

घ. फलस्य वर्णम् रक्तम् आसीत् ।

GURU GOBIND SINGH PUBLIC SCHOOL

SECTOR V/B,S.CITY

ASSIGNMENT IV (SESSION-2020-21)

CLASS: 7

SUBJECT: COMPUTER

Chapter-3 Elaboration on MS Excel 2007

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:

Sort	Conditional	Filter	Formula	Data
------	-------------	--------	---------	------

1. To display the Sort dialog box, you click Sort & Filter group under thetab.
2. The..... command arranges data in ascending/descending order.
3. The.....command displays data the user wants to see.
4.formatting sets a cell's format according to conditions specified by the user.
5. When you enter a formula in a cell, it also appears in thebar.

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

1. Data can only be sorted in ascending order.
2. If you select a cell in a table and click the Filter button, a drop-down menu arrow appears next to the column header.
3. The image of a filter button shown that filtering is applied.
4. The count numbers function counts the cells in the range having numeric data.
5. A3-E3 is the cell reference of a range.

3. Write one word for the following:-

1. The command in the Sort & Filter group that opens a dialog box in which we define more than one sort column.
2. Temporarily hiding rows that do not meet specified criteria.
3. Button to remove filter.
4. Place where you can enter a Microsoft Excel Formula.

4. Short answer questions:

1. What do you mean by sorting data?
2. Can you sort Excel data by more than one column? If so, using which command?
3. What do you mean by filtering data?
4. What are the different ways to remove filter criteria?
5. What is cell reference? Explain in brief.

5. Long answer questions:

1. Differentiate between Relative, Absolute and mixed Referencing with an example.
2. What is meant by Data sorting? How is it different from Filtering?

6. Multiple choice questions (MCQs):

1. What data can Microsoft Excel sort?
a. Numeric b. Text c. Alphanumeric d. All of these.
2. When you enable filtering, where do you see drop-down menu arrows ?
a. Each Column heading b. Each selected cell c. Both a & b d. None of these
3. Which of the following is a type of filter?
a. By a list values b. By Criteria c. By a format d. All of these.
4. Which of the following is not in the Autosum menu?
a. Sum b. Add c. Average d. Min.
5. What symbol do Microsoft Excel formulas start with?
a. * b. + c. = d. /
