

**EAST POINT SCHOOL**  
**CLASS-VII**  
**ONLINE CLASSES WORK PLAN (WEEK-6)**

**ENGLISH**

**LETTER WRITING**

**VIDEO Link: -**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f6hSMGGB6hs&feature=youtu.be>

**LETTER:** A letter is a written message that can be handwritten or printed on paper. It is usually sent to the recipient via mail or post in an envelope, although this is not a requirement as such. Any such message that is transferred via post is a letter, a written conversation between two parties.



**TYPES OF LETTERS:**

There are broadly two types of letter, namely Formal Letters, and Informal Letters.

- ***Formal Letter:*** These letters follow a certain pattern and formality. They are strictly kept professional in nature, and directly address the issues concerned. Any type of business letter or letter to authorities falls within this given category.
- ***Informal Letter:*** These are personal letters. They need not follow any set pattern or adhere to any formalities. They contain personal information or are a written conversation. Informal letters are generally written to friends, acquaintances, relatives etc.

## VALUE POINTS:

- 1] Identify the type of letter
- 2] Make sure you open and close the letter correctly
- 3] Establish the main intent of the letter
- 4] Be careful of the language
- 5] Length of the letter

### Sample Informal Letter:

Question 3: Write a letter to your friend Rudra inviting him to spend the summer vacation at your place in Mumbai. You are Sakshi/ Saksham. Do not exceed 120-150 words.

Answer:

129, Navyug Apartments

Pitampura

Delhi-110034

March 01, 2019

Dear Rudra

It's been a while since I've heard from you. Where have you been? I hope this letter finds you in the best of your health.

As summers are approaching, I was thinking if we could spend the summer break together at my place in Mumbai. I will introduce you to all my friends and close relatives. I will give you a city tour as well. We will spend some quality time in the afternoons near the sea shore. To add cherry on the cake, the weather here is very pleasant during those days due to sea winds.

I am excited even at the thought of you and I spending the summer together after so long. I have to tell you a lot of things and expect the same from you. Give my regards to aunty and uncle!  
Hope to see you soon.

Yours lovingly

Sakshi/Saksham

**Assignment:** Write a letter to your friend to congratulate her on her academic success.

**Activity:** Hannah had stayed at a friend's house for a week, but she left a briefcase there, which had several important documents in it. In a letter to her friend, Jeremy Simmons, she asks him to send her the briefcase as soon as possible. Which of the following would be a suitable closure for the letter?

Why?

- a) Yours Faithfully
- b) Yours Sincerely
- c) Warm Regards

d) All of the above

**Note:** Unit-1Chapter-2 The Scholarship Jacket will also be continued this week along with the above topic.

हिंदी

कार्य पत्रिका- 6

संधि

Video Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LCwjSn1qh1Q>

संधि – का अर्थ होता है- मेल

जैसे-

भाव + अर्थ= भावार्थ

देव + आलय = देवालय

– दो वर्णों के मेल से जो परिवर्तन होता है, उसे संधि कहते हैं।

संधि-विच्छेद – विच्छेद का अर्थ है- " अलग करना"

– संधि के द्वारा बने शब्दों को अलग-अलग करना संधि-विच्छेद कहलाता है।

जैसे-

हिमालय = हिम + आलय

दशानन = दश + आनन

संधि के भेद

1. स्वर संधि

2. व्यंजन संधि

3. विसर्ग संधि

(1) स्वर संधि

दो स्वरों के मेल से जो परिवर्तन होता है, उसे स्वर संधि कहते हैं।

जैसे-

गज+ आनन

अ+ आ= आ

अर्थात् गज + आनन = गजानन

पर + उपकार

अ + उ = ओ

अर्थात् पर + उपकार = परोपकार

### स्वर संधि के भेद

दीर्घ संधि

गुण संधि

वृद्धि संधि

यण संधि

अयादि संधि

### दीर्घ संधि –

जब अ/ आ के बाद अ/ आ आने पर “आ” हो जाए तथा इ/ ई के इ/ई आने पर “ई” हो जाए तथा उ/ ऊ के बाद उ/ऊ आने पर “ऊ” हो जाए तो वहां दीर्घ संधि होती है।

आ + अ = आ

अ + अ = आ

अ + आ = आ

आ + आ = आ

इ + इ = ई

इ + ई = ई

ई + ई = ई

ई + इ = ई

उ + उ = ऊ

उ + ऊ = ऊ

ऊ + उ = ऊ

ऊ + ऊ = ऊ

जैसे-

गिरीश

गिरि + ईश

इ + ई = ई

अर्थात् गिरि + ईश = गिरीश

– सूक्ति = सु + उक्ति

उ + उ = ऊ

अर्थात् सु + उक्ति = सूक्ति

### गुण संधि -

जब अ/आ के बाद इ/ ई आने पर " ए" हो जाए तथा अ/ आ के बाद उ/ ऊ आने पर " ओ" हो जाए तथा अ/ आ के बाद "ऋ" आने पर "अर्" हो जाए तो वहां गुण संधि होती है।

अर्थात्

अ + इ/ई = ए

आ + इ/ई = ए

अ + उ/ऊ = ओ

आ + उ/ ऊ = ओ

अ + ऋ = अर्

आ + ऋ = अर्

जैसे -

महेश = महा + ईश

आ + ई = ए

अर्थात् महा + ईश = महेश

देवर्षि = देव + ऋषि

अ + ऋ = अर्

= देव + ऋषि = देवर्षि

### वृद्धि संधि-

जब अ/आ के बाद ए/ऐ आने पर "ऐ" हो जाए तथा अ / आ के बाद ओ / औ आने पर "औ" हो जाए तो वृद्धि संधि होती है।

अर्थात्

अ+ ए/ऐ = ऐ

आ+ ए/ऐ=ऐ

अ+ओ/औ=औ

आ+ओ/औ=औ

जैसे= परमौषध

परम + औषध

अ + औ = औ

अर्थात्= परम + औषध = परमौषध

महेश्वर्य = महा + ऐश्वर्य

आ + ऐ = ऐ

महा+ ऐश्वर्य =महेश्वर्य

**यण संधि –**

इ/ई के बाद तथा उ/ऊ के बाद कोई अन्य स्वर आए तो इ/ ई के स्थान पर “य्” तथा उ/ऊ के स्थान पर “व्” हो जाता है “ऋ” के बाद कोई अन्य स्वर आए तो “ऋ” के स्थान पर “र्” हो जाता है।

इ या ई      उ या ऊ      ऋ  
'य्'                      'व्'                      'र्'

जैसे -अत्यधिक= अति+ अधिक

इ + अ = य

अर्थात् = अति+ अधिक= अत्यधिक

स्वागत= सु + आगत

उ + आ = 'वा'

अर्थात्= स्वा + गत= स्वागत

**अयादि संधि –**

जब, ए,ऐ,ओ,औ के बाद कोई अन्य स्वर आए तो 'ए' का 'अय्' 'ऐ' का 'आय्' 'ओ' का 'अव्' तथा 'औ' का 'आव्' हो जाए तो वह अयादि संधि कहलाती है।

ए – अय्

ऐ – आय्

ओ – अव्

औ – आव्

जैसे - गायक = गै + अक

ऐ + अ = आय्

अर्थात् = गाय + अक = गायक

पावन = पौ + अन

औ + अ = आव्

अर्थात् = पाव् + अन = पावन

निम्नलिखित शब्दों की संधि बताइए ।

Q.1) महा + ऋषि

a. महार्षि

b. महर्षि

Q.2) सप्त + ऋषि

a. सप्तोर्षि

b. सप्तर्षि

Q.3) जल + उर्मि

a. जलोर्मि

b. जलउर्मि

Q.4) महा + उर्मि

a. महुर्मि

b. महोर्मि

**Q.5) महा + उदय**

- a. महाउदय
- b. महोदय

**Q.6) सूर्य + उदय**

- a. सूर्योदय
- b. सूर्यदय

**Q.7) राजा + इंद्र**

- a. राजइंद्र
- b. राजेंद्र

**Q.8) दिन + ईश**

- a. दिनीश
- b. दिनेश

**Q.9) मातृ + ऋण**

- a. मातृाण
- b. मातृण

**Q.10) वधू + उत्सव**

- a. वधुत्सव
- b. वधूत्सव



Q-11)आप मिठाईवाला पाठ पुनः पढ़कर 5 संधि शब्द निकालें और उनका संधि विच्छेद कीजिए।

## MATHS

### CHAPTER-Lines and Angles

#### (Notes)

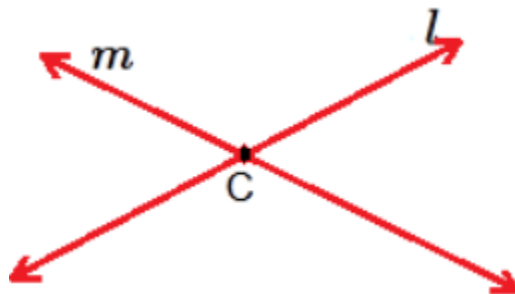
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UmBx907V5pQ>

Pairs of Lines

#### 1. Intersecting Lines

If two lines touch each other in such a way that there is a point in common then these lines are called intersecting lines.

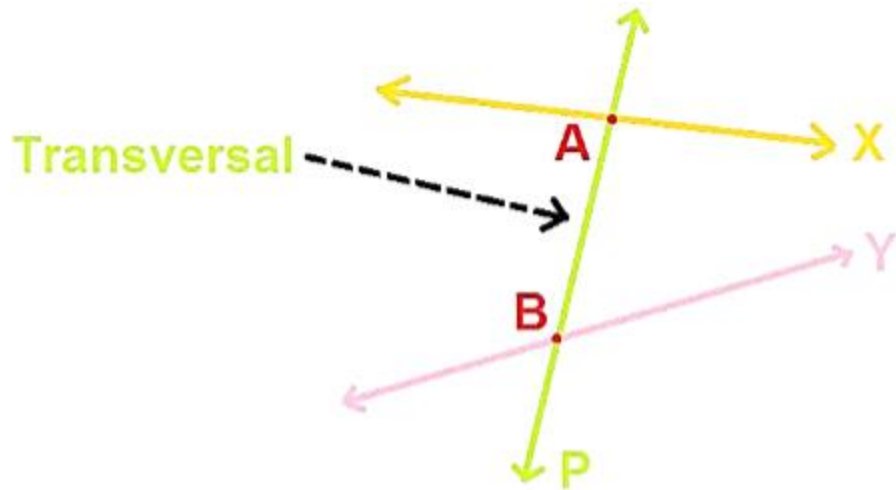
That common point is called a **Point of Intersection**.



Here, line l and m intersect each other at point C.

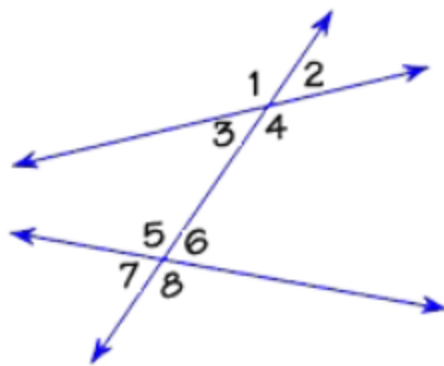
#### 2. Transversal

If a line intersects two or more lines at different points then that line is called **Transversal Line**.



### 3. Angles made by a transversal

When a transversal intersects two lines then they make 8 angles.

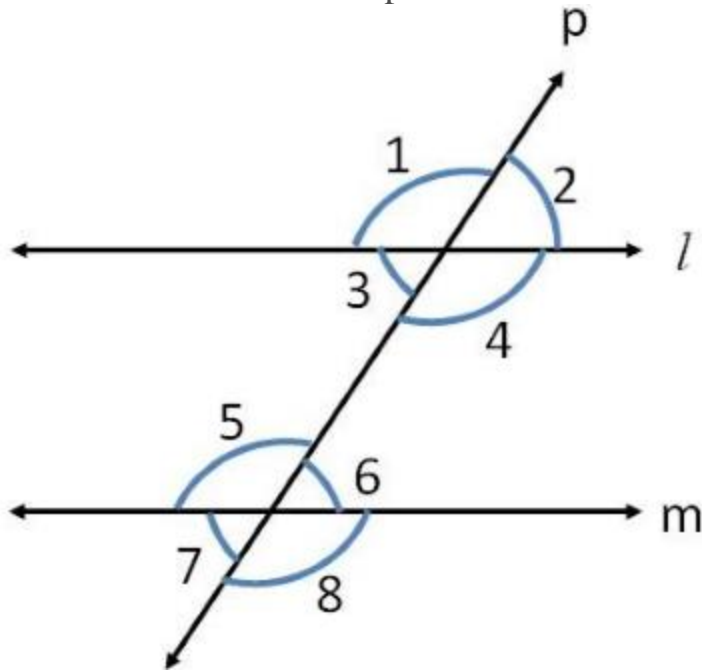


Some of the angles made by transversal-

Types of Angles	Angles shown in figure
Interior Angles	$\angle 6, \angle 5, \angle 4, \angle 3$
Exterior Angles	$\angle 7, \angle 8, \angle 1, \angle 2$
Pairs of Corresponding Angles	$\angle 1$ and $\angle 5, \angle 2$ and $\angle 6, \angle 3$ and $\angle 7, \angle 4$ and $\angle 8$
Pairs of Alternate Interior Angles	$\angle 3$ and $\angle 6, \angle 4$ and $\angle 5$
Pairs of Alternate Exterior Angles	$\angle 1$ and $\angle 8, \angle 2$ and $\angle 7$
Pairs of Interior Angles on the same side of the transversal	$\angle 3$ and $\angle 5, \angle 4$ and $\angle 6$

Transversal of Parallel Lines

The two lines which never meet with each other are called **Parallel Lines**. If we have a transversal on two parallel lines then-



**a. All the pairs of corresponding angles are equal.**

$$\angle 3 = \angle 7$$

$$\angle 4 = \angle 8$$

$$\angle 1 = \angle 5$$

$$\angle 2 = \angle 6$$

**b. All the pairs of alternate interior angles are equal.**

$$\angle 3 = \angle 6$$

$$\angle 4 = \angle 5$$

**c. The two Interior angles which are on the same side of the transversal will always be supplementary.**

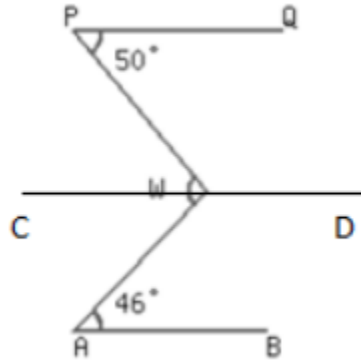
$$\angle 3 + \angle 5 = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle 4 + \angle 6 = 180^\circ$$

### WORKSHEET

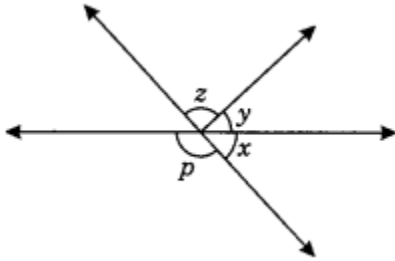
Kindly go through the above link to solve this worksheet

Q1.If  $AB \parallel PQ$ , Find  $\angle W$ .



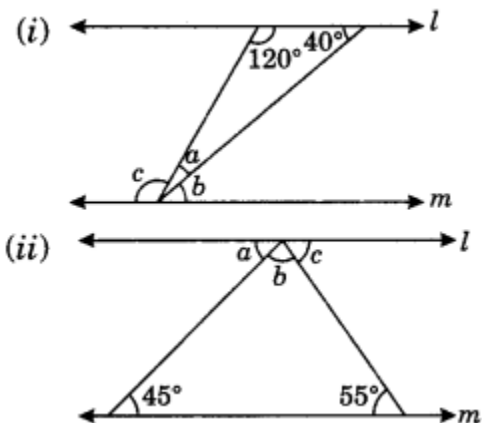
Q2. If two supplementary angles are in the ratio 1: 2, then find the bigger angle .

Q3. In the adjoining figure if  $x : y : z = 1 : 2 : 3$ , then find the value of  $z$ .

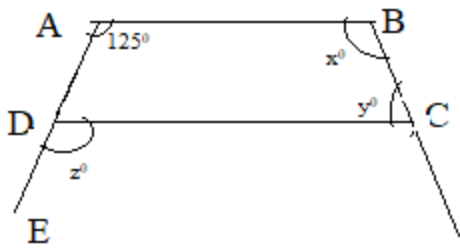


Q 4.

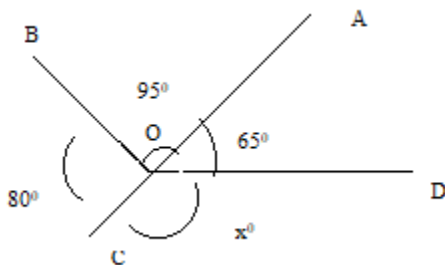
In the given figure  $l \parallel m$ . Find the values of  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$ .



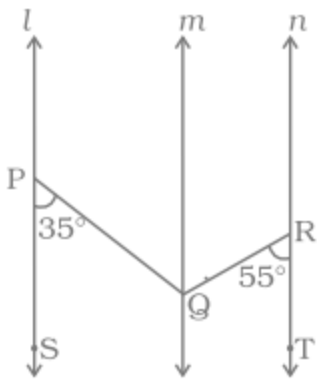
Q5. In the given figure below.  $AB \parallel CD$  and  $AD$  is produced to  $E$  so that  $\angle BAE = 125^\circ$ . If  $\angle ABC = x^\circ$ ,  $\angle BCD = y^\circ$  and  $\angle CDE = z^\circ$  and  $\angle ADC = x^\circ$ . Find the values of  $x, y$  and  $z$ .



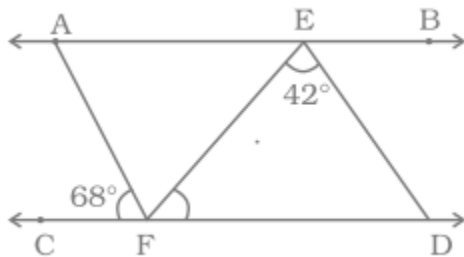
Q6. In the given below figure rays OA, OB, OC and OD intersect at a point. Find the value of x



Q7. In below figure,  $l \parallel m \parallel n$ .  $\angle QPS = 35^\circ$  and  $\angle QRT = 55^\circ$ . Find  $\angle PQR$



Q8. In below figure,  $AB \parallel CD$ ,  $AF \parallel ED$ ,  $\angle AFC = 68^\circ$  and  $\angle FED = 42^\circ$ . Find  $\angle EFD$

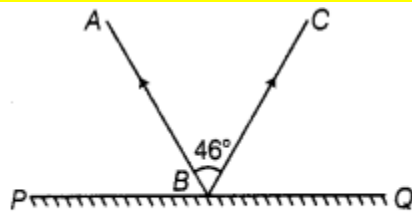


Q9. True and False statement

- a. Sum of two complementary angles is  $180^\circ$ .
- b. Sum of two supplementary angles is  $180^\circ$ .
- c. Sum of interior angles on the same side of a transversal with two parallel lines is  $90^\circ$ .
- d. Vertically opposite angles are equal.
- e. A linear pair may have two acute angles
- f. Two supplementary angles are always obtuse angles

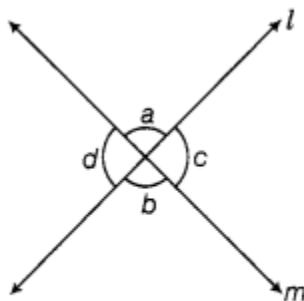
### ACTIVITY BASED QUESTION

Q1. In the given figure, PQ is a mirror, AB is the incident ray and BC is the reflected ray. If  $\angle ABC = 46^\circ$ , then  $\angle ABP$  is equal to



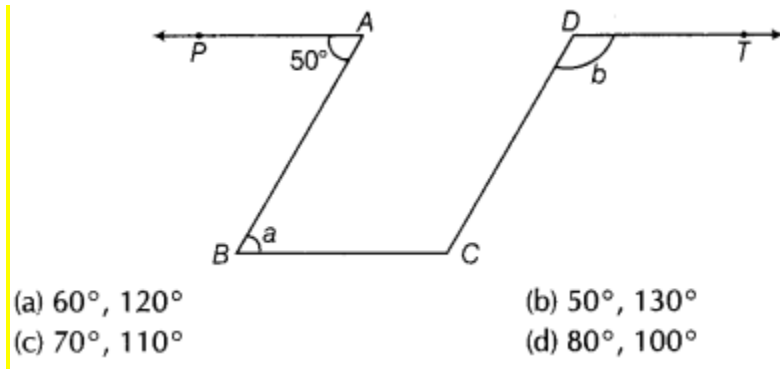
- (a)  $44^\circ$
- (b)  $67^\circ$
- (c)  $13^\circ$
- (d)  $62^\circ$

Q2. In the given figure, lines  $l$  and  $m$  intersect each other at a point. Which of the following is false?



- (a)  $\angle a = \angle b$
- (b)  $\angle d = \angle c$
- (c)  $\angle a + \angle d = 180^\circ$
- (d)  $\angle a = \angle d$

Q3. In the given figure,  $PA \parallel BC \parallel DT$  and  $AB \parallel DC$ . Then, the values of  $a$  and  $b$  are respectively



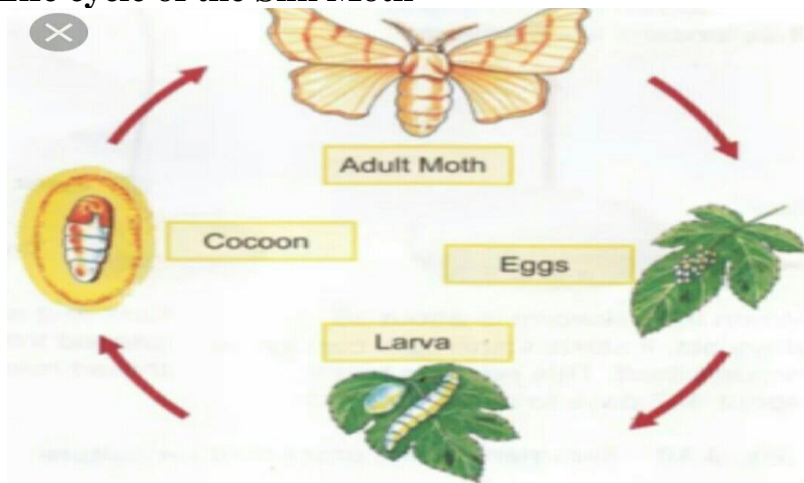
**SCIENCE**  
**CHAPTER -3 FIBRE TO FABRIC**

**Video link:** <https://youtu.be/sqKbggFpwbo>

**The Production of Silk**

- Silk is obtained from silkworms.
- **Sericulture:** It is the breeding and raising of silkworms in order to obtain silk from them.

**Life cycle of the Silk Moth**



**The Process of obtaining Silk from the Silkworms**

- **Rearing:** The silkworm farmers buy the eggs of the Silk moth and raise them.
  - When the eggs of the silk moth hatch larvae are produced called **Caterpillar or Silkworms**.
  - The next stage of the caterpillar's life is called the **Pupa**.
  - To enter into this stage the Caterpillar weaves a net that can hold it.

- The Caterpillar then swings its head in the shape of an eight.
- As it swings its head, fibre is secreted.
- This fibre is made up of protein and as it comes in contact with air it hardens and forms the Silk fibre.
- The Caterpillar then covers itself into silk and turns into Pupa.
- The covering of the Caterpillar is called the **Cocoon**.
- Then the Caterpillar turns into a silk moth inside this covering.
- The Silk thread on the Silk yarn is obtained from the cocoon.
- Different types of silk are obtained because of the different types of silk moths.
- The **Mulberry Silk Moth** is the most common kind of silk moth that produces soft elastic and shining silk.

### **Processing of Silk**

- Firstly, as the cocoons are acquired they are kept under the sun or boiled so that the Silk fibres can separate out from them.
- Then, the **reeling of the silk** takes place. It is a process in which the cocoon's threads are processed to be used as silk.
- The silk fibres thus obtained are drawn and rolled into **threads**.

### **Occupational Hazard**

In some industries, the workers have to face risks of getting diseases and sometimes death. These are called occupational hazards. **Sorter's disease** is an occupational hazard associated with the production of wool. The people who sort the wool can get infected by bacteria called **Anthrax**.

### **Answer the following question in brief:**

1. The process of taking out threads from the cocoons for use as silk is called \_\_\_\_\_ the silk
2. Silk is prepared from the silkworms at which stage of its lifecycle
  - i. Egg
  - ii. Larva
  - iii. Pupa
  - iv. Adult butterfly
3. What is Sericulture?
4. What is cocoon?
5. Describe briefly how silk is produced
6. What is called reeling the silk? How is it done?
7. Name one occupational hazard.
8. Draw the life cycle of silk moth

### **ACTIVITY:**

Take a small piece of natural silk fibre and another piece of artificial silk fibre; burn them separately with the help of some adult member of your family.

Observe the smell produced.

**Let's find out:** Q What is the difference between the smell of the two burning fibres? Why?



**SOCIAL STUDIES**  
**History Chapter - 2**  
**New Kings and Kingdoms**

**Video Link:** -<https://youtu.be/vBdStjxzKbQ>

Several major ruling dynasties emerged in different parts of the subcontinent between the seventh and twelfth centuries.

**The Emergence of New Dynasties**

- ✓ By the 7th century, there were big landlords or warrior chiefs in different regions of the subcontinent.
- ✓ Existing kings often acknowledged them as their samantas or subordinates.
- ✓ They were expected to bring gifts for their kings or overlords and provide them with military support.
- ✓ The main ruling dynasties were Gurjara-Pratiharas, Palas, Rashtrakutas and Chahamans in North India and the Chola, Pandyas and Chalukyas in South India.

**Administration in the Kingdoms**

- ✓ The kings at apex adopted big titles like Maharaja-adhiraja.
- ✓ The kings shared power with their samantas, and with an association of peasants, traders and Brahmanas.
- ✓ Resources were obtained from the producers who were persuaded to surrender part of what they produced.
- ✓ These resources were used to finance the king's establishment and construct temples and forts.
- ✓ Functionaries for collecting revenue were recruited from influential families.

**Prashastis and Land Grants**

- ✓ Prashastis tells us how rulers wanted to depict themselves as valiant and victorious warriors.

- ✓ The kings often rewarded Brahmanas by grants of land. These were recorded on copper plates, which were given to those who received the land.

### **WORKSHEET**

**1. Match the following:**

Gwjara-Pratiharas	–	Western Deccan
Rashtrakutas	–	Bengal
Palas	–	Gujarat and Rajasthan
Cholas	–	Tamil Nadu

- 2. Who were the parties involved in the ‘tripartite struggle’?**  
**3. Name the two major cities under the control of the Chahamanas.**  
**4. Define ‘Prashastis’.**  
**5. Who were the writers of Prashastis?**  
**6. Multiple Choice Questions: -**

1. Who was Dantidurga?

- a. Rastrakutas chief
- b. Cholas chief
- c. Chalukyas chief
- d. None of these

7. What is the meaning of hiranya-garbha literally?

- a. Copper womb
- b. Golden womb
- c. Silver womb
- d. None of these

8. What were the major cities under the control of the Chahamanas?

- a. Delhi
- b. Ajmer
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of these

9. Who had written the long Sanskrit poem, containing the history of kings who ruled over Kashmir?

- a. Kalhana

- b. Dantidurga
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of these

10. Who were the parties involved in ‘tripartite struggle’?

- a. Gurjaras
- b. Palas
- c. Rashtrakutas
- d. All of the above

**Activity: -**

Research about the Indian Feudalism (Samantvad).

Reference: Indian Feudalism by R.S. Sharma.

***Note: The worksheet of History Chapter – 1 will also be a part of this revision/discussion this week.***

## विषय - संस्कृत

Link - <https://youtu.be/1c8TnMHT180>

### किम् (क्या/कौन) पुल्लिङ्ग शब्द के रूप

किम् पुल्लिङ्ग शब्द (क्या/कौन, Who/What): किम् (क्या/कौन) पुल्लिङ्ग सर्वनाम, यदादि - यद्, तद्, एतद्, किम् - इन शब्दों का क्रमशः यः, सः, एषः, स्यः, कः होता है। और सर्वादि के तुल्य रूप होते हैं। नपुंसकलिङ्ग में प्रथमा और द्वितीया के एकवचन में यत्, तत्, एतत्, त्यत्, किम् होता है। स्त्रीलिङ्ग में इन शब्दों का रूप या, सा, एषा, स्या, का, होता है। सर्वनाम का सम्बोधन नहीं होता है।

विभक्ति	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमा	कः	कौ	के
द्वितीया	कम्	कौ	कान्
तृतीया	केन	काभ्याम्	कैः
चतुर्थी	कस्मै	काभ्याम्	केभ्यः
पंचमी	कस्मात्	काभ्याम्	केभ्यः
षष्ठी	कस्य	कयोः	केषाम्
सप्तमी	कस्मिन्	कयोः	केषु

## किम् (क्या/कौन) नपुंसकलिंग शब्द के रूप -

### किम् नपुंसकलिंग शब्द के रूप

किम् नपुंसकलिंग शब्द (क्या/कौन, Who/What): *किम् (क्या/कौन) नपुंसकलिंग सर्वनाम*, नपुंसकलिंग में प्रथमा और द्वितीया को छोड़कर शेष सभी शब्द रूप पुल्लिंग की भाँति होते हैं। **यदादि** - यद्, तद्, एतद्, किम् - इन शब्दों का क्रमशः यः, सः, एषः, स्यः, कः होता है। और सर्वादि के तुल्य रूप होते हैं। नपुंसकलिंग में प्रथमा और द्वितीया के एकवचन में यत्, तत्, एतत्, त्यत्, किम् होता है। स्त्रीलिंग में इन शब्दों का रूप या, सा, एषा, स्या, का, होता है। सर्वनाम का सम्बोधन नहीं होता है।

# किम् नपुंसकलिङ्ग के रूप

विभक्ति	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमा	किम्	के	कानि
द्वितीया	किम्	के	कानि
तृतीया	केन	काभ्याम्	कैः
चतुर्थी	कस्मै	काभ्याम्	केभ्यः
पंचमी	कस्मात्	काभ्याम्	केभ्यः
षष्ठी	कस्य	कयोः	केषाम्
सप्तमी	कस्मिन्	कयोः	केषु

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प्रश्न 1- उचित शब्द रूपेण रिक्त स्थान पूरयत –

- 1) कस्य -----
- 2) किम्            के            -----
- 3) कस्मात्        काभ्याम्        -----
- 4) कः                कौ                -----

5) कस्मिन् -----

प्रश्न 2. शब्दरूपस्य आधारे पञ्च वाक्यानि रचयत -