

**EAST POINT SCHOOL**  
**CLASS-VII**  
**ONLINE CLASSES WORK PLAN (AUGUST –WEEK-4)**

**ENGLISH**

**REVISION WORKSHEET -1**

**Q1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

- I. A forest is a biotic community which is composed of trees, shrubs and other woody vegetation. Forests are a valuable wealth of a nation. The timber obtained from forests is used for building houses, ships, furniture, sports goods, matches, paper etc. Bamboo canes are used for making ropes, sports goods, umbrella handles, etc. Many tribes that live in forests depend upon it for their livelihood. Forests provide dyes, gum, honey, wax, silk, ivory, etc.
- II. Forests provide shelter for plants and animals. They also help in preventing soil erosion. Forests help in reducing atmospheric pollution by absorbing carbon dioxide and particulate matter. People always appreciate the beauty and calm of forests.
- III. Destruction of forests is a threat to environment, quality of life and economy of a country. Deforestation has depleted the forests to such an extent that it has become out of man's control. Man has destroyed forests for building roads and railways and also for setting up industries. Deforestation results in excessive soil erosion. Floods and droughts are becoming a norm and a change in climate is clearly seen in the atmosphere.
- IV. Man has now realized the importance of forests and the need for its conservation. Van Mahotsava is held every year in India to celebrate forests and wildlife and find ways for their protection. Alternate resource of energy, such as biogas is seen as a suitable substitute for fire wood. Modern methods of forest management are encouraged which includes use of irrigation, fertilizers, pest management and afforestation programmes. Urban forestry programme aims at growing flowers and trees along the road side.

**1.1) Complete the following:**

- a) Umbrella handles are made of \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) An alternate resource of energy is \_\_\_\_\_.

**1.2) Answer the following questions:**

- a) Explain the statement "Forests are a valuable wealth of a nation"?
- b) What are the drawbacks of deforestation?

- c) Mention any two modern methods of forest management.
- d) What is the purpose of urban forestry programme?

**1.3) Find the word which means same as:**

- a) Decreasing (para-II)
- b) Damage (para-III)

**Q2. Read the following poem carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

**LEISURE**

What is life if, full of care,  
We have no time to stand and stare?  
No time to stand beneath the boughs,  
And stare as long as sheep and cow:

No time to see, when woods we pass,  
Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass:  
No time to see, in broad daylight,  
Streams full of stars, like skies at night:

No time to turn at beauty's glance  
And watch her feet, how they can dance:  
No time to wait till her mouth can  
Enrich that smile her eyes began?

A poor life this if, full of care,  
We have no time to stand and stare.

**W.H Davies**

**2.1 On the basis of your reading of the above poem, choose the correct option:**

- a) Where do the squirrels hide their nuts?
  - i) in woods    iii) in logs    ii) in grass    iv) in flowers
- b) How is the sky at night described by the poet?
  - i) moonlit    iii) dark    ii) starry    iv) dull

**2.2 Answer the following questions briefly:**

- a) Why does the poet say, "We have no time to stand and stare"?
- b) Write any two pairs of rhyming words.
- c) Which poetic device is used in the given line "Streams full of stars, like skies at night"?

**2.3. Find the word from the passage which means the opposite of following words:**

- a) short (stanza1)
- b) narrow (stanza2)

Q3 You are Anita/Anil, Cultural Secretary of your school. Your school is organizing a **Slogan Writing Competition** for the students. Draft a notice for your school notice board giving details of the program.

Q4 Write a **letter** to your friend in 100-120 words telling him about the new puppy you got as a birthday gift from your parents.

**Q5 Rearrange the following jumbled words into meaningful sentences.**

- a) Sunday/has/it/been/raining/since
- b) careless/take/accidents/when/people/are/place
- c) good/I/wishing/am/luck/you
- d) Rakesh/hours/had been/for/playing/two
- e) some/ extinct/ species of animals/ have/ now/ become
- f) dress / beautiful /wearing/ she/ was/ anniversary/ on/a/ her
- g) life line / our / water / is
- h) indispensable / even plants / for mankind / is / animals, / it /birds / and.
- i) impossible / water / life / on / without / is / earth.
- j) also / amazing / creative / has / powers / water.

## **REVISION WORKSHEET -2 TOPIC-ADJECTIVES**

**DEFINITION-** An adjective is a describing word. It tells us something more about a noun.

**Examples:** rainy day, fertile land, this girl, those apples, five fingers, many questions, last question, whose house

An adjective is a word that adds something to the meaning of a noun or a pronoun.

➤ My mother is a kind lady.

adjective\_ kind



# TYPES OF ADJECTIVES

ENGLISH  
GRAMMAR

## ADJECTIVE

are words that are used to describe nouns and pronouns and to quantify and identify them.



## ADJECTIVES OF QUALITY

Describe the nature of a noun.

- Honest, Kind, Large, Bulky, Beautiful, Ugly, etc.

E.g.: Sarah is a **beautiful** woman.



## ADJECTIVES OF QUANTITY

Help to show the amount or the approximate amount of the noun or pronoun.

- All, Half, Many, Few, Little, Enough, etc.

E.g.: They have finished **most** of the rice.

## ADJECTIVES OF NUMBER

Show the number of nouns and their place in an order.

- Definite Numeral Adjective
- Indefinite Numeral Adjective
- Distributive Numeral Adjective

## INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES

Used to ask questions about nouns or in relation to nouns

- Where, What, Which and Whose.

E.g.: **Which** is your favorite author?

## DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

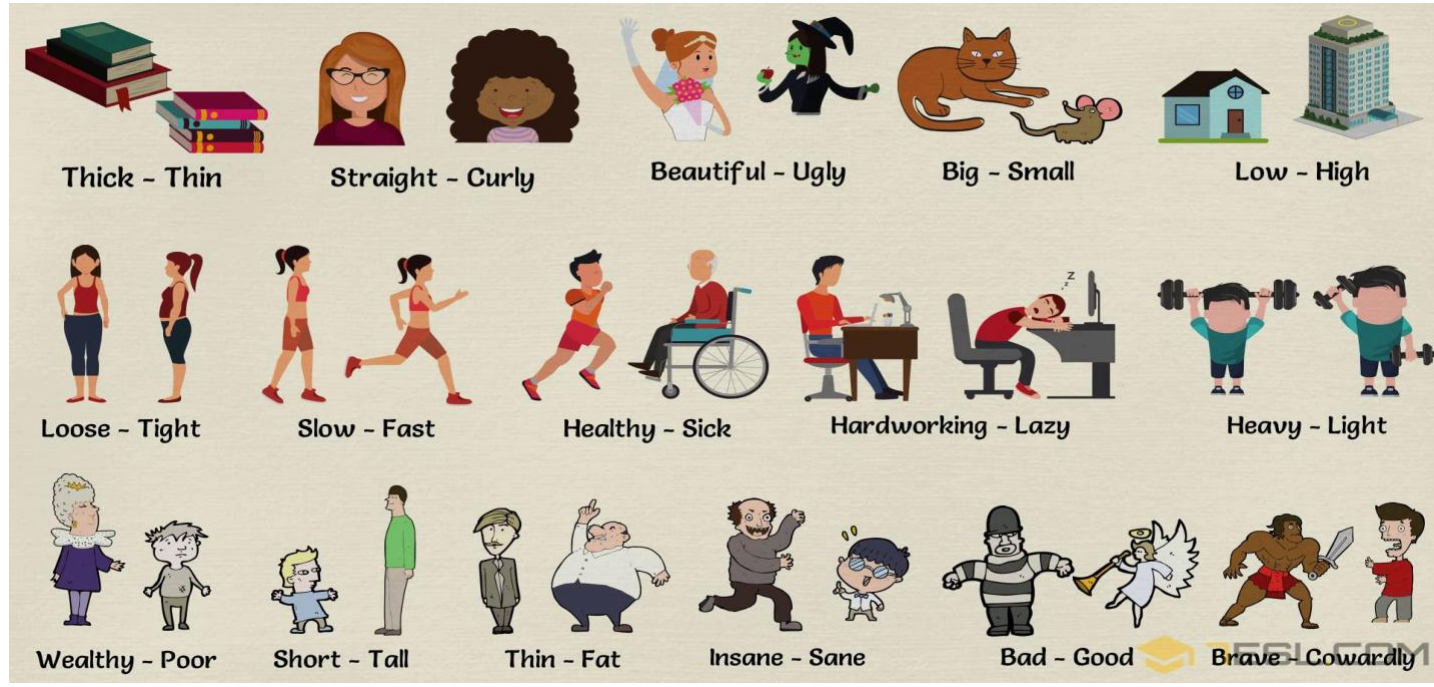
Used to refer to individual nouns within the whole amount.

- Either, Neither, Each, Another, Other, etc.

E.g: Taxes have to be paid by **every** employed citizen.

[www.eslgrammar.org](http://www.eslgrammar.org)

LETS RECALL SOME MORE ADJECTIVES



### Q1 Underline the adjectives and state its kind.

- What kind of machine is this?
- Those shoes are yours.
- Rakesh is a clever boy.
- There is much sugar in the box.
- There are forty two students in the class.
- This is our car.
- She lives with her sister.
- These mangoes are ripe.
- Children are studying in their rooms.
- Whose bottle is this?

## HINDI

### वर्ण विचार

वर्ण – वर्ण वह ध्वनि है जिसके और खंड (टुकड़े) नहीं किए जा सकते; जैसे- अ, इ – क, चु, ख, र इत्यादि।

वर्ण के भेद – वर्ण के दो भेद होते हैं-

- स्वर

## 2. व्यंजन

**वर्णमाला** – वर्णों के व्यवस्थित रूप को वर्णमाला कहते हैं। प्रत्येक भाषा की अपनी वर्णमाला होती है। हिंदी वर्णमाला में ग्यारह स्वर और 33 व्यंजन हैं।

**1. स्वर** – जिन वर्णों को बोलने के लिए अन्य ध्वनियों का सहारा नहीं लेना पड़ता, उन्हें स्वर कहते हैं। स्वरों के उच्चारण में हवा हमारे मुख से बिना किसी रुकावट के निकलती है। हिंदी में ग्यारह स्वर हैं, अ, आ, इ, ई, उ, ऊ, ऋ, ए, ऐ, ओ, औ।

**2. व्यंजन** – जिन वर्णों का उच्चारण स्वरों की सहायता से होता है, उन्हें व्यंजन कहते हैं। व्यंजन के उच्चारण में 'अ' स्वर की सहायता लेनी पड़ती है।

**जैसे**

**स्वर के भेद**

उच्चारण में लगने वाले समय के आधार पर स्वरों के तीन भेद होते हैं।

1. ह्रस्व स्वर
2. दीर्घ स्वर
3. प्लुत स्वर

**व्यंजन के भेद**

व्यंजन के तीन भेद हैं-

1. स्पर्श व्यंजन
2. अंतस्थ व्यंजन
3. ऊष्म व्यंजन।

**1. स्पर्श व्यंजन** – स्पर्श यानी छूना। जिन व्यंजनों के उच्चारण के समय श्वास वायु और जिहवा मुख के भागों को स्पर्श करती हैं, वे स्पर्श व्यंजन कहलाते हैं। कु से मु तक 25 स्पर्श व्यंजन हैं।

क वर्ग का उच्चारण स्थल कंठ है।

च वर्ग का उच्चारण स्थल तालु है।

ट वर्ग का उच्चारण स्थल मूर्धा है।

त वर्ग का उच्चारण स्थल दाँत है।

प वर्ग का उच्चारण स्थल होठ है।

2. **अंतस्थ व्यंजन** – मध्य/बीच = स्थित। इन व्यंजनों का उच्चारण स्वर तथा व्यंजन के मध्य का – सा होता है। उच्चारण के समय जिवा मुख के किसी भाग को स्पर्श नहीं करती। ये चार हैं- य, र, ल, व।

3. **ऊष्म व्यंजन** – ऊष्म = गर्म। इन व्यंजनों के उच्चारण के समय वायु मुख से रगड़ खाकर ऊष्मा पैदा करती है। यानी उच्चारण के समय मुख से गर्म हवा निकलती है। ये चार हैं- श, ष, स, ह।

### बहुविकल्पी प्रश्न

1. भाषा की सबसे छोटी लिखित इकाई है

- (i) पद
- (ii) वाक्य
- (iii) शब्द
- (iv) वर्ण

2. इनमें से कौन-सा स्वर नहीं है

- (i) अ
- (ii) ओ
- (iii) ऊ
- (iv) ज

3. इनमें से कौन-सा व्यंजन नहीं है

- (i) क
- (ii) च
- (iii) ट
- (iv) ए

4. 'स्वर' वर्गों के कितने भेद होते हैं

- (i) तीन
- (ii) चार
- (iii) छह
- (iv) सात

5. हिंदी में व्यंजनों की संख्या कितनी है

- (i) सैंतीस
- (ii) छत्तीस
- (iii) अड़तीस
- (iv) पैंतीस

6. जिन स्वरों के उच्चारण में अधिक समय लगे, वे कहलाते हैं

- (i) स्वर
- (ii) व्यंजन
- (iii) मात्रा
- (iv) प्लुत स्वर

7. जिन व्यंजनों के उच्चारण में जिह्वा मुख के विभिन्न स्थानों को छूती है, वे हैं

- (i) संयुक्त व्यंजन
- (ii) स्पर्श व्यंजन
- (iii) ऊष्म व्यंजन
- (iv) इनमें से कोई नहीं

8. एक से अधिक व्यंजन जब जोड़कर बोले या लिखे जाते हैं वे कहलाते हैं

- (i) स्वर
- (ii) व्यंजन
- (iii) संयुक्ताक्षर
- (iv) इनमें से कोई नहीं



9. विसर्ग का चिह्न है

- (i) ( ' )
- (ii) ( ˆ )
- (iii) ( : )
- (iv) ( , )

10. स्वरों के उच्चारण में सहायता लेनी पड़ती है

- (i) स्वर की
- (ii) व्यंजन की
- (iii) मात्रा की
- (iv) किसी की नहीं

### भाषा और व्याकरण

‘भाषा’ शब्द भाष धातु से बना है, जिसका अर्थ है- बोलना। मनुष्य जिन ध्वनियों को बोलकर अपनी बात कहता है- उसे भाषा कहते हैं। अतः हम भाषा की परिभाषा इस प्रकार से दे सकते हैं

**अपने मन के भावों और विचारों को बोलकर, लिखकर या पढ़कर प्रकट करने के साधन को ‘भाषा’ कहते हैं।**

### भाषा के रूप

भाषा के दो रूप होते हैं- मौखिक और लिखित

**मौखिक भाषा** – भाषा का वह रूप जिसमें एक व्यक्ति बोलकर विचार प्रकट करता है और दूसरा व्यक्ति सुनकर उसे समझता है, उसे मौखिक भाषा कहते हैं। उदाहरण- टेलीफोन, दूरदर्शन, भाषण, वार्तालाप, नाटक, रेडियो आदि।

**लिखित भाषा** – भाषा का वह रूप जिसमें एक व्यक्ति अपने विचार या मन के भाव लिखकर प्रकट करता है और दूसरा व्यक्ति पढ़कर उसकी बात समझता है, लिखित भाषा कहलाती है। उदाहरण पत्र, लेख, समाचार-पत्रकहानी, जीवनी आदि।

भारतीय संविधान में 22 भाषाओं को मान्यता प्रदान की गई है; जैसे- हिंदी, असमिया, बंगाली, डोगरी, बोडो, उर्दू, नेपाली, गुजराती, कन्नड़, कश्मीरी, कोंकणी, मैथिली, मलयालम, मराठी, मणिपुरी, उड़िया, पंजाबी, संस्कृत, संथाली, तमिल, सिंधी और तेलुगू।

14 सितंबर 1949 को हिंदी भाषा संघ की राजभाषा के रूप में स्वीकार की गई और केंद्रीय सरकार के काम-काज के लिए अनिवार्य घोषित कर दी गई।

**मातृभाषा** वह भाषा जिसे बालक अपने परिवार में अपनाता व सीखता है, वह मातृभाषा कहलाती है।

**बोली** – भाषा का मौखिक रूप बोली कहलाता है। यह सीमित अथवा बहुत कम क्षेत्रों में बोली जाती है। इसमें साहित्य की रचना नहीं की जाती है। मैथिली, राजस्थानी, बुंदेलखंडी आदि कई बोलियाँ हैं जिनका प्रयोग भारत के विभिन्न भागों में किया जाता है।

**लिपि** – मुख से निकली ध्वनियों को लिखने की विधि या चिह्न को लिपि कहते हैं। संसार की विभिन्न भाषाओं को लिखने के लिए अनेक लिपियाँ प्रचलित हैं। संस्कृत, हिंदी, मराठी, भाषाएँ देवनागरी लिपि में लिखी जाती हैं। हिंदी भाषा की लिपि देवनागरी है।

**व्याकरण** – भाषा को शुद्ध रूप में लिखना, पढ़ना और बोलना सिखाने वाला शास्त्र व्याकरण कहलाता है।

व्याकरण में भाषा के वर्ण, शब्द, पद तथा वाक्य पर विचार किया जाता है। इस आधार पर इसके चार अंग होते हैं।

1. वर्ण विचार
2. शब्द विचार
3. पद विचार
4. वाक्य विचार

### बहुविकल्पी प्रश्न

1. हम बातचीत किस माध्यम से करते हैं?

(i) लिपि

(ii) वाक्य

(iii) भाषा

(iv) वर्ण

2. भाषा के कितने रूप होते हैं ?

(i) लिखित

(ii) सांकेतिक

(iii) मौखिक

(iv) सभी

3. भाषा के कितने रूप होते हैं?

(i) दो

(ii) चार

(iii) तीन

(iv) पाँच

4. हिंदी की लिपि कौन-सी है?

(i) फारसी

(ii) रोमन

(iii) गुरुमुखी

(iv) देवनागरी

5. हमें किसके द्वारा भाषा के शुद्ध रूप का ज्ञान होता है?

(i) शब्द

(ii) लिपि

(iii) व्याकरण

(iv) वाक्य

6. भाषा का अर्थ है

(i) मन के भाव संकेत के द्वारा प्रकट करना

(ii) मन के भाव केवल बोलकर प्रकट करना

- (iii) मन के भाव केवल लिखकर प्रकट करना
- (iv) मन के भाव बोलकर या लिखकर प्रकट करना

## MATHS

### ALGEBRAIC EXPRESSIONS NOTES

#### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Students will be able to define variables and constant.
2. Students will be able to identify the terms and factors in the algebraic expressions.
3. Students will be able to identify monomials , binomials , trinomials
4. Students will be able to add and subtract two algebraic expressions.

<https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=videos+on+chapter-algebraic+expression+class+vii&&view=detail&mid=8577D60A3CB774A512578577D60A3CB774A51257&&FORM=VRDGAR&ru=%2Fvideos%2Fsearch%3Fq%3Dvideos%2Bon%2Bchapter-algebraic%2Bexpression%2Bclass%2Bvii%26FORM%3DHDRSC4>

#### Algebraic Expressions

An Algebraic Expression is the combination of constant and variables. We use the operations like addition, subtraction etc to form an algebraic expression.

#### Variable

A variable does not have a fixed value .it can be varied. It is represented by letters like a, y, p m etc.

#### Constant

A constant has a fixed value. Any number without a variable is a constant.

#### Example

$$2x + 7$$

Here we got this expression by multiplying 2 and x and then add 7 to it.

In the above expression, the variable is x and the constant is 7.

#### Terms of an Expression

To form an expression we use constant and variables and separate them using the operations like addition, subtraction etc. these parts of expressions which we separate

using operations are called Terms.

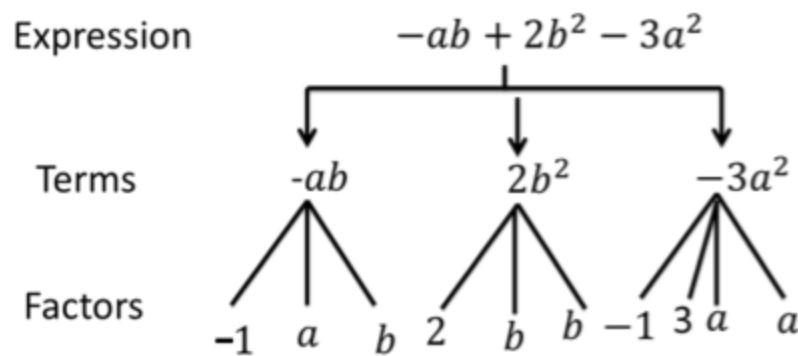
$$4x - y + 7$$

In the above expression, there are three terms,  $4x$ ,  $-y$  and  $7$ .

### Factors of a Term

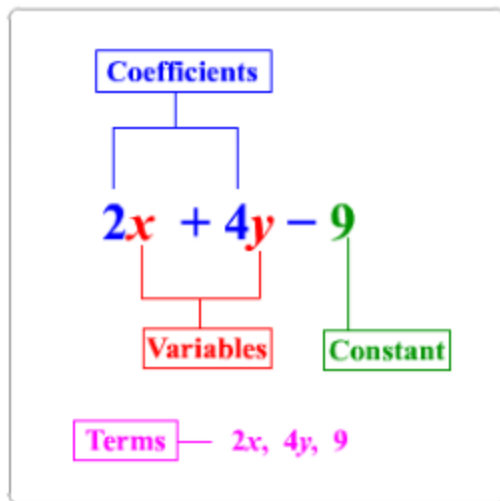
Every term is the product of its factors. As in the above expression, the term  $4x$  is the product of  $4$  and  $x$ . So  $4$  and  $x$  are the factors of that term.

We can understand it by using a tree diagram.



### Coefficients

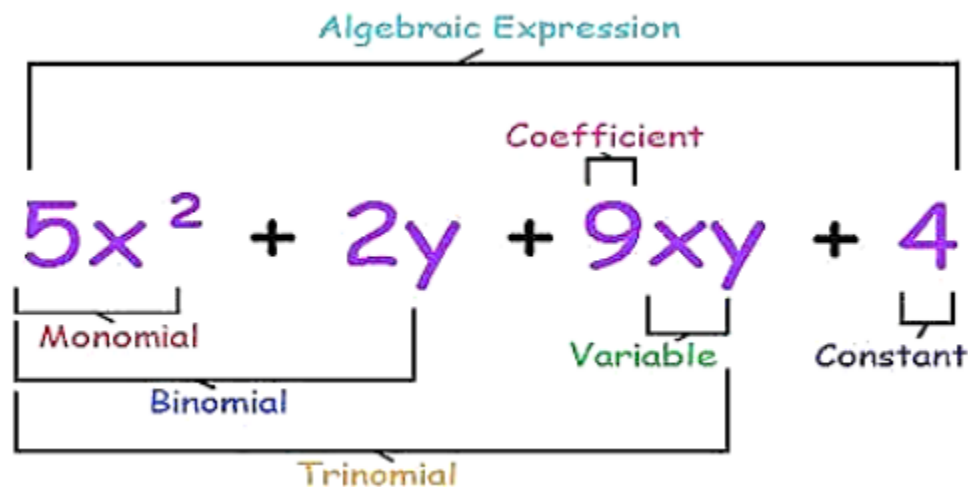
As you can see above that some of the factors are numerical and some are algebraic i.e. contains variable. The numerical factor of the term is called the numerical coefficient of the term.



### **Monomials, Binomials, Trinomials and Polynomials**

Expressions	Meaning	Example
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Monomial	Any expression which has only one term.	$5x^2$ , $7y$ , $3ab$
Binomial	Any expression which has two, unlike terms.	$5x^2 + 2y$ , $2ab - 3b$
Trinomial	Any expression which has three, unlike terms.	$5x^2 + 2y + 9xy$ , $x + y - 3$
Polynomial	Any expression which has one or more terms with the variable having non-negative integers as an exponent is a polynomial.	$5x^2 + 2y + 9xy + 4$ and all the above expressions are also polynomial.



### Addition and Subtraction of Algebraic Equations

- For adding or subtracting two or more algebraic expression, like terms of both the expressions are grouped together and unlike terms are retained as it is.
- Sum of two or more like terms is a like term with a numerical coefficient equal to the sum of the numerical coefficients of all like terms.
- Difference between two like terms is a like term with a numerical coefficient equal to the difference between the numerical coefficients of the two like terms.
- For example,  $2y + 3x - 2x + 4y$   
 $\Rightarrow x(3-2) + y(2+4)$   
 $\Rightarrow x+6y$
- Summation of algebraic expressions can be done in two ways:  
**Consider the summation of the algebraic expressions  $5a^2+7a+2ab$  and  $7a^2+9a+11b$**
- **Horizontal method**

$$\begin{aligned}
&5a^2+7a+2ab+7a^2+9a+11b \\
&= (5+7)a^2+(7+9)a+2ab+11b \\
&= 12a^2+16a+2ab+11b
\end{aligned}$$

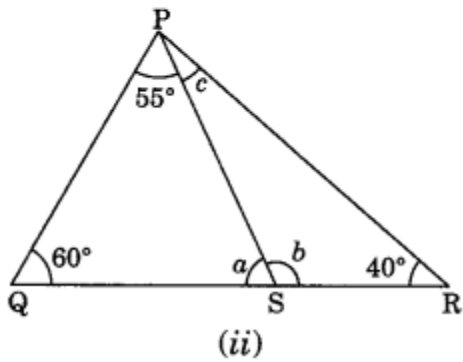
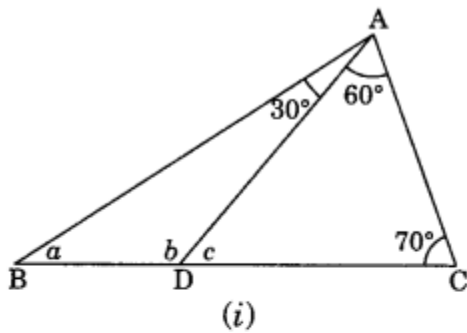
- **Vertical method**

$$\begin{array}{r}
5a^2+7a+2ab \\
7a^2+9a+11b \\
\hline
\end{array}$$

$$12a^2+16a+2ab+11b$$

### WORKSHEET

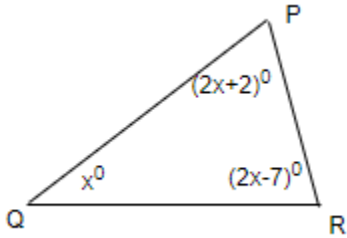
Q1. In figure (i) and (ii), Find the values of a, b and c.



[NCERT Exemplar]

Q2. One of the exterior angles of a triangle is  $120^\circ$  and the interior opposite angles of it are in the ratio  $4 : 2$ . Find the angles of the triangle.

Q3. From the adjoining figure, find the value of  $x$  and also the measures of  $\angle P, \angle Q$  and  $\angle R$



Q4. An iron rod 5m long is placed against the wall in such a way that the foot of the rod is 3m away from the wall. Find how high the top of the iron rod reaches in the wall ?

Q5. Which of the following triplets cannot be the angles of a triangle?

- (a)  $67^\circ, 51^\circ, 62^\circ$
- (b)  $70^\circ, 83^\circ, 27^\circ$
- (c)  $90^\circ, 70^\circ, 20^\circ$
- (d)  $40^\circ, 132^\circ, 18^\circ$

Q6. Identify the term which contain  $x$  and write the coefficient of  $x$  in the following expressions

(i)  $13y^2 - 8xy$

(ii)  $5 - 7xyz + 4x^2y$

Q7. In  $-7xy^2z^3$ , Write down the coefficient of

(i)  $7x$

(ii)  $-xy^2$

Q 8. Draw a tree diagram for

(i)  $-7x^2 + 15xy$

(ii)  $4a^2b^2 + 3a$

(iii)  $15xy + 11z^2$

Q9. State whether the given pair of terms is of like or unlike terms:

(i)  $2xy, 2xyz$



(ii)  $-5pq, 7qp$

(iii)  $12xz, 12x^2z^2$

Q10. Simplify the following by combining the like terms:

(i)  $-32+7b-20b$

(ii)  $-z^2+13z^2-5z+7z^3-15z$

(iii)  $3a-2b-ab-(a-b+ab)+3ab+b-a$

**ACTIVITY: To show Pattern of shapes of equilateral triangles and pattern of shapes of squares by using matchsticks or toothpicks or pieces of straw cut into smaller pieces of equal length .**

## SCIENCE

### NUTRITION IN ANIMALS

#### LEARNING OUTCOMES:

1. Students are able to understand the various steps of nutrition in Amoeba
2. Students are able to state and explain the process of digestion in ruminants.

#### VIDEO:

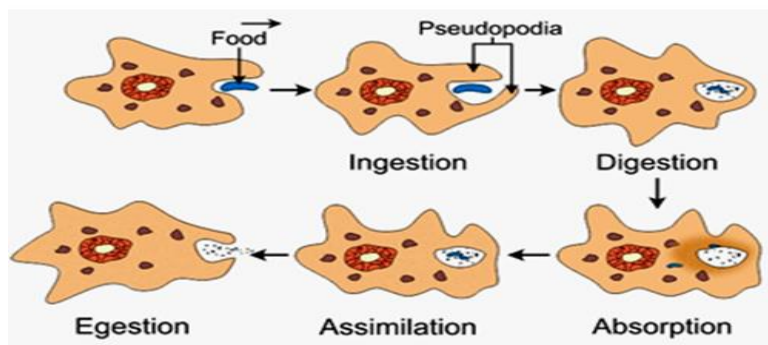
<https://youtu.be/XPGoVQW7J8U?list=RDCMUCDN8AMGRjNYjhiJifvsh5Fw>

#### Digestion in grass eating animals

- Grass eating animals like cows, buffaloes are called **ruminants** because they have a separate part of stomach called rumen. They quickly swallow the grass and is stored in rumen where it is partially digested forming **cud**.
- **Rumination** is the process by which cud returns to the mouth in small lumps and then the animal chews it.
- Grass contain cellulose which is digested by special bacteria present in a sac like structure located between small intestine and large intestine.

#### Mode of feeding and digestion in amoeba

- Amoeba is a microscopic single-celled organism found in pond water which has a cell membrane, a round, dense nucleus and many bubble like vacuoles.
- The shape of amoeba is variable.
- It has tiny finger like projections called **pseudopodia** or false feet for movement and capture of food.
- It eats tiny organisms by spreading out its pseudopodia around its food particle and then engulfing it.
- The food gets trapped inside **food vacuole**, into which digestive juices are secreted and convert them into simpler substances.
- The digested food is then absorbed which is required for growth, maintenance and multiplication.
- The undigested food is expelled out by vacuole.



#### ASSIGNMENT:

1. What is rumination?
2. Name the parts of Amoeba which help it in moving and capturing food.
3. How is the process of digestion different in ruminants?
4. Draw a labelled diagram showing nutrition in *Amoeba*.

## ACIDS BASES AND SALTS

### Acids and bases

The substances that taste sour are called acid and their nature is acidic. The term acid is derived from a Latin word *acere* which means sour. Examples of acidic substances are Curd containing lactic acid, lemon juice and tomato containing citric acid, and vinegar containing acetic acid.



**Fig.** Lemon juice, tomato, vinegar

The substances that taste bitter are called base and their nature is basic. They are slippery to touch. Example: baking soda containing sodium hydrogen carbonate, Milk of magnesia, Soaps, Lime water containing calcium hydroxide, Household cleaners.



**Fig.** Baking soda, milk of magnesia

### **ACTIVITY:**

Students will prepare a presentation on acids and bases with regards to these specific criteria:

- a. What are acids?
- b. What are bases?
- c. How do they affect our taste buds?
- d. Insert your own findings on acids and bases.

**SOCIAL  
STUDIES**  
**GEOGRAPHY –**

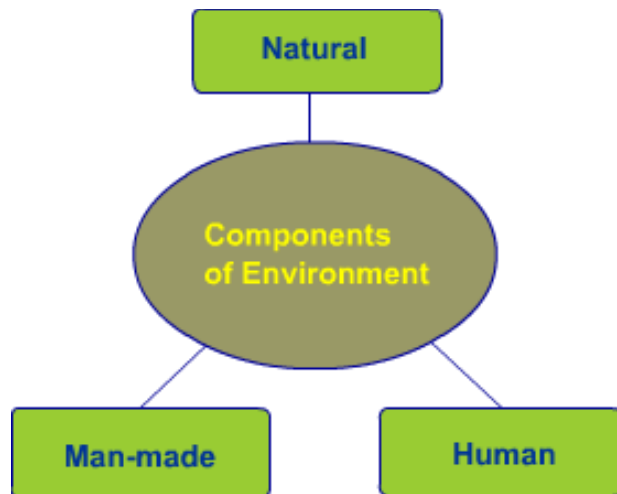
**Environment**  
**Geography- Chapter- 1**

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**Environment:** - The nature, place, people, things, etc. that surrounding the living organisms makes the environment.

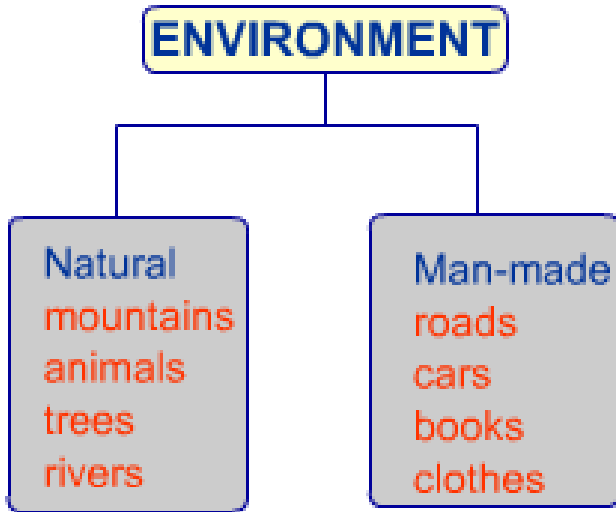
It has three components: **Natural, human and human-made.**



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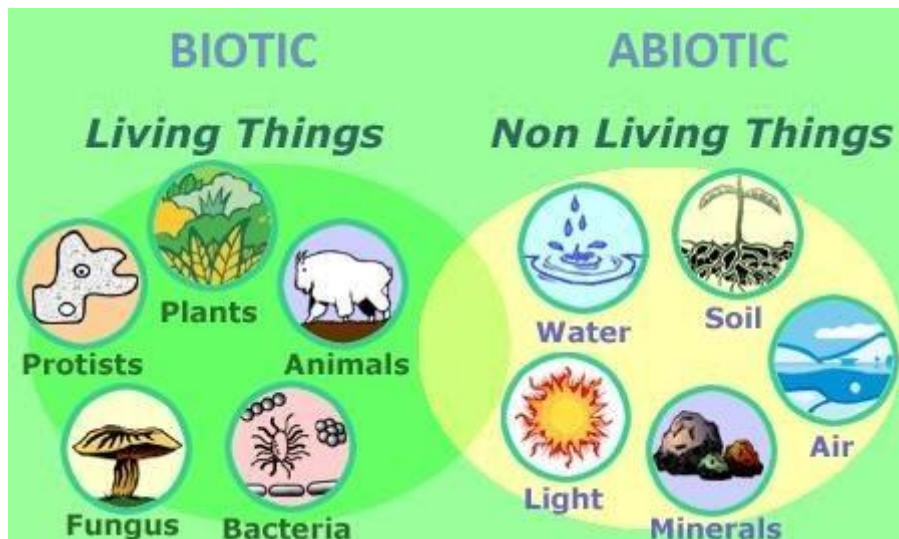
Environment is a combination of both **natural** as well as **man-made** phenomena.



Give some more examples of Natural and Man-made things.



Natural Environment comprises **biotic** and **abiotic**-conditions, whereas the man-made phenomena comprises the activities and interactions among human beings.



**1. Answer the following questions: -  
MARKS**

1. Describe the major components of the environment. (3)
2. Give four examples of human-made environment. (2)
3. Which are the two major components of biotic environment?  
(1)

**2. FILL UPS: -**

1. The world of non-living elements are called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The place, people, things and nature that surround any living organisms is called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ comprise the natural environment.

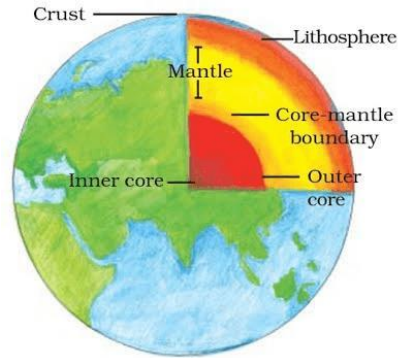
**3. OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS: -**

- 1) What is an abiotic component of environment?
    - a. Table
    - b. Water
    - c. Human
    - d. None of these
  - 2) When is world Environment Day is celebrated?
    - a. 5th January
    - b. 5th June
    - c. 5th August
    - d. None of these
  - 3) Which is a human made environment?
    - a. Mountain
    - b. Road
    - c. Sea
    - d. None of these
- 

**Chapter – 2**  
**Inside Our Earth**

**What is Earth:**

- (i) The earth comprises of three layers: crust, mantle and core.



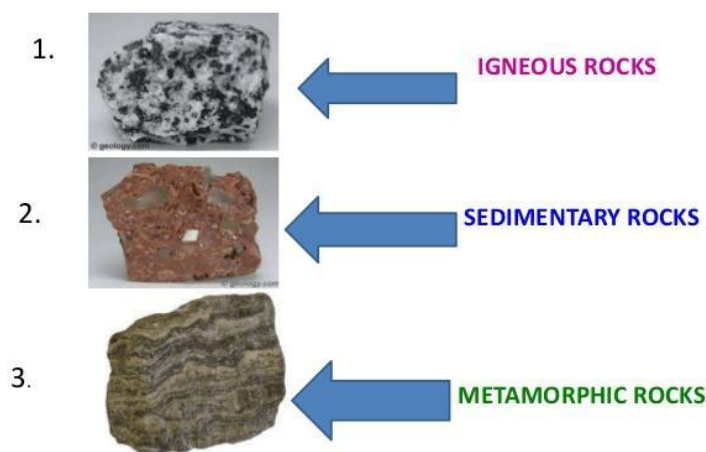
(ii) Constant changes take place inside as well as outside the earth.

### What is the Interior of the Earth:

- (i) The Earth is made of several concrete layers. It is about 35km on the continental masses and only 5km on the ocean floors.
- (ii) The uppermost layer over the earth's surface is called the **crust**.
- (iii) Silica and alumina are the main mineral constituents of the continental mass. It is, thus, called **sial**.
- (iv) The oceanic crust mainly consists of silica and magnesium called **sima**.
- (v) Just below the crust is the mantle up to an extent of 2,900 km.
- (vi) The innermost layer is core with a radius of 3,500 km. As it is made of nickel and iron, it is called **nife**.

### Rocks and Minerals:

- (i) The earth's crust is made of various types of rocks. Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust is called a rock.



Types of rock

- (ii) There are three major types of rocks; igneous rocks, sedimentary rocks and metamorphic rocks.

**Tick the correct answer.**

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



## विषय - संस्कृत

सप्तमः पाठः

# सङ्कल्पः सिद्धिदायकः

Link-<https://youtu.be/H5MN1NCGub4>

धातुप्रयोगः

(पार्वती शिवं पतिरूपेण अवाञ्छत्। एतदर्थं सा तपस्यां कर्तुम् ऐच्छत्। सा स्वकीयं मनोरथं मात्रे न्यवेदयत्। तत् श्रुत्वा माता मेना चिन्ताकुला अभवत्।)

मेना - वत्से! मनीषिताः देवताः गृहे एव सन्ति। तपः कठिनं भवति। तव शरीरं सुकोमलं वर्तते। गृहे एव वस। अत्रैव तवाभिलाषः सफलः भविष्यति।

पार्वती - अम्ब! तादृशः अभिलाषः तु तपसा एव पूर्णः भविष्यति। अन्यथा तादृशं पतिं कथं प्राप्स्यामि। अहं तपः एव चरिष्यामि इति मम सङ्कल्पः।

मेना - पुत्रि! त्वमेव मे जीवनाभिलाषः।

पार्वती - सत्यम्। परं मम मनः लक्ष्यं प्राप्तुम् आकुलितं वर्तते। सिद्धिं प्राप्य पुनः तवैव शरणम् आगमिष्यामि। अद्यैव विजयया साकं गौरीशिखरं गच्छामि।

(ततः पार्वती निष्क्रामति)

(पार्वती मनसा वचसा कर्मणा च तपः एव तपति स्म। कदाचिद् रात्रौ स्थण्डिले, कदाचिच्च शिलायां स्वपिति स्म। एकदा विजया अवदत्।)

विजया - सखि! तपःप्रभावात् हिंस्रपशवोऽपि तव सखायः जाताः। पञ्चाग्नि-व्रतमपि त्वम् अतपः। पुनरपि तव अभिलाषः न पूर्णः अभवत्।

पार्वती - अयि विजये! किं न जानासि? मनस्वी कदापि धैर्यं न परित्यजति। अपि च मनोरथानाम् अगतिः नास्ति।

विजया - त्वं वेदम् अधीतवती। यज्ञं सम्पादितवती। तपःकारणात् जगति तव प्रसिद्धिः। 'अपर्णा' इति नाम्ना अपि त्वं प्रथिता। पुनरपि तपसः फलं नैव दृश्यते।

**पार्वती** - अयि आतुरहृदये! कथं त्वं चिन्तिता .....।

(नेपथ्ये-अयि भो! अहम् आश्रमवटुः। जलं वाञ्छामि।)

(ससम्भ्रमम्) विजये! पश्य कोऽपि वटुः आगतोऽस्ति।

(विजया झटिति अगच्छत्, सहसैव वटुरूपधारी शिवः तत्र प्राविशत्)

**विजया** - वटो! स्वागतं ते। उपविशतु भवान्। इयं मे सखी पार्वती। शिवं प्राप्तुम् अत्र तपः करोति।



**वटुः** - हे तपस्विनि! किं क्रियार्थं पूजोपकरणं वर्तते, स्नानार्थं जलं सुलभम्, भोजनार्थं फलं वर्तते? त्वं तु जानासि एव शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्मसाधनम्।  
(पार्वती तूष्णीं तिष्ठति)

**वटुः** - हे तपस्विनि! किमर्थं तपः तपसि? शिवाय?  
(पार्वती पुनः तूष्णीं तिष्ठति)

**विजया** - (आकुलीभूय) आम्, तस्मै एव तपः तपति।  
(वटुरूपधारी शिवः सहसैव उच्चैः उपहसति)

**वटुः** - अयि पार्वति! सत्यमेव त्वं शिवं पतिम् इच्छसि? (उपहसन्) नाम्ना

शिवः अन्यथा अशिवः। श्मशाने वसति। यस्य त्रीणि नेत्राणि, वसनं व्याघ्रचर्म, अङ्गरागः चिताभस्म, परिजनाश्च भूतगणाः। किं तमेव शिवं पतिम् इच्छसि?

**पार्वती** - (क्रुद्धा सती) अरे वाचाल! अपसर। जगति न कोऽपि शिवस्य यथार्थं स्वरूपं जानाति। यथा त्वमसि तथैव वदसि।  
 (विजयां प्रति) सखि! चल। यः निन्दां करोति सः तु पापभाग् भवति एव, यः शृणोति सोऽपि पापभाग् भवति।  
 (पार्वती द्रुतगत्या निष्क्रामति। तदैव पृष्ठतः वटोः रूपं परित्यज्य शिवः तस्याः हस्तं गृह्णाति। पार्वती लज्जया कम्पते)



**शिवः** - पार्वति! प्रीतोऽस्मि तव सङ्कल्पेन। अद्यप्रभृति अहं तव तपोभिः क्रीतदासोऽस्मि।  
 (विनतानना पार्वती विहसति)

## ◆ शब्दार्थः ◆

पतिरूपेण	-	पति के रूप में	as husband
एतदर्थम् (एतद्+अर्थम्)	-	इसके लिये	for this
अवाञ्छत्	-	चाहती थी	desired
मात्रे	-	माता से	to mother
चिन्ताकुला	-	चिन्ता से परेशान	perturbed by anxiety
मनीषिता	-	चाहा गया, इच्छित	desired
तादृशः	-	वैसा	like
अभिलाषः	-	इच्छा	desire
तपसा	-	तपस्या से	by penance
प्राप्स्यामि	-	प्राप्त करूँगी	will get
जीवनाभिलाषः (जीवन+अभिलाषः)	-	जीवन की चाह	life's desire
आकुलितम्	-	परेशान	desperate

साकम्	-	साथ	with
निष्क्रामति	-	निकल जाती है	goes out, exits
मनसा	-	मन से	by heart/ mind
वचसा	-	वचन से	by word
कर्मणा	-	कर्म से	by act
तपति स्म	-	तपस्या करती थी	performed penance
स्थण्डिले	-	नंगी भूमि पर	on barren field

1.

**प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि एकपदेन लिखत-**

- (क) तपःप्रभावात् के सखायः जाताः?  
 (ख) पार्वती तपस्यार्थं कुत्र अगच्छत्?  
 (ग) कः श्मशाने वसति?  
 (घ) शिवनिन्दां श्रुत्वा का क्रुद्धा जाता?  
 (ङ) वदुरूपेण तपोवनं कः प्राविशत्?

2.

**मञ्जूषातः पदानि चित्वा समानार्थकानि पदानि लिखत-**

माता      मौनम्      प्रस्तरे      जन्तवः      नयनानि

- शिलायां .....  
 पशवः .....  
 अम्बा .....  
 नेत्राणि .....  
 तूष्णीम् .....

3.

**उदाहरणानुसारं पदरचनां कुरुत-**

- यथा -वसति स्म = अवसत्  
(क) पश्यति स्म = .....  
(ख) तपति स्म = .....  
(ग) चिन्तयति स्म = .....  
(घ) वदति स्म = .....  
(ङ) गच्छति स्म = .....