

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

ENGLISH

Article Writing

Video Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q2197KT1iNE>

An article is an expression of one's thoughts on an issue or a subject logically and coherently written in meaningful paragraphs.

Writing an article is a challenging task. It needs creativity, good vocabulary, good knowledge of the subject and skill to organize ideas.

Purpose :

To focus on issues of social concern, narrating an event, description of a place, etc.

Format:

-
- Heading/Title – must be catchy and sharp
 - By – name of the author
 - Body

I Para: Introduction -Start with a slogan, a question, an amazing fact, figure or statement.

II/III Para: Content -Causes, effects, the present state of affairs, etc.

IV Para: Conclusion -Draw solutions and conclusions

Points To Remember

- The title should catch the attention of the reader.
- Begin with a striking opening sentence which addresses the readers and gets them interested in the topic.
- Present a strong argument for your ideas supporting it with evidence or elaboration.
- Use linking devices (however, therefore, although, even though, in order to, etc) to make the composition appear a whole.
- Introduce a new point at the beginning of each paragraph that follows, to strengthen your ideas.
- Develop your ideas as much as you can to make them interesting and substantial.
- Conclude with your strongest point.
- Use passive voice, emotive language, rhetorical questions to provide a specific effect.

SAMPLE Question :

Parents today are facing a major problem with their children. They waste most of their time on Facebook and other social networking sites, with the result that their studies and other important activities are neglected. Write an article on this issue taking ideas from the hints given below.

Hints

- Teenagers waste time.
- Parents' fear of the dangers involved.
- Pros include fast spread of information, source of news, solves crimes, helps students with academic work, improves relationships.
- Cons include spread of false information, students waste time, leads to stress, misunderstandings and arguments. Children develop self centered personalities. Leads to loneliness and depression.

Pros and Cons of Social Networking Sites

by Meera Dutta

Social networking has taken today's youth by storm. Teenagers go crazy over it and spend most of their time in socializing on these sites. At the same time, it has created worry among the parents of teenagers. Parents now fear the worst, when they hear of ruined reputations, cyber crimes, online predators and other dangers.

When we talk about the pros and cons then there are always two sides of a coin. Let us take the positive aspect of networking first. Social networking sites spread information faster than any other media. These sites are the best source of news. These sites help solve crimes more quickly. The best advantage of social networking sites is for the students. They help a student to do better at school. They can easily discuss educational topics and assignments. Thus, they can score better grades in academics. It also improves relationships and increases friend circle. People can connect with their family and friends living abroad through Skype and e-mail facilities. It helps to stay in touch with friends, they cannot meet regularly.

Social network helps to spread false and unreliable information, which may harm groups, communities, and even nations. Students waste time by playing games and socializing. Therefore, they tend to score lower grades in academics, which leads to stress, misunderstandings, and arguments. Children spend less time in face-to-face interactions and this leads to self-centered personalities and behavior. A person may suffer from loneliness, depression, anxiety, and general distress.

To sum up we can say that it's wise to tread carefully and be aware of the pros and cons before we indulge.

ASSIGNMENT: Due to selfish human activities and over use of natural resources, global warming is taking place, which poses danger to humankind. Write an article to highlight the effects of global warming.

Unit-3, Section-2, The Narayanpur Incident will be continued this week.

HINDI

एक तिनका

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

कविता का सारांश

इस कविता के माध्यम से कवि ने घमंड न करने की सीख दी है। कई बार छोटी से छोटी चीज़ भी बड़े से बड़े घमंड को तोड़ कर रख देती है। कवि ऐसी ही एक घटना का जिक्र कर रहा है एक बार वह घमंड में भरा हुआ अपनी छत की मुंडेर पर खड़ा था तभी एकाएक कोई तिनका उसकी आँख में पड़ गया। अचानक ही वह बेचैन हो उठा। आँख लाल हो गई और दुखने लगी। लोग उसकी मदद के लिए आए और कपड़े से उसकी आँखों में पड़ा तिनका निकालने लगे। उस जरा से तिनके से लेखक का सारा घमंड उड़ गया। किसी तरह जब तिनका उसकी आँख से निकला तो लेखक की अक्ल ने उन्हें ताना दिया कि वह किस बात पर इतनी अकड़ में था। उसकी अकड़ को ढीला करने के लिए तो एक जरा-सा तिनका ही बहुत है।

सप्रसंग व्याख्या

1. मैं घमंडों में भरा ऐंठा हुआ,
एक दिन जब था मुंडेर पर खड़ा।
आ अचानक दूर से उड़ता हुआ,
एक तिनका आँख में मेरी पड़ा। (पृष्ठ संख्या-99)

शब्दार्थ—घमंड—अभिमान। ऐंठा—अकड़। मुंडेर—छत का किनारा। तिनका—सूखी घास का टुकड़ा।

प्रसंग—उपर्युक्त पंक्तियाँ हमारी पाठ्यपुस्तक 'वसंत भाग-2' में संकलित कविता 'एक तिनका' नामक कविता से उद्धृत हैं, जिसके रचयिता अयोध्या सिंह उपाध्याय 'हरिऔध' हैं। इस कविता में घमंड न करने की सीख दी गई है।

व्याख्या—कवि एक बार घमंड से भरकर अकड़ हुआ अपने घर की छत की मुंडेर पर खड़ा था। उसी समय अचानक दूर कहीं से उड़ता हुआ एक तिनका आकर उसकी आँख में पड़ गया और पल भर में उस जरा-सी निर्जीव वस्तु ने उसका सारा घमंड चूर-चूर कर दिया।

2. मैं झिझक उठा, हुआ बेचैन-सा,
लाल होकर आँख भी दुखने लगी।
मूँठ देने लोग कपड़े की लगे,
ऐंठ बेचारी दबे पाँवों भगी। (पृष्ठ संख्या-99)

शब्दार्थ—झिझक—अचकचाहट। मूँठ—कपड़े को मोड़कर मोटा तथा गोलाकार बनाया हुआ। ऐंठ—अकड़। दबे पाँव—भागना—चुपके से निकल जाना।

प्रसंग—उपर्युक्त पंक्तियाँ हमारी पाठ्यपुस्तक 'वसंत भाग-2' में संकलित कविता 'एक तिनका' नामक पाठ से उद्धृत हैं, जिसके रचयिता अयोध्या सिंह उपाध्याय 'हरिऔध' हैं। इस कविता में घमंड न करने की सीख दी गई है।

व्याख्या—घमंड से भरे कवि की आँख में एक जरा-सा तिनका पड़ जाता है तो वह अचकचा कर बेचैन हो उठता है। उसकी आँख पल भर में लाल हो जाती है और दुखने लगती है। लोग कपड़े की नोक से तिनका निकालने की कोशिश करने लगते हैं। कवि की सारी अकड़ गायब हो जाती है। उसका घमंड हवा में उड़ जाता है।

3.

जब किसी ढब से निकल तिनका गया,
तब 'समझ' ने यों मुझे ताने दिए।
ऐंठता तू किसलिए इतना रहा,
एक तिनका है बहुत तेरे लिए।

(पृष्ठ संख्या-99)

शब्दार्थ—ढब—तरीका। **समझ**—अक्ल, बुद्धि। **ताने देना**—व्यंग्य करना। **ऐंठना**—अकड़ना।

प्रसंग—उपर्युक्त पंक्तियाँ हमारी पाठ्यपुस्तक वसंत भाग-2 में संकलित कविता 'एक तिनका' नामक पाठ से उद्धृत हैं, जिसकी रचना अयोध्या सिंह अपाध्याय 'हरिऔध' ने की है। इस कविता में घमंड न करने की सीख दी गई है।

व्याख्या—घमंड से भरे कवि की आँखों में एक तिनका पड़ते ही उसकी सारी अकड़ ढीली हो जाती है। लोग किसी तरह जब कपड़े की नोक से तिनका निकाल देते हैं तो कवि को थोड़ी राहत मिलती है। वह सोंच में पड़ जाता है। उसकी अपनी बुद्धि ही उस पर व्यंग्य करती है कि वह किस बात पर आखिर इतना अकड़ रहा था। उसके घमंड को चूर करने के लिए तो एक तिनका ही बहुत है।

पाठ्यपुस्तक के प्रश्न-अभ्यास

कविता से

प्रश्न 1.

नीचे दी गई कविता की पंक्तियों को सामान्य वाक्य में बदलिए।

जैसे-एक तिनका आँख में मेरी पड़ा – मेरी आँख में एक तिनका का पड़ा।

मुँठ देने लोग कपड़े की लगे – लोग कपड़े की मुँठ देने लगे।

(क) एक दिन जब था मुंडेरे पर खड़ा –

(ख) लाल होकर भी दुखने लगी –

(ग) ऐंठ बेचारी दबे पाँवों भागी –

(घ) जब किसी दब से निकल तिनका गया। –

प्रश्न 2. 'एक तिनका' कविता में किस घटना की चर्चा की गई है, जिससे घमंड नहीं करने का संदेश मिलता है?

प्रश्न 3. आँख में तिनका पड़ने के बाद घमंडी की क्या दशा हुई ?

प्रश्न 4. घमंडी की आँख से तिनका निकालने के लिए उसके आसपास लोगों ने क्या किया?

बहुविकल्पी प्रश्नोत्तर

(क) तिनका कहाँ से उड़कर आया था?

(i) पास से

(ii) पैरों के तले से

(iii) छत से

(iv) बहुत दूर से

(ख) तिनका कहाँ आ गिरा?

(i) कवि के सिर पर

(ii) कवि की नाक में

- (iii) कवि की आँख में
- (iv) कवि के पैर पर

(ग) आँख में तिनका जाने पर क्या हुआ?

- (i) आँख दुखने लगी
- (ii) आँख लाल हो गई
- (iii) वह दर्द से परेशान हो गया
- (iv) उपर्युक्त सभी

(घ) कवि पर किसने व्यंग्य किया?

- (i) अक्ल ने।
- (ii) सहपाठियों ने
- (iii) पड़ोसियों ने
- (iv) घमंड ने

सर्वनाम

संज्ञा के स्थान पर आने वाले शब्दों को सर्वनाम कहते हैं। सर्वनाम यानी सबके लिए नाम। संज्ञा के स्थान पर प्रयोग किया जाता है।

इनका प्रयोग करने से भाषा सुंदर और स्पष्ट हो जाती है। एक ही सर्वनाम शब्द अलग-अलग व्यक्तियों या प्राणियों के लिए बोला या लिखा जा सकता है।

सर्वनाम के भेद

सर्वनाम के छह भेद होते हैं।

1. पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम
2. निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम
3. अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम
4. संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम
5. प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम
6. निजवाचक सर्वनाम।

1. पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम – जिन सर्वनाम शब्दों का प्रयोग बोलने वाले, सुननेवाले या अन्य व्यक्ति के लिए किया जाता है। वे पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम कहलाते हैं; जैसे-मैं, तुम, वह आदि।

पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम के तीन भेद होते हैं-

- उत्तम पुरुष – इस सर्वनाम का प्रयोग वक्ता अथवा लेखक अपने लिए करता है; जैसे- मैं कल आगरा जाऊँगा।
- मध्यम पुरुष – इस सर्वनाम शब्द का प्रयोग सुनने वाले (श्रोता) के लिए किया जाता है; जैसे- तुम्हारे पिता जी क्या काम करते हैं।
- अन्य पुरुष – इस सर्वनाम शब्द का प्रयोग वक्ता या श्रोता किसी अन्य व्यक्ति के लिए करता है जैसे—वह कल विद्यालय नहीं आया था। उन्होंने अपना काम कर लिया है।

2. निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम – जो सर्वनाम शब्द किसी निश्चित व्यक्ति, वस्तु अथवा घटना की ओर संकेत, करे, उसे निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं; जैसे- यह मेरा घर है।

3. अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम – जिन सर्वनाम शब्दों से किसी निश्चित व्यक्ति अथवा वस्तु का बोध न हो, उन्हें अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं; जैसे-

- बाहर कोई खड़ा है।
- दूध में कुछ गिर गया है।

4. संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम – जो सर्वनाम शब्द, वाक्य में प्रयोग के लिए दूसरे सर्वनाम या संज्ञा शब्द से संबंध बताने के लिए प्रयोग किए जाते हैं, वे सारे संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम कहलाते हैं; जैसे- जैसा-वैसा, जिसका-उसका।

5. निजवाचक सर्वनाम – जिन सर्वनाम शब्दों का प्रयोग कर्ता के साथ अपनेपन का ज्ञान कराने के लिए किया जाए, उन्हें निजवाचक सर्वनाम, कहते हैं; जैसे- स्वयं, खुद, अपने-आप, आप-ही, स्वयं ही आदि।

6. प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम – जिन सर्वनाम शब्दों का प्रयोग किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु या स्थान के विषय में प्रश्न करने के लिए किया जाता है, उन्हें प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं; जैसे- यह किसकी पुस्तक है? आप क्या लोगे चाय या कॉफी।

सर्वनामों की रूप रचना

संज्ञा शब्दों की भाँति सर्वनाम शब्दों की भी रचना होती है। सर्वनाम शब्दों के प्रयोग के समय जब उनमें कारक चिहनों को प्रयोग करते हैं, तो उनके रूप में परिवर्तन आ जाता है।

मैं (उत्तम पुरुष)

| कारक | एकवचन | बहुवचन |
|------|-------|--------|
| | | |

| | | |
|----------|--------------------|---------------------|
| कर्ता | मैं, मैंने | हम, हमने |
| कर्म | मुझे, मुझको | हमें, हमको |
| करण | मुझसे, मेरे द्वारा | हमसे, हमारे द्वारा |
| संप्रदान | मुझे, मेरे लिए | हमें, हमारे लिए |
| अपादान | मुझसे (पृथक) | हमसे (पृथक) |
| संबंध | मेरा, मेरे, मेरी | हमारा, हमारे, हमारी |
| अधिकरण | मुझमें, मुझ + पर | हममें, हम पर |

तू (मध्यम पुरुष)

| कारक | एकवचन | बहुवचन |
|----------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| कर्ता | तू, तने | तुम, तुमने |
| कर्म | तुझे, मुझको | तुम्हें, तुमको |
| करण | तुझसे तेरे द्वारा | तुमसे, तुम्हारे से |
| संप्रदान | तुझे, तुझको, तेरे लिए | तुम्हारे लिए तुम्हें |
| संबंध | तेरा, तेरे, तेरी | तुम्हारा, तुम्हारे तुम्हारी |
| अधिकरण | तुझमें, तुझपर | तुमसे, तुम पर |

बहुविकल्पी प्रश्न

1. संज्ञा के स्थान पर प्रयोग होता है

- (i) क्रिया
- (ii) सर्वनाम
- (iii) विशेषण
- (iv) वचन

2. सर्वनाम के भेद होते हैं

- (i) छह
- (ii) चार
- (iii) आठ
- (iv) दो

3. सर्वनाम के उदाहरण हैं

- (i) गाय, लाल किला
- (ii) आप, वह
- (iii) क्योंकि, परंतु
- (iv) के लिए, से

4. 'स्वयं' खुद, किस सर्वनाम के भेद हैं?

- (i) निश्चयवाचक
- (ii) पुरुषवाचक
- (iii) निजवाचक
- (iv) संबंधवाचक

5. उत्तम पुरुष सर्वनाम से संबंधित उदाहरण किस विकल्प में से है?

- (i) तुम
- (ii) वह
- (iii) ये
- (iv) मैं

6. तुम कहाँ जा रहे हो? – रेखांकित अंश में सर्वनाम के भेद बताइए

- (i) निश्चयवाचक
- (ii) संबंधवाचक
- (iii) निजवाचक
- (iv) प्रश्नवाचक

प्रश्न.

इस कविता को कवि ने 'मैं' से आरंभ किया है- 'मैं घमंडों में भरा ऐंठा हुआ'। कवि का यह 'मैं' कविता पढ़ने वाले व्यक्ति से भी जुड़ सकता है और तब अनुभव यह होगा कि कविता पढ़ने वाला व्यक्ति अपनी बात बता रहा है। यदि कविता में 'मैं' की जगह 'वह' या कोई नाम लिख दिया जाए, तब कविता के वाक्यों में बदलाव की जाएगा। कविता में 'मैं' के स्थान पर 'वह' या कोई नाम लिखकर वाक्यों के बदलाव को देखिए और कक्षा में पढ़कर सुनाइए।

MATHS

(CHAPTER- SIMPLE EQUATIONS)

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

OBJECTIVES:

1. Students will be able to write the equations into statement form.
2. Students will be able to solve the equation given in the statement form.
3. Students will be able to apply the simple equations into practical situations.

Variable

Variable is an unknown number which could have a different numerical value. It is called **Variable** as it can vary.

It is represented by different letters like x, y, a, b etc.

Equation

An equation is a condition on a variable. It says that two expressions are equal.

The diagram shows the equation $5x + 7 = \sqrt{2}$. The number 5 is labeled as the 'coefficient' (green), x as the 'variable' (red), and 7 as the 'constant' (brown). Brackets below the equation identify $5x + 7$ as an 'expression' and $\sqrt{2}$ as an 'expression'. A larger bracket below both sides identifies the entire equation as an 'equation'.

Terms: $5x, 7, \sqrt{2}$

Important Points Related to the Equation

- One of the expressions must have a variable.
- LHS of the equation is equal to the RHS of the equation.
- An expression does not have equality sign but an equation always has an equality sign.
- If we interchange the position of the expression from LHS to RHS or vice versa, the equation remains the same.

$$5x + 7 = 2$$

$$2 = 5x + 7$$

Both the above equations are same.

How to form equations using statements?

1. The sum of four times of x and 12 is equal to 35.

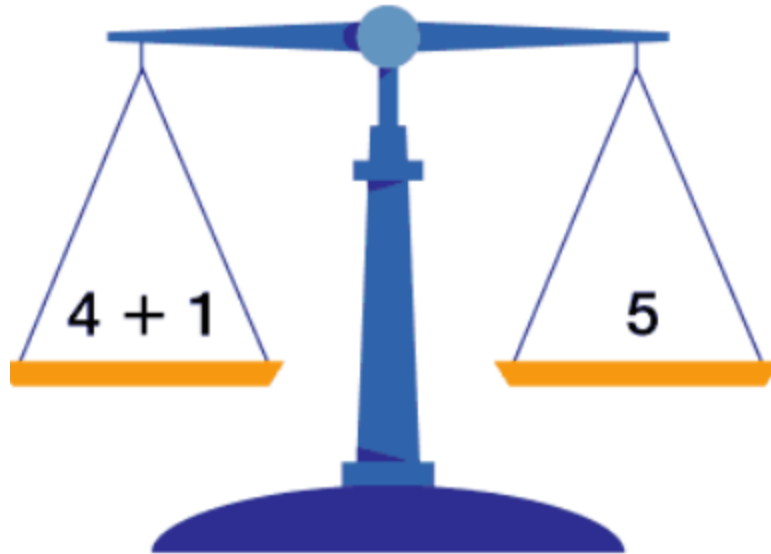
$$4x + 12 = 35$$

2. Half of a number is 3 more than 8.

$$\frac{1}{2}x - 8 = 3$$

Balanced Equation

When the LHS = RHS of an equation, then it is said to be a balanced equation.



- If we add , subtract , multiply or divide the same number to both the sides. Then the equation will remain the same.

Solution of an Equation

Any value of the variable which satisfies the equation is the solution of the equation.

There are **two methods** to solve an equation

Method:1 By adding or subtracting the same number to both the sides of the equation as we have above seen that the equation will remain the same.

Example: 1

$$x + 11 = 35$$

Solution:

Subtract 11 from both the sides.

$$x + 11 - 11 = 35 - 11$$

$$x = 24$$

Here, $x = 24$ is the solution of the given equation.

Example: 2

$$25y = 125$$

Solution:

Divide both the sides by 25.

$$\frac{25y}{25} = \frac{125}{25}$$

$$y = 5$$

Method:2 Transposing Method

In this method, we transpose the numbers from one side of the equation to the other side so that all the terms with variable come on one side and all the constants come on another side.

While transposing the numbers the sign of the terms will get changed. i.e. Negative will become positive and positive will become negative.

Example

$$x + 11 = 35$$

Solution

Now we will transfer 11 from LHS to RHS and its sign will get reversed.

$$x = 35 - 11$$

$$x = 24$$

Applications of Simple Equations to Practical Situations**Example: 1**

Radha's Mother's age is 5 years more than three times Shikha's age. Find Shikha's age, if her mother is 44 years old.

Solution:

Let Shikha's age = y years

Her mother's age is $3y + 5$ which is 44.

Hence, the equation for Shikha's age is $3y + 5 = 44$

$$3y + 5 = 44$$

$$3y = 44 - 5 \text{ (by transposing 5)}$$

$$3y = 39$$

$$y = 13 \text{ (by dividing both sides by 3)}$$

Hence, Shikha's age = 13 years

Kindly go through the below link to solve the given worksheet

<https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=VIDEOS+ON+CHAPTER-4+SIMPLE+EQUATIONS+CLASS-VII&&view=detail&mid=2941ABEEF7F2F0F1F8B82941ABEEF7F2F0F1F8B8&&FORM=VRDGA>
R

WORKSHEET.

Q1. Write the following statements in the form of equations.

- (a) The sum of four times a number and 5 gives a number five times of it.
(b) One-fourth of a number is 2 more than 5.

Q2. Convert the following equations in statement form:

- (a) $5x = 20$
(b) $3y + 7 = 1$

Q3. If $k + 7 = 10$, find the value of $9k - 50$.

Q4. Solve the following equations and check the answers.

(a) $\frac{5z + 1}{3} = 7$ (b) $\frac{5x}{3} + 3 = x + 7$

Q5. Solve the following equations:

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

Q6. If 5 is added to twice a number, the result is 29. Find the number.

Q7. The length of a rectangle is twice its breadth. If its perimeter is 60 cm, find the length and the breadth of the rectangle.

Q8. The present age of a son is half the present age of his father. Ten years ago, the father was thrice as old as his son. What are their present age?

Q9. The sum of three consecutive multiples of 2 is 18. Find the numbers.

Q10. Each of the 2 equal sides of an isosceles triangle is twice as large as the third side. If the perimeter of the triangle is 30 cm, find the length of each side of the triangle. [NCERT Exemplar]

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Write the following statement in the form of an equation:

If you subtract 3 from 6 times a number, you get 9

- (a) $3x - 6 = 9$
(b) $6x - 3 = 9$
(c) $6x + 3 = 9$
(d) $3x + 6 = 9$

2. Write the following statement in the form of an equation:

Taking away 5 from x gives 10

- (a) $x - 5 = 10$
- (b) $x + 5 = 10$
- (c) $x - 10 = 5$
- (d) none of these

3. The solution of the equation $x - 6 = 1$ is

- (a) 1
- (b) 6
- (c) -7
- (b) 7

4. Find the value of an unknown variable.

When I subtracted 11 from twice a number, the result was 15.

- (a) 13
- (b) 6
- (c) -7
- (b) 7

5. Raju's father's age is 5 years more than three times Raju's age. Find Raju's age, if his father is 44 years old.

- (a) 13
- (b) 9
- (c) 7
- (b) 5

6. Solve the equation $4 + 5(p - 1) = 34$

- (a) 4
- (b) 16
- (c) 17
- (b) 7

7. Solve the equation $2m + 18 = 28$

- (a) 3
- (b) 19
- (c) 7
- (b) 5

8. Write the equation for the following statement

If you add 3 to one third of z , you get 30.

- (a) $\frac{1}{3}z + 3 = 3$
- (b) $3z + 3 = 30$
- (c) $\frac{1}{3}z + 3 = 30$
- (d) $z + 6 = 30$

9. The solution of the equation $7n + 5 = 12$ is

- (a) 0
- (b) - 1
- (c) 1
- (d) 5

10. The solution of the equation $0 = 4 + 4(m + 1)$ is

- (a) 1
- (b) - 1
- (c) 2
- (d) - 2

On his 13th birthday, a boy decided to distribute blankets to the poor people instead of giving party to his friends. Half of the blankets, he distributed in an old age home, three fourth of the remaining in an orphanage and rest 20 were distributed to the road side beggars. Find the number of the blankets he had. What values are being promoted?

SCIENCE

Video Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bX0PsZkJXMY&feature=youtu.be>

MOTION AND TIME

MOTION- Motion is a change in position of an object with respect to time.

- An object is said to be in **motion** if it changes its position with respect to time. Eg: A car moving on a road.
- An object is said to be at **rest** if the object does not change its position with time. Eg: A person standing on the ground.

Types of Motion

The different types of motion shown by the different objects are:

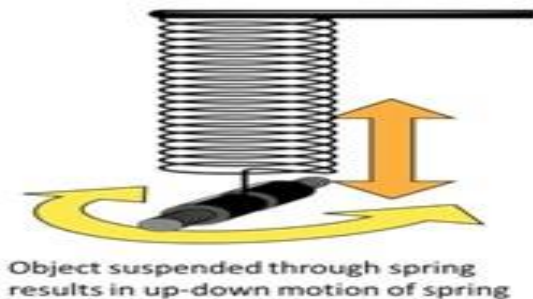
Rectilinear motion: The motion possessed by the body moving along a straight line path, is called rectilinear motion, Eg: A car moving on a straight road.

Circular motion: The motion possessed by a body when it moves along a circular path, is called circular motion, e.g. the motion of a child in a merry-go-round

Rotational motion: The motion possessed by a body when it spins about a fixed axis, is called rotational motion, e.g. the motion of the earth about its axis

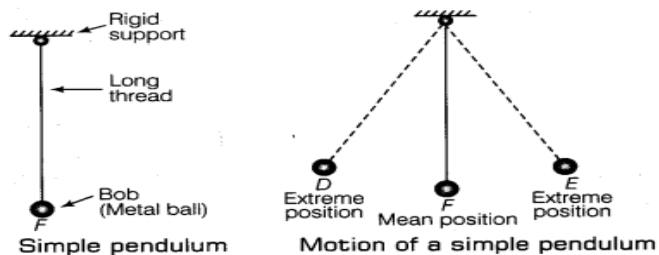
Periodic motion: The motion which repeats itself after regular intervals of time, is called periodic motion, e.g. the motion of the swing, to and fro motion of a simple pendulum

Oscillatory Motion: An oscillatory motion is a motion where a body moves between two extreme positions. The center of these extreme positions is called mean position. Time taken to complete one oscillation is called Time Period. When an oscillatory motion repeats itself in equal intervals of time it is called Periodic Motion. All periodic motions could not be oscillatory, but all oscillatory motions are periodic in nature.



Simple Pendulum

A simple pendulum consists of a small metal ball called bob which is suspended by a long thread from rigid support such that bob is free to swing back and forth. The to and fro motion of a simple pendulum is an example of periodic or oscillatory motion. Galileo was the first person to study the motion of a pendulum



ASSIGNMENT

Q1. Ritesh was riding a bicycle on the road, he said that the wheels of the bicycle are moving along a straight line. But his friend, Saket, who was also riding a bicycle said that the wheels of the bicycle are

moving circular. They then decided rather than fighting among themselves it is better to ask their science teacher.

- a) What is rectilinear motion?
- b) What is circular motion?
- c) Who among, Ritesh and Saket, is correct? Explain.
- d) What value of Ritesh and Saket is shown here?

Q2. Classify the following as motion along a straight line, circular or oscillatory motion:

- a) Motion of your hands while running.
- b) Motion of a horse pulling a cart on a straight road
- c) Motion of a child in a merry-go-round.
- d) Motion of a child on a see-saw.

Did you know?

The time-keeping services in India are provided by the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi. The clock they use can measure time intervals with an accuracy of one-millionth of a second. The most accurate clock in the world has been developed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology in the U.S.A. This clock will lose or gain one second after running for 20 million years.

ACTIVITY:

Collect information about time-measuring devices that were used in ancient times in different parts of the world.

Prepare a brief write up of the information collected by you.

SOCIAL STUDIES

Understanding Media

VIDEO LINK : - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qsjCPouDYA8>

Objectives

- understand the role of the media in facilitating interaction between the government and citizens
- gain a sense that government is accountable to its citizens
- understand the link between information and power
- gain a critical sense of the impact of media on people's lives and choices

Introduction

- Media is everything that we see, hear, or read in our day-to-day lives, every programme you see on TV to any event in your city.
- Media is the plural of "medium", which means a way, and media, in the modern sense of the word, means ways of communication.
- Modern media such as TV, radio, newspaper, and the Internet reach millions of people all over the world, so the common term used for them is mass media.

Media and Technology

- Technology improves the reach and quality of media. And as technology improves, it also brings about new forms of media, such as the Internet and Social Networking.
- The technology used in TV and radio is called electronic media, while the one used in newspaper and magazine is called press or print media.

Media and Money

- Modern mass media needs expensive technology and experts.
- Media companies make money from advertisements that are repeated to make people buy different things and services.
- This often becomes a challenge, because media companies might not report the truth about themselves or their profitable clients.

Media and Democracy

- In a democracy, it is through media that people come to know about how the government works. And what people do often depend on the information provided by the media.
- Sometimes the government stops the media from sharing some stories, for reasons right or wrong, and this is known as censorship.

Setting Agenda

- Because people think and behave according to what information comes from the media, media companies, in choosing which news to share and which to avoid, set the agenda for the nation.
- To make more money or to have more power, the media often focuses on 'interesting' stories that will attract more people, and it often report in a biased way.
- It is important that all media be independent, and reports and stories in the media should be balanced (they should cover all aspects of democratically useful stories).

WORKSHEET

Short Answer Questions

1. **Name various forms of communication.**
2. **What does the word 'media' mean?**
3. **Mention any one positive aspect of television.**
4. **Mention one way in which the mass media earns money.**
5. **Why are some advertisements shown repeatedly on the television screen?**
6. **What do you mean by a balanced report?**
7. **Why is it necessary for the media to be independent?**
8. **Why does media sometimes focus on a particular aspect of a story?**

Long Answer Questions

9. **In what ways does media play an important role in a democracy?**
10. **What are the various ways through which people express their dissatisfaction to any of the government's decision which does not go in their favour?**
11. **Most television channels and newspapers are part of big business houses. Why?**

Choose the correct Answer: -

1. Which of the following are forms of media?

- (a) T.V.
- (b) Radio
- (c) Newspaper
- (d) All of these

2. Which one of the following is print media?

- (a) Newspaper
- (b) T.V.
- (c) Radio
- (d) Television

3. Which has brought the world closer to us?

- (a) Television
- (b) Tape recorder
- (c) Typewriter
- (d) None of these

4. Which type of media offer a large variety of information to suit the taste of different readers?

- (a) Electronic media
- (b) Print media
- (c) Mass media
- (d) All of these

5. Which is the main source of income of media?

- (a) Advertisements
- (b) Articles
- (c) General news
- (d) None of these

6. On which basis are the cost of advertisement set?

- (a) Popularity of channel
- (b) Popularity of product
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

7. Government control over the media is known as:

- (a) Factdal
- (b) Censorship
- (c) Independence
- (d) Emergency

13. **True/False**

- i. The technology that mass media uses keeps changing.
- ii. An independent media means that government should control and influence its coverage of news.
- iii. The print media offers a large variety of information to suit the tastes of different readers.

Activity: - Divide your NIE newspaper into two columns. List all the facts from NIE editorial in one column and all the opinions in the second column. (Do this activity in your Civics Notebook)

How has television brought the world closer to us? Research and share your own facts stating some relevant illustration.

Link-<https://youtu.be/X2yKdNUP1Do>, <https://youtu.be/lXKBwipOkYk>

नवमः पाठः अहमपि विद्यालयं गमिष्यामि

5. सन्धि विच्छेदं पूरयत-

| | | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------|---|------------|
| (क) ग्रामं प्रति | - | ग्रामम् | + | _____ |
| (ख) कार्यार्थम् | - | _____ | + | अर्थम् |
| (ग) करिष्यत्येषा | - | करिष्यति | + | _____ |
| (घ) स्वोदरपूर्तिः | - | _____ | + | उदरपूर्तिः |
| (ङ) अध्येवम् | - | अपि | + | _____ |

6. (अ) समानार्थकपदानि मेलयत-

| | |
|-----------|------------|
| आश्चर्येण | पठनस्य |
| उल्लासेन | समयः |
| परिवारस्य | प्रसन्नतया |
| अध्ययनस्य | विस्मयेन |
| कालः | कुटुम्बस्य |

(आ) विलोमपदानि मेलयत-

| | |
|----------|----------|
| क्रेतुम् | दूरस्थम् |
| श्वः | कथयति |

| | |
|-----------|------------|
| ग्रामम् | विक्रेतुम् |
| समीपस्थम् | ह्यः |
| पृच्छति | नगरम् |

7. विशेषणपदैः सह विशेष्यपदानि योजयत-

| | |
|-------------|------------|
| सर्वेषाम् | बालिकानाम् |
| मौलिकः | विद्यालयम् |
| एषा | बालकानाम् |
| सर्वकारीयम् | अधिकारः |
| समीपस्थे | गणवेषम् |
| सर्वासाम् | अल्पवयस्का |
| निःशुल्कम् | विद्यालये |

अपठित गद्यांशः

निर्देशः- अधोलिखितान् गद्यांशान् पठित्वा एतदाधारित प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि यथानिर्देशं लिखतः-

(1) विवेकानन्दस्य जन्म कोलकाता (कलकत्ता) महानगरे अभवत्। बाल्यकाले अस्य नाम 'नरेन्द्र' इति आसीत्। नरेन्द्रस्य पितुः नाम विश्वनाथदत्तः मातुः नाम च भुवनेश्वरी आसीत्। सः रामकृष्ण परमहंसस्य शिष्यः आसीत्। विवेक प्राप्य एषः एव नरेन्द्रः विवेकानन्दस्य नाम्ना प्रसिद्ध अभवत्। सः समाज सुधारकः, भारतीयसंस्कृतेः रक्षकः जनप्रेरकः च आसीत्।

1. उपर्युक्त गद्यांशस्य उचितं शीर्षकं लिखत?
2. विवेकानन्दस्य जन्म कस्मिन् महानगरे अभवत्?
3. बाल्यकाले विवेकानन्दस्य किं नाम आसीत्?
4. रामकृष्ण परमहंसस्य शिष्यः कः आसीत्?
5. नरेन्द्रस्य पितुः नाम किम् आसीत् ?