EAST POINT SCHOOL
CLASS-VII
ONLINE CLASSES WORK PLAN (DECEMBER WEEK-1)

ENGLISH

Video Link:- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0VzDQPeHFNM

Learning Objective:-To form statements in **indirect speech**. Recognize the differences between **direct and indirect speech**.

Reported Speech

There are two ways of what people have said:-

Direct Speech: We can use the actual words of the speaker to report what he has said. This is called Direct Speech. For Example- Malini said to me, "I like dancing.

Indirect Speech: We can report what people have said without using the actual words of the speaker. This is called Indirect Speech. For Ex-Malini told me that she liked dancing.

Change of Tenses

Direct Speech	**Indirect Speech**
Simple Present Tense Subject+V1+S/ES+OBJECT Ram said to me, "I play cricket."	Simple Past Tense Ram told me that he played cricket.
Present Continuous Tense Subject+ is/am/are +V2+ing+object Ram said to me, "I am playing cricket."	Past Continuous Tense Subject+ was/were+ V1+ing+object Ram told me that he was playing cricket.
Present Perfect Tense Subject+ has/have+V3+Object Ram said to me, "I have played cricket."	Past Perfect Tense Subject+had+V3+Object Ram told me that he had played cricket.
Present Perfect Continuous Tense S+ has/have +V1+ing+Object+since/for/+time I have been playing cricket since morning.	Past Perfect Continuous Tense S+had+V1+ing+Object+since/for/time Ram told me that he had been playing since morning.
Simple Past Tense Subject+V2+Object Ram said to me, "I played cricket.	Past Perfect Tense Subject+had+V3+Object Ram told me that he had played cricket.
Past Continuous Tense	Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Subject+ was/were+V1+ing+object	Subject+ had+been+V1+ing+object
Past Perfect Tense	No Change
Past Perfect Continuous Tense	No Change

Future Tense: In Future tense, 'will is changed into 'would' and 'shall' into should. For eg-

Direct Speech-Ram said to me, 'I will have been playing cricket for two hours".

Indirect Speech- Ram told me that he would have been playing cricket for two hours.

PLACE & TIME

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
today	that day
now	then / at the moment
yesterday	the day before
... days ago	... days before
last week	the week before
next year	the following year
tomorrow	the next day the following day
here	there
this	that
these	those
ago	previously / before
tonight	that night

TENSE CHANGE

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
will	would
can	could
must / have to	must or had to
may / might	might
should	should
ought to	ought to

Interrogative Sentences:

Rules:-

1) **The reporting verb is changed into 'asked' or 'enquired'.**
2) **No conjunction is used when the sentence begins with question words such as, 'What', 'Which' etc.**
3) **We use 'if' or 'whether' as a conjunction if the sentence begins with verbs like, 'is', 'am', 'do', 'were', 'will' etc.**

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
eg-1) He said to me, "Where do you stay"?	**He asked me where I stayed.**
2) My mother said to me, "Is it raining?"	**My mother asked me whether it was raining.**

Exclamatory Sentences:

Rules:

1) **The reporting verb is changed into, 'exclaimed', 'applauded'.**
2) **In most of the cases that is used after the reporting verb.**

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
eg-1) I said to my friend, " What a charming site!"	**I exclaimed with joy to my friends that it was a charming site.**
2) Raman said, "Hurrah! We won the match."	**Raman exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.**

Imperative Sentences:

Rules:

1) **The reporting verb is changed into request, ordered, advised etc.**
2) **Words like, 'please' and 'kindly' are removed from indirect speech.**
3) **Put 'to' after the reporting verb.**

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
eg-1) The teacher said to Dhruv, "keep quiet".	**The teacher ordered Dhruv to keep quiet.**
2) Rahul said to his sister, "Please bring me a glass of water."	**Rahul requested his sister to bring him a glass of water.**

A. Change the following direct sentences into indirect speech. The first one has been done for you.

1. They said, "This is our book."
→ They said that was their book.

2. She said, "I went to the cinema yesterday."
→ She said _____

3. He said, "I am writing a test tomorrow."
→ He said _____

4. You said, “I will do this for him.”
→ You said _____

5. She said, “I am not hungry now.”
→ She said _____

6. They said, “We have never been here before.”
→ They said _____

7. They said, “We were in London last week.”
→ They said _____

8. He said, “I will 1 have finished this paper by tomorrow.”
→ He said _____

9. He said, “They won’t sleep.”
→ He said _____

10 . She said, “It is very quiet here.”
→ She said

B. Change the following sentences from direct speech to indirect speech.

1. He said, “I have got a toothache”. _____
2. Manu said, “I am very busy now”. _____
3. “Hurry up,” she said to us. _____
4. “Give me a cup of water,” he told her. _____
5. She said, “I am going to college”. _____
6. She said to me, “Thank you”. _____
7. Raju said, “Gautam must go tomorrow”. _____
8. Geetha says, “My father is an Engineer”. _____
9. He said, “I have passed the physical test”. _____
10. She said to me, “You are my only friend”. _____
11. ‘I love you,’ he told me _____
12. ‘Where are you going?’ Pawan asked Maya _____

REPORTED SPEECH

A. Read the cartoon strips carefully and change them into reported speech.

Fergus waved the green Renault on its way down the high street. He saw it circle the mini-roundabout by the police station and gave a last salute as it went up over the brow of the hill. Then it vanished.

For a long time he stood on one of the wooden bridges behind the hotel, staring at the waving weeds in the little stream. When it started to rain, he put the folder inside his Che Guevara T-shirt and made a dash for the nearby chip shop. He found a fifty-pence piece in his pocket and bought some chips, dowsed them with vinegar, wolfed them down. His lips stung and his fingers tasted of salt. The shower passed.

The bus came right away, and when it set him down in Drumleash, he walked up the main street towards home. He passed Finicule's and smelled its familiar scent of wood-grain and beer. He popped in to find Uncle Tally sprawled on a chair, reading the paper. The ancient wireless over the fag machine blared out the local Republican show. Irish words merged with Irish reels.

'Hi there, Unk.'

'Hi, Fergus. Will I pour you a Guinness?'

'OK. A glass, only.'

Tally poured them both a half-pint. Fergus drained the beer nearly in one go. 'Unk?'

'What?'

'The bog child's going south. To Dublin. And as for Joe, we're bringing him back from the grave.'

'What on earth d'you mean?'

'The doctors are feeding him while he's unconscious. Through a drip. It's our decision.'

There was a long silence.

'Aren't you glad? He won't die, Unk. He'll live.'

Uncle Tally's face was inscrutable. He looked at a spot over Fergus's shoulder, at something that lay beyond. 'Glad,' he said tonelessly. Then, 'No wonder your da didn't call in as he promised. I thought maybe something had happened to Joe. But I didn't expect this.'

Fergus frowned, puzzled. 'But—'

'Fergus?'

'What?'

'Don't forget the driving test. Tomorrow afternoon.'

Fergus slapped his forehead. 'Christ. I *had* forgotten.'

'I'll be round tomorrow afternoon, two sharp?'

'OK.'

'Don't be nervous. After the A levels, it's nothing. We'll go over the manoeuvres beforehand, the three-point turns.'

'Right.'

हिंदी

उपलब्धकर्ता मिस रंजना

दिसंबर महीने का हिंदी का पाठ्यक्रम

वीर कुंवर सिंह

संघर्ष के कारण मैं तुनुकमिजाज

भोर और बरखा (सिर्फ पठन)

व्याकरण

समुच्यबोधक , विस्मयादिबोधक , वाक्य (उद्देश्य और विधेय)

VIDEO LINKS:-https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2ZRdJLWvcFk

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kq9uTa9JC5Q

अधिगम बिंदु :-

- विद्यार्थी स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के बारे में जान सकेंगे।
- विद्यार्थी जान सकेंगे की 1857 में किन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों ने भाग लिया।

वीर कुंवर सिंह

पाठ का सारांश

सन् 1857 के प्रथम स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में जिन वीरों ने हिस्सा लिया वीर कुँवर सिंह उनमें से एक हैं। इनका जन्म सन् 1782 ई. में बिहार के साहबाद जिले के जगदीशपुर गाँव में हुआ था। उनके पिता जगदीशपुर रियासत के जमींदार थे लेकिन अपनी जमींदारी हासिल करने के लिए उन्हें बहुत संघर्ष करना पड़ा। पारिवारिक उलझनों के कारण बचपन में कुँवर सिंह की सही देखभाल नहीं हो पाई। उनकी शिक्षा-दीक्षा की व्यवस्था घर पर ही की गई, जहाँ उन्होंने हिन्दी, संस्कृत और फारसी सीखी। पढ़ने-लिखने से ज्यादा उनका मन घुड़सवारी, तलवारबाजी और कुश्ती लड़ने में लगता था। सन् 1827 में पिता की मृत्य के बाद उन्होंने रियासत की जिम्मेदारी सँभाली। उस समय अंग्रेजों का अत्याचार बहुत बढ़ गया था। लोगों में उनके विरुद्ध गहरा असंतोष था। कृषि, उद्योग, व्यापार आदि का बुरा हाल था। भारतीयों के साथ नौकरी, काम-धंधों आदि में भेदभाव भी बरता जा रहा था। इन कारणों से देशव्यापी संघर्ष की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई। ऐसी स्थिति में कुंवर सिंह ने भी ब्रिटिश हुकूमत से लोहा लेने का संकल्प लिया।

जगदीशपुर के जंगलों में 'बसुरिया बाबा' नामक सिद्ध संत रहते थे। उन्हीं की प्रेरणा से कुँवर सिंह के मन में देशभक्ति की भावना उत्पन्न हुई। सन् 1845 से 1846 तक वे गुप्त रूप से सक्रिय विद्रोह की योजनाएँ बनाते रहे। उन्होने बिहार के प्रसिद्ध सोनपुर मेले को गुप्त बैठकों के लिए चुना।

पाठ्यपुस्तक के प्रश्न-अभ्यास

प्रश्न 1.वीर कुंवर सिंह के व्यक्तित्व की कौन-कौन सी विशेषताओं ने आपको प्रभावित किया?

प्रश्न 2.कुंवर सिंह को बचपन में किन कामों में मज़ा आता था? क्या उन्हें उन कामों से स्वतंत्रता सेनानी बनने में कुछ मदद मिली?

प्रश्न 3. सांप्रदायिक सद्भाव में कुँवर सिंह की गहरी आस्था थी। पाठ के आधार पर कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए।

प्रश्न 4. वीर-कुँवर सिंह का पढ़ने के साथ-साथ कुश्ती और घुड़सवारी में अधिक मन लगता था। आपको पढ़ने के अलावा और किन-किन गतिविधियों या कामों में खूब मज़ा आता है? लिखिए?

लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न (1X3=3)

(1) 1857 की क्रांति की क्या उपलब्धियाँ थीं?
(2) मंगल पांडे के बलिदान के बाद स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों ने क्रांति को कैसे आगे बढ़ाया?
(3) वीर कुंवर सिंह ने अपना बायाँ हाथ गंगा मैया को समर्पित क्यों किया?

दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न

(क) 1857 के आंदोलन में वीर कुंवर सिंह के योगदानों का वर्णन करें। (2)

मूल्यपरक प्रश्न

(क) वीर कुंवर सिंह के जीवन से आपको क्या प्रेरणा मिलती है? लिखिए। (3)

(ख) सन् 1857 में अगर आप 12 वर्ष के होते तो क्या करते? कल्पना करके लिखिए। (3)

बहुविकल्पी प्रश्नोत्तर

(1) इस पाठ में किस स्थान पर 1857 में भीषण विद्रोह नहीं हुआ था।
(i) कानपुर
(ii) बुंदेलखंड
(iii) आजमगढ़
(iv) रूहेलखंड।

(2) इनमें कौन-सा वीर प्रथम स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में शामिल नहीं था?
(i) नाना साहेब ।
(ii) ताँत्या टोपे ।
(iii) सरदार भगत सिंह
(iv) रानी लक्ष्मीबाई ।

(3) वीर कुंवर सिंह का जन्म किस राज्य में हुआ था?
(i) बंगाल
(ii) उत्तर प्रदेश
(iii) बिहार
(iv) उड़ीसा।

(4) इस पाठ के लेखक कौन हैं?
(i) यतीश अग्रवाल
(ii) विजय तेंदुलकर
(iii) विभागीय
(iv) जैनेंद्र कुमार।

(5) मंगल पांडे ने अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध कहाँ बगावत किया था?
(i) दानापुर
(ii) कानपुर
(iii) आजमगढ़
(iv) बैरकपुर।

(6) 11 मई 1857 को भारतीय सैनिकों ने किस पर कब्जा कर लिया?
(i) लखनऊ
(ii) आरा
(iii) मेरठ
(iv) दिल्ली।

(7) अंग्रेज़ी सेना और स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के मध्य कहाँ भीषण युद्ध हुआ?
(i) बरेली
(ii) कानपुर
(iii) आरा
(iv) उपर्युक्त सभी।

(8) कुँवर सिंह का जन्म-बिहार राज्य के किस जनपद में हुआ।
(i) शाहाबाद
(ii) आरा
(iii) जहानाबाद
(iv) छपरा।

रचनात्मक गतिविधि

सन् 1857 के क्रांतिकारियों से संबंधित गीत विभिन्न भाषाओं और बोलियों में गाए जाते हैं। ऐसे कुछ गीतों को संकलित कीजिए।

सन् 1857 के आंदोलन में भाग लेने वाले किन्हीं चार सेनानियों पर दो-दो वाक्य लिखिए और अपनी हिंदी अध्यापिका को सुनाइए ।

MATHS

EXPONENTS AND POWERS

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

1. **Students will be able to express the numbers in exponential form.**
2. **Students will be able to simplify the numbers in exponential form.**
3. **Students will be able to put the numbers in standard form.**

EXPONENTS

We can write large numbers in a short form using exponents.
For example: 10,000 = 10 × 10 × 10 × 10 = 10^4
Here, '10' is called the base and '4' the exponent. The number 10^4 is read as 10 raised to the power of 4 or simply as the fourth power of 10.
10^4 is called the exponential form of 10,000.

$(1)^{\text{any natural number}} = 1$

$(-1)^{\text{an odd natural number}} = -1$

$(-1)^{\text{an even natural number}} = +1$

LAWS OF EXPONENTS

For any non zero integer a and m , n are whole numbers.

$\mathbf{a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}}$

$\mathbf{a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}}$

$\mathbf{(a^m)^n = a^{mn}}$

$\mathbf{a^m \times b^m = (ab)^m}$

$\mathbf{a^0 = 1}$

1.Multiplying Powers with the Same Base: If a is any non-zero integer and whole numbers are m and n, then $\mathbf{a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}}$
e.g. $2^4 \times 2^2$

a = 2, m = 4, n = 2
$2^4 \times 2^2 = 2^{4+2} = 2^6$

2.Dividing Powers with the Same Base: If a is any non-zero integer and m, n are the whole number, then $\mathbf{a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}}$
e.g. $2^4 \div 2^2$
a = 2, m = 4, n = 2
$2^4 \div 2^2 = 2^{4-2} = 2^2$

3.Taking Power of a Power: If a is any non-zero integer and m, n are whole numbers, $\mathbf{(a^m)^n = a^{mn}}$
e.g. $(6^2)^4$
a = 6, m = 2, n = 4
$(6^2)^4 = (6)^{2\times4} = 6^8$.

4.Multiplying Powers with the Same Exponents: If a, b are two non-zero integers and m is any whole number, then
$\mathbf{a^m \times b^n = (a \times b)^m}$
e.g. $2^3 \times 3^3$
a = 2, b = 3, m = 3
$2^3 \times 3^3 = (2 \times 3)^3 = 6^3$.

5.Dividing Powers with the Same Exponents: If a, b are two non-zero integers and m is a whole number, then

$$a^m \div b^m = \frac{a^m}{b^m} = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^m$$

e.g. $2^3 \div 3^3$

$a = 2, b = 3, m = 3$

$$2^3 \div 3^3 = \frac{2^3}{3^3} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3$$

6.Numbers with Exponent Zero: If a be any non-zero integer, then,$\mathbf{a^0 = 1}$

<u>Decimal Number System</u>

$10{,}000 = 10^4$
$1000 = 10^3$
$100 = 10^2$
$10 = 10^1$

$1 = 10^0$
We can write the expansion of a number using powers of 10 in the exponent form.

Expressing Large Numbers in the Standard Form
Large numbers can be expressed conveniently using exponents. Such a number is said to be in standard form if it can be expressed as $k \times 10^m$, where $1 \leq, k < 10$ and m is a natural number.

$$\text{Reciprocal of } \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^m = \frac{b^m}{a^m} = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^m, \text{ so the reciprocal of } \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^m \text{ is } \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^m.$$

- Kindly follow the below link to solve the worksheet

https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=videos+on+chapter-exponents+and+powers+class-vii+maths+EXAM+FEVER&&view=detail&mid=9E9F6FA0258706D469AC9E9F6FA0258706D469AC&&FORM=VRDGAR&ru=%2Fvideos%2Fsearch%3Fq%3Dvideos%2Bon%2Bchapter-exponents%2Band%2Bpowers%2Bclass-vii%2Bmaths%2520EXAM%2520FEVER%26FORM%3DVDVVXX

ACTIVITY: Express the properties of exponents through table and chart.

WORKSHEET

Q1.Express 343 as a power of 7.
Q2.Which is greater 3^2 or 2^3?
Q3.Express the following number as a powers of prime factors:
(i) 144
(ii) 225
Q4.
Find the value of:
(i) $(-1)^{1000}$
(ii) $(1)^{250}$
(iii) $(-1)^{121}$
(iv) $(10000)^0$
Q5.
Express the following in exponential form:
(i) $5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5$
(ii) $(-1) \times (-1) \times (-1) \times (-1) \times (-1)$
(iii) $a \times a \times a \times b \times c \times c \times c \times d \times d$

Q6.
Verify the following:

$(i)\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)^3=-\frac{27}{64}$ $(ii)\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^6=\frac{64}{729}$

Q7.
Simplify and write in exponential form:

$(i)\left(\frac{3^5}{3^2}\right)\times 3^{10}$ $(ii)\ 8^2\div 2^3$

(iii) $(5^2)^3$(iv) $(2^3)^3$

(v)$[(5)^2]^2$

Q8.
Simplify the following:
(i) $10^3 \times 9^0 + 3^3 \times 2 + 7^0$
(ii) $6^3 \times 7^0 + (-3)^4 - 9^0$
Q9.
Write the following in expanded form:
(i) 70,824
(ii) 1,69,835
Q10.
Find the number from each of the expanded form:
(i) $7 \times 10^8 + 3 \times 10^5 + 7 \times 10^2 + 6 \times 10^1 + 9$
(ii) $4 \times 10^7 + 6 \times 10^3 + 5$
Q11.
Find the value of k in each of the following:

$(i)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3\times\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^6=\left(\frac{4}{9}\right)^{2k-3}$

$(ii)\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)^2\times\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^5=\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{6k+1}$

Q12.
Find the value of
(a) $3^0 \div 4^0$
(b) $(2^0 + 3^0 + 4^0) - (4^0 - 3^0 - 2^0)$
Q13.
Express the following in standard form:
(i) 8,19,00,000
(ii) 5,94,00,00,00,000
(iii) 6892.25

Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)

Q14.
Find the value of x, if

$$\frac{2^{2x} \times 4 \times 2^{x} - 8^{x}}{(2^{5})^{3} \times 9} = \frac{1}{24}$$

Q15.

$$\text{If } \frac{x}{y} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{2} \div \left(\frac{5}{7}\right)^{0}, \text{ find the value of} \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{3}$$

Value Based Question

Q16 .Typhoid is caused by bacteria salmonella typhi .The size of this bacteria is about 0.0000000005 mm.Express it in standard form.Vinayis suffering from typhoid ,his doctor advised him to take healthy food and avoid eating food or drinking beverages from street vendors.

Why should we eat healthy food and why should we not eat food from street vendors.

SCIENCE

CHAPTER 10- RESPIRATION IN ORGANISMS

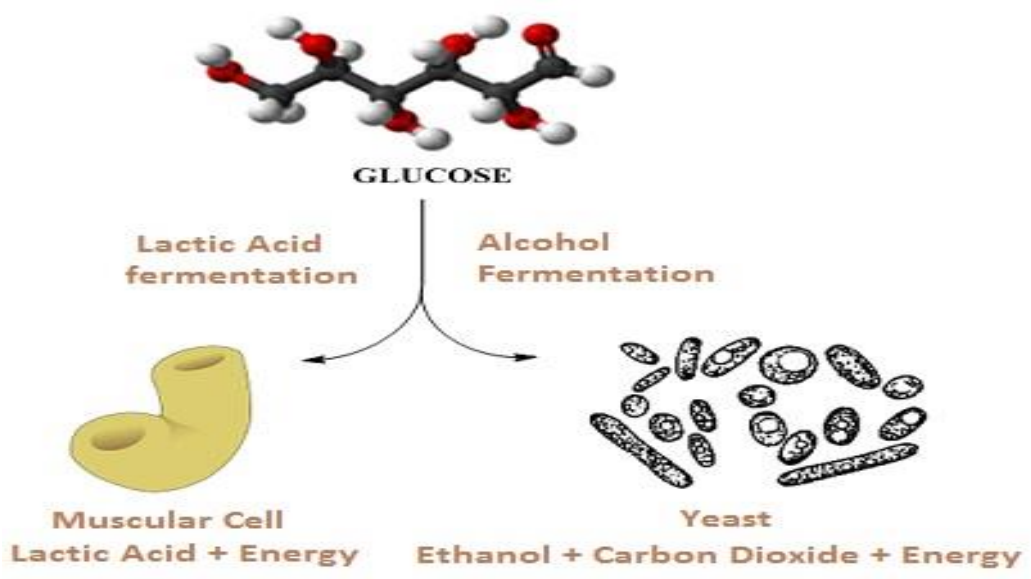
OBJECTIVE:

- Differentiate between Aerobic and Anaerobic Respiration
- Understand why animals and plants breathe
- See how plants and different animals breathe

VIDEO LINK: https://youtu.be/FhzDDDAhFLI

ANAEROBIC RESPIRATION

Anaerobic respiration refers to the process of breakdown of food into carbon-dioxide and water in the absence of oxygen.



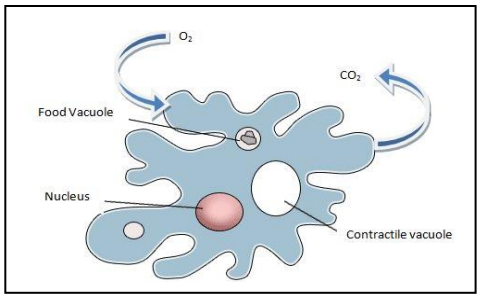
AEROBIC AND ANAEROBIC RESPIRATION

Aerobic respiration	Anaerobic respiration
It occurs in the presence of oxygen.	it occurs in the absence of oxygen
The end products are carbon dioxide and water.	The end products are ethanol in Yeast and lactic acid in muscles
Lot of energy is produced. For example, humans, plants	Small amount of energy is produced. For example, microorganisms

BREATHING IN OTHER ANIMALS:

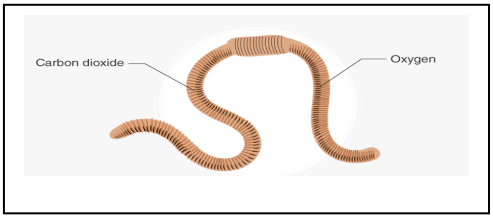
Microorganisms:

In microorganisms such as Amoeba, the exchange of gases takes place through their most body surface.



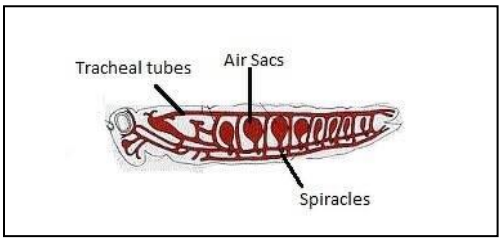
Earthworm

In animals that live in the soil, such as earthworms and leeches the exchange of gases takes place through the slimy surface of the skin.



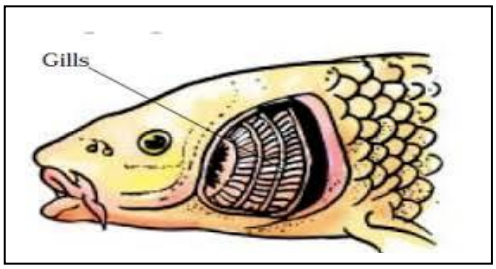
Insects:

Respiratory system of an insect such as grasshopper and Cockroaches is known as the tracheal system. It is made up of spiracles and trachea.



Aquatic organisms

Aquatic animals like fish live in water and get oxygen which is dissolved in waterFish have a special structure called gills on either side of their mouth. Oxygen from the water diffuses into the blood in the gills and it is carried to every part of the body.



Respiration in Plants:

Plants also respire by taking in oxygen and giving out carbon dioxide.

- The leaves of most plants have tiny pores called stomata on the underside.
- Roots of plants also need oxygen to respire. They take in air present in the soil.
- The stem bark also has tiny opening called lenticels which help in gaseous exchange during night time.

ASSIGNMENT

1. Root of plant respire by (1)
    a) Root hair
    b) Lenticels
    c) Stomata
    d) Spiracles
2. Gills are respiratory organs in (1)
    a) Fish
    b) Earthworm
    c) Amoeba
    d) Cockroach
3. Food has stored energy that is released during (1)
    a) Development
    b) Growth
    c) Respiration
    d) Nutrition
4. Breaking down of food without using oxygen is called (1)
    a) Dehydration
    b) Aerobic respiration
    c) Anaerobic respiration
    d) Decomposition

5. Write one word for the following: (1x8=8)
   a) The air tubes of insects
   b) Skeletal structures surrounding chest cavity
   c) Muscular floor of chest cavity
   d) Tiny pores on the surface of leaf
   e) Small openings on the sides of the body of an insect
   f) The respiratory organs of human beings
   g) The openings through which we inhale
   h) An anaerobic organism

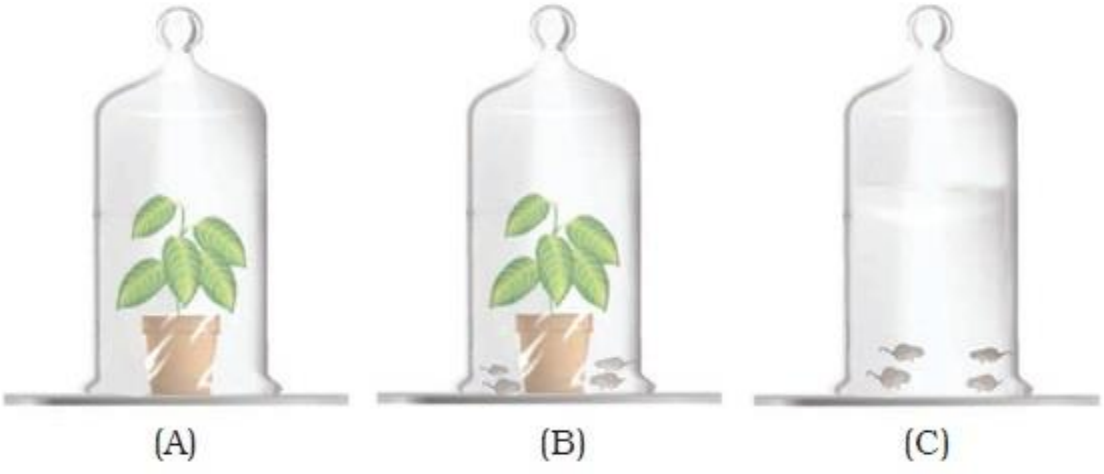
6. Give the name of respiratory organs in following animals. (2)
   (a) Fish (b) Human being

7. How does gaseous exchange take place in earthworms (2)

8. Can you guess what would happen if a potted plant having underground roots is overwatered? (3)

9. There are two animals named A and B. Among them A can stay on land as well as in water. When it stays at land is respire through lungs but when it goes into water, it respires through its moist skin. Animal B lives in water and has specific organs to respire in the water which is not found in land animal. Now give the name of animal A and B. (2)

10. Observe the following figure (A- with plant, B- with plant and mice, C- with mice) carefully and answer the following questions. (3)



(a) In which jar, will the amount of CO_2 be the highest and why?
(b) In which jar, will the amount of CO_2 be the lowest and why?

ACTIVITY :

Learn about the harmful effects of smoking on the Respiratory System. You can collect material on this topic from various sources. You can seek help of your teacher or parents. Present your findings on an A-4 size sheet

SOCIAL STUDIES

Chapter – 8 Civics

Markets Around Us

Objective: Students will be able to learn about types of markets and its importance in India.

Video Link: NCERT Class 7 Political Science / Polity / Civics Chapter 8: Markets Around Us | English | CBSE - YouTube

• A market is where buyer and seller are involved in the sale and purchase of goods. It established a link between the producer and the consumer.

• Weekly Market:

(i) A weekly market is so-called because it is held on a specific day of the week.
(ii) Weekly markets do not have permanent shops.
(iii) There are thousands of such market in India.
(iv) People come here for their everyday requirements.
(v) Traders set up shops for the day and the close them up in the evening.
(vi) Many things are available in a weekly market at cheaper rates.
(vii) Weekly markets even have a large number of shops selling the same goods which means there is a competition among them.
(viii) One advantage of weekly markets is that most of the things of need are available at one place.

• Shops in the Neighbourhood:

(i) There are many shops that sell goods and services in our neighbourhood.
(ii) We may buy milk from the dairy, grocery from the departmental stores, etc.
(iii) These shops are useful as they are near our home and we can go there on any day of the week.

• Shopping Complexes:

(i) There are other markets in the urban area which have many shops at one place called a shopping complex.
(ii) In many urban areas, we also have multi-storeyed air-conditioned buildings with shops on different floors as malls.
(iii) In these urban markets, you get both branded and non-branded goods.

• Chain of Markets:

(i) The people in between the producer and the final consumer are traders.

(ii) The person who produces goods in the producer. The person who buys goods from him is the wholesaler. The wholesaler gives it to the traders who gives it to the consumer.

(iii) This trader is known as the retailer.

(iv) The retailer could be a trader in a weekly market, a hawker, neighbourhood shop owner in the shopping complex, etc.

• Markets Everywhere:

(i) All markets work in a space in a particular manner and time.

(ii) Buying and selling takes place in different ways, not necessary through shops in the market.

(iii) There are even markets we may not be aware of. This is because a large number of goods that we don't use directly are also bought and sold.
For example, a car factory purchases engine, parts, gears, petrol tanks, axles, wheels, etc. from various other factories. We, however, do not get to know about either the manufacturers or the sellers involved in it.

WORKSHEET

1. **Why is there a competition among the shops in the weekly market?**
   (1)
2. **Give some examples of roadside stalls.**
   (1)
3. **Why do we not buy directly from the producer?**
   (1)
4. **Who is a retailer?**
   (1)
5. **Explain how a chain of markets is formed. What purpose does it serve?**
   (3)
6. **'Buying and selling can take place without going to a marketplace'. Explain this statement with the help of examples.**
   (3)
7. **In what ways is a hawker different from a shop owner?**
   (3)
8. **How are shops in the neighbourhood useful?**
   (3)
9. **In what ways a Weekly Market is differ from the shops in the Neighbourhood? (4)**

10. Multiple choice questions:

A) Among the following Which is/are the form of markets?
   (a) Weekly
   (b) neighbourhood
   (c) Mall
   (d) All of these

B) Why is weekly market called so?
   (a) Because it is held on a specific day of the week
   (b) Because it is held on alternate days
   (c) Because it is held daily
   (d) All of the above

C) What does refer to buying and selling in large quantities?
   (a) Weekly market
   (b) Mall
   (c) Wholesale
   (d) Cineplex

D) Where did the shopping complexes are found?
   a. Rural areas
   b. Urban areas
   c. Both a and b
   d. None of these

E) what is required to do cashless shopping?
   a. Ration card
   b. Credit card
   c. Driving license
   d. All of these

F) what are the benefits of neighbourhood shops?
   a. They are near our home
   b. we can go there on any day of the week
   c. They also provide goods on credit
   d. All of the above

11. Match the Column:

Column A	Column B
1. Retailer	(a) People between producer and consumer
2 Wholesaler	(b) Goods are stored here
3. Trader	(c) Selling directly to consumer
4. Godown	(d) Buying and selling in large quantities

Activities:

1. **Class Discussion on** 'In the future, all shopping will be done online'.
2. **Draw a flowchart of Chain of Market taking a product as example.**

विषय - संस्कृत

तुमुन् प्रत्यय

Link-https://youtu.be/yVn-RDOREgI

तुमुन् (तुम्)- (निमित्तार्थक) 'के लिए' अर्थात् क्रिया को करने के लिए इस अर्थ में धातु के साथ **तुमुन् प्रत्यय** लगता है। जब दो क्रिया पदों का कर्ता एक होता है तथा एक क्रिया दूसरी क्रिया का प्रयोजन या निमित्त होती है तो निमित्तार्थक क्रिया पद में **तुमुन् प्रत्यय** होता है।

→ तुम् शेष रहता है।
→ अव्यय शब्द का निर्माण करता है।
→ धातु में प्रयोग होता है।
→ अर्थ - 'के लिए'
→ **गन्तुम्, हसितुम्**.....

• एक कार्य करने के पीछे दूसरे कार्य करने का कारण होता हैं।धातु में 'तुमुन्' जुड़ने पर केवल 'तुम्' शेष रह जाता है।

'तुमुन्' जुड़ने पर कुछ धातुओं में धातु के साथ 'इ' जुड़ जाता है; यथा-पठितुम्, खादितुम्, धावितुम्, रक्षितुम्, कथयितुम् इत्यादि, किन्तु कुछ धातुओं में 'इ' नहीं लगता; यथा-गन्तुम्, हन्तुम् कर्तुम्, पातुम्, दातुम् इत्यादि।

धातु	*तुमुन्*	*अर्थ*
गम्	गन्तुम्	जाने के लिए
प्र+आप्	प्राप्तुम्	प्राप्त करने के लिए
पूज्	पूजयितुम्	पूजने के लिए
दृश्	द्रष्टुम्	देखने के लिए
प्रच्छ्	प्रष्टुं	पूछने के लिए
कृ	कर्तुम्	करने के लिए
आ+नी	आनेतुं	लाने के लिए
खेल्	खेलितुं	खेलने के लिए

तृ	तर्तुम्	तैरने के लिए
वि+क्रि	विक्रेतुं	बेचने के लिए
सम्+ग्रह्	सङ्ग्रहितुं	संग्रह् करने के लिए
व्यय्	व्ययितुम्	व्यय करने के लिए
वि+स्मृ	विस्मर्तुम्	भूलने के लिए
त्यज्	त्यक्तुम्	त्याग करने के लिए
लभ्	लब्धुम्	लाभ के लिए
पा	पातुम्	पीने के लिए
श्रु	श्रोतुम्	सुनने के लिए
ग्रह्	ग्रहितुं	ग्रहण करने के लिए

प्रश्न 1.उचितेन पदेन वाक्यानि पूरयत-

लेखितुम्, द्रष्टुम्, खादितुम्, रक्षितुम्, क्रीडितुम्।

1. सः भोजनं ..... न इच्छति ।
2. छात्रा: ..... क्रीडाक्षेत्रम् गच्छन्ति ।
3. वयम् विवेकानन्द स्मारकं ..... अगच्छाम।
4. सैनिका: देशं ..... सज्जाः ।
5. सा पत्रं ..... कलमम् आनयति ।

प्रश्न 2. प्रकृति-प्रत्ययौ संयोजयत विभाजयत वा-

1. रक्षितुम्= ..... + ...
2. हन् + तुमुन् = ...
3. प्रष्टुम् = ... + ...
4. लेखितुम्= ..... + ...

5. खादितुम्= ..... + ...

गतिविधि

तुमुन्प्रत्ययका उदाहरण सहित सुन्दर व रंगीन फ्लो चार्ट बनाइए ।

गतिविधि उद्देश्य :- तुमुन्प्रत्ययकी पूर्ण जानकारी प्राप्त होगी ।