

EAST POINT SCHOOL
CLASS-VII
ONLINE CLASSES WORK PLAN (DECEMBER WEEK-3)

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. (1x10=10)

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 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.(1X12=12)

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". _____

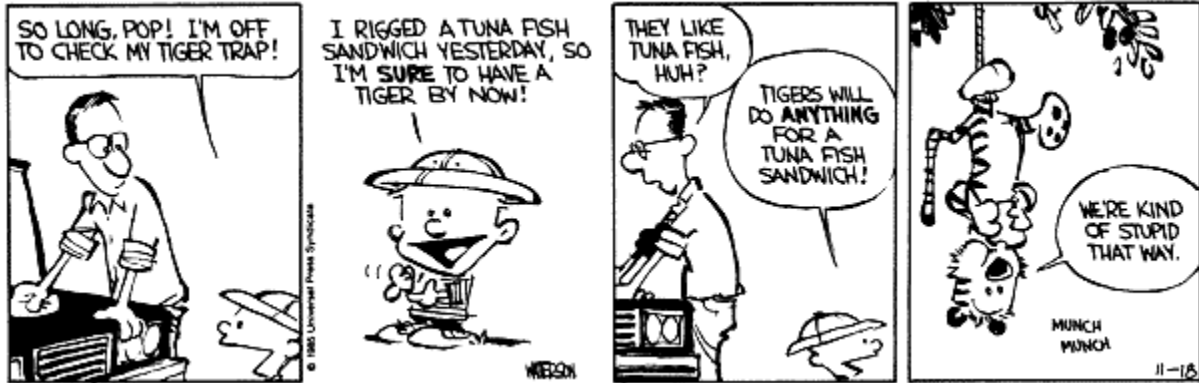
11. 'I love you,' he told me _____

12. 'Where are you going?' Pawan asked Maya _____

REPORTED SPEECH

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





Forty-five

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.'

306

'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.'

307

हिंदी

विस्मयादिबोधक

Video Links:-<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rg-xLk3Fuls>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jMrkAHTTnn4>

अधिगम बिंदु :-

- विस्मयादिबोधक के विषय के बारे में जान पाएंगे।
- भक्तिकालीन कवियों के बारे में जान पाएंगे।

विस्मयादिबोधक क्या होता है :-

जो शब्द वक्ता या लेखक के हर्ष , शोक , नफरत , विस्मय , ग्लानी आदि भावों का बोध कराता है उसे विस्मयादिबोधक कहते हैं। इसका चिन्ह (!) होता है।

जैसे :- (i) अरे ! पीछे हो जाओ , गिर जाओगे।

(ii) हाय ! वह भी मार गया।

(iii) हाय ! अब मैं क्या करूं।

(iv) अरे ! तुम कब आ गए।

(v) वाह ! तुमने तो कमाल कर दिया।

विस्मयादिबोधक के भेद :-

- (i) शोकबोधक
- (ii) घृणाबोधक
- (iii) हर्षबोधक
- (iv) विस्मयबोधक
- (v) स्वीकृतिबोधक
- (vi) भयबोधक
- (vii) संबोधनबोधक
- (viii) चेतावनीबोधक

विभिन्न मनोभावों को प्रकट करने के आधार पर विस्मयादिबोधक शब्दों के भेद इस प्रकार हैं-

शोकबोधक

जहाँ पर शोक का भाव प्रकट होता है, वहाँ शोकबोधक विस्मय शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जो निम्न हैं।

जैसे - हाय! हा! उफ! हे राम!, ओह!, हे भगवान!, त्राहि-त्राहि! बाप रे! आदि

उदाहरण -

हाय! वो अब इस दुनिया में नहीं रहा ।

हे भगवान! ये कैसा न्याय है।

घृणाबोधक

जहाँ पर घृणा का भाव प्रकट होता है, वहाँ घृणाबोधक विस्मय शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जो निम्न हैं।

जैसे - छि: छि:!, धिक्!, थू-थू!, धिक्कार!, लानत! आदि।

उदाहरण -

धिक्कार! है तुम्हारे इस पैसों पर।

छि: छि:! कितना गंदा है।

हर्षबोधक

जहाँ पर हर्ष (खुशी) का भाव प्रकट होता है, वहाँ हर्षबोधक विस्मय शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जो निम्न हैं।

जैसे - आह!, वाह! शाबाश! आदि।

उदाहरण -

शाबाश ! बहुत अच्छा खेले तुम ।

वाह! मेरे राजा सुंदर लग रहे।

विस्मयबोधक या आश्चर्यबोधक

जहाँ पर विस्मय(आश्चर्य) का भाव प्रकट होता है,वहाँ विस्मयबोधक विस्मय शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाता है,जो निम्न हैं।

जैसे - हैं! अरे!, क्या! सच!, ऐं! आदि।

उदाहरण -

अरे! क्या बात है।

क्या! नजारा है यार।

स्वीकृतिबोधक

जहाँ पर स्वीकृति का भाव प्रकट होता है,वहाँ स्वीकृतिबोधक विस्मय शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाता है,जो निम्न हैं।

जैसे - हाँ!, जी हाँ!, बहुत अच्छा!. ठीक! हाँ जी! आदि।

उदाहरण -

जी हाँ ! हम आपका काम कर देगे।

ठीक! आप जैसा कह रहे हैं वैसा ही होगा।

भयबोधक

जहाँ पर भय(डरने) का भाव प्रकट होता है,वहाँ भयबोधक विस्मय शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाता है,जो निम्न हैं।

जैसे - बाप रे!, हाय!, आह!, बचाओ!, मरा रे! आदि।

उदाहरण -

बाप रे! कितना बड़ा सांप है।

बचाओ ! मेरे प्राण संकट में है।

संबोधनबोधक

जहाँ पर संबोधन का भाव प्रकट होता है,वहाँ संबोधनबोधक विस्मय शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाता है,जो निम्न हैं।

जैसे - हे!, अजी!, लो!, अरे!, ओ! आदि।

उदाहरण -

हे! इधर आओ बेटा।

लो! ये ले जाओ यहाँ से।

चेतावनीबोधक

जहाँ पर चेतावनी का भाव प्रकट होता है, वहाँ चेतावनीबोधक विस्मय शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जो निम्न हैं।

जैसे - होशियार! , खबरदार! , सावधान!, बचो!

उदाहरण -

होशियार ! आगे घना जंगल है।

सावधान ! कोरोना वायरस को हल्के में न ले ।

प्रश्न1. विस्मयादिबोधक को रेखांकित कीजिए (1x10=10)

1. अरे! आप आज यहाँ।। वाह! कितना सुंदर दृश्य
2. हे राम! बहुत बुरा हुआ। हाय! वह कैसे दिन बिता रहा है।
3. बाप रे बाप! इतना बड़ा साँप। थू-थू।
4. यह कमरा तो सड़ रहा है।
5. छिः! कितनी बदबू है।
6. अहा! कितना सुंदर नज़ारा है।
7. शाबाश! सदा ऐसे ही प्रथम आना।

8. बहुत अच्छा! मैं अवश्य आऊँगी हाँ-हाँ सब जाओ

9. अरे! सुनना तो।। अजी! यहाँ तो आना

10. जियो! खूब जियो जीते रहो खूब फलो-फूलों।

मीराबाई

मीराबाई का जीवन परिचय : श्रीकृष्ण की महान भक्त और एक अद्वितीय कवयित्री के रूप में जानी जाने वाली मीराबाई का जन्म सन् 1498 में राजस्थान के मेड़ता में हुआ। इनके पति उदयपुर के महाराणा भोजराज थे। ये शादी के कुछ साल बाद ही विधवा हो गईं और कृष्ण-भक्ति में लीन हो गईं।

इनकी प्रमुख रचनाएं नरसी का मायरा, राग सोरठा के पद, राग गोविंद आदि हैं। मीरा के पद एक ग्रन्थ में भी संकलित हैं। इनकी मृत्यु के बारे में किसी को सटीक जानकारी नहीं है, लेकिन ऐसा माना जाता है कि ये अंत में श्रीकृष्ण भगवान की मूर्ति में ही समा गई थीं।

भोर और बरखा (केवल पठन के लिए)

भोर और बरखा कविता का सारांश : हिंदी वसंत भाग 2 के इस पाठ में मीरा के पद दिये गए हैं। पहले पद में मीराबाई ने यशोदा माँ द्वारा श्रीकृष्ण को जगाने के किस्से का वर्णन किया है। मीरा के इस पद में माता यशोदा कान्हा को तरह-तरह के प्रलोभन देकर उठाने का प्रयास कर रही हैं।

दूसरे पद में मीरा ने सावन के महीने का मनमोहक चित्रण किया है। साथ ही, इस पद में उन्होंने कृष्ण के प्रति अपने प्रेम का वर्णन भी किया है।

जागो मोरे प्यारे!

रजनी बीती, भोर भयो है, घर-घर खुले किंवारे।

गोपी दही मथत, सुनियत हैं कंगना के झनकारे।।

उठो लालजी! भोर भयो है, सुर-नर ठाढ़े द्वारे।

ग्वाल-बाल सब करत कुलाहल, जय-जय सबद उचारै।।

माखन-रोटी हाथ मँह लीनी, गउवन के रखवारे।
मीरा के प्रभु गिरधर नागर, सरण आयँ को तारै॥

भोर और बरखा कविता का भावार्थ: मीरा बाई के इस पद में वो यशोदा माँ द्वारा कान्हा जी को सुबह जगाने के दृश्य का वर्णन कर रही हैं।

यशोदा माता कान्हा जी से कहती हैं कि 'उठो कान्हा! रात खत्म हो गयी है और सभी लोगों के घरों के दरवाजे खुल गए हैं। ज़रा देखो, सभी गोपियाँ दही को मथकर तुम्हारा मनपसंद मक्खन निकाल रही हैं। हमारे दरवाज़े पर देवता और सभी मनुष्य तुम्हारे दर्शन करने के लिए इंतज़ार कर रहे हैं। तुम्हारे सभी ग्वाल-मित्र हाथ में माखन-रोटी लिए द्वार पर खड़े हैं और तुम्हारी जय-जयकार कर रहे हैं। वो सब गाय चराने जाने के लिए तुम्हारा इंतज़ार कर रहे हैं। इसलिए उठ जाओ कान्हा।

बरसे बदरिया सावन की।
सावन की, मन-भावन की॥
सावन में उमग्यो मेरो मनवा, भनक सुनी हरि आवन की।
उमड़-घुमड़ चहुँदिस से आया, दामिन दमकै झर लावन की॥
नन्हीं-नन्हीं बूँदन मेहा बरसे, शीतल पवन सुहावन की।
मीरा के प्रभु गिरधर नागर! आनंद-मंगल गावन की॥

भोर और बरखा कविता का भावार्थ: अपने दूसरे पद में मीराबाई सावन का बड़ा ही मनमोहक चित्रण कर रही हैं। पद में उन्होंने बताया है कि सावन के महीने में मनमोहक बरसात हो रही है। उमड़-घुमड़ कर बादल आसमान में चारों तरफ फैल जाते हैं, आसमान में बिजली भी कड़क रही है। आसमान से बरसात की नन्ही-नन्ही बूँदें गिर रही हैं। ठंडी हवाएं बह रही हैं, जो मीराबाई को ऐसा महसूस करवाती हैं, मानो श्रीकृष्ण खुद चलकर उनके पास आ रहे हैं।

(हिंदी गतिविधि)

मीरा भक्तिकाल की प्रसिद्ध कवयित्री थीं। इस काल के दूसरे कवियों के नामों की सूची बनाइए तथा उनकी एक-एक रचना का नाम लिखिए।
कृष्ण को 'गउवन के रखवारे' कहा गया है जिसका अर्थ है गौओं का पालन करनेवाले। इसके लिए एक शब्द दें।

MATHS

PRACTICAL GEOMETRY

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

1. Students will be able to draw a parallel line to a given line.
2. Students will be able to construct the triangle with various criterion.

VIDEO LINK : [Maths Practical Geometry part 1 \(Introduction\) CBSE Class 7 Mathematics VII - Bing video](#)

PARALLEL LINES:The lines which do not meet are called **parallel lines**.

Classification of triangles based on sides and angles

Triangles can be classified based on their:

1. SIDES:

- Equilateral triangle: All three sides are equal in measure.
- Isosceles triangle: Two sides have equal measure.
- Scalene triangle: All three sides have different measures.

ANGLES:

- Acute triangle: All angles measure less than 90° .
- Obtuse triangle: One angle is greater than 90° .
- Right triangle: One angle is 90° .

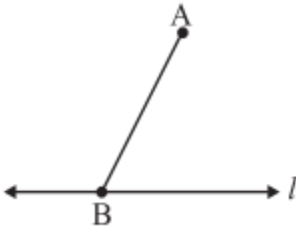
Triangles can be constructed if any of the following measurements are given

1. Three sides.
2. Two sides and an angle between them.
3. Two angles and a side between them.
4. The hypotenuse and a leg in case of a right-angled triangle.

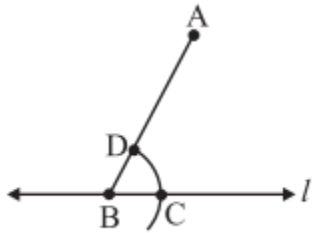
Steps of construction of a line parallel to a given line

1. Take a line l and a point A outside l .

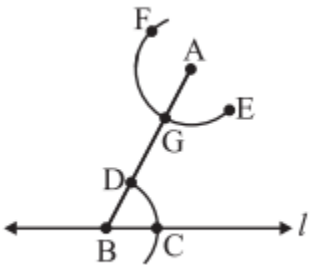
2. Take any point **B** on l and join it to **A**.



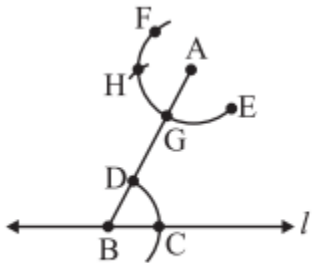
3. With **B** as the centre and a convenient radius, cut an arc on l at **C** and **BA** at **D**.



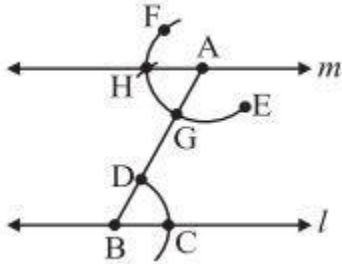
4. With **A** as the centre and same radius as in Step 3, cut an arc **EF** to cut **AB** at **G**.



5. Measure the arc length **CD** by placing pointed tip of the compass at **C** and pencil tip opening at **D**.
6. With this opening, keep **G** as centre and draw an arc to cut arc **EF** at **H**



7. Join **AH** to draw a line m



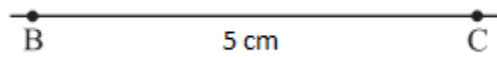
$\angle ABC$ and $\angle BAH$ are alternate interior angles. Therefore, $m \parallel l$

• **Construction of a triangle with SSS criterion.**

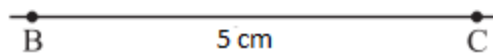
- Construct a triangle ABC, given that $AB = 4.5$ cm, $BC = 5$ cm and $AC = 6$ cm.

Steps:

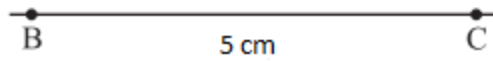
1. Make a rough sketch for your reference
2. Draw a line segment $BC = 5$ cm



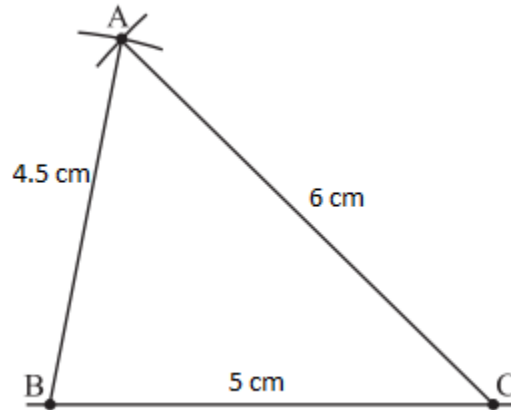
3. With B as centre, draw an arc of radius 4.5 cm



4. With C as centre, draw an arc of radius 6 cm and cut the previous arc



5. Mark the point of intersection of arcs as A. Join AB and AC. $\triangle ABC$ is now ready

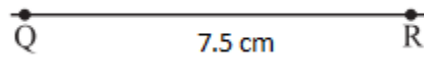


Construction of a triangle with SAS criterion

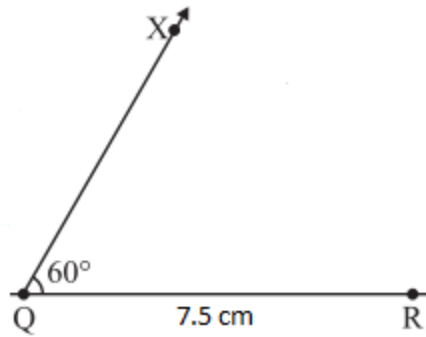
- Construct $\triangle PQR$ with $QR = 7.5$ cm, $PQ = 5$ cm and $\angle Q = 60^\circ$.

Steps:

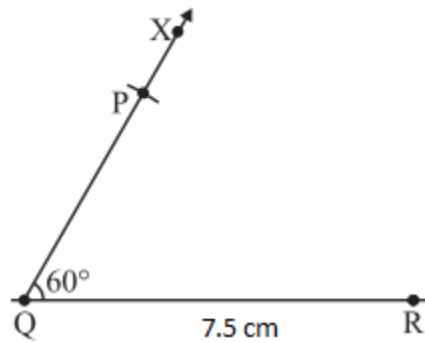
1. Make a rough sketch for your reference
2. Draw a line segment $QR = 7.5$ cm



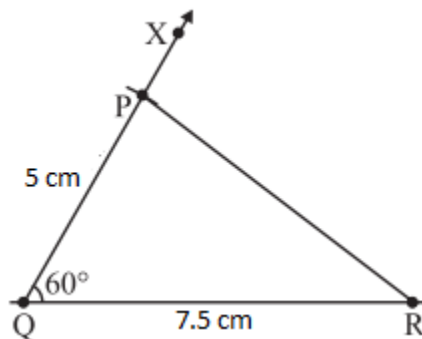
3. At Q, draw QX making 60° with QR



4. With Q as centre, draw an arc of radius 5 cm. It cuts QX at P.



5. Join AB. ΔPQR is now ready

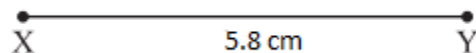


Construction of a triangle with ASA criterion

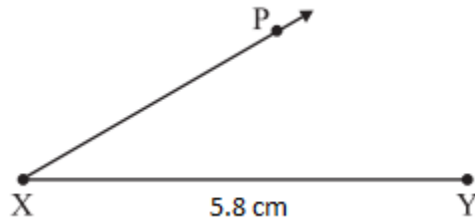
- Construct ΔXYZ with $\angle X = 30^\circ$, $\angle Y = 100^\circ$ and $XY = 5.8$ cm.

Steps:

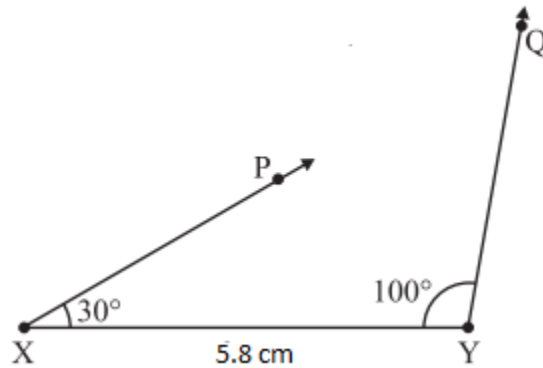
1. Make a rough sketch for your reference
2. Draw $XY = 5.8$ cm



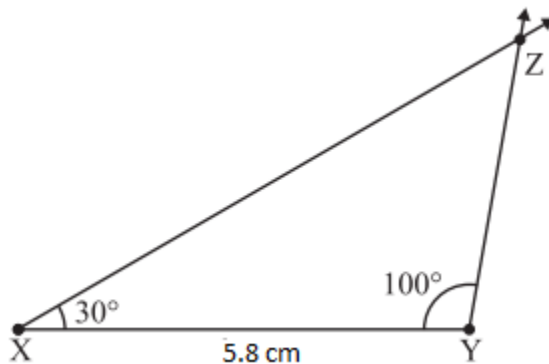
3. At X, draw a ray XP making an angle of 30° with AB.



4. At Y, draw a ray YQ making an angle of 100° with XY.



5. The point of intersection of the two rays is Z.
6. $\triangle XYZ$ is now completed

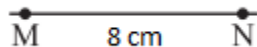


Construction of a triangle with RHS criterion

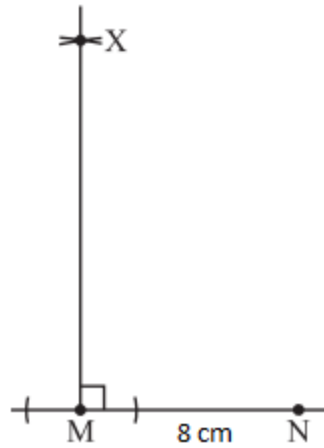
- Construct $\triangle LMN$, where $\angle M = 90^\circ$, $MN = 8\text{cm}$ and $LN = 10\text{ cm}$.

Steps:

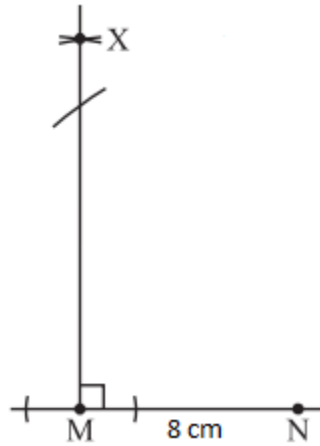
1. Make a rough sketch for your reference
2. Draw $MN = 8\text{ cm}$



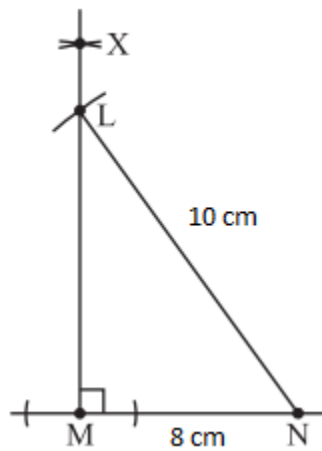
3. At M, draw $MX \perp MN$.



4. With N as centre, draw an arc of radius 10 cm to cut MX at L.



5. Join LN.
6. $\triangle LMN$ is now completed



WORKSHEET

Q1.State whether the triangle is possible to construct if (2 M)

(a) In $\triangle ABC$, $m\angle A = 80^\circ$, $m\angle B = 60^\circ$, $AB = 5.5$ cm

(b) In $\triangle PQR$, $PQ = 5$ cm, $QR = 3$ cm, $PR = 8.8$ cm.

Q2.Draw an equilateral triangle whose each side is 4.5 cm. (2 M)

Q3.Draw a $\triangle PQR$, in which $QR = 3.5$ cm, $m\angle Q = 40^\circ$, $m\angle R = 60^\circ$.(2 M)

Q4.What will be the other angles of a right-angled isosceles triangle? (2 M)

Q5.What is the measure of an exterior angle of an equilateral triangle? (1 M)

Q6.In $\triangle ABC$, $\angle A = \angle B = 50^\circ$. Name the pair of sides which are equal. (1 M)

Q7.If one of the other angles of a right-angled triangle is obtuse, whether the triangle is possible to construct. (2 M)

Q8.Draw a $\triangle ABC$ in which $BC = 5$ cm, $AB = 4$ cm and $m\angle B = 50^\circ$. (3 M)

Q9.Draw $\triangle PQR$ in which $QR = 5.4$ cm, $\angle Q = 40^\circ$ and $PR = 6.2$ cm. (3 M)

Q10.Construct a $\triangle PQR$ in which $m\angle P = 60^\circ$ and $m\angle Q = 30^\circ$, $QR = 4.8$ cm. (2 M)

HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILLS[HOTS]

Q11.Draw an isosceles right-angled triangle whose hypotenuse is 5.8 cm. (3 M)

Q12.Construct a $\triangle ABC$ such that $AB = 6.5$ cm, $AC = 5$ cm and the altitude AP to BC is 4 cm. (3 M)

Q13.Construct an equilateral triangle whose altitude is 4.5 cm. (3 M)

SCIENCE

TRANSPORTATION IN ANIMALS AND PLANTS

OBJECTIVES:

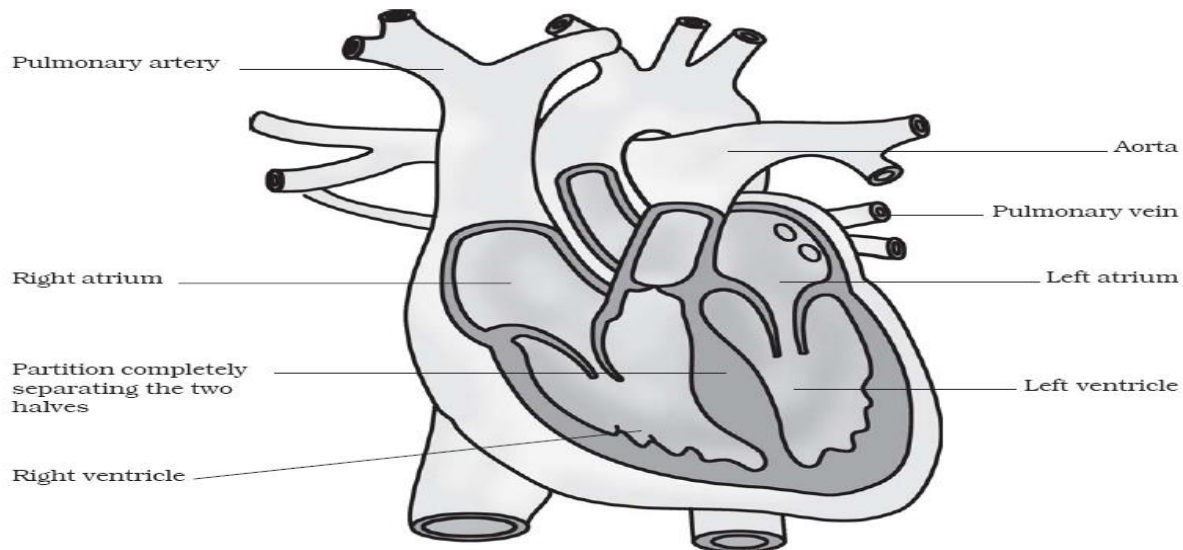
- To understand the structure of human heart
- To be able to recall the terms like pulse , pulse rate
- Can distinguish between arteries and veins
- Students are able to explain the circulatory system with the help of labelled diagram

VIDEO LINK: <https://youtu.be/Pjqf66uXg98><https://youtu.be/Pjqf66uXg98>

HEART

- The heart is a muscular organ in animals that pumps blood through blood vessels to all the parts of the body.
- The heart consists of four chambers that prevent the oxygenated and deoxygenated blood from mixing.

The upper chambers are called as atria and the lower chambers are called as ventricles



Heartbeat

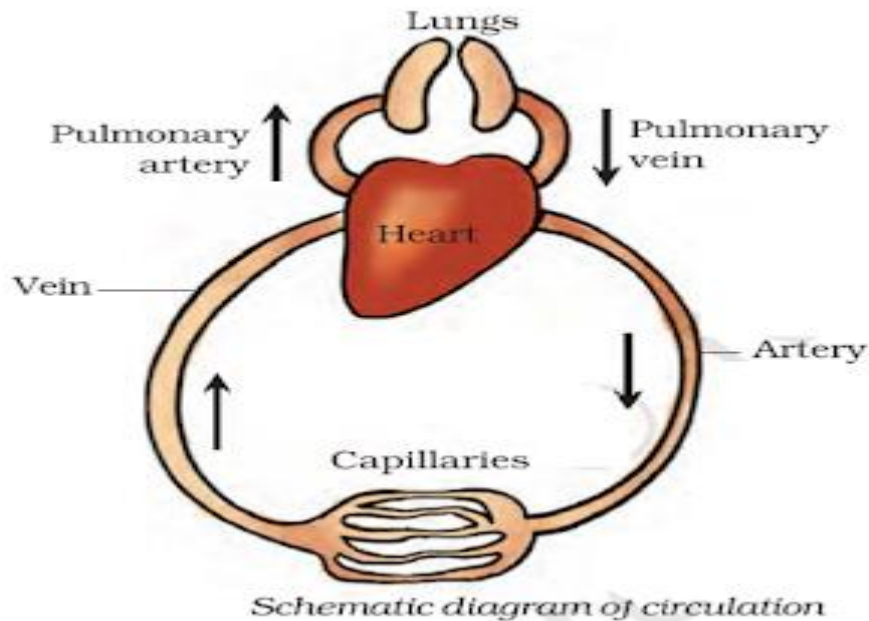
The walls of the chambers of the heart are made up of muscles. These muscles contract and relax rhythmically. This rhythmic contraction followed by its relaxation constitute a heartbeat.

The doctor feels your heartbeats with the help of an instrument called a stethoscope.



DOUBLE CIRCULATION

The way blood flows in the human body is unique, and it is quite efficient too. The blood circulates through the heart twice; hence, it is called double circulation. Other animals like fish have single circulation, where blood completes a circuit through the entire animal only once. The main advantage of double circulation is that every tissue in the body has a steady supply of oxygenated blood, and it does not get mixed with the deoxygenated blood.



ASSIGNMENT:

Q1. What prevents the backflow of blood inside the heart during contraction? (1)

- (a) thick muscular walls of ventricles
- (b) valves
- (c) thin walls of atria
- (d) all of the above

Q2. The lower chambers of heart is called (1)

- (a) atria
- (b) ventricles
- (c) aorta
- (d) vena cava

Q3. What is the relation between the rate of heartbeat and pulse rate? If a pulse rate of an athlete is 96/min, what will be the number of his heartbeat at the same time? (1)

The organ which controls the blood circulation in body is

- (a) Liver
- (b) Lungs
- (c) Heart
- (d) Kidney

Q4. . What is the significance of partition between the chambers of heart? (2)

Q5. How many types of blood vessels are there? Name them. (2)

Q6. Name the four chambers of the heart.(2)

Q7 . What kind of blood flows in the arteries and veins (2)

Q8. What is the use of a stethoscope? Explain its structure as well. (3)

Q9. Why wall of right ventricle is thinner than that of the left ventricle? (3)

Q10. What is the function of valves in veins? (3)

Q11 Why do veins have thin walls compared to arteries? (3)

Q12. While learning to ride a bicycle Satish lost his balance and fell down. He got a cut on his knee and it started bleeding. His sister Sujata on seeing this asked him to put pressure on the area with a clean handkerchief. She immediately rushed to her home to call her parents.

- (a) When we get small bruises, bleeding stops automatically after some time. Why?
(b) Which type of blood cells are responsible for clotting of blood?
(c) What value of Sujata is shown here? (5)

ACTIVITY:

- When a person suffers from chest pain, the doctor immediately takes an ECG. Research and get information about ECG. Discuss your findings in the class.

SOCIAL STUDIES

Chapter – 9 Geography

Life in the Deserts

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

Objective: Students will be able to understand the characteristics of Desert, and its vegetation, wildlife and tribal people.

- Desert is an arid region characterized by extremely high or low temperatures and has scarce vegetation.
- Depending on the temperature, there can be hot deserts or cold deserts.
- The Hot Desert-Sahara:
 - (i) Sahara Desert in Africa is the world's largest hot desert.
 - (ii) It touches 11 countries and has got gravel plains and elevated plateaus with bare rocky surface.
 - (iii) The climate of Sahara is scorching hot and parch dry with temperature as high as 50°C .
 - (iv) The nights are freezing cold with temperature nearing zero degrees.

- (v) Vegetation in the Sahara Desert includes cactus, date palms and acacia. Camels, hyenas, jackals, foxes, scorpions, snakes and lizards are the main animal species found here.
- (vi) Despite its harsh climate, Sahara is inhabited by various groups of people. The main groups are Bedouins and Tuaregs.
- (vii) The oasis in the Sahara and the Nile Valley in Egypt supports settled population.
- (viii) The discovery of oil is constantly transforming this region. Other important minerals found here are iron, phosphorus, manganese and uranium.
- (ix) More and more nomadic tribes are taking to city life.

• The Cold-Desert-Ladakh:

- (i) Ladakh is a cold desert lying in the Great Himalayas, on the eastern side of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (ii) The altitude in Ladakh varies from 3,000 m in Kargil to more than 8,000 m in Karakoram.
- (iii) The area experiences freezing winds and burning hot sunlight.
- (iv) Due to high aridity, the vegetation is sparse. Groves of willows and poplars are seen in the valleys.
- (v) The animals of Ladakh are wild goats, wild sheep, yak and special kinds of dogs.
- (vi) The animals are reared as they provide milk, meat and hides.
- (vii) The population consists of either Muslims or Buddhists.
- (viii) Some famous Buddhist monasteries are Hemis, Thiksey, Shey and Lamyuru.
- (ix) In summer season, the people are busy cultivating barley, potatoes, peas, beans and turnips.
- (x) Tourism is a major activity with several tourists streaming in from within India and abroad.
- (xi) People of Ladakh have over the centuries learnt to live in balance and harmony with nature.

WORKSHEET

1. Answer the following questions briefly:

- (a) What are the two types of deserts found in the world? (1)**
- (b) In which continent is the Sahara desert located? (1)**
- (c) What are the climatic conditions of the Ladakh desert? (1)**
- (d) Which National Highway connects Leh to Kashmir valley and through which pass? (1)**
- (e) What type of clothes the people of the Sahara Desert wear? (1)**
- (f) Name the trees that grow in Ladakh. (1)**
- (g) Name the two nomadic tribes living in the Sahara Desert. (1)**
- (h) Why there is little rainfall in the Ladakh desert? (1)**
- (i) Name some famous monasteries of Ladakh. (2)**
- (j) How many countries are touched by the Sahara Desert? Name them. (3)**
- (k) What are the characteristic features of a desert? (3)**

(l) Mention the summer and winter activities of the people of the Ladakh desert.

(3)

(m) What mainly attracts tourists to Ladakh?

(3)

(n) Describe the flora and fauna found in: -

(4+4=8)

- 1) the Ladakh Desert
- 2) the Sahara Desert

2. Tick the correct answer: (1X6=6)

(i) Sahara is located in which part of Africa?

- (a) eastern (b) northern (c) western.

(ii) Sahara is what type of dessert?

- (a) cold (b) hot (c) mild.

(iii) The Ladakh desert is mainly inhabited by

- (a) Christians and Muslims
(b) Buddhists and Muslims
(c) Christians and Buddhists.

(iv) Deserts are characterized by

- (a) Scanty vegetation (b) heavy precipitation (iii) low evaporation.

(v) Hemis in Ladakh is famous

- (a) temple (b) church (c) monastery.

(vi) Egypt is famous for growing

- (a) wheat (b) maize (c) cotton.

9. 3. Match the following:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| (i) Oasis | (a) Libya |
| (ii) Bedouins | (b) Monastery |
| (iii) Oil | (c) glacier |
| (iv) Gangri | (d) depressions with water |
| (v) Lamayura | (e) cold desert |
| | (f) Sahara |

4. Give reasons(3 M)

1. There is scanty vegetation in the deserts.
2. People of the Sahara Desert wear heavy robes.

Activity: -

1. On the outline map of Africa, mark all the 11 countries that touches the Sahara Desert.
2. Research Activity: - Collect the information about the tribal people (Bedouins and Tuaregs) of Sahara Desert and write in your History Notebook.

विषय - संस्कृत

त्रयोदशः पाठः

अमृतं संस्कृतम्

Link-<https://youtu.be/cdN03BcdHW8>

इसपाठमेंसंस्कृतभाषाकेगुणगानतथामहत्वताकेबारेमेंबतायागयाहै।

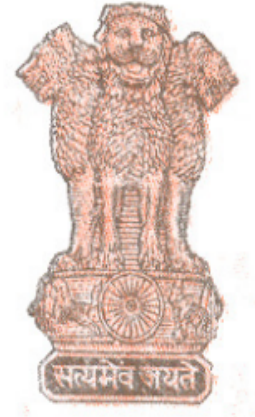
इकारान्तस्त्रीलिङ्गः

विश्वस्य उपलब्धासु भाषासु संस्कृतभाषा प्राचीनतमा भाषास्ति। भाषेयं अनेकाषां भाषाणां जननी मता। प्राचीनयोः ज्ञानविज्ञानयोः निधिः अस्यां सुरक्षितः। संस्कृतस्य महत्त्वविषये केनापि कथितम् - 'भारतस्य प्रतिष्ठे द्वे संस्कृतं संस्कृतिस्तथा'।

इयं भाषा अतीव वैज्ञानिकी। केचन कथयन्ति यत् संस्कृतमेव सङ्गणकस्य कृते सर्वोत्तमा भाषा। अस्याः वाङ्मयं वेदैः, पुराणैः, नीतिशास्त्रैः चिकित्साशास्त्रादिभिश्च समृद्धमस्ति। कालिदासादीनां विश्वकवीनां काव्यसौन्दर्यम् अनुपमम्। कौटिल्यरचितम् अर्थशास्त्रं जगति प्रसिद्धमस्ति। गणितशास्त्रे शून्यस्य प्रतिपादनं सर्वप्रथमम् आर्यभट्टः अकरोत्। चिकित्साशास्त्रे चरकसुश्रुतयोः योगदानं विश्वप्रसिद्धम्। संस्कृते यानि अन्यानि शास्त्राणि विद्यन्ते तेषु वास्तुशास्त्रं, रसायनशास्त्रं, खगोलविज्ञानं, ज्योतिषशास्त्रं, विमानशास्त्रम् इत्यादीनि उल्लेखनीयानि।

संस्कृते विद्यमानाः सूक्तयः अभ्युदयाय प्रेरयन्ति, यथा - सत्यमेव जयते, वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्, विद्ययाऽमृतमश्नुते, योगः कर्मसु कौशलम् इत्यादयः। सर्वभूतेषु आत्मवत् व्यवहारं कर्तुं संस्कृतभाषा सम्यक् शिक्षयति।

केचन कथयन्ति यत् संस्कृतभाषायां केवलं धार्मिकं साहित्यम् वर्तते- एषा धारणा समीचीना नास्ति। संस्कृतग्रन्थेषु मानवजीवनाय विविधाः विषयाः समाविष्टाः सन्ति। महापुरुषाणां



मतिः, उत्तमजनानां धृतिः सामान्यजनानां जीवनपद्धतिः च वर्णिताः सन्ति। अतः अस्माभिः
संस्कृतम् अवश्यमेव पठनीयम्। तेन मनुष्यस्य समाजस्य च परिष्कारः भवेत्।

उक्तञ्च-

अमृतं संस्कृतं मित्र !

सरसं सरलं वचः ।

भाषासु महनीयं यद्

ज्ञानविज्ञानपोषकम् ॥

शब्दार्थः

भाषेयम् (भाषा+इयम्)-	यह भाषा	this language
मता	- मानी गई है	is accepted
निधिः	- खजाना	treasure
विचार्य	- विचार कर	considering
वाङ्मयम्	- साहित्य	literature
अनुपमम्	- अतुलनीय	incomparable
जगति	- संसार में	in the world
रसायनशास्त्रम्	- रसायन शास्त्र	chemistry
खगोलविज्ञानम्	- अन्तरिक्षविज्ञान	astronomy
धृतिः	- धैर्य	patience
पोषकम्	- समर्थक	supporter



1. (अंक - 1*4)

उच्चारणं कुरुत-

उपलब्धासु	सङ्गणकस्य
चिकित्साशास्त्रम्	वैशिष्ट्यम्
भूगोलशास्त्रम्	वाङ्मये
विद्यमानाः	अर्थशास्त्रम्

2.(अंक-1*5)

प्रश्नानाम् एकपदेन उत्तराणि लिखत-

- (क) का भाषा प्राचीनतमा?
- (ख) शून्यस्य प्रतिपादनं कः अकरोत्?
- (ग) कौटिल्येन रचितं शास्त्रं किम्?
- (घ) कस्याः भाषायाः काव्यसौन्दर्यम् अनुपमम्?
- (ङ) काः अभ्युदयाय प्रेरयन्ति?

3.(अंक-2*4)

रेखाङ्कितानि पदानि अधिकृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत-

- (क) संस्कृते ज्ञानविज्ञानयोः निधिः सुरक्षितोऽस्ति।
- (ख) संस्कृतमेव सङ्गणकस्य कृते सर्वोत्तमा भाषा।
- (ग) शल्यक्रियायाः वर्णनं संस्कृतसाहित्ये अस्ति।
- (घ) वरिष्ठान् प्रति अस्माभिः प्रियं व्यवहर्तव्यम्।

4. (अंक-2*6)

उदाहरणानुसारं पदानां विभक्तिं वचनञ्च लिखत-

पदानि	विभक्तिः	वचनम्
यथा-संस्कृतेः	षष्ठी	एकवचनम्
गतिः
नीतिम्
सूक्तयः
शान्त्या
प्रीत्यै
मतिषु

5.(अंक-1*5)

यथायोग्यं संयोज्य लिखत-

क	ख
कौटिल्येन	अभ्युदयाय प्रेरयन्ति।
चिकित्साशास्त्रे	ज्ञानविज्ञानपोषकम्।
शून्यस्य आविष्कर्ता	अर्थशास्त्रं रचितम्।
संस्कृतम्	चरकसुश्रुतयोः योगदानम्।
सूक्तयः	आर्यभटः।