

**EAST POINT SCHOOL
CLASS-VII
ONLINE CLASSES WORK PLAN (FEBRUARY WEEK-2)**

ENGLISH

REVISION PLAN

SPEAKING SKILL ASSESSMENT-9.2.2021

LISTENING SKILL ASSESSMENT-10.2.2021

UNIT-4

SECTION-1

SOMETHING WONDERFUL HAPPENS WHEN YOU PLANT A SEED

Questions and Answers:-

Q-1) What were the two main achievements that got Wangari Mathai worldwide recognition?

Q-2) How did Wangari Mathai want to assist the earth?

Q-3) What was the major hurdle that Wangari Mathai faced on her way to achieving her mission?

Q-4) What were the problems of the rural women in Kenya? How did Wangari Mathai arrive at the solution?

Q-5) What are the chief uses of a tree, according to Wangari Mathai?

SECTION-2

FLAMES IN THE FOREST

BY RUSKIN BOND

Answer the following questions:-

1. The weather worsen the fire_____. (1 M)
2. Romi was in a hurry to get back home because_____. (1 M)
3. What was the effect of the forest fire on different animals? (2 M)
4. What kind of boy was Romi?(2 M)
5. Romi takes as a challenge the task of crossing the fiery forest though he has the chance to stay back at his friend's house. Do you think this was wise decision? Give reasons. (3 M)
6. What do you think started the forest fire? Why do you think so? (3M)
7. What brought Romi and Teju closer? (2M)

SECTION-3

POEM- THE RIVER

BY VALERIE BLOOM

Read the extract from the poem 'The River' by Valerie Bloom and answer the questions. (1 Marks)

1) Write down the title of the poem and the poet's name.

2) In the first stanza the river is being described as a _____

- a. Boy
- b. Girl
- c. Baby
- d. Mother

3) The river is compared to a human being. This is called _____

- a. Personification
- b. Metaphor
- c. Simile
- d. Alliteration

4) Quote another example of personification from the poem.

5) 'Gurgles' is an example of _____

- a. Simile
- b. Onomatopoeia
- c. Metaphor
- d. Rhyme

6) To what is the river compared in the last stanza? How is it described? (2 Marks)

7) Why does the poet call the river, 'a hoarder'? (2 Marks)

8) Explain why the river which is compared to a baby is later compared to a monster. (3 Marks)

HINDI

हिंदी असाइनमेंट – 39

कक्षा सातवीं

पुनरावृत्ति अभ्यास कार्य

VIDEO LINK: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nu6vq9jeb_U

अधिगम बिंदु

विद्यार्थी उपसर्ग /प्रत्यय के बारे में जान पाएंगे
विद्यार्थी उपसर्ग /प्रत्यय को अलग कर सकेंगे।

उपसर्ग /प्रत्यय

प्रश्न=01. इनमें से किस शब्द में "परा" उपसर्ग नहीं है

- (अ) पराधीन
- (ब) पराभव
- (स) परामर्श
- (द) पराजय

प्रश्न=02. इनमें से किस शब्द में उपसर्ग नहीं है।

- (अ) विवाद
- (ब) विमल
- (स) विभा
- (द) विश्व

प्रश्न=03. उपसर्ग रहित शब्द है।

- (अ) अध्यादेश
- (ब) राहगीर
- (स) प्राचार्य
- (द) अनेक

प्रश्न=04. किस शब्द में "अभि" उपसर्ग नहीं है

- (अ) अभेद्य
- (ब) अभिजात
- (स) अभियुक्त
- (द) अभ्यास

प्रश्न=05. इनमें से किस शब्द में "ला" उपसर्ग नहीं है

- (अ) लाइलाज
- (ब) लापता
- (स) लाजवाब
- (द) लानत

प्रश्न=06. "स्वयं" में उपसर्ग है

- (अ) सु
- (ब) सू
- (स) स्
- (द) कोई नहीं

प्रश्न=7. संस्कृत में उपसर्ग की कुल संख्या होती है।

- (अ) 21
- (ब) 23
- (स) 22
- (द) 24

प्रश्न=08. सार्थक शब्द में उपसर्ग है।

- (अ) स
- (ब) सा
- (स) सू
- (द) सु

प्रश्न=9. अनेक शब्द में उपसर्ग है?

- (अ) अ
- (ब) अन्
- (स) अने
- (द) आ

II

Q1. निर्वाह में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग है

A.नि

B.निः

C.निर

D.निरि

Q2. हिंदी में कृत प्रत्ययों की संख्या कितनी है

A.28

B.30

C.42

D.50

Q3. कृदन्त प्रत्यय किन शब्दों के साथ जुड़ते है

A.संज्ञा

B.सर्वनाम

C.विशेषण

D.क्रिया

Q4. निम्न पद इक प्रत्यय लगने से बने है इनमें से कौन सा पद गलत है

A.दैविक

B.सामाजिक

C.भौमिक

D.प्रक्षिक

Q5. किस शब्द की रचना प्रत्यय से हुई है

A.अभियोग

B.व्यायाम

C.अपमान

D.इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q6. बेइंसाफी में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग है

A.बे

B.इन

C.बेइ

D.बेइन

| Q7. निम्न में से उपसर्ग रहित शब्द है

A.सुयोग

B.विदेश

C.अत्यधिक

D.सुरेश

| Q8. बहाव शब्द में प्रयुक्त प्रत्यय कौन सा है

A.बह

B.हाव

C.आव

D.आवा

| Q9. विज्ञान शब्द में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग है

A.विज्ञ

B.ज्ञान

C.वि

D.अन

| Q10. चिरायु शब्द में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग है

A.चि

B.चिर

C.यु

D.आयु

MATHS

(FRACTIONS AND DECIMALS)

1. Find

a) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 24

b) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 46

2. Find

a) $\frac{2}{3}$ of 18

b) $\frac{2}{3}$ of 27

3. Write three rational numbers between $-\frac{4}{5}$ and $-\frac{2}{3}$.

4. Find $\frac{9}{2} \times -\frac{5}{3}$.

5. Find five equivalent fractions of $\frac{2}{3}$.

6. Express as rupees using decimals:

a) 5 paise

ii) 235 paise

7. How much less is 25 km than 48.5 km?

8. Rani bought 3 kg 500 g apples and 5 kg 750g grapes. Raju bought 5 kg 450g mangoes and 6 kg 450g oranges. Who bought more fruits?

9. The side of an equilateral triangle is 5.5 cm. Find its perimeter.

10. Find:

a) 12.3×10

b) 3.45×100

11. The sum of two numbers is 100. If one number is 48.75, find the other number?

12. Write the reciprocal of each of the following fractions:

a) $\frac{3}{5}$

b) $\frac{1}{8}$

13. Which is greater?

a) 2.50 or 2.05

b) 0.7 or 0.77

14. Vijay walked 4.96 km on Monday and 3.86 km on Tuesday and some distance on Wednesday. If he travelled 10km on these three days, how much distance did he walk on Wednesday?

15. The length of a rectangle is 5.8 cm and its breadth is 3.5 cm. What is the area of the rectangle?

16. Arnav spends $13/4$ hours in studies, $21/2$ hours in playing cricket. How much time did he spend in all?

17. A square paper sheet has $10/25$ cm long side. Find its perimeter and area.

Question 6. Arrange the following in ascending order:

(i) $\frac{2}{7}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{5}{6}$ (ii) $\frac{1}{5}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{7}{10}, \frac{1}{6}$

18. If $2/3$ of a number is 6, find the number.

19. Find the product of $6/7$ and $22/3$.

20. $1/8$ of a number equals $2/5 \div 1/20$. What is the number?

SCIENCE

CHAPTER -15 LIGHT

Objectives:

- To understand Image formation by spherical mirrors and lenses
- To understand dispersion of light

Image formation by spherical mirrors

- Concave mirrors form a real, inverted and magnified image. When the object is moved really close to the mirror, the image formed is erect and virtual. Concave mirrors are used by doctors and dentists for enlarged images of our ears, eyes, teeth etc.
- Convex mirrors form erect and virtual images that are diminished, meaning smaller than the object size. That is why convex mirrors are used in vehicles as it gives the driver images spread over a large area.

Lenses



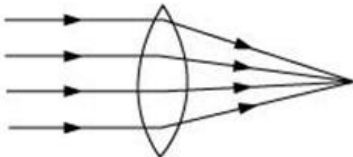
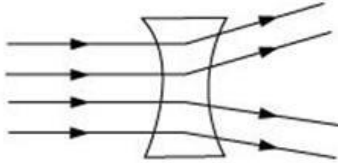
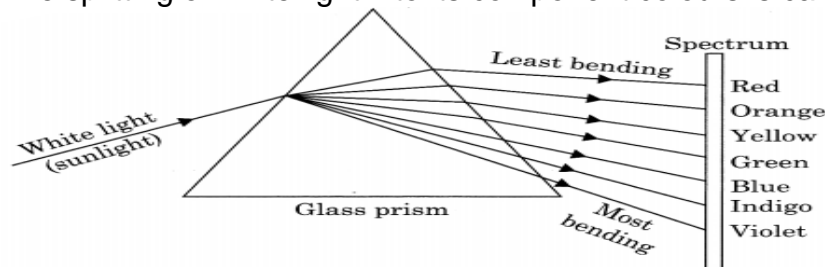
Convex lens	Concave lens
<p>1. Convex lens is spindle shaped as it is thicker in the middle than at the edges.</p>  <p>Convex lens</p>	<p>1. Concave lens is thinner in the middle than at the edges.</p>  <p>Concave lens</p>
<p>2. It converges light rays falling on it.</p>  <p>Light rays</p> <p>Convex lens</p>	<p>2. It diverges light rays falling on it.</p>  <p>Light rays</p> <p>Concave lens</p>

Image formation by lenses

- Convex lens forms a real, inverted and diminished image. When the object is placed very close to the lens the image formed is erect, virtual and magnified. They are also called as converging lens. This type of lens is also used as a magnifying glass.
- Concave lens always forms a virtual, erect and diminished image. They are also called as diverging lens. They are used as camera lenses and binoculars.

Dispersion of light

- Sunlight may appear as white but in fact, is made up of seven component colours. This can be observed when a beam of sunlight is passed through a triangular prism or when light falls on a compact disk (CD).
- The seven colours that appear are violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red. These are also the colours of a rainbow we see after a rainfall.
- The splitting of white light into its component colours is called dispersion.



A prism splits white light into seven colour

ASSIGNMENT

1. The images formed by a concave lens are
 - a. virtual, inverted and smaller in size than the object
 - b. virtual, erect and smaller in size than the object
 - c. Real, erect and larger in size than the object
 - d. Real, erect and smaller in size than the object
2. Newton's disc when rotated freely in the day light appears to be
 - a. Greenish
 - b. Blackish
 - c. Whitish
 - d. Reddish
3. An image which cannot be obtained on a screen is called
 - a. Real image
 - b. Virtual image
 - c. Real or virtual image
 - d. None of the above
4. A _____ lens Converges (bends inward) the light generally falling on it. on the other hand a _____ lens diverges (bends outward) the light.
 - a. Concave lens, convex lens
 - b. Concave lens, concave lens
 - c. Convex lens, concave lens
 - d. None of the above
5. Lenses are mainly of two types. If we touch first kind of lens we may feel them to be thicker in the middle than at the edges and these lenses are called ----- while lenses of other kind are thinner in the middle than at the edges. These are known as _____ respectively
 - a. Convex lens, concave lens
 - b. concave lens, convex lens
 - c. convex lens, convex lens
 - d. concave lens, concave lens
6. In _____ mirror the image formed is enlarged, if we use it in its magnification

area and these types of mirrors are used by dentists and by us at home while doing makeup. These Mirrors are specifically

- a. convex mirror
- b. concave mirror
- c. convex mirror or concave mirror
- d. none of the above

7. Why is it dangerous to look at the sun through a convex lens?

8. What is a Newton's disc? How does it show that light is composed of many colours?

9. Why is concave mirror used in search lights & head lights?

ACTIVITY

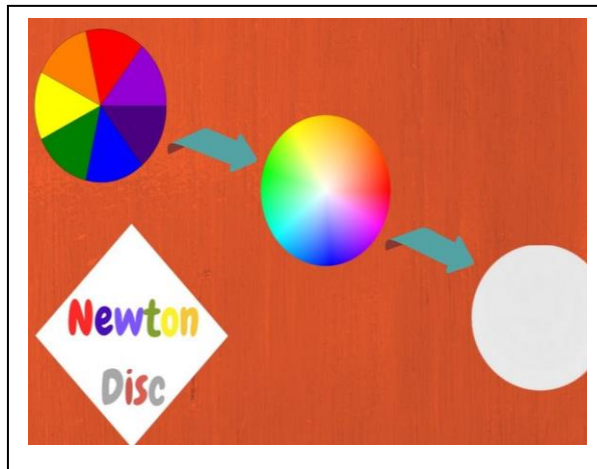
Take a circular cardboard disc of about 10 cm diameter. Divide this disc into seven segments. Paint the colours on these segments as shown in Fig. paste, coloured papers on these segments.

hole at the centre of the disc.

Fix the disc loosely on the tip of a refill of a ball pen that the disc rotates freely .

Rotate the disc in the daylight.

When the disc is rotated fast, the colours get mixed together and the disc appears to be whitish.. Such a disc is known as Newton's disc.



diameter. seven rainbow You can also Make a small

pen. Ensure

mixed together disc is popularly

DONE IN

CHANGES

REVISION WORKSHEET (TO BE SCIENCE CLASS) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL

MCQs

1. Which of the following is a physical change?

- (a) Rusting of iron
- (b) Combustion of magnesium ribbon
- (c) Burning of candle
- (d) Melting of wax

2. Which of the following is a chemical change?

- (a) Twinkling of stars
- (b) Cooking of vegetables
- (c) Cutting of fruits
- (d) Boiling of water

3. A chemical change may involve –

- (a) change in colour only
- (b) change in temperature only
- (c) evolution of gas only
- (d) any or all of the above

4. Which of the following is/are true when milk changes into curd?

- (i) Its state is changed from liquid to semi solid.
- (ii) It changes colour.
- (iii) It changes taste.
- (iv) The change cannot be reversed.

Choose the correct option from below :

- (a) (i) and (ii) are correct
- (b) (ii) and (iii) are correct
- (c) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct
- (d) (i) to (iv) are correct

5. A man painted his main gate made up of iron, to (i) prevent it from rusting. (ii) protect it from sun. (iii) make it look beautiful. (iv) make it dust free.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- (a) (i) and (ii)
- (b) (ii) and (iii)
- (c) only (ii)
- (d) (i) and (iii)

6. Iron pillar near the Qutub Minar in Delhi is famous for the following facts. Which of these facts is responsible for its long stability?

- (a) It is more than 7 metres high.
 (b) It weighs about 6000 kg.
 (c) It was built more than 1600 years ago.
 (d) It has not rusted after such a long period.
7. Galvanisation is a process used to prevent the rusting of which of the following?
 (a) Iron (b) Zinc
 (c) Aluminium (d) Copper
8. Paheli's mother made concentrated sugar syrup by dissolving sugar in hot water. On cooling, crystals of sugar got separated. This indicates a –
 (a) physical change that can be reversed.
 (b) chemical change that can be reversed.
 (c) physical change that cannot be reversed.
 (d) chemical change that cannot be reversed.
9. Which of the following statement is incorrect for a chemical reaction?
 (a) Heat may be given out but never absorbed.
 (b) Sound may be produced.
 (c) A colour change may take place.
 (d) A gas may be evolved.
10. Step I:- Two drops of dilute sulphuric acid were added to 1 g of copper sulphate powder and then small amount of hot water was added to dissolve it.
 Step II:- On cooling, beautiful blue coloured crystals got separated
 Step I and step II are:
 (a) physical and chemical changes respectively.
 (b) chemical and physical changes respectively.
 (c) both physical change.
 (d) both chemical change

SOCIAL STUDIES

Rulers and Buildings

WORKSHEET

1. How is the “trabeate” principle of architecture different from the “arcuate”? (2)
2. Define the following: (2)
 - a) Shikhara
 - b) Pietra-dura
3. Describe the elements of a Mughal chahar bagh garden. (4)
4. Why was limestone cement used in the construction of large structures? (1)
5. Name the reserve built by Iltutmish just outside Delhi-i-kuhna. (1)
6. When was Humayun's tomb built? What are its special features? (5)
7. Who were involved in the building of the Qutb Minor? (3)
8. How can you say that Mughal rulers adapted regional architectural styles in the construction of their buildings? Explain with examples. (3)

9. Describe the pattern, designs of Qutb Minar. (2)

10. Who constructed kandariya mahadeva temple and when? (2)

11. Fill in the blanks:

1. The inscriptions under the first balcony of Qutb Minar are in _____ Language.
2. _____ won universal respect for constructing a large reservoir just outside Dehli-i- Kuhna.
3. Important aspects of Mughal architecture like the central dome and the tall gateway (pishtaq) were first visible in _____ reign.

12. MCQs

1. Large stepped-wells were called

- (a) ponds
- (b) superstructures
- (c) quiblas
- (d) baolis

2. The baolis were constructed

- (a) to provide a place for bathing for royals
- (b) to fulfil the water demand
- (c) for rainwater harvesting
- (d) for entertainment of royals

3. The Dhangadeva was the king of

- (a) Pandayan dynasty
- (b) Rajput dynasty
- (c) Khalji dynasty
- (d) Chandela dynasty

4. Diwan-i Khas or Diwan-i am courts were also described as

- (a) chihil Sutun
- (b) qibia
- (c) chahar bagh
- (d) pishtaq

5. The "river-front garden" was the another name of

- (a) baoli
- (b) chahar bagh
- (c) reservoir
- (d) hauz

6. Fatehpur Sikri's architecture was influenced by the styles of which region?

- (a) Bengal
- (b) Gujarat

- (c) Vijaynagara
- (d) Bijapur

7. Quwwatul Islam Masjid is in

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Pakistan
- (d) Agra

8. Hasht behesht is a central hall surrounded by

- (a) 7 rooms
- (b) 6 rooms
- (c) 4 rooms
- (d) 8 rooms

9. The Kandariya Mahadeva temple was dedicated to

- (a) Solomon
- (b) Rajarajeshvaram.
- (c) Moses
- (d) Shiva

10. Large mansions of merchants were called

- (a) Superstructures
- (b) Baolis
- (c) Chahar bagh
- (d) Havelis

Tribes, Nomads and Settled Communities **WORKSHEET**

Answer the Following Questions: -

- 1. What made Garha Katanga a rich state? (1)**
- 2. Name the items which the Mughals captured by defeating the Gonds. (1)**
- 3. What do present-day historians use to write tribal histories? (1)**
- 4. What kinds of exchanges took place between nomadic pastoralists and settled agriculturists? (2)**
- 5. Describe the changes took place in Varna - based society. (2)**
- 6. How was the administration of the Ahom state-organized? (3)**
- 7. Mention some special features of tribal societies. (3)**
- 8. Describe the administrative system of the Gond kingdom. (4)**

9. How did tribal societies change after being organised into a state? (4)

10. Were the Banjaras important for the economy? (3)

2. Fill in the blanks:

1. The new castes emerging within varnas were called.....
2. were historical works written by the Ahoms.
3. The..... mentions that Garha Katanga had 70,000 villages.
4. As tribal states became bigger and stronger they gave land grants to.....

3. State whether true or false:

- (a) Tribal societies had rich oral traditions.
- (b) There were no tribal communities in the north-western part of the subcontinent.
- (c) The Chaurasi in Gond states contained several cities.
- (d) The Bhils lived in the north-eastern part of the sub-continent.

4. Match the following:

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---------------|
| garh | - | khel |
| tanda | - | chaurasi |
| labourer | - | caravan |
| clan | - | Garha Katanga |
| Sib Singh | - | Ahom State |
| Durgawati | - | paik |

संस्कृत

(10/02/2021 - बुधवार)

पुनरावृत्ति (पाठ - 8,9,11)

प्रश्न 1. एकपदेन उत्तरत-

- (1) अस्माकं ध्वजे कति वर्णाः सन्ति?
- (2) त्रिवर्णे ध्वजे शक्त्याः सूचकः कः वर्णः?
- (3) अशोकचक्रं कस्य द्योतकम् अस्ति?
- (4) त्रिवर्णः ध्वजः कस्य प्रतीकः?
- (5) गिरिजायाः गृहसेविकायाः नाम किमासीत्?
- (6) दर्शनायाः पुत्री कति वर्षीया आसीत्?

(7) अद्घत्वे शिक्षा अस्माकं कीदृशः अधिकारः?

(8) दर्शनायाः पुत्री कथं नृत्यति?

(9) वृक्षे का प्रतिवसति स्म?

(10) वृक्षस्य अधः कः आगतः?

(11) गजः केन शाखाम् अत्रोटयत्?

(12) काष्ठकूटः चटकां कस्याः समीपम् अनयत्?

(13) मक्षिकायाः मित्रं कः आसीत्?

प्रश्न -2 समुचितमेलनं कृत्वा लिखत-

क ख

केशरवर्णः प्रगतेः न्यायस्य च प्रवर्तकम्।

हरितवर्णः 22 जुलाई 1947 तमे वर्षे जातम्।

अशोकचक्रम् शौर्यस्य त्यागस्य च सूचकः।

त्रिवर्णः ध्वजः सुषमायाः उर्वरतायाः च सूचकः।

त्रिवर्णध्वजस्य स्वीकरणं स्वाधीनतायाः राष्ट्रगौरवस्य च प्रतीकः।

प्रश्न3- (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

प्रश्न 4 . मञ्जूषातः क्रियापदानि चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

करिष्यामि गमिष्यति अनयत् पतिष्यति स्फोटयिष्यति त्रोटयति

(क) काष्ठाकूटः चञ्च्वा गजस्य नयने

(ख) मार्गे स्थितः अहमपि शब्दं

(ग) तृषार्तः गजः जलाशयं

(घ) गजः गर्ते

(ङ) काष्ठाकूटः तां मक्षिकायाः समीपं

(च) गजः शुण्डेन वृक्षशाखाः

प्रश्न - 5 कोष्ठकात् उचितं पदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

(क) बालिका मधुरं गायति। (एकम्, एका, एकः)

(ख) कृषकाः कृषिकर्माणि कुर्वन्ति। (चत्वारः, चतस्रः, चत्वारि)

(ग) पत्राणि सुन्दराणि सन्ति। (ते, ताः, तानि)

(घ) धेनवः दुग्धं । (ददाति, ददति, ददन्ति)

(ङ) वयं संस्कृतम् । (अपठम्, अपठन्, अपठाम)