

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

ENGLISH

REVISION PLAN -GRAMMAR

TOPIC-ADJECTIVES

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

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

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

- My mother is a kind lady.
adjective- kind
noun-lady
- Rose is a beautiful flower.
adjective-beautiful
noun-flower



TYPES OF ADJECTIVES

ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

ADJECTIVE

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



ADJECTIVES OF QUALITY

Describe the nature of a noun.

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

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



ADJECTIVES OF QUANTITY

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

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

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

ADJECTIVES OF NUMBER

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

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

INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES

Used to ask questions about nouns or in relation to nouns

- Where, What, Which and Whose.

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

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

Used to refer to individual nouns within the whole amount.

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

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

www.eslgrammar.org

LETS RECALL SOME MORE ADJECTIVES



Q1 Underline the adjectives and state its kind.

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

Q Rearrange the following jumbled words into meaningful sentences.

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

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 Subject+ was/were+V1+ing+object	Past Perfect Continuous Tense 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.

TENSES

Here is a list of rules of these tenses:

	Simple Forms	Progressive Forms	Perfect Forms	Perfect Progressive Forms
Present	Ist form + s / es	am/is/are + Ist form + ing	have/has + IIIrd form	have/has been + Ist form + ing
Past	IIInd form	was/were + Ist form + ing	had + IIIrd form	had been + Ist form + ing
Future	will/shall + Ist form	will be + Ist form + ing	will have + IIIrd form	will have been + Ist form + ing

HINDI

□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□

□□□□□□ 1. □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□
□□□□□□ :

Q1. □□□□□ □□□□□□' □□ □□□□ □□

- (a) □□□□□ □□□□
- (b) □□□□□
- (c) □□□□□ □□□□
- (d) □□□□ □□□ □□□□

Q2. '□□□□ □□□□□' □□ □□□□ □□

- (a) □□□□□ □□□□
- (b) □□□ □□□ □□□□
- (c) □□□ □□□□
- (d) □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□

Q3. '□□□□ □□□□' □□ □□□□ □□?

- (a) □□□□ □□□□
- (b) □□□□ □□□□□□□
- (c) □□□ □□□□
- (d) □□□□ □□□□□

Q4. "□□□□□□□ □□□□□□' □□ □□□□ □□

- (a) □□□□□
- (b) □□□□□ □□□□□□
- (c) □□□□□ □□□□
- (d) □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□

Q5. □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□

- (a) □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□
- (b) □□□□□ □□□□
- (c) □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□
- (d) □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□

Q6. □□□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□-□□□□□□□ □□

- A. □□ + □□□□
- B. □□□ + □□□□
- C. □□□ + □□□
- D. □□□ + □□□

Q7. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□

- A. □□□ + □□
- B. □□□ + □□
- C. □□□ + □□
- D. □□□ + □□

Q8. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□

FRACTIONS AND DECIMALS

Q1.

Which of the following is an improper fraction?

- (a) $2/7$
- (b) $1/2$
- (c) $2/3$
- (d) $73/10$

Q2.

Which of the following is a mixed fraction?

- (a) $21/7$
- (b) $3/14$
- (c) $5/27$
- (d) $213/15$

Q3.

The improper fraction $33/4$ in the form of a mixed fraction is

- (a) $81/4$
- (b) $41/8$
- (c) $38/4$
- (d) $47/8$

Q4.

Which of the following is not an equivalent fraction of $3/5$?

- (a) $6/10$
- (b) $9/15$
- (c) $12/20$
- (d) $15/24$

Q5.

Which of the following is an equivalent fraction of $2/3$?

- (a) $4/9$
- (b) $6/13$
- (c) $8/11$
- (d) $10/15$

Q6.

$2 + 1/4$ is equal to

- (a) $7/4$
- (b) $9/4$
- (c) $5/4$
- (d) $11/4$

Q7.

$1/2 - 1/4$ is equal to

- (a) $1/2$
- (b) $1/8$

- (c) $1/3$
- (d) $1/4$

Q8.

Apala ate $3/5$ of an orange. The remaining orange was eaten by Meenu. What part of the orange was eaten by Meenu?

- (a) $1/5$
- (b) $2/5$
- (c) $3/5$
- (d) None of these

Q9.

The side of an equilateral triangle is $1/2$ cm. The perimeter of the triangle is

- (a) 1 cm
- (b) 2 cm
- (c) $3/2$
- (d) None of these

Q10.

The side of a square is $1/2$ cm. The perimeter of the square is

- (a) 1 cm
- (b) 2 cm
- (c) $11/2$
- (d) $21/2$

Q11.

Manish worked for $1/2$ an hour. Yash worked for $1/4$ of an hour. For how much time did both work together?

- (a) 1 hour
- (b) $3/4$
- (c) $5/4$
- (d) $3/2$

Q12.

The length of a rectangular sheet of paper is $3/5$ cm and the breadth is $2/5$ cm. What is the perimeter of the paper?

- (a) 1 cm
- (b) 2 cm
- (c) 3 cm
- (d) 4 cm

Q13.

Lipika reads $1\ 1/2$ hours daily. Preeti reads $1/2$ hour daily. How much hours they read for in one day?

- (a) 1 hour
- (b) 2 hour
- (c) $11 / 2$
- (d) $21 / 2$

Q14.

$2 \times 5 / 3$ is equal to

- (a) $7 / 3$
- (b) $11 / 3$
- (c) $13 / 3$
- (d) $10 / 3$

Q15.

$7 / 5 \times 4$ is equal to

- (a) $21 / 5$
- (b) $22 / 5$
- (c) $28 / 5$
- (d) $23 / 5$

DATA HANDLING

Q1. Find the range of the following data:

21, 16, 30, 15, 16, 18, 10, 24, 26, 20

Q2. Find the mode of the following data:

24, 26, 23, 26, 22, 25, 26, 28

Q3. Find the average of the numbers 8, 13, 15.

Q4. Find the median of the following data:

i) 8, 6, 10, 12, 14

ii) 20, 14, 6, 25, 18, 13, 19, 10, 9, 12

Q5. A fair die is rolled, find the probability of getting a prime number.

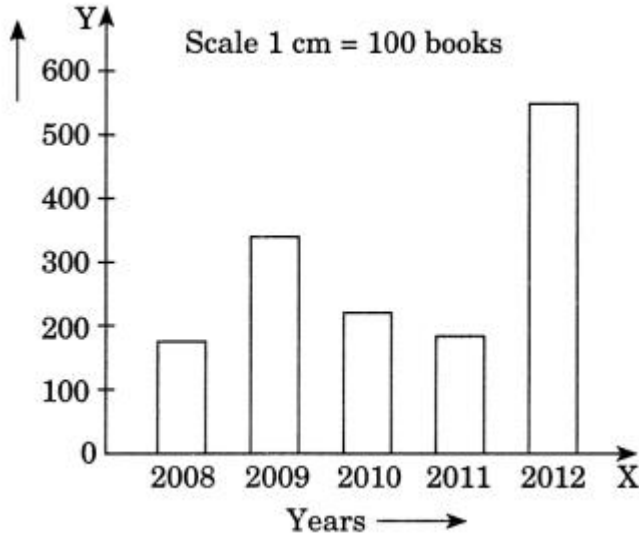
Q6. If the averages of the given data 6, 10, 12, x, 16 is 14, find the value of x.

Q7. Find the mean of the first 5 multiples of 3.

Q8. The following bar graph shows the number of books sold by a publisher during the five consecutive years.

Read the bar graph and answer the following questions:

- (i) About how many books were sold in 2008, 2009 and 2012 years?
- (ii) In which years were 575 books were sold?
- (iii) In which years were the minimum number of books sold?



Q9. Find the mean and median of first five prime numbers.

Q10. The marks obtained (out of 10) by 80 students in a class test are given below:

Marks obtained	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number of students	3	5	8	10	9	15	20	16	12	2

Find the mode of the above data.

Q11. A bag contains 5 white and 9 red balls. One ball is drawn at random from the bag. Find the probability of getting

- (a) a white ball
- (b) a red ball

Q12. A dice is tossed once. Find the probability of getting

- (i) a number 5
- (ii) a number greater than 5
- (iii) a number less than 5
- (iv) an odd number
- (v) an even number
- (vi) a number greater than 6

Q13. The data given below shows the production of motorbikes in a factory for some months of two consecutive years.

Months	2008	2007
February	2700	2800
May	3200	4500
August	6000	4800
October	5000	4800
December	4200	5200

Study the table given above and answer the following questions:

- Draw a double bar graph using an appropriate scale to depict the above information and compare them.
- In which year was the total output maximum?
- Find the mean production for the year 2007.
- For which month was the difference between the production for the two years is the maximum?
- In which month for the year 2008, the production was the maximum?
- In which month for the year 2007, the production was the least? [NCERT Exemplar]

Q14.

A coin and a die are tossed once together. Find the total number of outcomes.

Q15. What is the probability of an impossible event and sure event?

SCIENCE

ELECTRIC CURRENT AND ITS EFFECTS

- Which of the following turns off automatically when current in circuit exceeds the safe limit?
 - Electromagnet
 - Coil
 - MCB
 - CFLs
- Which part of the electric bell strikes the gong?
 - Electromagnet
 - Hammer
 - Iron Strip
 - Contact Screw
- Paheli knows that electric fuses are inserted in all electrical circuits to prevent accidents by overheating or short circuit. Paheli wants to use a wire to make electric fuse. What should be the characteristics of the wire?
 - Wire should not melt quickly and it should not break when large electric currents are passed through it.
 - Wire should be insulated from its ends.
 - Wire should be made from special material so that it melts quickly and breaks when large
- These days MCBs are increasingly being used in place of fuses. These are switches which automatically turn off when current in a circuit exceeds the safe limit. What is the correct name of MCB?

- a) Maximum current breaker
 - b) Minimum current breaker
 - c) Miniature circuit box
 - d) Miniature circuit breaker
5. The magnetic effect of electric current was first observed by
- a) Daniel Christian
 - b) Rutherford
 - c) Henry Christian Oersted
 - d) Einstein
6. Will the compass needle show deflection when the switch in the circuit is closed.
- a) Yes, compass needle will show deflection.
 - b) No, compass needle will not show the deflection
 - c) None of the above.
7. The Wire gets hot, when an electric current pass through it is known as the
- a) Cooling effect
 - b) Magnetic effect of electric current
 - c) Heating effect of electric current
 - d) Resistance
8. A fuse wire----- and _----- when the circuit is overloaded.
- a) melts, doesn't break
 - b) doesn't melt, doesn't break
 - c) melts, breaks
 - d) None of the above
9. The battery is a combination of
- a) Two or more nichrome wire
 - b) Two or more cells
 - c) Electromagnets
 - d) electric switches
10. **Draw the symbols to represent the following components of electrical circuits:**
- a) **switch in the 'OFF' position,**
 - b) **bulb,**
 - c) **cell,**
 - d) **battery**
 - e) **wire**

LIGHT

1. The Image formed by a plane mirror is
- a) virtual, behind the mirror and enlarged
 - b) virtual, behind the mirror and of the same size as the object
 - c) real at the surface of the mirror and enlarged
 - d) Real, behind the mirror and of the same size as the object
2. Angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection
- a. Always
 - b. Sometimes
 - c. under special conditions
 - d. Never
3. A person is 1m in front of a plane mirror. He seems to be ----- metre away from his image
- a. 1metre
 - b. 3 metre
 - c. 4 metre
 - d. 2 metre

4. 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
- Convex lens, concave lens
 - concave lens, convex lens
 - convex lens, convex lens
 - concave lens, concave lens
5. Newton's disc when rotated freely in the day light appears to be
- Greenish
 - Blackish
 - Whitish
 - Reddish
6. An image which cannot be obtained on a screen is called
- Real image
 - Virtual image
 - Real or virtual image
 - None of the above
7. A _____ lens Converges (bends inward) the light generally falling on it .on the other hand a _____ lensdiverges(bends outward)the light.
- Concave lens, convex lens
 - Concave lens, concave lens
 - Convex lens, concave lens
 - None of the above

SOCIAL STUDIES

CHAPTER-4AIR

- | | |
|--|------------|
| (i) Define atmosphere. | (1) |
| (ii) Which two gases make the bulk of the atmosphere? | (1) |
| (iii) Which gas creates greenhouse effect in the atmosphere? | (1) |
| (iv) Define weather. | (1) |
| (v) Name three types of rainfall. | (1) |
| (vi) How does carbon dioxide create greenhouse effect? | (1) |
| (vii) What is the significance of greenhouse gas? | (1) |
| (viii) Define insolation. | (1) |
| (ix) What is the hot and dry wind of northern plains of India called? | (1) |
| (x) Define wind. Mention its different types. | (4) |
| (xi) Explain the different layers of the atmosphere. | (5) |

Question2. Tick the correct answer:

(i) Which of the following gases protects us from harmful sunrays?

(a) Carbon dioxide

(b) Nitrogen

(c) Ozone.

(ii) The most important layer of the atmosphere is

- (a) Troposphere (b) Thermosphere (c) Mesosphere.

(iii) Which of the following layers of the atmosphere is free from clouds?

- (a) Troposphere (b) Stratosphere (c) Mesosphere.

(iv) As we go up the layers of the atmosphere, the pressure

- (a) Increases (b) Decreases (c) Remains the same.

(v) When precipitation comes down to the earth in the liquid form, it is called

- (a) Cloud (b) Rain (c) Snow.

3. Match the following.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| (i) Trade Winds | (a) Incoming solar energy |
| (ii) Loo | (b) Seasonal wind |
| (iii) Monsoon | (c) Horizontal movement of Air |
| (iv) Wind | (d) Layer of ozone gas |
| (e) Permanent wind | |
| (f) Local wind | |

4. Give reasons.

- (i) Wet clothes take long time to dry on a humid day?
(ii) Amount of insolation decreases from equator towards poles?

CHAPTER-6 NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

WORKSHEET

- a) In which climatic conditions are citrus fruits cultivated?
- b) Mention the uses of coniferous forest.
- c) In which part of the world is seasonal grassland found?
- d) Why are only citrus fruits cultivated in Mediterranean regions?
- e) Differentiate between the following: -
 - i) Tropical Evergreen and Tropical Deciduous Forests
 - ii) Tropical Grasslands and Temperate Grasslands

2. Tick the correct answer.

(a) Mosses and Lichens are found in

(i) Desertic vegetation (ii) Tropical vegetation (iii) Tundra vegetation.

(b) Thorny bushes are found in

(i) Hot and humid tropical climate (ii) Hot and dry desertic climate (iii) Cold polar climate.

(c) In tropical evergreen forest, one of the common animals is

(i) Monkey (ii) Giraffe (iii) Camel.

(d) One important variety of coniferous forest is

(i) Rosewood (ii) Pine (iii) Teak.

(e) Steppe grassland is found in

(i) S. Africa (ii) Australia (iii) Central Asia.

Question 3.

Match the following.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| (i) Walrus | (a) Softwood tree |
| (ii) Cedar | (b) An animal of tropical deciduous forest |
| (iii) Olives | (c) A polar animal |
| (iv) Elephants | (d) Temperate grassland in Australia |
| (v) Campos | (e) Thorny shrubs |

- (vi) Downs (f) A citrus fruit
(g) Tropical grassland of Brazil



□□□ - □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ (□□□□ □□□)

विभक्ति	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमा	लता	लते	लताः
द्वितीया	लताम्	लते	लताः
तृतीया	लतया	लताभ्याम्	लताभिः
चतुर्थी	लतायै	लताभ्याम्	लताभ्यः
पञ्चमी	लतायाः	लताभ्याम्	लताभ्यः
षष्ठी	लतायाः	लतयोः	लतानाम्
सप्तमी	लतायाम्	लतयोः	लतासु
सम्बोधन	हे लते !	हे लते!	हे लताः !

□□□□□□	□□□□	□□□□□□	□□□□□
□□□□□□	□□	□□	□□
□□□□□□□□	□□□	□□	□□□□
□□□□□□	□□□	□□□□□□□□	□□□
□□□□□□□	□□□□□	□□□□□□□□	□□□□□□
□□□□□	□□□□□□□	□□□□□□□□	□□□□□□
□□□□□	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□□□
□□□□□□	□□□□□□□	□□□□	□□□□

किम् नपुंसकलिङ्ग के रूप

विभक्ति	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमा	किम्	के	कानि
द्वितीया	किम्	के	कानि
तृतीया	केन	काभ्याम्	कैः
चतुर्थी	कस्मै	काभ्याम्	केभ्यः
पंचमी	कस्मात्	काभ्याम्	केभ्यः
षष्ठी	कस्य	कयोः	केषाम्
सप्तमी	कस्मिन्	कयोः	केषु

□□□□ (□□□) □□□□□□ -

□□□□□□	□□□□□	□□□□□□□	□□□□□□
□□□□□□	□□	□□	□□□
□□□□□□□□	□□□□	□□	□□□
□□□□□□	□□□	□□□□□□□□	□□□□□
□□□□□□□	□□□□□	□□□□□□□□	□□□□□□
□□□□□	□□□□□□	□□□□□□□□	□□□□□□
□□□□□	□□□□□□	□□□□	□□□□□□

□□□□□□	□□□□□□□	□□□□	□□□□
--------	---------	------	------

लट् लकार, वर्तमान काल - धातु रूप संरचना

पुरुष	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथम पुरुष	ति	तः	अन्ति
मध्यम पुरुष	सि	थः	थ
उत्तम पुरुष	आमि	आवः	आमः

□□□ □□□□ (□□□□□)

□□□ □□□□ (□□□□□□□ □□□)

□□□□□	□□□□□	□□□□□□□	□□□□□□
□□□□□ □□□□□	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□□□
□□□□□ □□□□□	□□□□	□□□□	□□□
□□□□□ □□□□□	□□□□□	□□□□□	□□□□□

□□□ □□□□ (□□□□)

□□□ □□□□ (□□□□□□□□□□)

□□□□□	□□□□□	□□□□□□□	□□□□□□
□□□□□ □□□□□	□□□□□□	□□□□□□	□□□□□□□□
□□□□□ □□□□□	□□□□□□	□□□□□□	□□□□□
□□□□□ □□□□□	□□□□□□□	□□□□□□□	□□□□□□□