

EAST POINT SCHOOL

CLASS- VII

STUDY MATERIAL

SUBJECT- ENGLISH

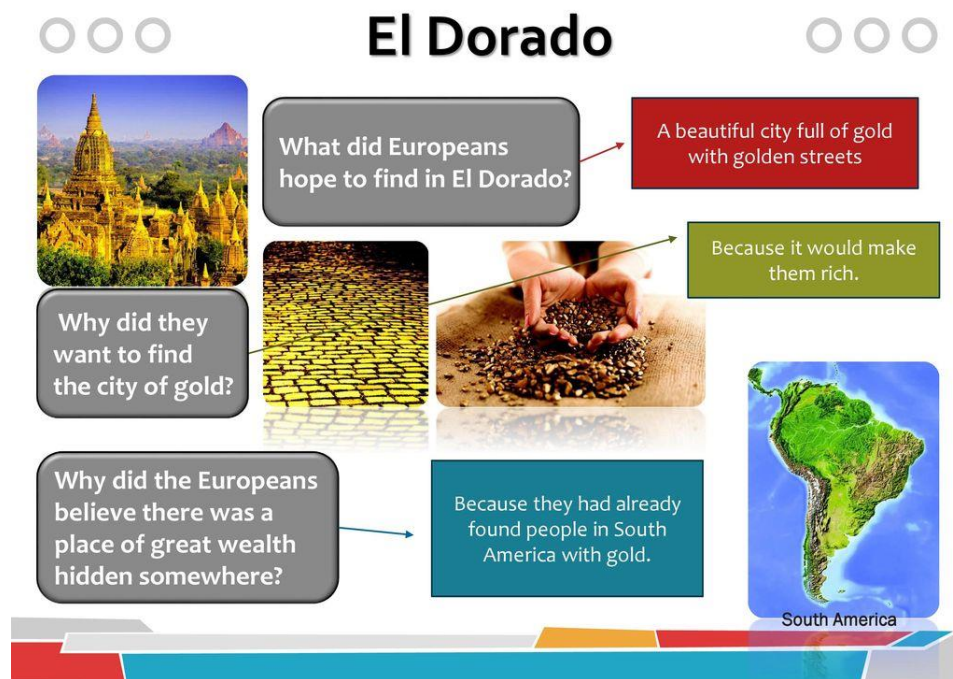
CHAPTER-THE QUEST OF EL DORADO

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Read the chapter with correct pronunciation and intonation of voice.
- Comprehend the theme and main events of the story.
- Answer the extrapolatory questions based on the chapter.

VIDEO LINK- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qz_RVMqJ5RU

SUMMARY



‘Eldorado’ references El Dorado that fabled land in the Americas, which Spanish travellers believed lay in the western part of the New World. Numerous explorers and travellers from Europe – including the English sailor and tobacco enthusiast, Sir Walter Raleigh – went in search of El Dorado, the ‘golden land’, but they never found it. It didn’t exist.

People wanted to go to the golden city called El Dorado to find its wealth and beauty. They had never seen a place made of gold. They had only heard about it. They wanted to see the mesmerizing beauty of El Dorado with their own eyes. Their curiosity to bring gold made them undertake such hazardous journey. People came from European countries. They would take their own armours, weapons and horses and bring it together in a town in the Spanish coast to start the expedition. The journey was exhausting and difficult. The natives were aggressive and the horses died or were slain. Many obstacles would come in the way to reach the mysterious place but if someone would be curious and brave, he would easily overcome the obstacles.

Berio extended a helping hand to Raleigh when Raleigh arrived in Trinidad, where Berrio had settled as Governor. Berrio treated him politely, extending a great reception, giving him advice and sharing information about his expedition.

Q1 Answer the following questions briefly.

- a) What made explorers undertake a hazardous journey to South America?
- b) How did people come together for the expeditions?
- c) What were the difficulties faced by the explorers?
- d) Why was Antonio de Berrio forced to give up his search?
- e) What difficulties did Berrio face immediately after setting out?
- f) How did Berrio help Walter Raleigh?
- g) What difficulties did Walter Raleigh face?
- h) How did Raleigh win over the natives?

HINDI
शब्द विचार

watch?v=mv1VdJGYXeI

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शब्द विचार की परिभाषा

दो या दो से अधिक वर्णों से बने ऐसे समूह को 'शब्द' कहते हैं, जिसका कोई न कोई अर्थ अवश्य हो।

दूसरे शब्दों में- ध्वनियों के मेल से बने सार्थक वर्णसमुदाय को 'शब्द' कहते हैं।

जैसे- सन्तरा, कबूतर, टेलीफोन, आ, गाय, घर, हिमालय, कमल, रोटी, आदि।

इन शब्दों की रचना दो या दो से अधिक वर्णों के मेल से हुई है। वर्णों के ये मेल सार्थक हैं, जिनसे किसी अर्थ का बोध होता है। 'घर' में दो वर्णों का मेल है, जिसका अर्थ है मकान, जिसमें लोग रहते हैं। हर हालत में शब्द सार्थक होना चाहिए। व्याकरण में निरर्थक शब्दों के लिए स्थान नहीं है।

शब्दों का वर्गीकरण

1. उत्पत्ति या स्रोत के आधार पर

उत्पत्ति या स्रोत के आधार पर शब्द निम्नलिखित प्रकार के माने जाते हैं –

तत्सम शब्द

तद्भव शब्द

देशज शब्द

विदेशज शब्द

(I) तत्सम शब्द

तत्सम शब्द तद् + सम के योग से बना है। यहाँ 'तद्' का अर्थ 'उसके' तथा 'सम' का अर्थ 'समान' है। हिन्दी की मूल भाषा संस्कृत है। अतः ऐसे शब्द जो संस्कृत के समान ही हिन्दी में प्रयुक्त होते हैं, वे शब्द तत्सम शब्द कहलाते हैं। जैसे – आम्र, सूर्य, चन्द्र, क्षेत्र इत्यादि।

(II) तद्भव शब्द

तद्भव शब्द 'तद्+भव' के योग से बना है। यहाँ 'तद्' का अर्थ 'उससे' तथा 'भव' का अर्थ 'उत्पन्न होने वाला' होता है। अर्थात् ऐसे शब्द जो अपनी मूल भाषा संस्कृत से उत्पन्न होते हैं किन्तु भाषा विकास के कारण आज उनके उच्चारण में अन्तर आ गया है, वे तद्भव शब्द कहलाते हैं। जैसे – आम, सूरज, चाँद, आग, खेत इत्यादि।

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तत्सम शब्द

तद्भव शब्द

अग्नि

अग्नि

चंद्र

चाँद

पक्षी

पंछी

घोटक

घोड़ा

कपोत

कबूतर

दधि

दही

कदली

केला

घृत

घी

वानर

बन्दर

नयन

नैन

(III) देशज शब्द

देशज शब्द 'देश + ज' के योग से बना है। यहाँ 'देश' का अर्थ 'क्षेत्र' (स्थान विशेष) तथा 'ज' का अर्थ 'जन्म देने वाला' होता है। जैसे – खिचड़ी, पेट, खचाखच, गड़बड़, रेवड़, थप्पड़, ऊबड़-खाबड़, छोहरा, छोहरी इत्यादि।

(IV) विदेशज शब्द

विदेशज शब्द का शाब्दिक अर्थ होता है – अन्य देश में जन्म लेने वाला। अर्थात् ऐसे शब्द जो भारत देश से भिन्न किसी अन्य देश की भाषा में उत्पन्न हुए थे लेकिन आज उनको हिन्दी भाषा में शामिल कर लिया गया है, एवं वे हिन्दी में इतने घुल मिल गए हैं कि उन्हें हिन्दी से पृथक् नहीं किया जा सकता, वे विदेशज शब्द कहलाते हैं।

अंग्रेजी :- पेन, कॉपी, रजिस्टर, चॉक ।

अरबी :- आदमी, औरत, जिला, तहसील,।

फ्रेंच :- कूपन, मीनू, सूप इत्यादि।

जापानी :- रिक्शा, सुनामी, सायोनारा (अलविदा) इत्यादि।

चीनी :- चाय, तूफान, लीची इत्यादि।

(2) व्युत्पत्ति या रचना की दृष्टि से शब्द भेद

(i) रूढ़ (ii) यौगिक और (iii) योगरूढ़।

(I) रूढ़ शब्द

जो शब्द अपनी स्वतंत्र स्थिति को प्रकट करते हैं, उनमें किसी अन्य शब्द का मेल नहीं होता, वे रूढ़ शब्द कहलाते हैं। अर्थात् यदि किसी शब्द के टुकड़े करने पर पृथक किये गये शब्दों या शब्दांशों का अलग से कोई अर्थ प्रकट नहीं होता वे रूढ़ शब्द कहलाते हैं, जैसे :- गाय, भैंस, बैल, भेड़, बकरी इत्यादि।

(II) यौगिक शब्द

ऐसे शब्द जो कम से कम दो शब्दों के योग से बने हों, यौगिक शब्द कहलाते हैं अर्थात् संधि, समास, उपसर्ग व प्रत्यय आदि की प्रक्रिया से निर्मित शब्द यौगिक शब्द कहलाते हैं। जैसे :- रसोईघर, दूधवाला, स्वागत, प्रत्येक, सामाजिक, परोपकार इत्यादि।

(III) योगरूढ़ शब्द

जब कोई यौगिक शब्द किसी विशेष अर्थ में रूढ़ हो जाता है, तब उसे योगरूढ़ शब्द कहते हैं। बहुव्रीहि समास का प्रत्येक उदाहरण योगरूढ़ शब्द की श्रेणी में शामिल किया जाता है। खग, नग, जलज, जलद, लम्बोदर, वीणापाणि, चक्रपाणि, चतुरानन, गजानन, दशानन, चन्द्रशेखर, चन्द्रमौलि इत्यादि।

(3) अर्थ के आधार पर शब्द भेद:

पर्यायवाची - जैसे → (1) ईश्वर → प्रभु, परमेश्वर, हरि, परमात्मा, जगदीश, जगदीश्वर

(2) उपवन → बाग, बगीचा, वाटिका, फुलवारी, उद्यान

(2) विलोम शब्द - अपमान - सम्मान, उष्ण - शीत, तीव्र - मंद

(3) अनेकार्थी शब्द - जलज = कमल, शंख, मोती, मछली

फल = परिणाम, खाने का फल, चाकू या तलवार का फलका (धार)

(4) अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द - जो पढ़ा न हो = अनपढ़

- जो ज्ञात न हो = अज्ञात

(5) समानाभासी - आदी = आदत होना

- आदि = शुरू

- कलि = कलियुग

- कली = अधखिला पुष्प

(4) प्रयोग के आधार पर शब्द-भेद

1-विकारी शब्द के चार भेद होते हैं

संज्ञा

सर्वनाम

विशेषण

क्रिया

2. अविकारी शब्द के चार भेद होते हैं

क्रिया-विशेषण

संबंधबोधक

समुच्चयबोधक

विस्मयादिबोधक

अभ्यास कार्य

प्रश्न-1. निम्नलिखित विदेशी शब्दों के सामने उनकी भाषा का नाम लिखें :

----- कॉलेज, पैंसिल, रेडियो, टेलीविजन, डॉक्टर, लैटरबक्स, पैन,

----- अनार, चश्मा, जमींदार, दुकान, दरबार, नमक, नमूना,

----- औलाद, अमीर, कल्ल, कलम, कानून, खत, फकीर, रिश्वत,

----- कैची, चाकू, तोप, बारूद, लाश, दारोगा, बहादुर

----- अचार, आलपीन, कारतूस, गमला, चाबी, तिजोरी, तौलिया,

----- पुलिस, कार्टून, इंजीनियर, कर्फ्यू, बिगुल

----- तूफान, लीची, चाय, पटाखा

----- टेलीफोन, टेलीग्राफ, ऐटम, डेल्टा

प्रश्न-2. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के सामने तद्भव शब्द लिखें :

क्षेत्र

रात्रि

सूर्य

ग्राम

कर्ण

स्वर्ण

प्रश्न-3. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के सामने तत्सम शब्द लिखें :

मोर

नाक

पिला

घी

हाथ

दही

अपनी पाठ्यपुस्तक वसंत का पाठ- 2 (दादी माँ) पढ़ें और तत्सम , तद्भव , देशज व् विदेशी शब्द लिखिए।

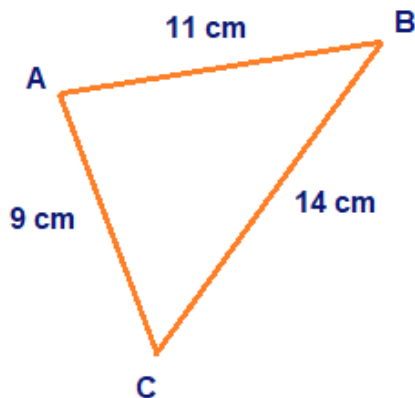
MATHEMATICS TRIANGLE AND ITS PROPERTIES

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

1. students will be able to Understand the basic **properties** of **triangles**
2. Students will be able to apply the Pythagoras theorem to the daily life situation.
3. Students will be able to differentiate between median and altitude of triangle.

Sum of the lengths of two sides of a triangle

- The sum of the lengths of any two sides of a triangle is greater than the third side.



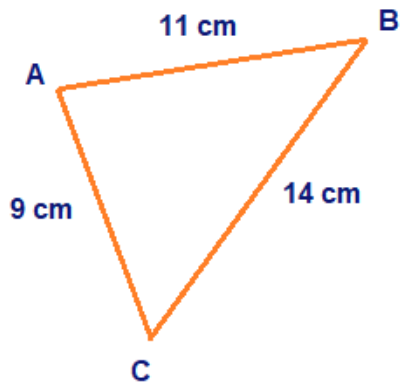
In the above triangle,
 $9+11=20 > 14$

$$11+14=25 > 9$$

$$9+14=23 > 11$$

Difference between lengths of two sides of a triangle

- The difference between lengths of any two sides is smaller than the length of the third side.

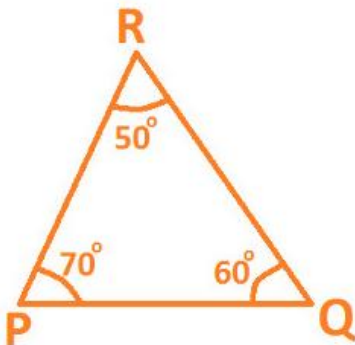


- In the above triangle,
 $11 - 9 = 2 < 14$
 $14 - 11 = 3 < 9$
 $14 - 9 = 5 < 11$
- Using the concept of sum of two sides and difference of two sides, it is possible to determine the range of lengths that the third side can take.

Triangle Properties

Angle sum property of a triangle

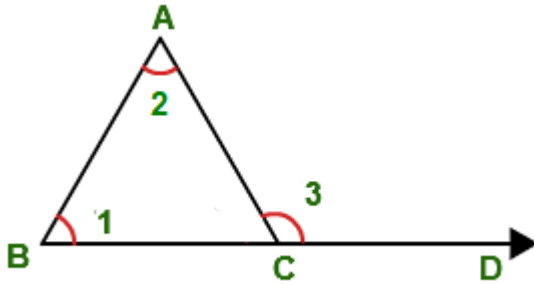
The total measure of the three angles of a triangle is 180° .



- In $\triangle PQR$,
 $\angle RPQ + \angle PQR + \angle QRP$
 $= 70^\circ + 60^\circ + 50^\circ = 180^\circ$

Exterior angle of a triangle and its property

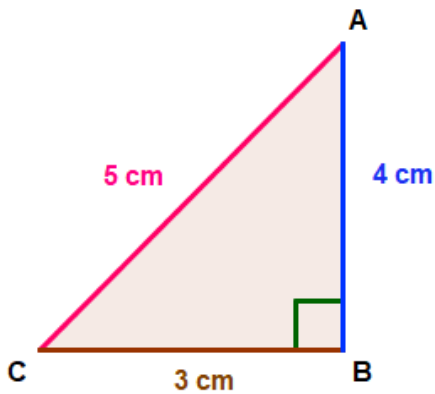
- An exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of its interior opposite angles.



$$\angle 1 + \angle 2 = \angle 3.$$

Pythagoras Theorem

- The side opposite to the right angle in a right-angled triangle is called the hypotenuse.
- The other two sides are known as legs of the right-angled triangle.
- In a right-angled triangle, square of hypotenuse is equal to the sum of squares of legs.



$$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 5^2 = 4^2 + 3^2$$

- If a triangle holds Pythagoras property, then it is a right-angled triangle.

WORKSHEET

Q1.

How many medians can a triangle have?

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

Q2.

How many altitudes can a triangle have?

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

Q3.

The total measure of the three angles of a triangle is

- (a) 360°
- (b) 90°
- (c) 180°
- (d) none of these

Q4.

Two angles of a triangle measure 90° and 30° . The measure of the third angle is

- (a) 90°
- (b) 30°
- (c) 60°
- (d) 120°

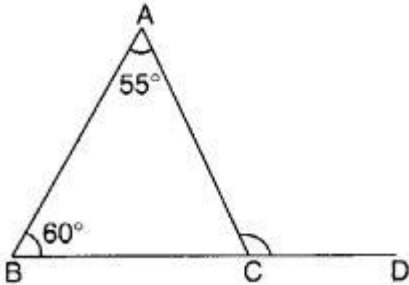
Q5.

The ratio of the measures of the three angles of a triangle is $2 : 3 : 4$. The measure of the largest angle is

- (a) 80°
- (b) 60°
- (c) 40°
- (d) 180°

Q6.

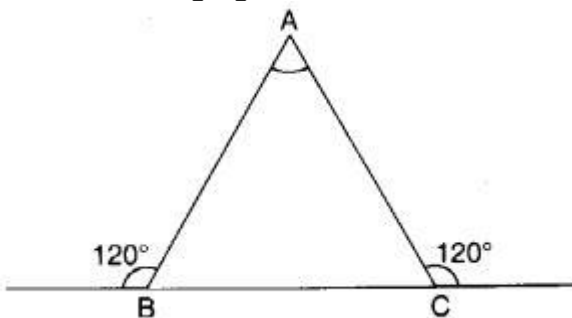
In the following figure, the side BC of $\triangle ABC$ is extended up to the point D. If $\angle A = 55^\circ$ and $\angle B = 60^\circ$, then the measure of $\angle ACD$ is



- (a) 120°
- (b) 110°
- (c) 115°
- (d) 125°

Q7.

In the following figure, the measure of $\angle A$ is

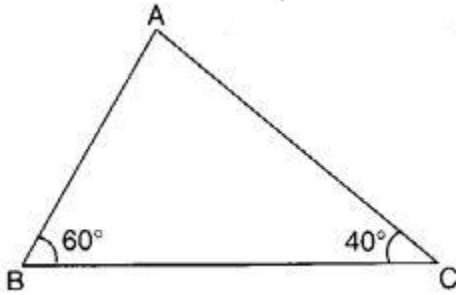


- (a) 30°
- (b) 45°

- (c) 90°
- (d) 30°

Q8.

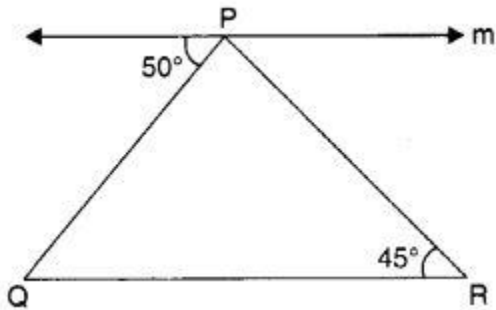
In the following figure, the measure of $\angle A$ is



- (a) 70°
- (b) 90°
- (c) 80°
- (d) 100°

Q9.

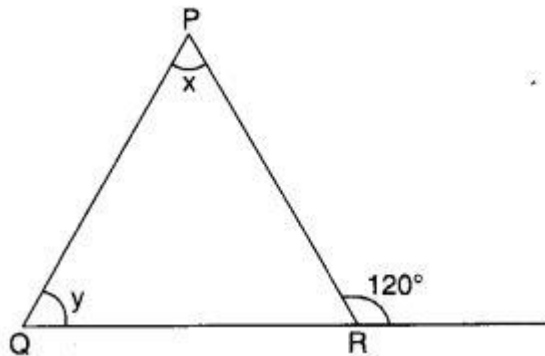
In the following figure, $m \parallel QR$. Then, the measure of $\angle QPR$ is



- (a) 80°
- (b) 85°
- (c) 75°
- (d) 70°

Q10.

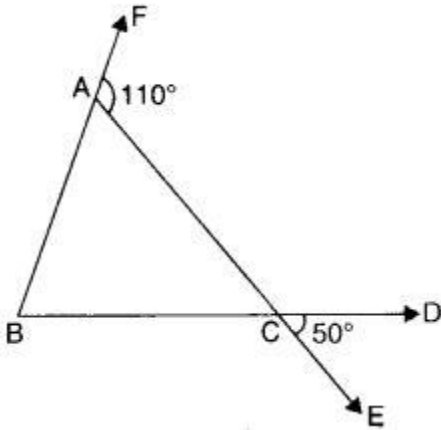
In the following figure, find $\angle x$ and $\angle y$, if $\angle x - \angle y = 10^\circ$



- (a) $65^\circ, 55^\circ$
- (b) $55^\circ, 45^\circ$
- (c) $45^\circ, 35^\circ$
- (d) $60^\circ, 60^\circ$

Q11.

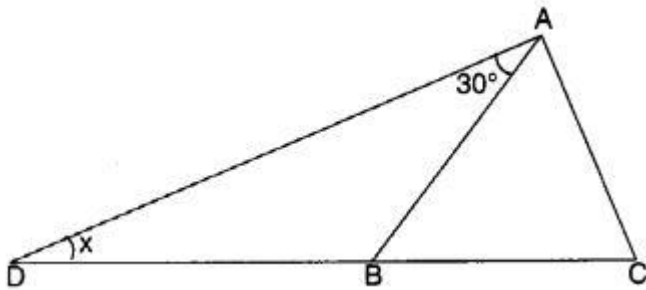
In the following figure, find $\angle B$.



- (a) 30°
- (b) 45°
- (c) 40°
- (d) 60°

Q12.

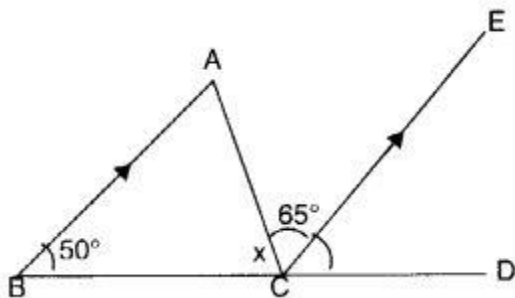
In the following figure, $\triangle ABC$ is an equilateral triangle. Find $\angle x$.



- (a) 30°
- (b) 45°
- (c) 60°
- (d) 90°

Q13.

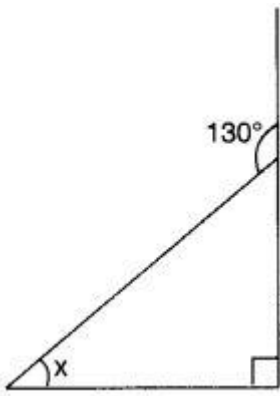
In the following figure, find x if $BA \parallel CE$.



- (a) 60°
- (b) 40°
- (c) 45°
- (d) 65°

Q14.

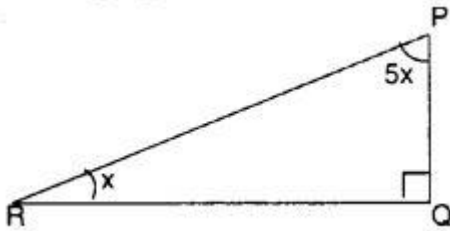
Find the value of the unknown interior angle x in the following figure:



- (a) 30°
- (b) 35°
- (c) 40°
- (d) 45°

Q15.

Find the value of unknown x in the following figure:



- (a) 10°
- (b) 15°
- (c) 20°
- (d) 25°

CHAPTER 4 HEAT

CLASS NOTES

Laboratory thermometer

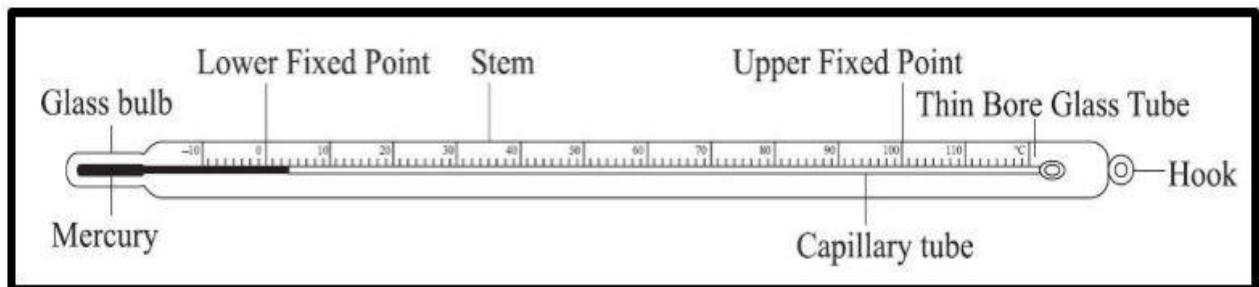


Figure 2 Laboratory thermometer

The laboratory thermometer is used to find out the temperature of the

other objects such as water rather than human body temperature. It can measure the temperature from -10°C to 110°C .

What precautions should be taken when using a laboratory thermometer?



Figure 3 Using Laboratory thermometer

- You should always follow the same precautions as that of the clinical thermometer.
- You should always hold the laboratory thermometer in a straight upright position without tilting it.
- The bulb of the thermometer should never touch the surface of the container in which the substance is kept.
- However, the bulb of the thermometer should be completely immersed in the substance so that it covers the bulb from all sides.

Other types of thermometers

Minimum-maximum thermometer: It is a thermometer used to measure the minimum and maximum temperature of the day by weather forecasters.

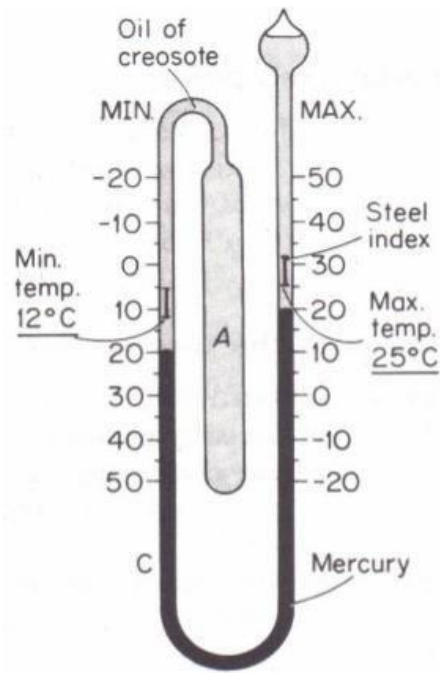


Figure 4 Minimum-maximum thermometer.

Digital thermometer: It is sometimes difficult to handle a Mercury filled thermometer especially when it breaks and the mercury falls out. However, nowadays digital thermometers are available to use. This type of thermometer does not contain Mercury. It directly displays the correct temperature on a display screen.



Figure 5 Digital thermometer

The transfer of heat

- The flow of heat always takes place from a hot object to a cold object.
- **Conduction:** The process of flow of heat from a hot object to a cold object is called **Conduction**. Some objects can conduct heat while others cannot.

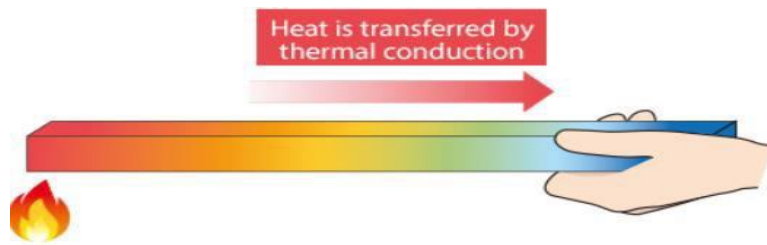


Figure 6 Conduction

- **Conductors:** The objects that can allow the heat to flow through them are called **Conductors**. For example, metals such as copper and aluminum.



Figure 7 Conductors

- **Insulators:** The objects that do not allow the flow of heat from them are called **Insulators**. For example, Wood and Plastic.



Figure 8 Insulators

- **Convection:** The transfer of heat in liquids and gases is called **Convection**. The molecules of the liquid or gases that are near the source of the heat get heated first. They become lighter due to the heat and move upwards. The colder particles being heavier take the place and this

process continue until the whole liquid or the gas gets heated. That is why the area above the flame of a candle always feels hot but the area on the sides of the candle does not.

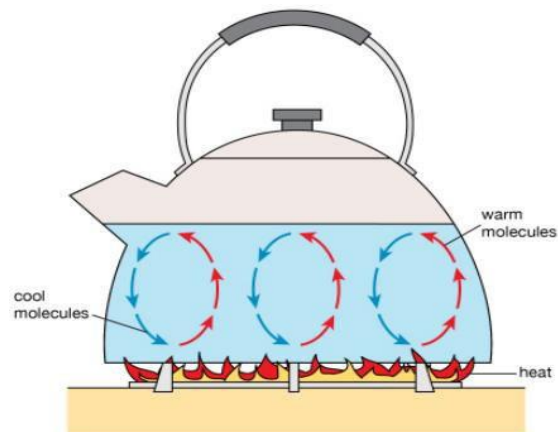


Figure 9 Convection

SOCIAL SCIENCE
Inside Our Earth
Geography Chapter – 2
CIVICS (Chapter – 2)
Role of the Government in Health

What is Health: Health means our ability to remain free of illness and injuries. There are certain factors which affect our health.

Healthcare in India:

- (i) **India has the largest number of medical colleges in the world and is among the largest producer of doctors.**
- (ii) India is the **fourth largest producer of medicines** in the world.
- (iii) Most doctors settle in urban areas, while people in rural areas have to travel long distance for medical facilities.
- (iv) About 5 lakh people die from tuberculosis every year, while 2 million cases of malaria are reported every year.

Private and Public Healthcare:

- (i) Healthcare is divided into two categories: **Public health services and private health services.**
- (ii) Public health services is a chain of health centres and hospitals run by the government. One important aspect of public health is that **it is meant to provide quality healthcare services either free or at low cost so that even the poor can seek treatment.**
- (iii) Private health services are not owned or controlled by the government. People have to pay a lot of money for every service that they use.

Healthcare and Equality:

- i) In India, private health services are increasing but public health services are not. As cost of these private services is high, many people cannot afford them.
- ii) Private services sometime encourage practice which are unethical. Barely 20% of the Indian population can afford medicines that they require during an illness.

iii) **In the responsibility of the government to provide quality healthcare services to all its citizens, especially the poor and the disadvantaged.**

iv) In 1996, Kerala decentralized its health budget at Panchayati level to ensure effective health planning.

v) The best example of healthcare comes from **Costa Rica** where the government provides for adequate healthcare to people.

WORKSHEET

1. Where do most doctor prefer to settle? (1)
2. Name some water borne diseases. (1)
3. Define public health care system. (1)
4. Why are women not taken to a doctor in a prompt manner? (1)
5. Define RMPs. Where are they found? (2)
6. Which step was taken by the Kerala government in the state in 1996? (1)
7. How can you say that adequate healthcare is not available to all? (3)
8. 'Improvement in water and sanitation can control many diseases. Explain with the help of examples. (3)
9. Mention some positive aspects of healthcare in India. (4)
10. Describe the different ways through which the government can take steps to provide healthcare for all. (5)

ACTIVITY: -

Make a Booklet on Comparison the role of Govt. in Health Services in India & in Egypt.

Multiple Choice Questions

Q.1. what does PHC means?

- a. Private health center
- b. Public health center
- c. Primary health center
- d. All of these

Q.2. what percentage of communicable disease is water borne?

- a.21 %
- b.30 %
- c.15 %
- d. None of these

Q.3. which one is not a water borne disease?

- a. Diarrhea
- b. Hepatitis
- c. Worms
- d. Cancer

Q.4. According to data of 2000, how many hospitals do we have in India?

- a. 11000
- b. 18218
- c. 13124
- d. 14231

Q.5. How many people die by tuberculosis every year?

- a. 2 lakh
- b. 3 lakh
- c. 5 lakh
- d. 1 lakh

Q.6. what does RMP means?

- a. Retired Medical Practitioner
- b. Registered Medical Practitioner
- c. Recognized Medical Practitioner
- d. None of these

Q.7. where do most doctors prefer to settle?

- a. Urban areas
- b. Rural areas
- c. Foreign region
- d. None of these

Q.8. what do you mean by public health care system in India?

- a. Chain of financial faculty
- b. Chain of private doctors
- c. Chain of health center
- d. None of these

Q.9. what do you mean by 'medical tourist'?

- a. People from other village
- b. Foreigners came for medical treatments
- c. Indian goes for medical treatments in other countries
- d. None of these

Q.10. why did Hakim Sheikh file a case in the court?

- a. Indifferent attitude of government hospital
- b. Indifferent charges of government hospital
- c. Doctors were not available in government hospital
- d. None of these

SANSKRIT

पुनरावृत्ति कार्यपत्रम

प्र । शब्दो के अर्थ लिखो :-

1 मूढै :

2 रत्नसंज्ञा

3 वाति

4 सर

5 कूर्मः

6 धीवरा :

प्र 2 प्रश्न निर्माण करो :-

1 (सत्येन) वाति वायुः ।

2 (वसुन्धरा) बहुरत्ना भवन्ति ।

3 (सदभिः) मंत्री कुर्वीत ।

प्र 3 अधीलिखित पदों में धातु बताओ :-

1 करोति

2 पश्य

3 भवेत्

4 तिष्ठति

प्र 4 प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखो :-

1 पृथ्वी केन धार्यते ?

2 लोके वशी कृतिः का ?

3 पृथिव्याम का ति रत्नानि ?

4 कूर्मस्य किं नाम ?

5 सरस तीरे के आगच्छन्

प्र 5, निम्नलिखित स्थानेषु उचित धातुरूप पूरयतः -

1 पठति ----- पठन्ति

2 पठसि पठथः -----

3 ----- पठावः पठामः

4 गच्छति ----- गच्छन्ति

5 ----- गच्छथः गच्छथः

6 गच्छामि ----- गच्छामः

7 भवति -----

8 ----- . भवथः -----

9 ----- भवाव: -----

10 . पठिष्यति -----

11, ----- खादिष्यथ

12 हसिष्यामि -----

13 भविष्यसि -----

14 . ----- गमिष्याव: -----

15. खादिष्यति -----

प्रश्न 6 रिक्ता स्थान पूर्ति करके शब्द रूप लिखो: -

क . बाल

प्रथमा विभक्ति :- बाल: _____ बाला :

तृतीया विभक्ति :- बालेन बालाभ्याम् -----

सप्तमी वि भक्ति :- बाले ----- बालेषु

ख . लता

प्रथमा विभक्ति :- लता: _____ लता :

तृतीया विभक्ति :- ----- लताभ्याम् लताभिः

सप्तमी विभक्ति ----- लतयोः लतासु

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