# EAST POINT SCHOOL

## CLASS- VII

## STUDY MATERIAL

## ENGLISH

## REVISION (LITERATURE)

**Q1 Answer the following questions.**

a) What habit of Swami's did father find disgraceful?
b) How did Swami help in preventing the burglary?
c) How did Mulan prepared herself for the war?
d) Write down the character sketch of "Ada Blackjack".
e) What happened to son of Ada Blackjack?
f) What was the school tradition that Martha longed to follow? Why?
g) How did Grandpa respond to the idea of paying for the scholarship jacket?
h) What were the two amazing facts about the diary?

**Q 2 ) Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow:**

**1. When storm clouds……...among the bamboos.**
a) Name the poem and the poet.
b) What does the moist wind do?
c) Which poetic device is used in the above stanza?

**2) "Tsiektsek and again Tsiektsiek……..sigh"**

a) Name the poem-
b) What is the form of the poem?
c) Why was Mulan upset? –
d) Which poetic device is used?

**3) Mother, I sit by my window for hours on end,**
**And watch the long trains rumble past,**
**Some are dark and journey tediously,**
**No doors, no windows, no shining lamps.**
**Slowly they move: like huge elephants**
**That move like shadows in the shadowy dark.**

a) What does the child watch from his window?
b) What kind of trains does the poet watch in the above stanza?

c) What are these trains compared to? Why?
d) What makes you think that the poet loves watching trains?
e) Why does the child say that the trains are tedious?

## HINDI

**प्रश्नः 1. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग और मूल शब्द पृथक कर लिखिए**

1. प्रसंग …….. ……
2. परलोक …….. ……
3. सुरक्षित …….. ……
4. अनुकूल …….. ……
5. अत्यंत …….. ……
6. हमशक्ल …….. ……
7. अधोगति …….. ……
8. विक्रय …….. ……
9. बदनाम …….. ……
10. अत्याचार …….. ……

**प्रश्नः 2. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग पृथक कर लिखिए-**

1. दुरुपयोग
2. संपादक
3. प्रत्येक
4. अपवित्र
5. अनुभव
6. आचरण
7. अनियमित
8. अनुकूल
9. बेजोड़
10. संक्षिप्त

**प्रश्नः 3. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए -**

1. आजीवन, दुर्भाग्य में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग बताइए।
2. पराक्रम, उपदेश में कौन-सा उपसर्ग है ?
3. अनवरत, प्रत्येक में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग लिखिए।
4. औद्योगिक, भौतिक शब्दों के प्रत्यय और मूलशब्द लिखिए।

5. संबंध, आलोक शब्दों के उपसर्ग और मूलशब्द लिखिए।

## बहुविकल्पी प्रश्न

**4. सही विकल्प चुनिए**

**(क) सज्जन**
(i) सत + जन
(ii) सत् + जन
(iii) सज् + जन
(iv) सत् + ज्जन

**(ख) निर्जन**
(i) निर् + जन
(ii) र्नि + जन
(iii) निः + जन
(iv) नि + रजन

**(ग) गायक**
(i) गा + यक
(ii) गे + अक
(iii) गै + अक
(iv) गौ + अक

**(घ) उच्चारण**
(i) उत् + चारण
(ii) उच्च + अरण
(iii) उच्चा + रण
(iv) उच्चा + अरण

**(ङ) परमेश्वर**
(i) पर + मेश्वर
(ii) परम + ईश्वर
(iii) परम + एश्वर
(iv) इनमें से कोई नहीं

**5. निम्न संधि शब्दों में सही संधि रूप पर का चिह्न लगाएँ –**

**(क) दुः + उपयोग**
(i) दुषुपयोग
(ii) दुरुपयोग
(iii) दुष्प्रयोग
(iv) दुरूपयोग

**(ख) परम + ईश्वर**
(i) परमीश्वर
(ii) परमिश्वर
(iii) परमेश्वर
(iv) इनमें से कोई नहीं

**(ग) प्रतीक्षा + आलय**
(i) प्रतीक्षलय
(ii) प्रतीक्षालय
(iii) प्रतीच्छालय
(iv) इनमें से कोई नहीं

**(घ) अति + चार**
(i) अतिचार
(ii) अतियाचार
(iii) अत्याचार
(iv) अत्यिचार

**(ङ) मनः + विज्ञान**
(i) मनोविज्ञान
(ii) मनोविज्ञान
(iii) मनः विज्ञान
(iv) मनों: विज्ञान

## पर्यायवाची शब्द

1. **कौन - सा पर्यायवाची पेड़ का नहीं है**

तरु
विहान
द्रुम
विटप

2. **कौन - सा पर्यायवाची पुष्प का नहीं है**

प्रसून
कमल
पुहुप
सुमन

**3. कौन - सा पर्यायवाची हवा का नहीं है**

अनिल
पावन
समीर
मारूत

**4. गणेश का पर्यायवाची शब्द है**

नरेश
दिनेश
गजानन
सुरेश

6. **निम्नलिखित अपठित काव्यांश को ध्यान से पढ़ें और प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें :**

भारतेंदु के जीवन का उद्देश्य अपने देश की उन्नति के मार्ग को साफ-सुथरा और लंबा-चौड़ा बनाना था| उन्होंने इसके काँटों और कंकड़ों को दूर किया| उसके दोनों और सुंदर-सुंदर क्यारियां बनाकर उनमें मनोरम फल-फूलों के वृक्ष लगाए| इस प्रकार उसे सुरमय बना दिया कि भारतवासी उस पर आनंदपूर्वक चलकर अपनी उन्नति के इष्ट स्थान तक पहुंच सके| यद्यपि भारतेंदु जी अपने लगाए हुए वृक्षों को फल-फूलों से लदा न देख सके, फिर भी हमको यह कहने में किसी प्रकार का संकोच नहीं होगा कि वे जीवन के उद्देश्य में पूर्णतया सफल हुए| हिंदी भाषा और साहित्य में जो उन्नति आज दिखाई पड़ रही है उसके मूल कारण भारतेंदु जी है और उन्हें ही इस उन्नति के बीज को रोपित करने का श्रेय प्राप्त है|

**उपरोक्त गद्यांश के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नो के उत्तर लिखिए-**

**(क) भारतेंदु के जीवन का उद्देश्य क्या था ?**

**(ख) भारतेंदु ने अपने जीवन में क्या किया ?**

**(ग) भारतेंदु जी को किसका श्रेय प्राप्त है ?**

**(घ) मनोरम का अर्थ बताइए ?**

**(ड़) प्रस्तुत गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक लिखिए|**

# MATHEMATICS

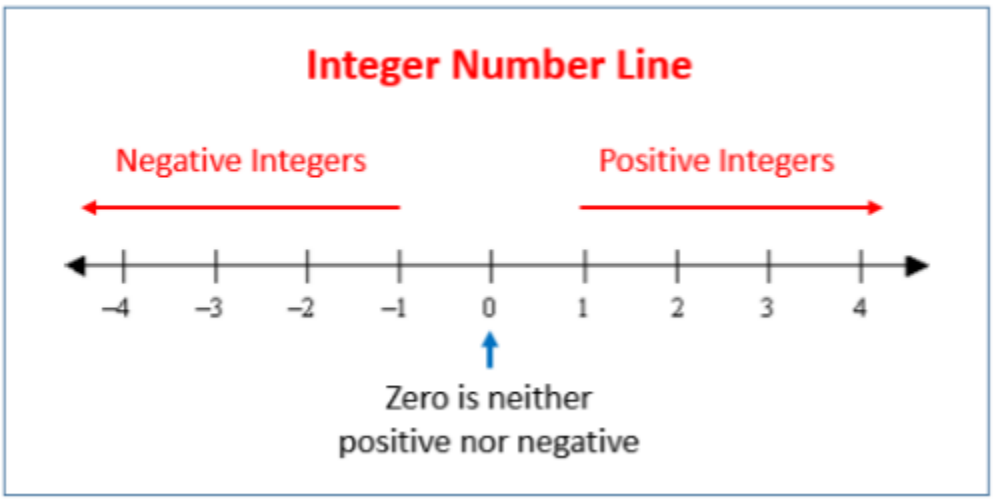
## Integers

A whole number, from zero to positive or negative infinity is called **Integers**. It is denoted by letter Z.

Z = {…,-2,-1, 0, 1, 2…}

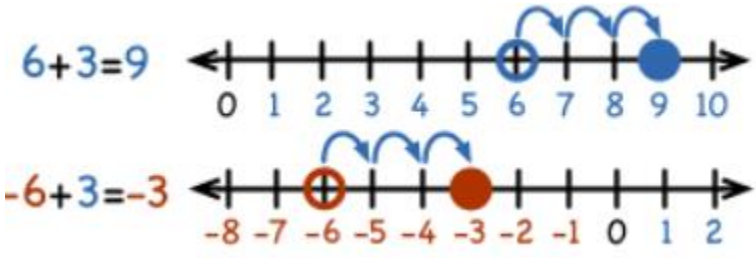
## Integers on Number Line

On the number line, for positive integers we move to the right from zero and for negative integers move to the left of zero.



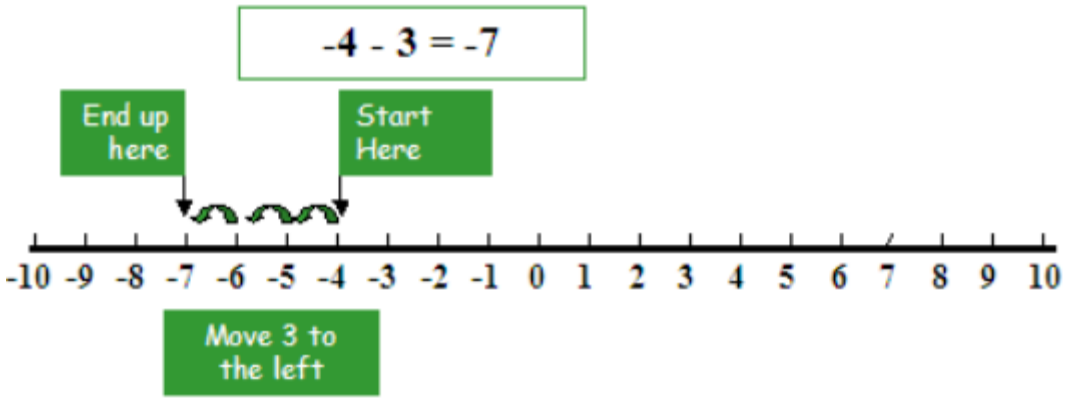

**how to Add and Subtract Integers on the Number Line**

**1. If we add a positive integer, we go to the right.**

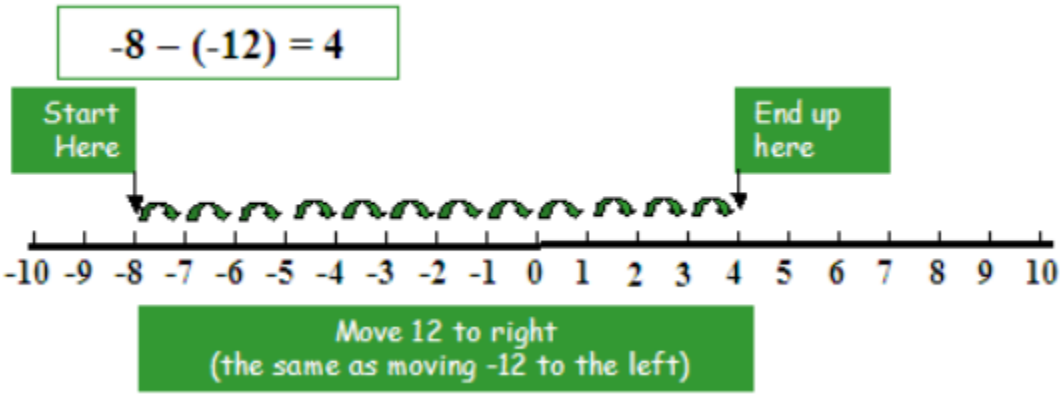



**2. If we add a negative integer, we go to the left.**


**3. If we subtract a positive integer, we go to the left.**




**4. If we subtract a negative integer, we go to the right.**




**Properties of Addition and Subtraction of Integers**

**1. Closure under Addition**

For the closure property the sum of two integers must be an integer then it will be closed under addition.

**Example**

2 + 3 = 5

2+ (-3) = -1

As you can see that the addition of two integers will always be an integer, hence **integers are closed under addition.**

**If we have two integers p and q,**

**p + q is an integer.**

**2. Closure under Subtraction**

If the difference between two integers is also an integer then it is said to be closed under subtraction.

**Example**

7 – 2 = 5

7 – (- 2) = 9

As you can see that the subtraction of two integers will always be an integer, hence **integers are closed under subtraction**.

**For any two integers p and q,**
**p - q is an integer**.

### 3. Commutative Property

a. If we change the order of the integers while adding then also the result is the same then it is said that **addition is commutative for integers**.

**For any two integers p and q**
**p + q = q + p**

**Example**

23 + (-30) = – 7

(-30) + 23 = – 7

There is no difference in answer after changing the order of the numbers.

b. If we change the order of the integers while subtracting then the result is not the same so **subtraction is not commutative for integers**.

**For any two integers p and q**
**p – q ≠ q – p will not always equal.**

**Example**

23 - (-30) = 53

(-30) - 23 = -53

The answer is different after changing the order of the numbers.

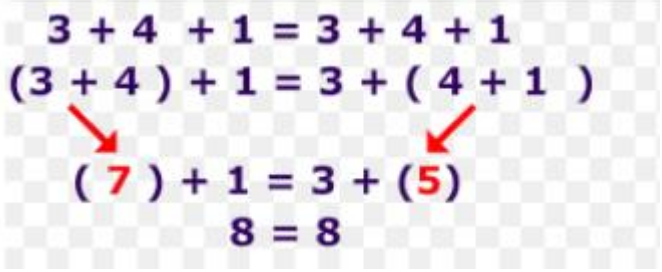
### 4. Associative Property

If we change the grouping of the integers while adding in case of more than two integers and the result is same then we will call it that addition is associative for integers.

**For any three integers, p, q and r**
**p + (q + r) = (p + q) + r**

**Example**

If there are three integers 3, 4 and 1 and we change the grouping of numbers, then




The result remains the same. Hence, addition is associative for integers.

**5. Additive Identity**

If we add zero to an integer, we get the same integer as the answer. So **zero is an additive identity for integers.**

**For any integer p,**

**p + 0 = 0 + p =p**

**Example**

2 + 0 = 2

(-7) + 0 = (-7)

## INTEGERS
## WORKSHEET - 1

Q1. Verify the following

a. $(-22) \times [(-4) + (-5)] = [(-22) \times (-4)] + [(-22) \times (-5)]$

b. $(-12) \times [(3) + (-9)] = [(-12) \times (4)] + [(-12) \times (-9)]$

Q2. Evaluate

a. $(-36) \div (-4)$

b. $(0) \div (-12)$

c. $[(-30) \div 5] \div 2$

d. $(-40) \div 40$

Q3. The price of the stock decreases Rs. 45 per day for four consecutive days. What was the total change in value of the stock over 4 day period?

Q4. A group of hikers is descending the mountain at a rate of 600 feet per hour. What is the change in elevation of hiker after 6 hours?

Q5. (i) For any integer a, what is (-1) x a equal to?

(ii) Determine the integer whose product with (-1) is

(a) -54 (b) 34 (c) 0

Q6. Using suitable properties, evaluate the following:

(i) ( -17 ) x 0 x (-28)

(ii) ( - 41 ) x 103

(iii) 625 x (-35) + (-625) x 65

Q7. Fill in the blanks to make following true statements

(i) ( - 4) x.....= 44

(ii) ( - 5) x .....= 0

(iii) .....x (-13) = 143

Q8.Evaluate

(i) 0 ÷ (-17)

(ii) (-59) ÷ 59

(iii) (-270) ÷ 27

(iv) {(-6)+5} ÷ {(-2)+1}

(v) {(-48) ÷ (-6)} ÷ (-2)

Q9.Write five pair of integers ( a , b) such that a÷ b = 4 .

Q10.Verify that a ÷ ( b + c) ≠ (a ÷ b)+ ( a ÷ c) for

(a) a = -10 , b=1 , c=1 (b) a =12 , b=1 , c=-2

Q11. Fill in the blanks

(i) 239 ÷.....= 1

(ii) ..... ÷ (-21)= 4

(iii) (-54) ÷.....= 1

Q12.Find a pair of integers whose product is -21 and whose difference is 10.

Q13.(**Activity Based Question)** In a class test containing 12 questions , 5 marks are given for every correct answer and ( -2 ) marks are given for every incorrect answer and 0 marks are given for questions not attempted.

a. Ayushi gets 7 correct and 5 incorrect answer. What is her score?

Teenu attempted all questions but gets only 5 correct answer.What is his score?

## FRACTIONS AND DECIMALS

**Fractions**

Fractions tell about **"a part of a whole"**.


Here the pizza is divided into 4 equal parts and there are 3 parts left with us.

In a fraction 3/4 , 3 is numerator which tells the number of parts we have and 4 is denominator which tells the total parts in a whole.

**The General form of a Fraction**

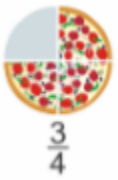
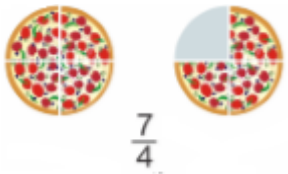
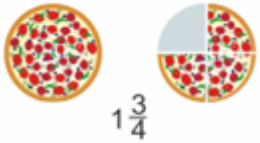
$$\text{Fraction} = \frac{\text{Numerator}}{\text{Denominator}}$$

= 4 / 4 = 1

Where, denominator ≠ 0

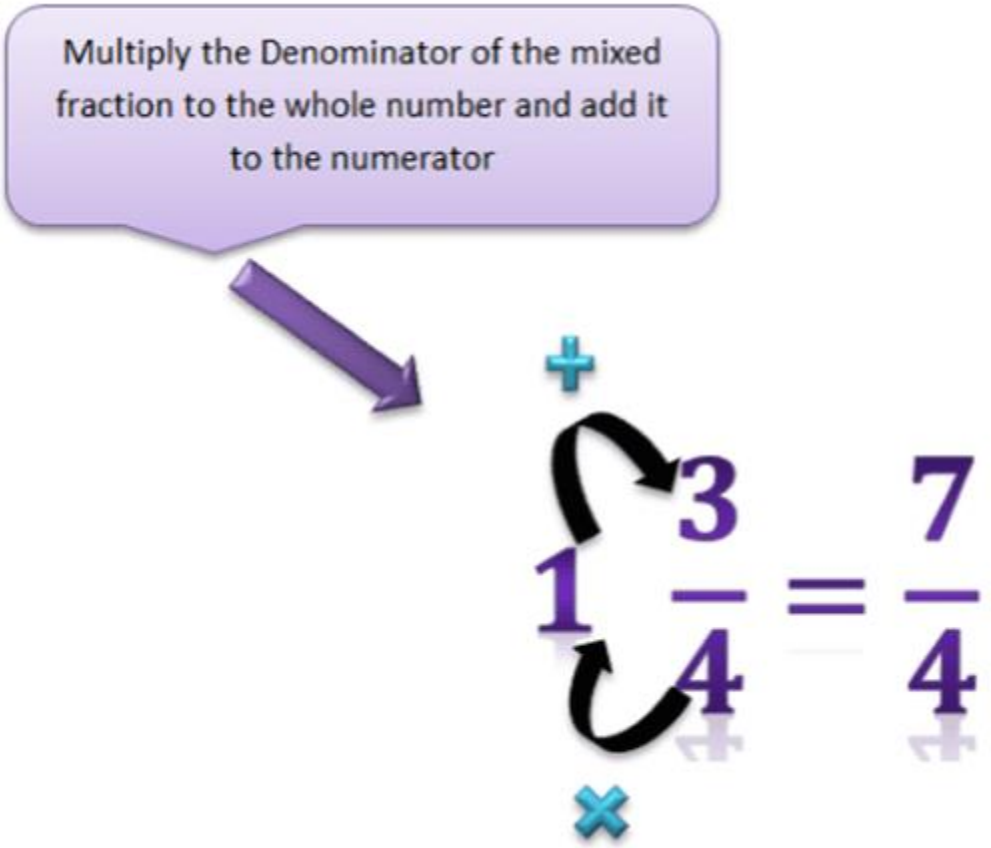
If numerator = denominator then the fraction becomes a whole i.e. 1. This is called unity of fraction.

**Types of Fraction**

| Type of Fraction | Meaning | Example |
|---|---|---|
| **Proper fraction** | When numerator is less than the denominator. It shows the part of a whole. |  $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| **Improper fraction** | When numerator is more than the denominator. It represents the mixture of whole and a proper fraction. |  $\frac{7}{4}$ |
| **Mixed Fraction** | The improper fraction can be written in the mixed form as it is the mixture of whole number and a fraction. |  $1\frac{3}{4}$ |
| **Like Fraction** | The fractions with the same denominator are like fractions. |  $\frac{2}{6}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{3}{6}$ |

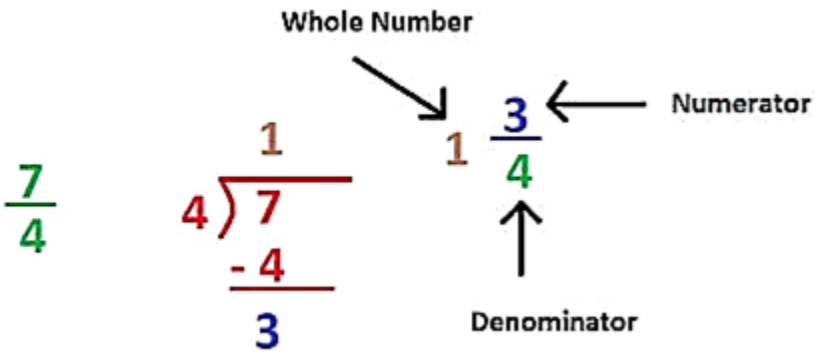
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Unlike Fraction** | The fractions with different denominators are unlike fractions. |   |
| **Equivalent Fraction** | The fractions proportional to each other are called equivalent fractions. It represents the same amount with different fractions. |   |

**Converting a Mixed Fraction into an Improper Fraction**




**Converting an Improper Fraction into a Mixed Fraction**

Divide the Numerator by the denominators that the quotient will be the whole number and remainder will be the numerator, while denominator will remain the same.

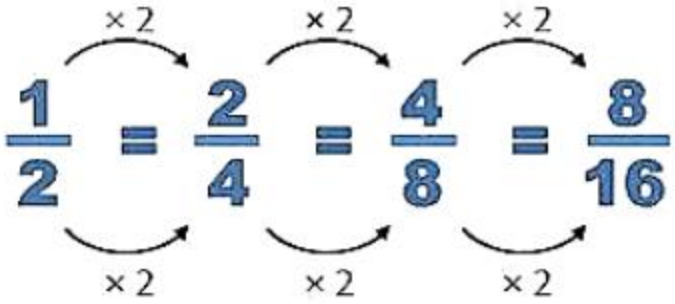


$$\text{Mixed Fraction} = \text{Quotient}\frac{\text{Remainder}}{\text{Divisor}}$$

**How to find the equivalent fractions?**

To find the equivalent fraction of proper and improper fraction, we have the multiply both the numerator and denominator with the same number.

**Example**




**Reciprocal of a Fraction**

If we have two non-zero numbers whose product is one then these numbers must be the reciprocals of each other.


To find the reciprocal of any fraction, we just need to flip the numerator with the denominator.

**Multiplication of Fractions**

**1. How to multiply a fraction with a whole number?**

a. we simply multiply the numerator with that whole number and the denominator will remain the same.

**Example**

$$2 \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{6}{4}$$

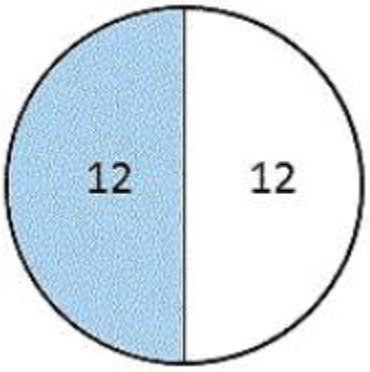
b. If we have to multiply the **mixed fraction with the whole number** then first convert it in the form of improper fraction then multiply as above.

**Example**

$$2\frac{3}{5} \times 2 = \frac{13}{5} \times 2 = \frac{26}{5}$$

**c. Fraction as an operator "of".**

If it is written that find the 1/2 of 24 then what does 'of' means here?




Here 'of' represents the multiplication.

$$\frac{1}{2}\text{ of } 24 = \frac{1}{2} \times 24 = 12$$

**How to multiply a fraction with another fraction?**

we simply multiply the numerator of both the fractions and the denominator of both the fractions separately

$$\text{Fraction} \times \text{Fraction} = \frac{\text{Product of Numerators}}{\text{Product Of Denominators}}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} \times \frac{c}{d} = \frac{a \times c}{b \times d}$$

WORKSHEET

Q1. The price of a glue stick is Rs 18.75.Find the price of 35 such glue sticks.
(a) Rs 656.25
(b) Rs 65.25
(c) Rs 66.255
(d) Rs 656.05

Q2.Multiply 203.4 x 3
(a) 7.02
(b) 70.2
(c) 610.2
(d) None of these

Q3. The value of 0.009 ÷ 9 is
(a) 0.9
(b) 0.09
(c) 0.001
(d) 0.0001

Q4. …….. ÷ 4 = 1
(a) 4

(b) 1
(c) 0
(d) None of these

Q5.If the cost of 5 books is Rs 500.80 ,What is the cost of one book?
(a) 100.16
(b) 3.54
(c) 3.24
(d) 35.4

Q6.Express:  921 / 20 as decimals up to two deciamls.
(a) 46.05
(b) 4.65
(c) 4.605
(d) None of these

Q7.The value of 10 / 3 is
(a) 3.333…….
(b) 3.3
(c) 33.3
(d) 0.33

Q8. 0.6 × 10 is equal to
(a) 6
(b) 60
(c) 600
(d) 0.06

Q9.The value of 1.1 x 0.1 is
(a) 11
(b) 1.1
(c) 0.11

(d) 1.11

Q10.Find the area of the rectangle with length 2.5 cm and breadth 1.6  cm.
(a) 426.3 cm
(b) 4.26 cm
(c) 4.23 cm
(d) None of these

SCIENCE

# CHAPTER 1 AND 2 REVISION

1. The food making process in plants is called as
   (a) glycolysis
   (b) photosynthesis
   (c) photolysis
   (d) chemosynthesis
2. Tiny pores present on the surface of leaves through which gaseous exchange occurs are called
   (a) stomata
   (b) guard cells
   (c) food holes
   (d) gas holes
3. Green pigment present in the leaves is called
   (a) haemoglobin
   (b) globulin
   (c) albumin
   (d) chlorophyll
4. During photosynthesis
   (a) solar energy is converted into chemical energy
   (b) solar energy is converted into mechanical energy
   (c) chemical energy is converted into mechanical energy
   (d) bioenergy is converted into chemical energy
5. Which of the following class of organisms belongs to saprotrophs?
   (a) Fungi
   (b) Algae
   (c) Lichens
   (d) Bryophytes
6. Read the following statements with reference to the villi of small intestine.
   (i) They have very thin walls.
   (ii) They have a network of thin and small blood vessels close to the surface.
   (iii) They have small pores through which food can easily pass.
   (iv) They are finger-like projections.
   Identify those statements which enable the villi to absorb digested food.
   (a) (i), (ii) and (iv)
   (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
   (c) (iii) and (iv)
   (d) (i) and (iv)

7. Gastric digestion takes place efficiently in
   (a) acidic medium
   (b) alkaline medium
   (c) neutral medium
   (d) highly alkaline medium
8. How many premolars teeth found in mouth?
   (a) 2
   (b) 4
   (c) 6
   (d) 8
9. Which of the following pair of teeth differ in structure but are similar in function?
   (a) canines and incisors
   (b) molars and premolars
   (c) incisors and molars
   (d) premolars and canines
10. The acid present in the stomach:
   (a) kills the harmful bacteria that may enter along with the food.
   (b) protects the stomach lining from harmful substances.
   (c) digests starch into simpler sugars.
   (d) makes the medium alkaline.

11. We should not eat hurriedly. Give reason.
12. Explain the role of mucus secreted by stomach.
13. How is saprotrophic mode of nutrition different from parasitic mode of nutrition?
14. Rahul took some grains of boiled rice in test tube 'A' and Sonia took boiled and chewed rice in test tube 'S'. Both of them poured 1-2 drops of iodine solution into the test tube and observed the colour change. What colour change would they have observed? Give reasons for your answer.
15. a. What is the function of guard cells of stomata?
   b. Name the bacteria that can fix atmospheric nitrogen.
   c. Algae are green in colour. Why?
16. Draw a well labelled diagram showing the process of photosynthesis.

S. SCIENCE

**Environment**

**Worksheet Week- 1**

1. **Answer the following questions: -** **MARKS**

1. Define lithosphere. **What does lithosphere provide us?** **(1+2)**
2. **Why is our environment changing?** **(3)**
3. **How is atmosphere important for us?** **(3)**
4. **How have human beings adapted to the environment to fulfil their needs?** **(3)**

**2. FILL UPS: -**

1. The solid crust or the hard-top layer of the earth is _____.
2. _____ is a trade in which goods are exchanged without the use of money.
3. _____ is a narrow zone of the earth where land, water and air interact with each other to support life.
4. The world of non-living elements are called _____.
5. The place, people, things and nature that surround any living organisms is called _____.
6. _____, _____, _____ and _____ comprise the natural environment.
7. On _____ every year World Environment Day is celebrated.

**3. OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS: -**

1) What is an abiotic component of environment?
a. Table
b. Water
c. Human
d. None of these

2) When is world Environment Day is celebrated?
a. 5th January
b. 5th June
c. 5th August
d. None of these

3) Which is a human made environment?
a. Mountain
b. Road
c. Sea
d. None of these

4) What is the solid crust of the earth is called?
a. Atmosphere
b. Lithosphere
c. Crust
d. All of these

5) Which is not a natural ecosystem?
a. Desert
b. Aquarium
c. Forest
d. None of these

6) Which is a threat to environment?
a. Growing plants
b. Growing population
c. Growing crops
d. None of these

7) Which is not a component of human environment?
a. Land
b. Religion
c. Community
d. All of these

**1. Answer the following questions: -** **MARKS**

1. What do you mean by natural environment? (1)
2. Define the following: - **(3)**
   a) Biosphere
   b) Lithosphere
   c) Ecosystem (1)
3. **How is atmosphere important for us?** **(3)**
4. **Why is our environment changing?** **(3)**

**2. <u>FILL UPS: -</u>**

1. The solid crust or the hard-top layer of the earth is _____.
2. _____ is a trade in which goods are exchanged without the use of money.
3. _____ is a narrow zone of the earth where land, water and air interact with each other to support life.
4. On _____ every year World Environment Day is celebrated.

**3. <u>OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS: -</u>**

1) What is the solid crust of the earth is called?
a. Atmosphere

2) Which is not a natural ecosystem?
a. Desert

b. Lithosphere
c. Crust
d. All of these

b. Aquarium
c. Forest
d. None of these

3) Which is not a component of human environment?
a. Land
b. Religion
c. Community
d. All of these

4) Which is a threat to environment?
a. Growing plants
b. Growing population
c. Growing crops
d. None of these

5) The thin layer of air that surrounds the earth is _____.

a. Hydrosphere
b. Atmosphere
c. Lithosphere
d. Hemisphere

## INSIDE OUR EARTH

## WORKSHEET

**Answer the following questions: -**

1. **Describe the interior of the Earth (concentric layers) along with its diagram. (3)**
2. **Define Rock. How rocks are useful to us? (3)**
3. **Name three types of rocks. (1)**
4. **Differentiate between Extrusive and Intrusive Igneous Rocks with diagram. (3)**
5. **Explain the Rock cycle in detail with diagram. (5)**
6. **Name the uppermost layer of the earth. (1)**
7. **Name the constituents of the oceanic crust. (1)**
8. **Define fossils. (1)**
9. **What happens when igneous and sedimentary rocks go under great heat and pressure? (1)**
10. **What are minerals? How are they useful for mankind? (4)**
11. **Mention various types of Rocks in detail with examples. (5)**

**Tick the correct answer.**

**(i) The rock which is made up of molten magma is**

**(a) Igneous (b) Sedimentary (c) Metamorphic.**

**(ii) The innermost layer of the earth is**

**(a) Crust (b) Core (c) Mantle.**

**(iii) Gold, petroleum and coal are example of**

**(a) Rocks (b) Minerals (c) Fossils.**

**(iv) Rocks which contain fossils are**

**(a) Sedimentary rocks (b) Metamorphic rocks (c) Igneous rocks.**

**(v) The thinnest layer of the earth is**

**(a) Crust (b) Mantle (c) Core.**

## OUR CHANGING EARTH

**Answer the following: -**

**(i) Name the three types of earthquake waves.**

(ii) How are flood plains formed?

(iii) Describe **some common earthquake prediction methods.**

**(iv) Explain the work of Sea Waves**

**(v) Differentiate between Sand Dunes & Loess.**

**(vi) How are beaches formed?**

**(vii) Define the following terms: -**

a) **Focus**
b) **Epicentre**
c) **Ox-bow lakes**
d) **Delta**
e) **Glacial Moraines**

(viii) Why do the plated move?

(ix) What are Exogenic and Endogenic force?

(x) What is erosion?

(xi) How are flood plains formed?

(xii) What do you know about the lithospheric plates?

(xiii) How do the lithospheric plates move?

**Question 2. Tick the correct answer:**

**(i) Which is not an erosional feature of sea waves?**

(a) Cliff

(b) Beach

(c) Sea cave.

**(ii) The depositional feature of a glacier is**

(a) Flood plain

(b) Beach
(c) Moraine.

**(iii) Which is caused by the sudden movements of the Earth ?**
(a) Volcano
(b) Folding
(c) Flood plain.

**(iv) Mushroom rocks are found In**
(a) Deserts
(b) River valleys
(c) Glaciers.

**(v) Ox bow lakes are found In**
(a) Glaciers
(b) River valleys
(c) Deserts.

**Q. 3.** *Match the skill:*

| | |
|---|---|
| (i) Glacier | (a) Sea shore |
| (ii) Meanders | (b) Mushroom rock |
| (iii) Beach | (c) River of ice |
| (iv) Sand dunes | (d) Rivers |
| (v) Waterfall | (e) Vibrations of earth |
| (vi) Earthquake | (f) Sea cliff |
| | (g) Hard bed rock |
| | (h) Deserts |

**Q. 4. Give reasons:**
**(i) Some rocks have a shape of a mushroom.**
**(ii) Flood plains are very fertile.**
**(iii) Sea caves are turned into stacks.**
**(iv) Buddings collapse due to earthquakes.**

5. True/False

i. The molten magma inside the earth moves in a circular manner.
ii. Beach is an erosional feature of sea waves.

iii. Moraine is a depositional feature of a glacier.

iv. Volcano is caused by the sudden movements of the earth.

v. The strength of the earthquake increases away from the centre.

**Objective Type questions: -**

1. What do you mean by erosion?
 a. Moving of plates
 b. Type of Exogenic forces
 c. Wearing away of landscape
 d. None of these

2. How is flood plain formed?
 a. Removal of layer
 b. Deposit of sediments
 c. Both a & b
 d. None of these

3. What are sand-dunes?
 a. Low hill-like structures
 b. big mountains
 c. Volcano
 d. None of these

4. How is beaches formed?
 a. Separation of sea from land
 b. Deposit of sediments by sea waves
 c. Deposit of volcano
 d. None of these

5. What do you know by Ox-bow Lakes?
 a. Lakes formed from animal participation
 b. Lakes for ox
 c. cutting of meander loop from main rivers
 d. None of these

6. What do you know by Volcano?

a. Vent in the earth crust
b. It erupt molten magma
c. Erupt lava
d. All of the above

## AIR

## WORKSHEET

**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)**

**. 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** |

**. Give reasons.**

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

Match the contents of Column A with that of Column B

| Column A | Column B |
|---|---|
| | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Temperature | (a) Bacteria in soil |
| 2. Pressure | (b) Thermosphere |
| 3. Seasonal wind | (c) Barometer |
| 4. Radio waves transmission | (d) Thermometer |
| 5. Nitrogen from air | (e) Change directions in different seasons |

| **Column I** | **Column II** |
|---|---|
| 1. Mesosphere | (a) 13 km. |
| 2. Thermosphere | (b) 50 km. |
| 3. Exosphere | (c) 80 km. |
| 4. Stratosphere | (d) 80-400 km. |
| 5. Troposphere | (e) Beyond 400km. |

## COMPETANCY BASED QUESTIONS

**i) Which of the following gases protects us from harmful sun rays?**
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.

Which gas released in the atmosphere creates a greenhouse effect trapping the heat?
a) Carbon dioxide
b) Oxygen
c) Nitrogen
d) All of these

Excess amount of $CO_2$ is responsible for
a) global cooling
b) global warming
c) both (a) and (b)
d) none of these

Which one of the following gases is present in the atmosphere in the highest amount?
a) Oxygen
b) Carbon dioxide
c) Nitrogen
d) Lithium

Which gas is used by the green plants to make their food?
a) Oxygen
b) Carbon dioxide
c) Nitrogen
d) None of these

When the air is heated it becomes
a) Lighter?
b) Heavier?
c) Colder?
d) None of these

What is the average height of the troposphere?
a) 3 km
b) 6 km
c) 9 km
d) 13 km

As we go up in troposphere layer of the atmosphere the pressure
a) increases

b) decreases
c) no change
d) all of these

Which one of the following gases protects us from harmful sun's rays?
a) Ozone
b) Nitrogen
c) Carbon dioxide
d) Oxygen

Which element of weather is measured in degree Celsius?
a) Temperature
b) Pressure
c) Wind
d) Gravity

The water boils at
a) 10°C
b) 50°C
c) 75°C
d) 100°C

Where is the air pressure highest?
a) Moon
b) Sea Level
c) Stratosphere
d) Exosphere

What is hot wind of North India be called?
a) Loo
b) Cool breeze
c) Monsoon air
d) Trade wind

Which one of the following is a local wind?
a) Sea breeze
b) Trade wind
c) Monsoon wind
d) None of these

Rain, snow, sleet or hail are the different forms of:
a) Condensation
b) Evaporation
c) Precipitation
d) All of these

The quantity of oxygen in the air is:
a) 78%
b) 21%
c) 15%
d) 10%

Ozone layer is found in:
a) Troposphere
b) Mesosphere
c) Thermosphere
d) Stratosphere

Ionosphere is a part of:
a) Troposphere
b) Mesosphere
c) Thermosphere
d) Stratosphere

Which layer is the upper most layer?
a) Troposphere
b) Mesosphere
c) Thermosphere
d) Exosphere

Degree of hotness and coldness of the air is called:
a) Humidity
b) Pressure
c) Temperature
d) Insolation

In which layers all weather phenomenon occurs?
a) Troposphere
b) Stratosphere
c) Thermosphere
d) Mesosphere

Green plants use ____ to make their food and release ___
a) Oxygen, helium
b) Carbon dioxide, hydrogen
c) Helium, hydrogen
d) Carbon dioxide, oxygen

____ is this hour-to-hour, day to day condition of the atmosphere
(a) Wind
(b) Weather
(c) Season
(d) Climate

Meteorites burn up in this layer on entering from the space
(a) Thermosphere
(b) Mesosphere
(c) Troposphere
(d) Stratosphere

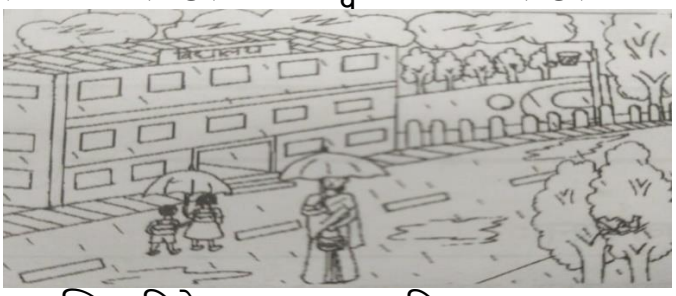
Cold air is ____ than hot air
(a) Small and heavy
(b) Less dense and light
(c) Dense and heavy
(d) Small and light

Which of the following is not the types of rainfall?
(a) Orographic rainfall
(b) Cyclonic rainfall
(c) Convectional rainfall
(d) Seasonal rainfall

## SANSKRIT

पुनरावृत्ति कार्यपत्रम् चित्र वर्णनम्

प्र 1 अधोलिखित चित्रं दृष्ट्वा वाक्यानि लिखत –



१.अस्मिन् चित्रे .....भवति l

क. वर्षाऋतु ख. वृक्षाः ग. भवनम्

२.चित्रे एकं विशालं.....अस्ति l

क. विद्यालयं ख. छात्राः ग. वर्षाऋतु

३ .अत्र द्वौ .....गच्छतः l

क. विद्यालयं ख. छात्रौ ग. वर्षाऋतु

४ एका महिला .....धारयति l

क. भवनम् ख. छत्रं ग. धारयति

५ मार्गे सर्वत्र .....अस्ति l

क.भवनम् ख. जलं ग. धारयति

प्रश्न2- चित्रं दृष्ट्वा मञ्जूषाणाम् सहायतया वाक्यानि रचयत :-

(मञ्जूषा:-  पुस्तकालयस्य ,तिष्ठन्ति ,बालाः, पठन्ति ,पुस्तकानि, तूष्णीम् ,कुर्वन्ति)

1 इदम् --------चित्रम् अस्ति |

2 बालाः --------तिष्ठन्ति |

3 तत्र अनेकानि ----------सन्ति |

4 ते पुस्तकानि ----------|

5 छात्राः कोलाहलं न --------|

प्रश्न३ - चित्रं दृष्ट्वा मञ्जूषाणाम् सहायतया वाक्यानि रचयत :-


1 इदम् --------चित्रम् अस्ति |

2 बालाः -------- |स्नानं कुर्वन्ति

3 तत्र अनेकानि ----------सन्ति |

4 ते प्रसन्नाः  ----------|

5 तत्र.....एव  विशालः वृक्षः अस्ति|

प्रश्न४ - चित्रं दृष्ट्वा मञ्जूषाणाम् सहायतया वाक्यानि रचयत :-

बालकाः ,उद्यानं ,खगाः ,बालिका ,मयूरः

1. **अस्मिन चित्रे _____ अस्ति |**
2. **अत्र_____ क्रीडन्ति |**
3. **एका_____ पठति |**
4. **आकाशे _____ उड्डयन्ति |**
5. **अत्र एकः .....अस्ति** i

**प्रश्न५ - चित्रं दृष्ट्वा मञ्जूषाणाम् सहायतया वाक्यानि रचयत :-**

**मंजूषा- कक्षायाः, अध्यापिका, छात्राः, पुस्तकानि,श्यामपटं |**

**1. इदं चित्रं _____अस्ति ।**

**2. अस्मिन् चित्रे _____ अस्ति |**

**3. अत्र चित्रे_____ लिखन्ति ।**

**4. एतस्मिन् चित्रे _____सन्ति ।**

**5 कक्षायां एकं .....अपि अस्ति** i