

Home Assignment – May 23, 2020

Class VII

English

Q.1 There was an old man from Peru
Who dreamed he was eating his shoe
He awoke in the night
With a terrible fright
To discover it was totally true!



A limerick is a short, funny poem of 5 lines. It follows the rhyming scheme AABBA. Write a limerick on any **TWO** of the following topics:

- i. Your friends
- ii. Your pet
- iii. Your sibling or your cousin
- iv. Your neighbourhood

Remember, it should tickle the reader's funny bone. Include a simple sketch too!

Q.2 Self-motivation is the key to success. You must always keep a sunny outlook and see the bright side of every picture. But most importantly you have to learn to love yourself. In not more than 120 words, write about the good qualities that you possess.

Q.3 Imagine you have been shipwrecked on an island. Thankfully you have plenty of food to eat and a pond nearby. You know it could be weeks before you are rescued. If you could order one book for that period, which would it be and why? Write a paragraph in about 80-100 words about the same.



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Q.4 “Courage doesn’t mean you don’t get afraid. Courage means you don’t let fear stop you.”



Look at the picture below and pen your thoughts in not more than 100 words.

Q.5 All of us make some common errors while writing or speaking English. Can you spot the errors in the following sentences?

Read the sentences given below carefully and rewrite them correctly without changing their tense or meaning. Do not copy the incorrect sentences. What is more – make sure you do not make these errors in your language ever again!

- a. I have lived in Canada since 10 months now.
- b. Adam is not knowing the way to the museum.
- c. I did not spill the water, you may ask to Anitha.
- d. Me and Robert have been selected for the debate.
- e. These all drawings have been made by me.
- f. She sat beside me in the theatre.
- g. Why was Sam not choose in the cricket team?
- h. They will themself look into the matter.
- i. I did not listen to the advise given by my mother.
- j. Have you gotten your Science assignment?

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हिंदी

प्रश्न 1 - निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए -

जग को सद्भाव दिए हमने,
न भूलें हम कभी उनको।
प्यार, शांति, बंधुत्व का भाव,
हमने ही दिया था सारे जग को।



जग का सिरमौर बना भारत,
जग जिसका करता है वंदन।
जिसके गौरव व ज्ञान से ही
जग करता उसका अभिवादन।

बच्चो अपने कोमल मन में,
तुम बीज सदाचार का बोना।
आशा टिकी है तुम पर ही,
अच्छाई को मन में दो कोना।



सद्भाव का लेकर इक सपना,
सुबह खुशी से तुम जागना।
सद्भाव - सौरभ के फूल खिला,
अपने लक्ष्य को नित बढ़ना।

असत्य, दुराचार से बचना,
बेईमानी का नाम मिटा देना।
सुन्दरतम इस देश की रचना,
सद्भाव से इसे सजा देना।

तुम भावी राष्ट्र निर्माता हो,
प्रगति देश की तुम से है।
आलोकित जग को अब कर दो,
भविष्य तुम्हीं पर निर्भर है।

(क) कविता में 'हमने' शब्द का प्रयोग किसके लिए किया गया है ?

(ख) हमने जग को क्या-क्या दिया है?

(ग) हमारे किन-किन गुणों के कारण पूरा जग हमारा अभिवादन करता है?

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- (घ) कवि ने बच्चों को किस प्रकार अपने लक्ष्य की ओर बढ़ने को कहा है ?
- (ङ) बच्चों को भावी राष्ट्र - निर्माता क्यों कहा गया है ?
- (च) पद्यांश में प्रयुक्त निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से उपसर्ग व मूल शब्द अलग करके लिखिए –
प्रगति , असत्य
- (छ) उपरोक्त पद्यांश में से एक ऐसा शब्द खोजकर लिखिए जिसमें उपसर्ग व प्रत्यय दोनों ही प्रयुक्त हों।
उस शब्द में से उपसर्ग , मूल शब्द व प्रत्यय अलग - अलग करके लिखिए।

कारक -

निम्नलिखित अनुच्छेद को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए -

आज मीता जन्मदिन है। वह दादाजी साथ मंदिर गई और बाद विद्यालय गई। विद्यालय मित्रों उसे शुभकामनाएँ दीं। अध्यापिका जी भी उसे आशीर्वाद दिया। शाम उस सभी मित्र घर आए और उन्होंने खूब सारे खेल खेले। उस माँ स्वादिष्ट भोजन करवाया और सभी खुशी - खुशी घर चले गए।

इस अनुच्छेद को पढ़ने पर अर्थ स्पष्ट नहीं हो रहा है। कुछ अधूरापन लग रहा है।

अब निम्नलिखित अनुच्छेद पढ़िए –

आज मीता **का** जन्मदिन है। वह दादाजी **के** साथ मंदिर गई और बाद **में** विद्यालय गई। विद्यालय **में** मित्रों **ने** उसे शुभकामनाएँ दीं। अध्यापिका जी **ने** भी उसे आशीर्वाद दिया। शाम **को** उसके सभी मित्र घर आए और उन्होंने खूब सारे खेल खेले। उस**की** माँ **ने** स्वादिष्ट भोजन करवाया और सभी खुशी - खुशी घर चले गए।

इस अनुच्छेद में आए ' का, के, में, ने, की ' इन चिह्नों के द्वारा वाक्य का अर्थ पूर्ण व स्पष्ट हो रहा है।

ये सभी चिह्न ' **कारक** चिह्न ' या ' **परसर्ग** ' कहलाते हैं।

संज्ञा या सर्वनाम के जिस रूप से उसका सम्बन्ध क्रिया के साथ जाना जाता है , उसे कारक कहते हैं।

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प्रश्न 2 - कोष्ठक में दिए गए उचित कारक चिह्न से वाक्य पूर्ण कीजिए-

- (क) मुझे रास्ते -----मेरा दोस्त मिल गया। (ने / में)
(ख) पेड़ ----- पत्ता गिरा। (से / पर)
(ग) हाथी ----- सेना ----- कुचल दिया। (पर / ने), (को / पर)
(घ) -----प्रभु हमारे अवगुणों ----- नाश कीजिए। (हे! / अरे!), (की, का)
(ङ) राम भगवान -----रावण -----बाण ----- मारा। (ने / में), (को / का), (की, से)

प्रश्न 3 - निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को शुद्ध करके अपनी पुस्तिका में पूर्ण वाक्य पुनः लिखिए -

- (क) उसके खीर खाई |
(ख) वह स्कूल को जा रहा है |
(ग) अनीता और मीता ने यह काम करा |
(घ) मानस कुर्सी में बैठा है |
(ङ) मेरे को वे पुस्तकें चाहिए |

प्रश्न 4 - उचित मुहावरों के द्वारा रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए -

{ आँचल पसारना, आग- बबूला होना, आँख उठाना, आँखें खुलना }

- (क) जब माँ को ये पता चला कि मीना ने ही पड़ोसियों के पेड़ से आम चुराए हैं तो वे _____ हो गईं |
(ख) परीक्षा परिणाम आने पर रोहित की _____ और उसने मेहनत करने की ठान ली |
(ग) माँ ने मेरी सफलता के लिए भगवान के सामने _____ प्रार्थना की |
(घ) देश के दुश्मनों को हमारी सेना के जवानों ने ऐसा सबक सिखाया कि वे अब हमारी ओर _____ का साहस नहीं करेंगे |

प्रश्न 5 - निम्नलिखित लोकोक्तियों का उनके अर्थ से मिलान कीजिए -

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (क) आगे कुआँ, पीछे खाई | दोहरा लाभ होना |
| (ख) आम के आम, गुठलियों के दाम | स्वयं के लिए कोई मुसीबत खड़ी कर लेना |
| (ग) अंधे के हाथ बटेर | चारों ओर से संकटों से घिरा होना |
| (घ) आ बैल मुझे मार | संयोग से सफलता प्राप्त कर लेना |

प्रश्न 6 - आप फ़्रास्ट - फूड पसंद करते हैं | माँ चाहती हैं कि आप उनका सेवन कम- से - कम करें |

वे आपको पौष्टिक भोजन का महत्त्व समझाना चाहती हैं |

इसी विषय पर आप दोनों की बातचीत को संवाद के रूप में लिखिए | शब्द -सीमा (60 से 80 शब्द)

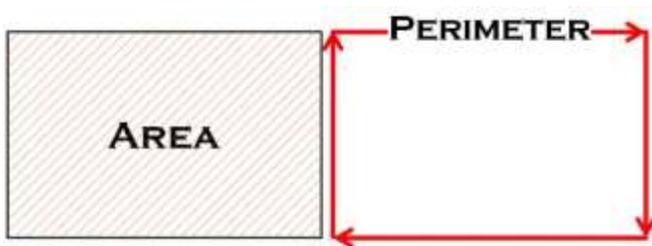
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Mathematics

Topic: Perimeter and Area

Area and perimeter are two vital fundamental concepts in Mathematics, which are often understood together. Both the concepts have practical applications and are used in our day-to-day life. While the area is the amount of space/region enclosed by a closed plane figure, the perimeter is the continuous line that forms a boundary of a closed plane figure or, we may say, it is the length of boundary of a closed figure.

Let us understand the basic differences between area and perimeter.



- The area of a closed figure is described as the measurement of the surface/region enclosed by the closed figure. Perimeter refers to the outline that surrounds a closed figure or the length of boundary of a closed figure.
- Measurement of the area is done in square units i.e. square kilometres, square feet, square inches, etc. On the other hand, the perimeter of a shape is measured in linear units i.e. kilometres, inches, feet, etc.
- As the perimeter is measured in linear units, it measures only one dimension i.e. length of the object. Whereas, in the case of area, two dimensions are involved i.e. length and width /breadth of the object.

Formulae related to Perimeter:

Perimeter of a square = 4 x side

Perimeter of a rectangle = 2 x (l + b)

Perimeter of an equilateral triangle = 3 x side

Perimeter of a regular pentagon = 5 x side

Perimeter of a regular hexagon = 6 x side

Perimeter of a regular polygon = n x side
(where n=number of sides)

Side of a square = Perimeter ÷ 4

Side of a pentagon = Perimeter ÷ 5

Side of a hexagon = Perimeter ÷ 6

Side of a polygon = Perimeter ÷ n

(where n=number of sides)

side of an equilateral triangle = Perimeter ÷ 3

length of a rectangle = $\frac{\text{Perimeter} - \text{breadth}}{2}$

Breadth of a rectangle = $\frac{\text{Perimeter} - \text{length}}{2}$

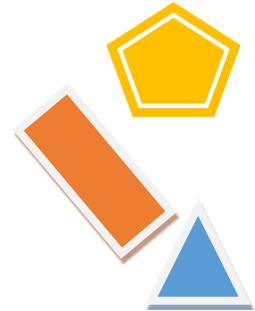
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Formulae related to Area:

Area of a square = side x side	Side of a square = $\sqrt{\text{Area}}$
Area of a rectangle = length x breadth	Length of a rectangle = $\text{Area} \div \text{breadth}$
Area of 4 walls = $2 \times (l + b) \times h$	Breadth of a rectangle = $\text{Area} \div \text{length}$

Q1. Find the perimeter of the following:

- Rectangle with length = 10.5 cm, breadth= 8.2cm
- Square with each side = 13.7 m
- Equilateral triangle with each side 110 mm.
- Regular hexagon with each side = 2.9 cm
- Rectangle with area = 200.25 sq.cm and breadth= 5 cm



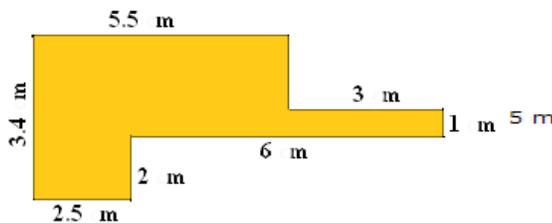
Q2. Find the area of the following:

- Rectangle with length = 15cm and breadth = 0.05m
- Square with each side = 15 m
- Rectangle with perimeter = 20 sq. m and length= 6 m
- Square with perimeter = 44.12 m

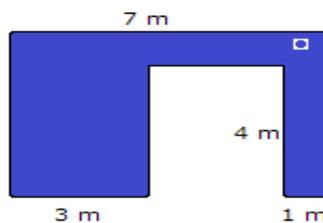


Q3. Parth and Krishna are two friends. The layout of their houses is given below.

Parth



Krishna



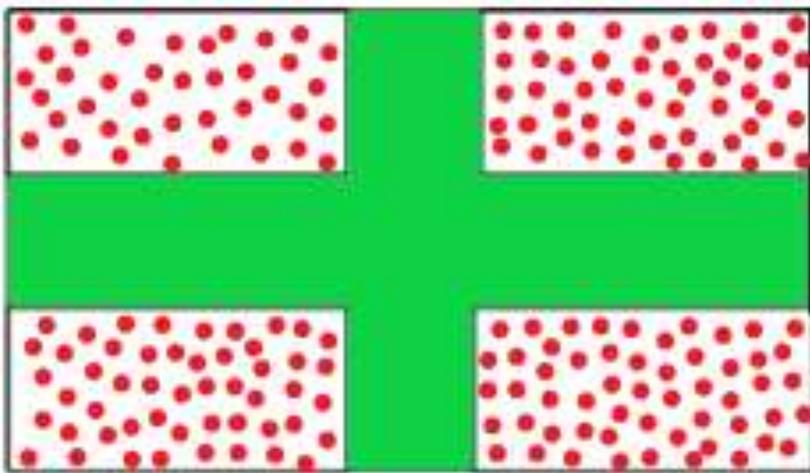
Both Parth and Krishna are really keen to maintain their physical fitness. As they are unable to go to the garden or any fitness centre regularly, they both decide to run around their houses every day in the morning. Parth takes 5 rounds of his house, while Krishna takes 6 rounds.

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- (i) Find the distance covered by Parth.
- (ii) Find the distance covered by Krishna.
- (iii) Who covered more distance and by how much?
- (iv) Find the area of both the layouts by dividing the figure into rectangles.
- (v) Whose house is bigger? Find the difference in the area of the two houses.



Q4. Aaradhya and his family stayed in their farmhouse to spend some time together. There was a rectangular field in front of their farm house. They decided to develop flower beds in that field. They chose 4 corners of the field to develop flower beds. They took 5m as the length and 4 m as the breadth of each flower bed. While doing so they could leave 2m distance between the flower beds and they decided to make this path as a grass path. They visualized their field as shown in the figure given below:



Observe their field carefully and find the following:

- (i) Length and breadth of the rectangular field
- (ii) Area of the entire rectangular field, also the area of flower beds and the grass path
- (iii) Perimeter of the entire field

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They successfully completed their project and were very happy about it. Aaradhya's little sister Aadhya was worried that their developed garden could be spoiled by some animals, so she convinced everyone to put a fence around their garden with the rope and wooden logs available.

Based on the above answer the following questions:

(iv) Is a 100 m rope enough to fence the field?

(v) After fencing the field, will there be any rope left? If yes, how much?

Aaradhya and Aadhya were sitting with their parents during dinner and discussing about their successful project. Aaradhya asked his father that if they had hired professionals to develop their garden, how much money would they have spent?



Now help them to calculate the following:

- (vi) If the cost of developing the flower beds is ₹ 50 per square metre, and the cost of developing grass field is ₹ 60 per metre, what is the total cost of developing garden?
- (vii) If the cost of fencing is ₹ 45 per metre, find the total cost of fencing.
- (viii) Find how much money they would have spent in all if they would have hired professionals.

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Q5. Activity: PLAN YOUR DREAM HOME



Instructions:

- Take a graph paper.
- Take scale as 1cm = 1 ft
- Using a pencil and ruler draw a floor plan on graph paper of your dream home.
- Use your creativity to design your home. While designing you may use rectangles/squares or any other irregular shape.
- There should be at least 2 bedrooms, 1 hall, kitchen, 2 bathrooms, 1 balcony and 1 wash area.

***Note: If you don't have graph paper, you may design your house on plain paper by drawing a grid of dimension 1cm x1cm on it, converting it into a graph paper. Take scale as 1cm= 1 ft.**

After completion of your floor plan find the following:

- (i) Area of each room including the balcony and wash area. If you have used irregular shapes, find the area by counting unit squares.
- (ii) The total area of your designed home.
- (iii) If the cost of construction is ₹1800 per square feet, find the total cost of construction.
- (iv) If the cost of interior designing and its execution is ₹1200 per square feet, find the total cost of interior work.
- (v) Find the total cost of your dream home project which includes both construction and interior work.

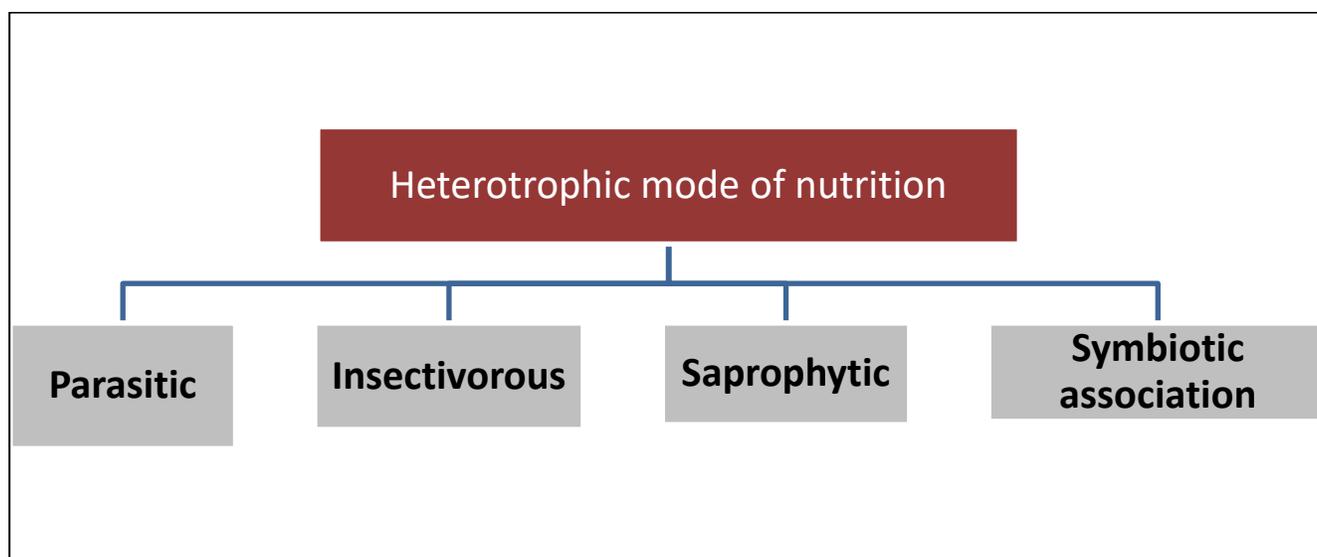
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Science

Topic: Nutrition in Plants

Non green plants which follow Heterotrophic mode of nutrition just like animals are known as Heterotrophs.

There are different kinds of Heterotrophic nutrition observed in non-green plants as shown below:



Q.1 Categorize the following animals on the basis of their food habits:



Mosquito



Lice



Tapeworm



Leech

Q.2 How do these animals derive their food?

Q.3 What type of heterotrophic nutrition is followed by the above animals?
Are there any other plants that follow the same mode of nutrition? Name them.



Let's explore

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Observe the picture given below:



The plant shown in the picture above is yellow in colour hence it is known as yellow dodder. It is a leafless and rootless plant and appears like spaghetti. It grows on wild and cultivated plants as a parasite.

Q.4 Why is Cuscuta not able to make its own food? Do you think it also depends on the host plant for water and minerals?

Let us understand

If a parasite is completely dependent on the host for its food and other requirements like water and minerals, it is known as complete or total parasite. If a parasite is not completely dependent on the host for its requirements, it is known as partial parasite.

Q.5 Considering the characteristics of cuscuta, what category of parasites does it belong to?

Hello! There are more parasitic plants

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Mistletoe, another parasitic plant, grows on mango or Mahua trees and has green leaves as shown below:



Q.6 Do you think mistletoe depends on the host plant for food? Explain your answer.

Q.7 Would you categorize mistletoe as a complete, total or partial parasite?

Did you know?

These parasitic plants possess special root like structures known as Haustoria which penetrate into the host tissue and absorb food, water and minerals from it.

Q8. Identify the insectivorous plants shown below:

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Picture 1



Picture 2

Q.9 Take a close look at the above plants. Do you notice that they have green leaves? Can they photosynthesize?

Q.10 Categorize the above plants as complete, total or partial heterotrophs.

Get it right

Insectivorous plants trap and digest insects because the soil in which they grow is poor in nutrients especially Nitrogen. Since insects are a good source of nitrogen, the plants try to fulfill their requirement by trapping and digesting them.

Q.11 Why do the plants (in the above pictures) have brightly coloured structures?

Q.12 Since these plants digest insects, do they also produce digestive juices to digest them?

Stay curious: watch this video to learn how various insectivorous plants trap and digest insects.

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

Research and find out:

Is Rafflesia a parasitic plant? How does it obtain its nutrition?

Social Science

Topic: Interior of the Earth

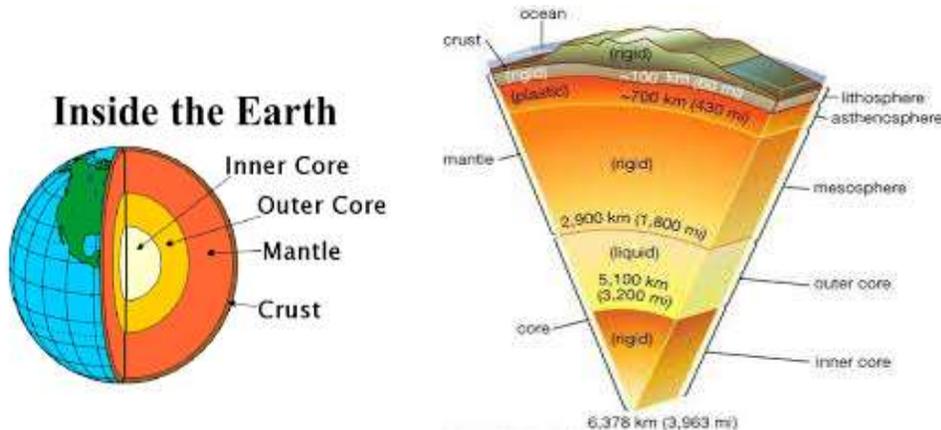
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The Earth can be divided into three main layers:

- The Crust
- The Mantle
- The Core

Each of these layers can be further divided into two parts:

- The Crust: Continental and Oceanic Crust
- , The Mantle: Upper and Lower Mantle
- The Core: Inner Core and Outer core



Q.1 Match the layers of the Earth with their definitions:

Layers		Definitions	
A	Lithosphere	A	Hot, malleable semi liquid in the upper mantle on which the plates of the lithosphere float.
B	Outer core	B	This layer lies between the crust and the core which contains the magma.
C	Crust	C	It is the rigid outermost layer of the earth which is made up of rocks and minerals.
D	Mantle	D	It is the uppermost and the thinnest layer which is about 35 km on the continental masses and only 5 km on the ocean floor.
E	Asthenosphere	E	The only liquid layer made up mostly of iron and nickel that lies below the mantle.
F	Inner core	F	The innermost layer, extremely hot and solid and is called nife.

ROCKS

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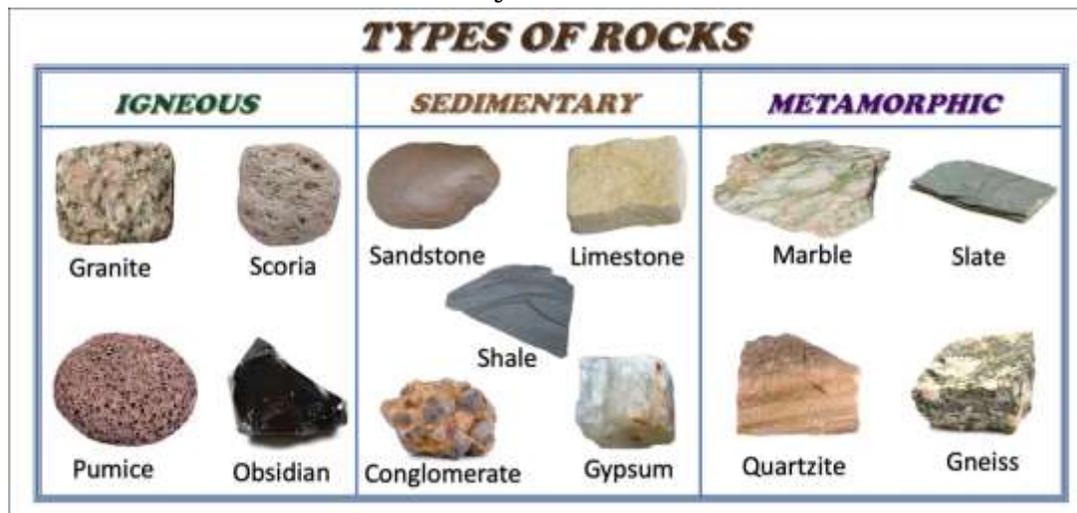
Rocks are naturally formed hard, solid aggregate of minerals. According to their formation, they can be classified into three major types:

Igneous Rocks

Sedimentary Rocks

Metamorphic Rocks

Each of these rocks is a part of the Rock cycle, which is a process of change of rocks from one form to another in a cyclic manner.



Q.2 Write the geological term for:

- a) The study of rocks.
- b) The action of surface processes that removes soil, rock or dissolved materials from one location on the earth's crust and then transports it to another location.
- c) Breaking of rocks on the surface of the earth.
- d) The remains of dead plants and animals trapped in the layers of rocks.
- e) Naturally occurring substances with fixed chemical composition.

Q.3 Answer the following questions in one word:

- a) Which type of rock is formed when lava cools and hardens?
- b) In which type of rocks, do most fossils occur?
- c) Which type of rocks have visible flat layers?
- d) Which type of rock is formed when bits of rocks are layered and cemented together?

Q.4 Choose the correct option:



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- a) Which, among the following, is a primary rock?
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| i. Igneous | iii. Metamorphic |
| ii. Sedimentary | iv. Intrusive rocks |
- b) Igneous rocks that cool quickly on the surface of earth are:
- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| i. Intrusive | iii. Crystalline |
| ii. Extrusive | iv. Volcanic rocks |
- c) The type of rock which might contain evidence of past life is:
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| i. Igneous | iii. Metamorphic |
| ii. Sedimentary | iv. Crystalline |
- d) The type of rock which changes by intense heat/pressure is:
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| i. Igneous | iii. Metamorphic |
| ii. Sedimentary | iv. Intrusive rocks |
- e) Magma that cools slowly beneath the earth's surface produces:
- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| i. Intrusive | iii. Crystalline |
| ii. Extrusive | iv. Volcanic rocks |