

Home Assignment – May 31, 2020

Class VII

English

Q.1 “A little bit of sweetness can drown out a whole lot of bitterness.”

Chocolates! The word itself is mouthwatering. Do you know the history of chocolates or where they come from? Believe it or not, they grow on trees! Not as a sweet chocolate candy bar wrapped in foil, but as a cocoa bean! Given below are some pictures in which the process of making chocolates is shown. Look at the pictures carefully and describe the process of making chocolates in about 100 – 150 words.

From Bean to Bar



cocoa tree



cocoa beans



fermenting



drying



roasting



winnowing



grinding



conching



moulding



ready to eat !

You can start as: Chocolate is a sweet treat made from cocoa beans.....

Q.2 As rightly said by Robert Frost in his poem, ‘The Road Not Taken’

‘Two roads diverged in a yellow wood

And sorry I could not travel both’

In this poem, the poet not only refers to the roads but also to the choices one makes in life.

As students you are faced with choices all the time -whether to enrol for basketball or swimming as an activity, whether to participate in an Inter House Competition, whether to go to your friend’s birthday partythe list is endless. Look back at the year gone by and think of a moment when you had to make a choice. Share your thoughts in about 100-120 words.

Q.3 Your face is one of the most unique features of your personality but that uniqueness may not be entirely *unique* as the possibility of your “twin” walking around is higher than you might expect! It is said that in this world, every person has six or seven identical looking persons. Such persons are known as doppelgangers. Imagine one day

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you saw a doppelganger-someone who looked exactly like you. You were amazed and could not believe your eyes. Write about your experience in the form of a paragraph in not more than 120 words.



You can write about the following:

- When and where you saw the doppelganger?
- What was your reaction-did you ignore him / her, were you embarrassed or thought it was an illusion?
- Did you befriend the doppelganger?

Q.4 Onomatopoeia, at first glance, looks like a long word and may seem hard to pronounce and spell. But don't let that hold you from using this literary device. Onomatopoeia is defined as a word which imitates the sound of something. In other words, it creates a sound effect that mimics the thing described. Keeping this in mind, write a poem of about two stanzas using onomatopoeia, for example tick tock of a clock, ding dong of a bell, buzz of the bee, splash of the water, etc.

Q.5 All of us make some errors while writing or speaking English. The following paragraph has several errors. Read the paragraph carefully and rewrite it correctly. Do not copy the incorrect paragraph.

Our planet look like a watery blue marble from space, but do you know that one third of the earth is desert. When you visualise a desert, what did you think of? The intense heating, lack of water, mounds of sand? A desert was a large area of land, usually in a hot region, when little precipitation occurs, where their is almost no water, trees nor plants and consequently living conditions is hostile of plants and animal life. Perhaps for a piece of land to be called a desert, they has to fulfil certain criteria. These includes super dry air, less than ten inches of rainfall every year, extreme heat at the day and lots of wind. It can get equal cold at night.

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हिंदी

प्रश्न 1 . निम्नलिखित अनुच्छेद को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए -

कराहता हिमालय

हिमालय केवल एक पर्वत ही नहीं है। यह भारतीय अस्मिता का अभिन्न हिस्सा है। योगियों के लिए तपस्थली,

भूगोल के जानकारों के लिए अनुसन्धान स्थल, प्रकृति प्रेमियों के लिए आकर्षण का केंद्र, कवियों के लिए कविता का विषय और अनेक नदियों के लिए पिता। भारत की जलवायु का नियंत्रक और हमारा अटल सुरक्षा प्रहरी। सदियों से हिमालय अनेक भूमिकाओं में रहा है। पुरखों ने नतमस्तक होकर पवित्र मन से हिमालय की इस विविधता को प्रणाम किया है। आज स्थिति विपरीत हो गयी है। बहुतेरों के लिए अब हिमालय उपभोग की वस्तु होता जा रहा है। विकास की अंधी दौड़ और अनियंत्रित जनसंख्या ने हिमालय के साथ हमारे पावन रिश्ते को खंडित किया है। विकास की बढ़ती लालसा इसके दिव्य स्वरूप को नष्ट कर रही है। हिमालय की गोद में बसी मानव बस्तियों में जाकर अनुभव होता है कि वहाँ अधिकांश हिस्से अब हिमालय कम ऊष्मालय अधिक बन चुके हैं। मकानों से वातानुकूलित यंत्रों और पंखों की बेसुरी आवाजें सुनाई पड़ती हैं। इसकी ज्यादातर चोटियाँ अब वृक्षों से रहित हो गई हैं। यह देवस्थल अब पर्यटन स्थल में बदलता जा रहा है। हिमालय पर प्रदूषण पैर पसार रहा है। मैदानों से जो गन्दगी वाहनों में लाई जाती है, उसे वहीं छोड़कर लोग वापस आ रहे हैं। कुछ स्वयंसेवी संगठन सफ़ाई के काम में लगे हुए हैं, मगर यह काम कुछ विशेषज्ञों और समाजसेवियों के भरोसे नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता। पर्वत पहले भी मनुष्य के चित्त को आकर्षित करते रहे हैं, मगर भविष्य में भी करते रहें इसके लिए उनका प्राकृतिक स्वरूप बना रहना जरूरी है। हमें याद रखना है कि प्रकृति को नष्ट कर हम स्वयं को जीवित नहीं रख सकेंगे। अंततः हमारा जीवन प्रकृति पर ही निर्भर है। हम यह भी ना भूलें कि कहीं हमारी आगे बढ़ने की चाह हिमालय की कराह न बन जाए।

- (क) हिमालय की हमारे जीवन में कौन-सी अलग-अलग भूमिकाएँ हैं ?
- (ख) विकास करने की इच्छा ने हिमालय के स्वरूप में क्या परिवर्तन किया है ?
- (ग) हिमालय को सँवारने का ज़िम्मा किसने उठा रखा है?
- (घ) उपरोक्त अनुच्छेद से 'इत' प्रत्यययुक्त दो शब्द चुनकर लिखिए।
- (ङ) 'सुरक्षा', 'अनियंत्रित', 'अनुसंधान' एवं 'प्रकृति' इन शब्दों से उपसर्ग व मूल शब्द अलग करके लिखिए।

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- ❖ जो शब्द संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताते हैं, उन्हें विशेषण कहते हैं। विशेषण के चार भेद होते हैं - गुणवाचक विशेषण, संख्यावाचक विशेषण, परिणामवाचक विशेषण, सार्वनामिक विशेषण।



हरा तोता लाल चोंच से पीला फल खा रहा है।

यहाँ रंगीन पद -हरा ,लाल,पीला शब्द संज्ञा शब्दों के गुण या दोष के विषय में बता रहे हैं। अतः वे शब्द जो संज्ञा या सर्वनाम के गुण ,दोष,आकार ,प्रकार आदि के विषय में जानकारी देते हैं ,वे **गुणवाचक विशेषण** कहलाते हैं।

प्रश्न 2 . नीचे दिए गए शब्दों से विशेषण बनाकर रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए -

- (क) अब दुनिया-----वैज्ञानिकों का लोहा मानने लगी है। (भारत)
(ख) डॉक्टर और नर्सों ने -----लोगों की बहुत मदद की। (बीमारी)
(ग) ठंड में -----धूप बड़ी भली लगती है। (चमक)
(घ) सफ़र में ----- सामान लेकर नहीं चलना चाहिए। (कीमत)
(ङ) मेरी दादीजी -----हैं। (दया)
(च) बीरबल -----व्यक्ति थे। (बुद्धि)

प्रश्न 3. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के साथ गुणवाचक विशेषण जोड़कर लिखिए -

- (क) पेड़
(ख) घर
(ग)किताब
(घ)भूमि
(ङ)लड़का

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प्रश्न 4. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए -

(क) बदसूरत

(ख) पुराना

(ग) फ़िक्रमंद

(घ) जवाब

(ङ) बुढ़ापा

प्रश्न 5. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में 'कि' अथवा 'की' एवं 'में' अथवा 'में' के उचित प्रयोग से रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए-

(क) हमें लगागुरु जी यूँ ही मज़ाक कर रहे हैं।

(ख) यह कार्य तोभी कर सकता हूँ।

(ग) पुस्तकोंज्ञान का खज़ाना छुपा होता है।

(घ) हम विद्यालय खुलने प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं।

प्रश्न 6. एक दिन गाँव और शहर की एक - दूसरे से मुलाकात हो गई। दोनों ने आपस में अपनी - अपनी अच्छाइयाँ बाँटी। इस मुलाकात को संवाद रूप में 60 - 70 शब्दों में लिखिए।



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Mathematics

Topic: Perimeter and Area

Area is the amount of region enclosed by a closed plane figure. Perimeter is the continuous line that forms a boundary of a closed plane figure or we may say that it is the length of boundary of a closed figure.



Formulae related to Perimeter and Area:

Perimeter of an irregular polygon = sum of all the sides

Perimeter of a square = 4 x side

Side of a square = Perimeter ÷ 4

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

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

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

Perimeter of an equilateral triangle = 3 x side

Side of an equilateral triangle = Perimeter ÷ 3

Perimeter of a regular pentagon = 5 x side & Side of a pentagon = Perimeter ÷ 5

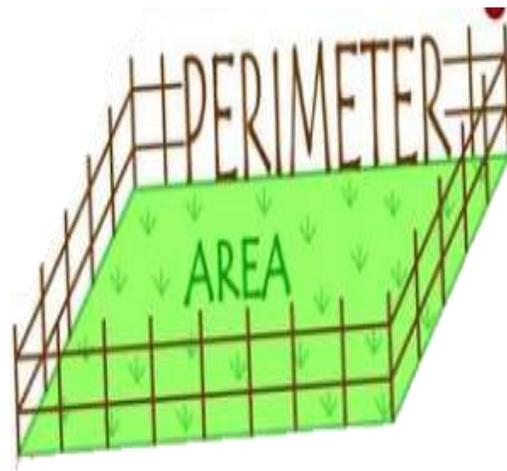
Perimeter of a regular hexagon = 6 x side & Side of a hexagon = Perimeter ÷ 6

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

Area of a square = side x side & Side of a square = $\sqrt{\text{Area}}$

Area of a rectangle = length x breadth & Area of 4 walls = 2 x (l + b) x h

Length of a rectangle = $\frac{\text{Area}}{\text{Breadth}}$ & Breadth of a rectangle = $\frac{\text{Area}}{\text{Length}}$



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General Instructions:

1. Solve the assignment in your mathematics notebook.
2. Q9 to Q14 are multiple choice questions. Write the answers for the same. Give reason to support your answer.
3. Be neat in your presentation.

Q.1 Some real life situations are given below. Decide whether you will find area or perimeter in each case:

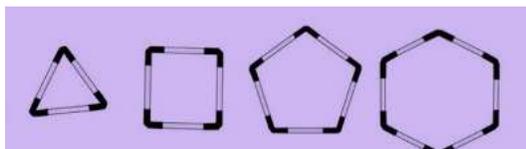
- (a) To find the length of the wire needed to fence a field.
- (b) To find the measure of the space to be painted.
- (c) To find the measure of the lace required to make border of the notice board.
- (d) To find the amount of region covered by a rectangular mirror.
- (e) To find the area of the carpet needed to cover a square floor.
- (f) To find the distance covered by a person if he takes 1 round of a rectangular field.

Q.2 Kinjal has a 24 metre long piece of wool. She is trying to create few shapes with it. Find the length of each side if she created the following shapes:

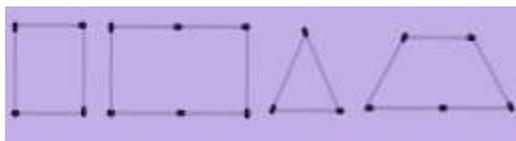
- (a) An equilateral triangle
- (b) A square
- (c) A regular hexagon
- (d) An regular octagon

Q.3 Dimple was playing a game of matchsticks with her friend Aabeda. They had to create polygons using matchsticks in 1 minute. The polygons created by both of them are given below. Find the perimeter of each shape created by both of them if the length of each matchstick is 2.8cm.

Shapes created by Dimple



Shapes created by Aabeda



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Q4. Mridul has to run around the rectangular soccer field twice during practice. The soccer field measures 60 metre long by 45 metre wide. How far does he run?



Q5. Naman plans to paint a wall of his room, which is 10.8 metre long and 5.7 metre wide. He has some paint which is sufficient to cover 40 square metre surface. Will it be enough to cover the wall? If no, how much area of the wall will remain unpainted?



Q6. Ashna and Dishti are decorating display board of their classroom. The length of the display board is 5.4 feet and the breadth is 3.1 feet. They wish to make border for the board using paper cutting technique. Find the length of the border they need to prepare.

Q7. What will happen to the area of a rectangle if
(a) its length and breadth are halved
(b) its length and breadth are doubled

Q8. The floor of a hall measuring 24 m x 16 m is to be covered by marble tiles each measuring 48 cm by 32 cm. How many tiles will be needed?

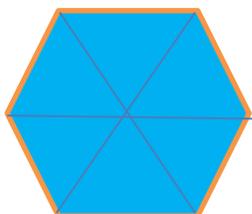
Hint: Convert measures to similar units. Divide the area of the hall by the area of one tile.

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Q.9 Shown here is a triangular tile with sides 1 cm each.



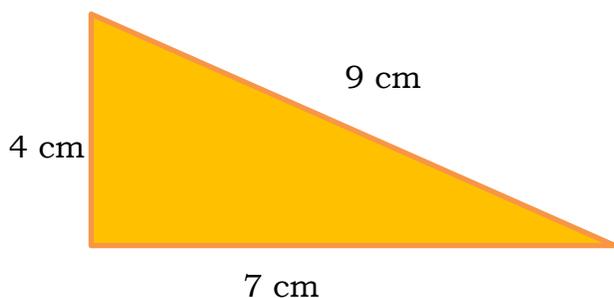
Aarohi made a shape shown below using 6 such identical tiles.



What is the perimeter of the shape?

- (a) 3 cm (b) 6 cm (c) 18 cm (d) cannot be determined

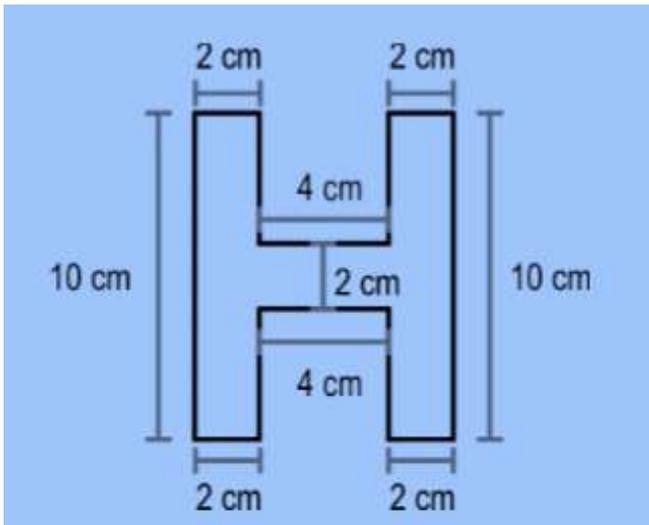
Q.10 If both the square and the triangle shown below have the same perimeter, what is the length of each side of the square?



- (a) 4 cm (b) 5 cm (c) 6 cm (d) 10 cm

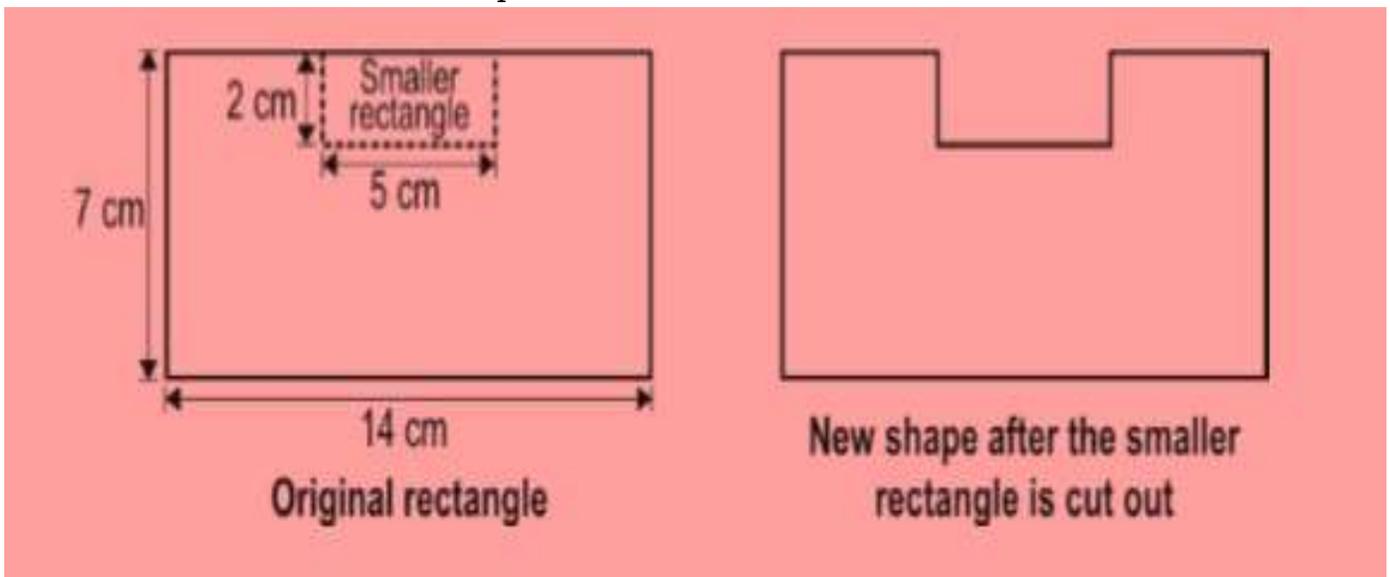
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Q.11 What is the area of the shape shown below:



- (a) 32 sq. cm (b) 40 sq. cm (c) 48 sq. cm (d) 52 sq. cm

Q12 A rectangle of sides 5 cm and 2 cm is cut out from a bigger rectangle of sides 14 cm and 7 cm to form a new shape as shown below.

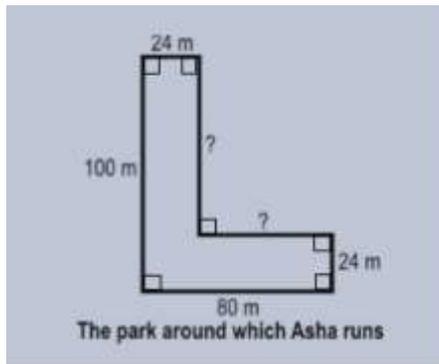


What is the perimeter of the new shape formed?

- (a) 46 cm (b) 40 cm (c) 22 cm (d) 20 cm

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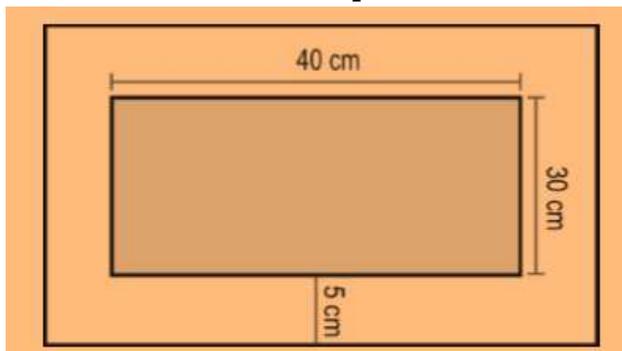
Q.13 Every day, Asha runs once around an L-shaped park near her house. The lengths of four of its sides are known, and lengths of two of its sides are not known.



How much distance does she run around the park daily?

- (a) 180 m (b) 228 m (c) 360 m
(d) It cannot be calculated because the lengths of two sides are not known

Q.14 A poster of size 40 cm by 30 cm is pasted on a cardboard. There is a 5 cm wide margin on all four sides of the poster.



What is the area of the cardboard?

- (a) 1200 cm² (b) 1500 cm² (c) 1575 cm² (d) 2000 cm²

Q.15 Create your own word problems where the following measurements are required:
(Frame one question for each measurement.)

- (a) Perimeter
(b) Area
(c) Both area and perimeter

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Science (Physics)

Topic – Heat and its Effects

Most of us use the word ‘heat’ to mean something that feels warm, but science defines heat as the **flow of energy from a warm object to a cooler object**. Actually, heat energy is all around us – in volcanoes, in icebergs and in your body. All matter contains heat energy.

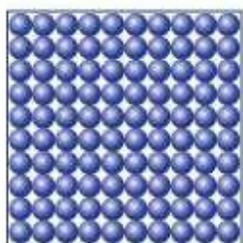
Heat energy is the result of the movement of tiny particles called **atoms / molecules** in solids, liquids and gases. Heat energy can be **transferred from one object to another**. The transfer or flow due to the difference in temperature between the two objects is called heat.

For example, an ice cube has heat energy and so does a glass of lemonade. If you put the ice in the lemonade, the lemonade (which is warmer) will transfer some of its heat energy to the ice. In other words, it will heat up the ice. Eventually, the ice will melt and the lemonade and water from the ice will have the same temperature.

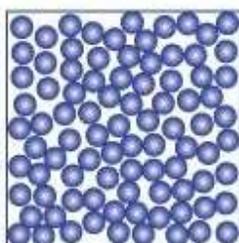
Moving Particles:

Matter is all around you. Matter exists in different physical forms – solids, liquids and gases.

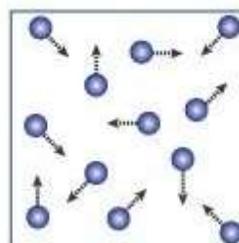
All matter is made of tiny particles called atoms, molecules and ions. These tiny particles are always in motion – either bumping into each other or vibrating back and forth. It is the motion of particles that creates a form of energy called heat (or thermal) energy that is present in all matter.



Solid

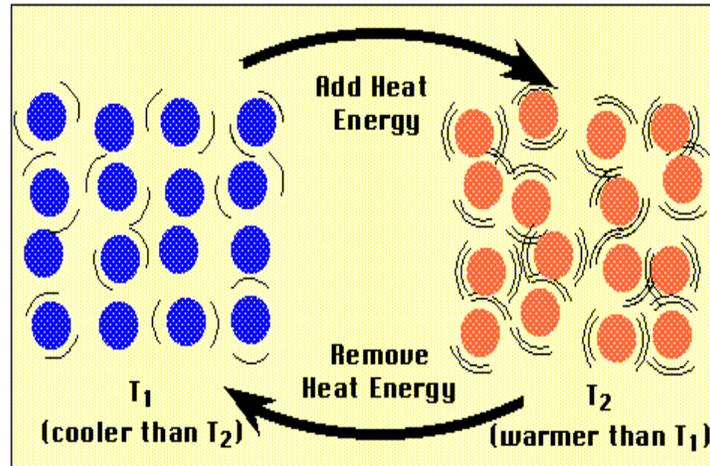


Liquid



Gas

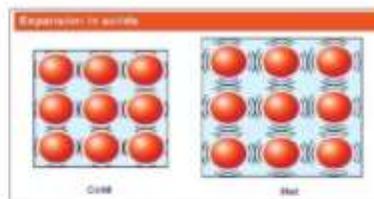
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Expansion and Contraction in Solids, Liquids and Gases

Expansion and Contraction

- ❑ When substances expand or contract, the particles stay the same size
- ❑ Only the spaces between the particles changes
- ❑ The particles in the solid vibrate more when it is heated thus take up more room - EXPANSION
- ❑ Similar to liquid and gases when heated



Heating makes the particles move away from each other thus causing expansion of the substance. Cooling makes the particles come closer to each other and thus causing contraction of the substance. The amount of expansion differs in solids, liquids and gases. Gases expand the most while solids expand the least.

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Q.1

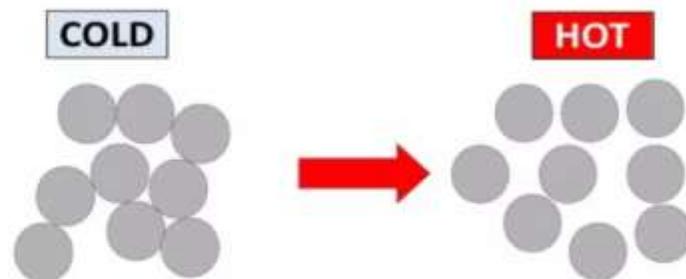
- a. Railway tracks consist of two parallel metal rails joined together. Why are small gaps called expansion gaps deliberately left between them?



- b. What happens when a very hot glass tumbler is held under cold water?



EXPANSION & CONTRACTION OF LIQUIDS



Expansion of Liquids

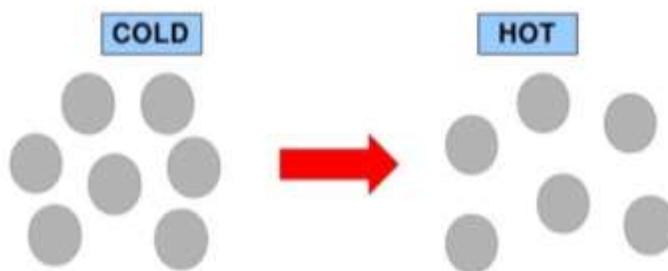
When the liquid is heated, the molecules have more energy and move more **vigorously**. The movement of the molecules overcome the forces of attraction between the molecules, allowing them to **move freely**. Thus, the volume of the liquid increases.

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Q.2

- a. Take a glass filled with water to its brim. Pour the water into a container and heat it (do not boil). Now try to pour the water back into the same glass. What will you observe?
- b. Taking the same hot water (as mentioned above) what would happen if you pour it in the glass after cooling?

EXPANSION & CONTRACTION OF GASES



Contraction of Gas

At a lower temperature, the molecules have less energy and move slower. They get closer together causing the volume to decrease.

Expansion of Gas

When the gas is heated, the molecules gain more energy and move faster and further apart. This causes the volume to increase

Q.3

- a. What will happen, if you keep an inflated (blown) balloon in the sun for some time? Give reason for your answer.
- b. What will happen if the same inflated balloon is kept in ice cold water? Give reason for your answer.

Q.4 Why are electric lines never hung tightly between the poles?

Q.5 How can one loosen the metal cap on a glass bottle?

Q.6 Explain why is expansion in gases the maximum.

Q.7 What happens to the molecules of water when a piece of ice melts?

Q.8 How can certain materials be made to change their states?

Q.9 When we heat a substance, do we add energy to it or take away energy from it?

Q.10 How do the particles in a substance behave when they gain more energy?

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Social Science

Topic: Solid Waste Management

Solid Waste Management means collecting, treating and disposing solid waste (in an efficient way) that is discarded because it has served its purpose and is no longer useful. There is a need for a complete rethinking over the ‘waste’ - to analyze if waste is indeed a waste or it is ‘wasted’.

The most important reason for waste collection is the protection of the environment and the health of the population. Rubbish and waste can cause air and water pollution. Rotting garbage is also known to produce harmful gases that mix with the air and can cause breathing problems in people.

The primary goal of solid waste management is reducing and eliminating adverse impacts of waste materials on human health and the environment. This adds to economic development and superior quality of life.

*A rethinking that calls for- Waste to become Wealth
Refuse to become Resource
Trash to become Cash*

SAY NO TO MIXED WASTE FOR A CLEAN AND GREEN ENVIRONMENT



Q.1 Choose the correct option from the following:

- i. Which was the first city to have an established system of waste removal?
a. Athens b. Lahore c. Paris d. London



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- ii. Under Swachh Bharat Mission, Indore Municipal Corporation planned to make Indore city:
 - a. Bin free
 - b. Litter free
 - c. Dust free
 - d. All of these
- iii. Which of the integrated waste management practice can be followed on an individual level?
 - a. Source reduction
 - b. Recycling
 - c. Disposal
 - d. Burning
- iv. Which of the following can be recycled many times:
 - a. Plastic
 - b. Wood
 - c. Organic materials
 - d. Aluminum
- v. Feature(s) of Zero Waste Management is (are):
 - a. Separation of garbage at the source
 - b. Separate collection of each kind
 - c. Involvement of the community in all activities
 - d. all of the above
- vi. Efficient way(s) of dealing with the solid biodegradable waste problem is/are -
 - a. Composting
 - b. Dumping
 - c. Burning
 - d. All of these
- vii. Radha has started to compost her left over food peelings of fruits and vegetables. When it all breaks down into soil, she'll use it for her garden. This is an example of
 - a. Reduce
 - b. Recycle
 - c. Source reduction
 - d. All of these
- viii. Instead of throwing out old clothes and towels, Sita cuts such items to use as cleaning rags. This is an example of which of the following waste management strategies:
 - a. Reduce and Reuse
 - b. Reuse and Recycle
 - c. Repair
 - d. Refine
- ix. Which of the following statements is not true for plastic waste:
 - a. produces toxic fumes when burnt
 - b. it lasts long
 - c. can be used to make compost
 - d. cost of recycling is high
- x. What are the two largest components of a typical school's garbage?
 - a. Bottles and Paper
 - b. Paper and Apple cores
 - c. Paper and Food scraps
 - d. Apple cores and Bottles



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- Q.2** Indore city is about to win the cleanest city award for the fourth time in a row. Create a catchy slogan to upscale the awareness of public at large towards waste management. Also, highlight the importance of hygiene in your slogan.
- Q.3** Through a sketch, explain the steps involved in the method of composting followed in Indore city.