

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

CLASS: - 7

2020-21

ASSIGNMENT 1

TOPIC: - The Simple Present Tense

The Simple Present Tense: - The simple present tense is when you use a verb to tell about things that happen continually in the present, like every day, every week, or every month.

Here are a few examples:

1. Ramesh works for a Children's magazine.
2. The sky appears to be cloudy.

The underlined words are in the simple present tense.

Functions:

- a. It is used for things that happen as a routine.

Example: It often rains in Darjeeling.

- b. It is used for stating general facts about the state of people, places and things.

Example: Mumbai is in India.

- c. It is used for future events that are part of a timetable or schedule.

Example: The Train arrives tonight at 9 p.m.

- d. It is used for verbs related to belief, emotions and perception.

Example: Priya seems unhappy.

Exercises

1. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of verbs in the brackets:

1. I ____ at a bank. (work, works)
2. She _____ with her parents. (live, lives)
3. Cows _____ on grass.(feed, feeds)
4. He _____ a handsome salary. (earn, earns)
5. Janet _____ to be a singer. (want, wants)
6. Emily _____ delicious cookies. (make, makes)
7. Arti and her husband _____ in Singapore. (live, lives)
8. Rohan and Sania _____ to play card games. (like, likes)

2. Put the words in the correct order:

1. architect / she / an / is

2. bus driver / a / Henry / is

3. red / colour / favourite / my / is

4. Anne / beautiful / very / is

5. Football / John / plays / night / every

6. love / I / my / father / much / very

7. cats / three / have / I / home / at

8. is / she / friend / best / my

X-----X-----X-----X-----X

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Class 7

2020-2021

Assignment – 1

Chapter 1: The Master Artist

By: Carol Moore

Monsieur Signy l'Abbaye was a master artist in his day, who in 1392 was ready to retire. It was the month of May. But Guiliano Bartoli, a rich Italian patron, sent for him saying, "I'd like a portrait of myself on my banquet room wall. Could you paint it? It's 20 feet tall."

Contemplating this request, Monsieur l'Abbaye shook his head. "I'm ready to retire, so I'm not available for hire. I'm sorry. I simply can't paint your portrait." But seeing the disappointment in Senior Bartoli's eyes, he continued, "Well, there's a possibility if you can find it in your heart to allow me to explore the limits of my abilities. Not for money mind you, but for food and a bed instead. Furthermore, you need not even pose because my memory's excellent. Already I can see your portrait and how to derive it. But I insist, Senior Bartoli, while I work your portrait stays private -- even from you!"

This is strange, thought the patron, but he also thought about how highly the artist had been recommended. "Of course," he said "Anything you wish, but I insist upon paying you at least something for your effort. Let's draw up a contract." Now a glint came to Monsieur l'Abbaye's eyes as he gazed upon that 20-foot wall and thought of all that space, such a wonderful place for schemes and things to give imagination wings. Because, unknown to Senior Bartoli, or anyone else for that matter, for all of his career (which was 45 years) Monsieur L'Abbaye had yearned to paint in his own way. And what way was that? Certainly not the style of Byzantine or of Proto-Renaissance. No. Monsieur Signy l'Abbaye had hungered to break free of restraints. But the guild, his craft and livelihood, would never have allowed it so he followed their rules although never proud of it. Of course he didn't reveal this to Senior Bartoli.

Signing the contract, they sealed the agreement.

Immediately the master artist threw a high curtain in front of the wall, a curtain through which Senior Bartoli couldn't see at all. He tried to peek, but Monsieur l'Abbaye insisted on total privacy for his artistic techniques.

A week passed. "How is it coming?" asked the hopeful Senior Bartoli.

Answering him from behind the curtain, Monsieur l'Abbaye said, "It's coming quite well. You know, at the age of eight I was apprentice to the great Ambrogio Lorenzetti. I could never dishonor his name. He taught me the art of grinding pigment, laying plaster, sometimes slowly, sometimes faster. He taught me how to draw and, most important, not to hurry. My training was rigorous and after certification even more vigorous. Senior Bartoli, a masterpiece... takes a while at least."

Reluctantly, Senior Bartoli withdrew.

A month passed. "How is it coming?" Senior Bartoli asked.

"It's coming well," said Monsieur l'Abbaye, again from behind the curtain. Along with his words came the strange sounds of swooshing, clanking and slapping. "You know you're fortunate it's I painting your portrait. Only buon fresco will do. It's four coats of lime plaster. First layer the trullisatio, followed by the arriccio, then the anenato and finally the intonaco not to mention the part where I draw. But it's the best plaster process I ever saw. Senior Bartoli, it will last forever, but alas, it's a time-consuming endeavor."

Sighing deeply, the patron again withdrew. Just how long would this take? Who knew?

Another three, four months passed and finally half a year went by. Senior Bartoli, the patron, marched in demanding of Monsieur l'Abbaye, the master artist, to see his portrait, "You must be finished by now and today I will see it!" he shouted, shaking with frustration.

Stepping from behind the cloth as though surprised by such anger, Monsieur l'Abbaye said calmly. "That's fine. You needed only to request it." And he pulled aside the 20-foot curtain.

Guiliano Bartoli stood for a minute and then his mouth fell open, his eyes turned red and he grabbed what few hairs he had left on his head. He did a little hop, and then a twitch, and his eyebrows contorted as though bewitched. Guiliano Bartoli obviously did not like his portrait, not a bit. Guiliano Bartoli threw a fit.

"How absurd, how obscene. What does this mean? You'll not receive one Florine, do you hear? You're not an artist, maybe a thief or a madman. Get out of my sight! You'll leave my house tonight or I'll throw you out!"

So what had Monsieur l'Abbaye drawn that was wrong? He couldn't see it, he'd fussed and fixed for so long. It was his masterpiece. He wasn't sorry, no, not at all, that he had drawn to his heart's content for 20 feet tall. No matter what anybody could say, Monsieur Signy l'Abbaye had drawn it his way. Perhaps his patron couldn't tolerate his obsession with cubist expression, but Picasso would have been proud.

If truth be told Monsieur l'Abbaye wasn't crazy, surely. He'd simply been born 500 years too early!

Summary:

The Master Artist by Carol Moore is a short illustrated children story set in the year 1300s. This is about a master artist by the name Monsieur Signy l'Abbaye, who was ready to retire after 45 years of being an artist.

One day, a rich Italian patron Guiliano Bartoli requested him to make a 20 feet tall portrait of himself on his banquet room wall. They agreed that Bartoli will allow the master artist to explore the limits of his abilities, and that the painting will be kept in private until it is finished. After six months, the painting was revealed but Bartoli was so disappointed with the outcome he got so angry! However, for Monsieur l'Abbaye, it was his masterpiece. It was just unfortunate that Bartoli could not appreciate this kind of art called cubism.

Word meanings-

- I- **Patron-** A person who supports artists and writers.
- II- **Banquet room-** A room in which formal meals are arranged for a large number of people.
- III- **Glint-** Sudden brightness in the eyes, Showing happiness.
- IV- **Yearned-** deeply desired.
- V- **Guild-** A professional union.
- VI- **Apprentice-** a person who works for an employer mainly to learn skills required for a particular job.
- VII- **Pigment-** coloured powder mixed with liquid to produce paint; artists often make use of it.
- VIII- **Plaster-** a substance put on walls and ceilings to give them a hard and smooth finish.
- IX- **A twitch-** A sudden movement that showed his anger.
- X- **Absurd-** ridiculous

Use the above given words to make sentences of your own.

Answer the following questions:

- Pick out two sentences that show that Monsieur Signy l'Abbaye was a famous and respected artist of his time.
- How did the guild control the painters?
- Why do you think l' Abbaye told Bartoli that he didn't have to pose for him?
- How long did the masterpiece take?
- The author mentions six signs of Bartoli's genuine astonishment. What are they?

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MATHEMATICS
Class 7
2020-2021
Assignment - 1

TOPIC- INTEGERS

First of all, we will review and revise what we have learnt about integers in our previous class.

The numbers..., -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, ... are called integers.

The natural numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, ... are called positive integers.

The numbers -1, -2, -3, -4, ... are called negative integers.

The number 0 is an integer. It is neither positive nor negative.

Thus, integers form a bigger collection of numbers which contain whole numbers and the negative numbers -1, -2, -3, ...

Absolute value of an integer

The absolute value of an integer is its numerical value regardless of its sign.

The absolute value of an integer a is written as $|a|$.

Eg $|-5|=5$

$|-2.5|=2.5$

$|10|=10$

Rules for addition and subtraction

1. To add two positive integers add them as natural numbers.

Eg $5+2=7$

2. To add two negative integers ignore their signs, find the sum of the numbers and give negative sign to the sum obtained.

Eg $-5-2=-7$

3. To add a positive and negative integer ignore their signs, subtract the smaller number from the larger number and give the sign of the integer which has the larger absolute value to the result obtained.

Eg $+10-5=+5$

$+5-10=-5$

Solve the following questions

Q(1) Evaluate the following:

(a) $|-13|-|9|$

(b) $|13-5|-|-9|$

Q(2) Arrange the following integers in ascending order:

$-39, 35, -102, 0, -51, -5, -6, 7$

Q(3) Arrange the following integers in descending order:

$-31, 139, -203, -97, 0, 4208$

Q(4) Evaluate the following:

- a) $+10+6$
- b) $506+350$
- c) $125+65$
- d) $+12+26$
- e) $+25+35$
- f) $-14-12$
- g) $-22-36$
- h) $-155-563$
- i) $-88-63$
- j) $-60-35$
- k) $-25-47$
- l) $-111-156$
- m) $-57-88$
- n) $-66-98$
- o) $-741-789$

Q(5) Evaluate the following:

- a) $+10-12$
- b) $+23-6$
- c) $+52-36$
- d) $+74-66$
- e) $+100-50$
- f) $-100+70$
- g) $-25+10$
- h) $-52+24$
- i) $-512+77$
- j) $-200+14$

Q(6) Simplify the following :

- a) $100-25+60$
 - b) $25+75-100$
 - c) $36-65-54$
 - d) $25+12-144$
 - e) $-23-27+60$
-

PHYSICS
Class 7
2020-2021
Assignment- 1

Topic- Energy

We eat food to gain energy, so that we can perform different activities like running, walking, writing, etc. It means we need energy for doing any work. Thus, **energy can be defined as the ability to do work.**

Unit of energy:-Joule

Kinds of energy:-

1) **Mechanical Energy**- The energy possessed by a body due to its state of rest or of motion is called mechanical energy. Kinetic energy & Potential energy are the common forms of mechanical energy.

a) **Kinetic energy**:-A moving object possess energy & hence performs work
For example- running water can rotate turbines & produce electricity.A moving marble can displace a stationary marble. Thus, the ability of moving bodies to produce mechanical work is known as Kinetic energy.

b) **Potential energy**:-A wound up spring in a toy enables the toy to move. This energy possessed by a body by virtue of its position or state is called potential energy. It is calculated by using the formula-

$$P.E=m \times g \times h$$

Where, m= mass, h= height, g=Acceleration due to gravity= 10metre per second square.

2) **Chemical Energy**- Certain substances when burn release energy & this energy causes work to be done. For example- When petrol or diesel burns, it causes the vehicle to move. Coal , wood, oil, paper are a few examples that have chemical energy stored in them. In our body, chemical energy is stored in the food.

3) **Heat Energy**- A form of energy which makes any object hot. It is a form of energy in action. For instance - In winters coal or wood is burnt to heat homes.

Assignment

Answer the following questions-

Q1) Define Energy. Write its SI unit.

Q2) What is mechanical energy? Name the common forms of mechanical energy.

Q3) Define Kinetic energy. Give two examples.

Q4) What is potential energy? Give two examples.

Q5) Find the amount of potential energy when a bicycle of mass 40 kg is raised to a height of 2.5 m (take g = 10m/sec sq)

[Hint:- P.E= m×g×h]

Q6) Which type of energy does the food we eat have?

Q7) Define Heat energy.

X-----X-----X-----X-----X

Chemistry
Class – VII
2020-2021
Assignment – 1

Matter

Matter is anything that has mass, occupies space and can be perceived by our senses. The quantity of matter is its mass and the space it occupies is its volume. Matter exists in three states namely solid, liquid and gas.

Characteristics of matter:

- Matter has mass. Mass and weight are two different concepts. The quantity of matter in an object is called mass of that object. It is a constant quantity. Weight of a matter is the force with which the matter is pulled towards the earth due to gravity. It varies from place to place.
- All matter whether solid, liquid or gas occupies space and possesses volume.
- Matter can be perceived by our senses such as touch, feel, smell, taste, etc.

Differences among solids, liquids and gases:

<u>Solids</u>	<u>Liquids</u>	<u>Gases</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Solids have a definite shape and a definite volume.• Particles are closely packed with very small space between them.• There is a strong force of attraction between particles.• Solids cannot be compressed easily.• They have generally high density with few exceptions such as sodium, potassium• Their particles cannot flow.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Liquids have a definite volume but no definite shape.• Particles are less closely packed with more space than solids.• There is a weak force of attraction between particles.• Liquids can be compressed little bit.• Their density is less than solids with few exceptions such as mercury which has high density than many solids.• Their particles can flow but with speed less than gases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gases have no definite shape and volume.• Particles are loosely packed.• There is negligible force of attraction between particles.• They are highly compressible.• Their density is very less than solids and liquids.• Their particles can flow freely.

(A) Read the above passage and answer the following questions:

- a. What is matter made up of?
- b. Define matter.
- c. What are the different states of matter?
- d. Write few characteristics of matter.
- e. What is the difference between mass and weight?
- f. Write any two differences among the three states of matter.

(B) Write symbols of the following elements:

(Revision Exercise)

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| a. Hydrogen | f. Aluminium |
| b. Oxygen | g. Calcium |
| c. Nitrogen | h. Iron |
| d. Carbon | i. Potassium |
| e. Sulphur | j. Magnesium. |

X-----X-----X-----X-----X

Biology
Class - VII
2020-2021
Assignment - 1

Topic - Organization in a living organism.

All living organisms are made up of the basic structural and functional units called cells. They contain various cell organelles that perform various functions. In a unicellular organism like amoeba, bacteria, the single cell is capable of performing all the life processes whereas in a multicellular organism like horse, neem tree cells are specialized to carry out specific functions in an organized manner within the body of an organism.

The cells having a similar function form a unit called tissue. However all plants and animals do not possess the same type of tissues. Plants possess certain types of tissues, while animals possess tissues which are different from those of plants.

In a living organism, a group of tissues that work together to perform a specific function forms an organ like heart, stomach in animals and leaf, roots, etc. in plants.

A group of related organs form an organ system like digestive system, respiratory system in animals and shoot system, root system in plants. All the organ systems work together and make an organism like a human being, a tree, etc.

Thus in an organism, the various levels are:

Cell → Tissue → Organ → Organ system → Organism.

Read the above passage and answer the following questions:

Q1. a) What is a cell?

b) What is a tissue?

c) Briefly describe about unicellular and multicellular organisms.

d) Give two examples of unicellular and multicellular organisms.

Q2. Give one word for each of the following statements:

a) A group of tissues that work together to perform a specific function are called _____

b) A group of related organs are called _____

c) All the organ systems make up an _____

Q3. Complete the following blanks:

Cell → _____ → _____ → Organ system → _____

X-----X-----X-----X-----X

HISTORY
Class - 7
2020-21
Assignment - 1

TOPIC: - Rise of Christianity

Historians have divided the study of the past into periods. The period that lies between the ancient and the modern periods is known as the middle or the medieval period. The medieval period in India stretched from the eighth to the eighteenth century. The medieval period in Europe, on the other hand, stretched from the sixth century to the sixteenth century CE (500 CE to 1500 CE).

Birth of Christianity

The Roman Empire was one of the greatest in its time. In the middle of the first century BCE, the Romans conquered Palestine, the homeland of the Jews. Herod became the ruler. He tortured and killed many Jews. This made the Romans unpopular. The Roman practice of worshipping emperors as gods infuriated the Jews further. The Jews looked forward to the coming of a messiah who would liberate them from foreign rule and establish the kingdom of God.

Jesus Christ

Jesus was born in Bethlehem, a small town near Judea, in about 4 BCE. Jesus was the son of Joseph and Mary. It is said that an angle appeared to Mary and told her that she would give birth to a 'blessed' child. This child was Jesus.

Our knowledge about the life and teachings of Jesus comes from four short books, called the Gospels, of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. The gospels tell us that Jesus grew up in Nazareth and chose twelve apostles who helped him spread the message of love. He preached his message in the form of parables and sermons. He led a simple life, rejected meaningless rituals and preached love and compassion. Jesus chose twelve apostles to help him spread the message of love and brotherhood.

Crucifixion

Some Jewish priest felt threatened by the growing popularity of Jesus. They convinced the Roman governor to arrest Jesus. In 30 CE, Jesus was crucified in Golgotha as a political rebel. Some of the followers of Jesus believed that he rose from the dead and ascended into heaven. This gave hope to his followers who preached in the name of Jesus Christ. His disciples, notably St. Peter, St John and St Paul won many converts. Christianity gained acceptance in Rome where the Bishop of St Peter's Church came to be regarded as Jesus Christ's representative on earth, and was called the 'Pope' or 'Father'.

Exercises:

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What do you understand by the term 'medieval'?
2. 'The medieval period did not start at the same time all over the world.' Explain.
3. What do the Gospels tell us about Jesus Christ's life?
4. What did Jesus Christ Preach?
5. Why was Jesus Christ crucified?

II. Give reason for the following:

1. Jesus Christ earned many followers.
2. Romans were unpopular among Jews.

III. Match the following:

- | A | B |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Herod | a. disciple of Jesus Christ |
| 2. Parables | b. tortured the Jews |
| 3. Mary and Joseph | c. message of Jesus Christ |
| 4. St Peter | d. parents of Jesus Christ |

IV. Writ true or False.

1. Jews were happy to worship the roman emperors as Gods. _____
2. Jesus spread his message through his twelve apostles. _____
3. Jesus asked people to have faith in God. _____
4. Herod crucified Jesus. _____

X-----X-----X-----X-----X

GEOGRAPHY

Class – 7

2020-21

Assignment 1

TOPIC: REPRESENTATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

Geography is the study of inter-relationship between the physical features on the earth's surface and human activities. We have learnt about globes, maps, models, charts etc. Let us learn how the different physical and cultural features and the scale are represented in topographical maps.

The survey of India makes large-scale maps based on actual survey of land. These maps are called topographical maps or topo sheet. The survey of India makes the topo sheet on different scales such as 1:25,000, 1:50,000 and 1:2,50,000. These topo sheets were made on the scale of 1 inch : 1 mile. Now they have been modified and updated on the scale of 1:50,000 . Most of these maps have a network of parallels and meridians. This network forms a grid on the map to find the correct location on the earth. A set of horizontal lines drawn in red form a grid and a network of squares called the arbitrary grid system.

Use of colours on toposheet:-

Blue:-show water bodies like oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, ponds and wells.

Red:-show settlements, roads, tracks and arbitrary grid system.

Yellow:-show cultivated areas.

Brown:-shows contour form lines sand dunes and sand hills.

Green:-shows forested area.

Black:-shows boundaries, railways, telephone, telegraph lines, parallels and meridians and also show dry water bodies.

Scale:-there are three ways in which the scales can be shown-

By statement-expressed in words such as two centimetres is to five kilometres or 2 cm:5 km. They can be used by those who familiar with the unit of measurement. On enlargement or reduction of the map

By a representative fraction-Is expressed in numerical fraction, that is the ration between the map distance and the ground distance is as a fraction(R.F).

By a graphic or linear scale-the map distance is shown using a straight line and the length depends on the size of the map between 12 cm and 20 cm. the lines are divided into parts known as primary divisions. Further sub-divided into smaller parts known as secondary division. The line scale is useful to measure the distance directly from the map.

Rivers and roads are measured by using a strip of paper. An instrument called opisometer can also be used to measure the correct map distance.

The different signs and symbols and letters are used to show various information on a map and are conventional signs or symbols and are explained in a key or legend on toposheet.

A. Fill in the blanks.

- 1 The surveyed trees are shown in _____
- 2 The _____ of a map is the ratio between the map distance and the ground distance .
- 3 In the statement 5 cm : 1000 km, _____ is a map distance.
- 4 The _____ on a map explains the meaning of conventional signs and symbols.

B. Give reason for the following .

- 1 Conventional signs and symbols are used on a map.

c. Answer these questions.

- 1 Distinguish between a grid and an arbitrary grid system.
- 2 Write the names of three features that brown and green each show on a topographical map.
- 3 How are the scales stated in the statement, representative fraction and graphical scale methods?
- 4 How is straight-line distance measured on a map?

X-----X-----X-----X-----X

COMPUTER APPLICATION

Class - 7

2020-2021

Assignment -1

CHAPTER -1 (COMPUTER HARDWARE COMPONENTS)

Computer – A computer is an electronic device which makes our work easier and faster.

Computer consists of **Hardware** and **Software**.

Hardware – In the context of technology, hardware refers to the physical elements that make up a computer or electronic system. They are physically tangible.

Example- monitor, hard drive, memory, processor etc.

Software - A set of instructions given to the computer to perform certain task is called software. Example- Windows, Windows Media Player.

Hardware Components :- The basic hardware components like processor, SMPS(Switch mode power supply), Hard disk, and motherboard ensures that the computer is functional. Most of the hardware, which you can see as an end user, are **Computer peripherals**.

Computer peripherals – refers to the accessories (Input, Output or Storage devices) for the computer.

Computer Hardware are grouped into four (4) categories based on their functionality-

- i) **Core Components**
- ii) **Input Devices**
- iii) **Output Devices**
- iv) **Storage Devices**

Computer Hardware are grouped into two (2) categories based on the location

-

- i) **Internal Hardware/ Internal Components**
- ii) **External Hardware/ External Components**

Internal Hardware – Internal Hardware are the devices that are either built-in to the motherboard of the computer, added on an expansion card or a device attached to the motherboard by the ribbon cables.

External Hardware – External Hardware are those devices that are attached to the computer system by plugging them into one of the ports of the computer.

I. Answer the following Questions :-

Q1- What is a computer?

Q2- What is Hardware and Software?

Q3- Differentiate between Internal Hardware and External Hardware.

Q4- What is computer peripherals?

Q5- Name the types of categories in which the computer hardware are grouped based on their functionality.

II. Fill in the blanks :-

i- Full form of SMPS is _____.

ii- Computer consists of Hardware and _____.

iii- Hardware refers to the _____ elements that make up a computer.

iv- _____ refers to the accessories for the computer.

v- _____ hardware are the devices that are built-in to the mother board of the computer.

vi- _____ hardware are those devices that are attached to the computer system by plugging them into one of the ports of the computer.

X-----X-----X-----X-----X

G.K
Class-VII
2020-21
Assignment 1

Topic—Mammals

Answer the following:

1) What is the only mammal that has wing?

(Bat or bees)

2) What animal can be heard from five miles away?

(Lion or deer)

3) What animal can see all four feet all time?

(Donkey or deer)

4) What animal has no gall bladder?

(Deer or donkey)

5) What is the most poisonous fish?

(Jellyfish or stonefish)

Which of the following statements are true or false:

1) All mammals have brains that are small for their size.

2) All mammals live on land.

3) Marsupials are mammals with pouches.

4) Baby mammals drink their mother's milk.

5) Horses and Zebras are odd toed hoofed mammals.

6) Mammals lie in the sun to warm their blood.

7) All Mammals have bony skeletons.

8) Elephants are born after 9 months in their mother' womb.

9) Mammals are the only animals that have fur or hair.

10) All mammals give birth to live babies

X-----X-----X-----X-----X

Moral Science

Class: VII

2020-21

Assignment : 1

Topic : Healthy Living

Sharing A Thought

“A man too busy to take care of his health is like
a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools.”

Life has become very hectic these days. From morning till the night we go through the stresses and strains of the modern life style. Children go to school, study there, participate in other activities like sports, music etc. At home they do their home work, studies, play and help in household jobs like cleaning up their rooms, cupboard, help their mothers in kitchen, etc. Adults also have very hectic schedule at work place. They also have to look over and manage the house. They participate in social functions too.

While carrying out all our duties we are not able to live a healthy life. We don't take proper, peaceful and uninterrupted sleep for few hours. Due to our hectic lifestyle we are not taking healthy diet which is very essential for our body's proper growth. All this carelessness and negligence has a bad effect on our health in the long run. We can go on with life and its innumerable demands only if we take care of our health. Let us lead a disciplined life by taking healthy food, doing exercise, going to bed on time and rising up early and taking sound sleep of at least 8 hours.

- I. Write four effects of modern life style on our habits.
- II. What we should do to maintain our good health?
- III. Discuss with your grand parents the importance of eating healthy food.
- IV. In the table given below jot down your daily routine and food habits:

Time Food intake Working hours

- | | | |
|------------------|-------|--|
| 1. Morning hours | | |
| 2. Afternoon | | Free time to relax/ for hobbies |
| 3. Evening | | |
| 4. Night | | Sleeping hours |

X-----X-----X-----X-----X

HINDI LANGUAGE

CLASS 7

2020 - 21

Assignment - 1

भाषा लिपि और व्याकरण

पाठ को पढ़िए, याद कीजिये और अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखिए—

1. भाषा की परिभाषा : भाषा विचारों एवं भावों के आदान-प्रदान का माध्यम होती है ।
2. भाषा के तीन रूप होते हैं – मौखिक, लिखित और सांकेतिक ।
3. देश के अधिकाँश लोगो द्वारा बोली और समझी जाने वाली भाषा को राष्ट्र भाषा कहते हैं ।
4. माँ और परिवार के सदस्यों से सीखी जाने वाली भाषा को मातृ भाषा कहते हैं ।
5. भाषा का क्षेत्रीय रूप बोली कहलाता है ।
6. ज्ञान का संचित कोष साहित्य कहलाता है ।
7. भाषा लिखने के ढंग को लिपि कहते हैं ।
8. भाषा के शुद्ध रूप का ज्ञान कराने वाले शास्त्र को व्याकरण कहते हैं ।
9. व्याकरण के तीन विभाग होते हैं – वर्ण विचार, शब्द विचार, एवं वाक्य विचार ।
10. लिपि भाषाएँ
देवनागरी हिंदी, गुजराती, संस्कृत, मराठी और नेपाली
रोमन अंग्रेजी और जर्मन
गुरुमुखी पंजाबी
बांग्ला बंगाली
फारसी उर्दू

प्रश्न 9: उचित शब्द चुन कर रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ती कीजिये—

शब्द – लिखित, विचारों, अनपढ़, तीन, देवनागरी

(क) भाषा के द्वारा ————— एवं विचारों का आदान प्रदान होता है ।

(ख) मौखिक भाषा का प्रयोग ————— लोग भी करते हैं ।

(ग) समाचार पत्र पढ़ना भाषा का ————— रूप है ।

(घ) हिंदी भाषा ————— लिपि में लिखी जाती है ।

(ङ) व्याकरण के ————— विभाग होते हैं ।

X-----X-----X-----X-----X

HINDI LITERATURE

Class 7

2020 - 21

Assignment - 1

प्रिय छात्र एवं छात्राओ आपको नवीन शैक्षणिक सत्र की मंगल कामनाये।

पाठ 1 ताई

माँ ईश्वर का प्रतिरूप होती हैं। मातृत्व का कोई मोल नहीं होता है संसार का कोई भी प्राणी माँ के कर्ज से मुक्त नहीं हो सकता है। इस पाठ नारी के मनोभावों का चित्रण किया गया है। आइये इस पाठ के पात्रों के बारे में जानें।

ताई .	रामेश्वरी
राम दास .	रामेश्वरी के पति
कृष्ण दास .	राम दास का छोटा भाई
मनोहर .	कृष्ण दास का बेटा
चुन्नी .	कृष्ण दास की बेटी

पाठ का सारांश

ताई पाठ की नारी पात्रा है। पाठ में ताई की रामेश्वरी के नाम से सम्बोधित किया गया है। रामेश्वरी के पति का नाम राम दास है। राम दास के कोई सन्तान न थी राम दास के भाई के कृष्ण दास के दो संतानें थी पुत्र का नाम मनोहर तथा पुत्रीका नाम चुन्नी था। राम दास अपने भाई के संतानों से बड़ा प्रेम करते थे। और अपनी ही संतान समझकर प्यार करते थे। रामेश्वरी उन बच्चों को अपनी संतान नहीं समझती थी। इस बात को लेकर राम दास तथा रामेश्वरी में बड़ी कहासुनी हुआ करती थी। रामेश्वरी को अपनी संतान न होने की चिन्ता हमेशा सताती थी। इस कारण राम दास का अपने भाई के बच्चों को हमेशा प्यार करना रामेश्वरी को अच्छा नहीं लगता था।

पाठ के शब्दार्थ

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| (1) अर्धांगिनी | पत्नी |
| (2) पृथक | अलग |
| (3) क्षोभ | दुःख |
| (4) प्राणाधार | जीवन का सहारा |
| (5) स्नेह | प्रेम |
| (6) प्रलाप | पागलों की तरह चिल्लाना |
| (7) ज्वर | बुखार |
| (8) चुहलबाजी | मजाक |
| (9) ममत्व | अपनापन, ममता |
| (10) निस्संतान | जिसका कोई संतान न हो। |

X-----X-----X-----X-----X

Sanskrit
Class: VII
2020-2021
Assignment - #1

विषय : 1. वन्दना 2. लट् लकार (प्रथमः पुरुषः)

निर्देश – नीचे लिखे कार्य को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़िए, याद करिए और अपनी कॉपी में लिखिए।

श्लोक :- मातृ देवो भव, पितृ देवो भव।
आचार्य देवो भव, अतिथि देवो भव।।

अर्थ :- माता को देवता के समान मानों, पिता को देवता के समान मानों,
गुरु को देवता के समान मानों, अतिथि को देवता के समान मानों।

श्लोक :- गुरुर्ब्रह्मा गुरुर्विष्णुः गुरु र्देवो महेश्वरः।
गुरु साक्षात् परब्रह्म तस्मै श्री गुरवे नमः।।

अर्थ :- गुरु ब्रह्मा है, गुरु विष्णु है,
गुरु महेश्वर है, गुरु साक्षात् परब्रह्म है, ऐसे उन गुरु के लिए नमस्कार है।

धातु की परिभाषा

क्रिया के मूल रूप को धातु कहते हैं। जैसे— चल, पठ, हस् आदि।

काल की परिभाषा

समय को काल कहते हैं। काल को तीन वर्गों में विभाजित किया गया है —

वर्तमान काल के लिए लट् लकार का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

भूतकाल के लिए लङ् लकार का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

भविष्यकाल के लिए लृट् लकार का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

'पठ्' धातु का रूप वर्तमान काल (लट् लकार)

	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथम पुरुष	पठति	पठतः	पठन्ति
मध्यम पुरुष	पठसि	पठथः	पठथ
उत्तम पुरुष	पठामि	पठावः	पठामः

X-----X-----X-----X-----X