DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION & TRAININGS SHOPIAN

(Session: 2020)

TUTORIALS CUM ASSIGNMENTS FOR CLASS 7th FOR

UNIT-I & UNIT-II

Please feel free to reach out if you have any questions

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NOTE

 Dear parents the first page of Every Book have instructions how to use DIKSHA App. and every chapter has barcode given, kindly scan this barcode and get access to e-content regarding the chapter and explore the new things .

Subject : Kashmiri

سوال: دِنہ آمتہ سیلیسہ مہنز ژأرو لونہ کنہ دِنہ آمتین سوالن
ہِند جواب:

حضرت شاہ ہمدان" صأبس اوس ناو سید علیؒ، تم أسی ۷۱۴ھ مہنز
ایران کیس شہر ہمدانس مہنز زامتہ۔ بابہ صأبس اوس تکیہ ناو سید شہاب الدین"
تہ والدس فاطمہ ۔ تمو اوس سپھاہ لوکچہ وأشہ مہنز ے قرآن مجید حفظ کوڑمت
یتھ پاٹھ کوڑ حضرت شاہ ہمدان" صأبن روحانی کمال حأصل ، ہِند مرتبہ چھ یوتاہ
تہودّ زِ تمن آیہ اصغر کبیر، علی ثانی، قطب الزمان تہ شیخ الاسلام ہیود شانہ
مڈر لقب دِنہ ۔
صأبس

س 1۔ حضرت شاہ ہمدان" کھو کم شانہ مڈر لقب آیہ دِنہ ؟
س 2۔ حضرت شاہ ہمدان" کمرنہ کتہ أسی زامتہ ؟
س 3۔ شاہ ہمدانس" کیاہ اوس بابہ صأبس ناو ؟
س 4۔ حضرت شاہ ہمدان" کیاہ اوس ناو ؟

سوال ۲: دِنہ آمتین مسوالن ہِندِ جواب کرو یاد تہ لیکھیو کأپی پیٹھ:
س 1۔ پاٹھ پنس تم کم چیز چھہ ونتہ یوان ؟
ج: پاٹھ پنس چھہ قسمہ قسمہ یلو پوشاک وونتہ یوان ۔ مثالے۔ مثال،
رومالہ، کلم ولین، دونہ ، قمیصنہ، لٹھہ، ڈورنہ میرینین خأطر،
سوٹھ بیتر ۔

س 2۔ شہایین کیاز چھکی دیار وِنتہ مہنز ؟
ج: شہایین چھکی دیار نوس وِنتہ مہنز۔ کیازِ کہ دیار زن ہِندہ مارمنہ
کوڈ لوکو وِنتہ ہندِ ژوک تام صحاف ملیہ کھأ لتہ صیاف۔ بعض ملیہ
خطر گوڑ وکم وقتہ آب تہ سیلاب کوڑ زنتہ عأب۔ تمہ یپ کھسنگ
خطر گوڑ وکم

س 3۔ مِنہ گوٹہ کیہ جایہ چھہ واقع تیہ؟ یہ کتھ چھہ بناو ہ نو ومت ؟
ج: مِنہ گوٹہ جائہ لیہ پیٹھ مہراہ کلو مہٹر دور أکس ہالس پیٹھ۔ تہ یپ ہیہ اوس

لڏ ظلي مشهور پادشاه ديلمدن نامگيان بناوِ لوومت ۔

س۱۷: مجبور ٿي ٿنه ڪته اُسي زامنئ؟

ج: مجبور اوس مٿرو گوم پلو امبر 1888ء مٿر زامنئ ۔

سوال۳: محاورن بندر مانئ نه جملن مٿر استعمال ۔

محاوره	مانئ	جمله
لول بڙن	محبت ڪرڻ	اسيه بيز ٿريبن وڙهه واٽنجيه لول بڙن ۔
ڪنس ڪش	ڪن نه ٿقاؤن	سبق ٻرينه و ٿ ڪڙهه نه ڪنس ڪش ۔
آسمانئه پيوڻ	حاران گٿرهڻ	شيخ العالم سندءَ ڪراماٿ ٻوز نخ پيوس به آسمان
ڪن دِين	زور ريا نئه مٿر ڪٿه	ڪن دِين جڪ آکه بوڏءَ آب ۔

سوال۴: متضاد الفاظ زبانئ پاد ڪرڙ ۔

لفظ	ضد	لفظ	ضد	لفظ	ضد
موّت	زاوهل	نقد	ڳنم	لول	نفرت
اصل	خراب	لٽرڪه	ڪور	صبوڪه	نيئوٿه

سوال۵: واحد ۔ جمع ۔

واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع
مٿ	ڇجيه	دوس	دوسم	زنگ	زنگم
آمٿ	آمنئ	ڪج	دنم	دود	داٿدٿ
پوّد	پڙد	بيوّر	بيارڙ	مول	مالم

سوال۶: اشاره ناوڻ:

اشاره ناوڻ ٿي ڪيه تم لفظ بيم ناوٿ بدله ورتاونه ين ۔ مثلن
سٿه ۔ نيمس ۔ بپ ۔ ونيبره ۔

گرائمر

ميان ۽ استاد

واءُ جيڪ ٿي مدرسڪ ۽ استاد ۾ دشوۡ ے پڇ ۽ ڪاري گر

واءُ پھولہ راوان ٺڳمن تہ ۽ ستاد پھولہ راوان ولن

وستاد ڪُ معنٰي گذر ۾ ھبر تہ وت ۾ ہارڪھ، ۽ تھ پاٹھی پڇ ۽ ساري وستاد پسند مگر طارق احمد چٺ ميان ساروۡ ے ڪھو ۽ ٺوٹھ وستاد۔ تڪياز ۔ يہ چٺ ۾ دين دار انسان، اُبس چٺ الله تعالٰي ھن علڪ سمندر عطا ڪو رحمت ۔ يہ چٺ ھر ڪانبہ تجس بتو پرتٰي پاٹھی پيش پُوان ۔ يہ چٺ لوڪش بتو لوڪٹي ۾ ٻُڏس بندڙ پاٹھی پيش پُوان ۔ اُبس چٺ الله تعالٰي ھن ۔ ڪٿھ انداز بيان پيشت نہ ھر ڪانبہ بچہ چٺ آسائي سان ٺجمس ۔ يہ چٺ پٿٺھ ڪانبہ ڪام وقس پٺھ ڪران۔

شيخ العالم

شيخ العالم شيخ نورالدين نوراني "ٺند اصلي ناواس ٺنُر ۔ ماجہ اوس لو ڪپارے ڪيموہ ڪاٻہ ڪس اڪس پڙ ڪي درس ۾ آ گٺہ آٻو ۾ بز شرڇ زنڇ اُس موٺڙ ڪاٻو ۔ سِد راُس بجبار ڪس يامن ريٽش بٹش پڙھ ملۡ جوب پُوان ڪو حان اور اوس سالارالدين ناڪ اڪ ٹخص ۾ پُوان ۔ يامن ريٽش نہ مشور ڪو رڇو ٺبڙ رٺٺ خاندر ۾ لوڪ ڪيموہ گامس مٺر روز نہ ٹہ اُوس ورڪار ڪران ۔ سالاالدين او س اٻيہ پروٺھ غار مسلم ۾ ناواوس بٺڪر سٺز ۾ حضرت سيد سمناني "ٹيس بٹش او ٹن اسلام قبول ڪو رحمت ۔ ٺبڙ ر ماجہ ز او سلر سٺزن اٺے اولاد ۾ نام ٺو ٻاس ٺنڊ سٺز ۔

ھيڊ ماسٹر صاٻس ٺجس معاف ڪرنہ خاطر درخواست ۔

بخدمت جناب ھيڊ ماسٹر صاب

جناب عالي!

گذارش چھم ۾ پاٹھی زاٻہ پڇجس مہندس سڪولس مٺڙ 🔺 ٹماڙ پُوان ۔ ميان مول چٺ اڪ ڪرال ۾ ٹہ ٻہ چھہ دارياہ غريب ٺجس چٺ ٻڏ عيال ٻہ ان پالن ۔ ۽ تھ پاٹھی چٺ سون گزاپر دارياہ مشڪل ۾ ميان ٺجس وبٹن چٺ نا ممڪن ۔ يہ پڇجس توٻہ گذارش ڪران زمٺہ ڪزُ ٺجس معاف ۾ يہ ٻہ چو منہ غريب چٺ فيڊ مٺر ورڊي خاطر پاٹہ ٺا ڪہ يہ ميلڪہ تعليم جاري تجوتھ ۔ شہ آٻہ نہفز بُڊ نوازش ۔

...... چِٹھی ......

(۱) فیس معاف کرنے باپتے اک درخواست:

بخدمت جناب ہیڈ ماسٹر صاحب گورنمنٹ ایلیمنٹری پرائمری آدش پور

جناب عالی!

گذارش چھ یہ زمیون سکول چھ اک غریب انسان، تھمس چھے آمدنی کھوتہ ریلاو طرح چھ یمہ کٹھ سہ بظہر اسکان میون فیس ادا کر تھ۔ مہربانی کرتھ کری تو میون فیس معاف۔ سہ آسہ تُہہ ژلو از ش۔ تُہندُ طالب علم

عرض نیاز

وسیم احمد شاہ (رول نمبر: ١١)

تاریخ: 23/02/2018

(۲) ہیڈ ماسٹر صاحب س لِکھوا اک درخواست۔ تہہ منز ایکسکرشن گوھ نہ خاطر گذارش پیہ کرنہ:

بخدمت جناب ہیڈ ماسٹر صاحب گورنمنٹ ایلیمنٹری پرائمری سکول آدش پورہ

جناب عالی!

گذارش چھ یہ از چند ڑو پارکری رنگا رنگ پوش پھلومتی تہ آپ ہواتہ چھہ صاف۔ سایہ سکولکو لڑکہ چھہ پژہان یوس مرگہ ایکسکرشن گوھن، مہربانی کرتھ وی تو اسہ اور کوہنگ اجازت۔ ا س کرو تہ وند شکر یہ۔ تہندُ طالب علم۔

عرض نیاز مندان

طالب علم

تاریخ: ٢٣ رفروری ٢٠١٨ء

وت (Noun): جملس منز يس نو ناو استعمال كرنہ يميہ ستہ انسان سند ناو

يا جاناور سند، كنہ جايہ ہند يا كنہ چيزرس اسہ ۔ تتھ چھ ناون ؤنان ۔ مثلا ۔

منبخ العالم"، كوثرناگ ۔ لال چين ۔

٢ ۔ كراوت (Verb): كراوت چھ تتھ لفظس ؤنان ۔ يتھ منز كتہ كنہ كامہ بنر

باؤتھ آسہ نہ انتھ اندر چھ كانہ نتہ كانہ زمانہ موجود آسہ ۔ مثلن ۔ امشياز

چھ كتاب پران ۔ رفيع چھ بنہ كھيوان ۔

٣: باؤت (Adjective): باؤت گؤ و ستہ لفظ يس ناو يچ يا اشار ناو تلي صفت

بيان كر ۔ مثلن: ۔ وو زل گلاب ۔ ميووٹھ ژونٹھ ۔ كاٹل ژوور ۔

كراوتكي قسمہ (Kinds of verb)

١ ۔ ژكہ ونڈ كراوتز (intransitive verb)

٢ ۔ ترويز كراوتو (Transitive verb)

١ ۔ ژكہ ونڈ كراوتز: (intransitive verb) تيمن كراوتن يمن منز نہ

كراو لچ (Subject) كانہ نہ حركتھ كنہ بييس چيزرس يا شخثرس كن

نر ۔ مثلن ۔ سؤ نز چھ وولان ۔ ستہ چھ ميوان ۔ بہ چھس پكان ۔

٢ ۔ ترويز كراوتو: (Transitive verb) تم كراوتز يمن منز كراو لچ (Subject)

حركتھ بييہ كنہ چيزرس يا شخثرس كن تورنم گيہ ترويز كراوتز ۔ مثلن ۔

ستہ چھ تريپش ميوان ۔ بلال چھ كتاب پران ۔ اكرام چھ گركن پكان ۔

تيار كرد: امشياز احمد نجار

زونل ريسورس پرسن

زون شہبين

1. THE MARKHOR

INTRODUCTION

This lesson highlights the characteristics of an animal species found in the sub-continent – the markhor, a goat.

SUMMARY

The "Markhor" is an interesting and informative story about a particular species of animals called Markhors, which means giant goats. The word "Markhor" is derived from two Persian words "mar" – a snake and "Khor" – eater. To call these goats "Markhor is somewhat puzzling. However, their corkscrew horns are similar to that of a snake's winding body and that is how they got the name.

Markhors live in mountains at a height of 600 to 3500 metres. They are found in wooded mountains of Northern Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and in the Pir Panchal Range of India.

Markhors are mainly active in the early morning and in the late afternoon. They are herbivorous animals (grass eaters) and often stand on its hind legs in order to reach high vegetation. However, these animals serve as a prey for wolves, leopards and humans. Like Bactrian camel, it is also an endangered species as its number is decreasing very fast. It is estimated that there are around 2000 to 4000 Markhors existing in the world.

Mating in Markhors take place in winter and the gestation period lasts between 135 to 170 days. There usually results the birth of one or two kids, rarely three. They live in flocks, consisting of adult females and their young ones, while the adult males prefer isolation.

EVALUATION

Q1   Markhor means a snake eater. (True/False)

Q2.   Markhor's corkscrew horns are similar to that of a _____ winding body and that is how they got this name.

Q3.   Where are Markhors found?

Q4   The word endangered species means: _____

Q5.   What kind of dangers Markhors face?

Q6.   Write meaningful sentences from these jumbled words:
   a) Garden/flowers/not/do/from/pluck/this
   b) Chocolates/child/found/very/of/my/is

Q7. Write a paragraph (80 words) on any local animal species found in your area or surroundings.

Q8. Use correct forms of verbs in the blank spaces:
   a) I _____ milk every morning (take)
   b) The sun _____ in the east. (rise)
   c) Rohit is _____ in the pool. (swim)
   d) I _____ a movie yesterday. (see)

2. WINDOWS

INTRODUCTION

The poem "Windows" is written by Wes Magee. It narrates the various wishes of a school going child.

SUMMARY

The poem is about a student who has a strong desire to visit all those places he has not visited so far. He walks through a long corridor and sees different things. He gazes at things through a window. He sees elephants in Africa, a jet airliner cruising far above the white clouds, waterfall, ice bergs and many other things. He sees the deserted playground and the grey November Sky. He also watches rows of houses and the chimney of a closed down factory. He is always willing to carry messages or registers to other classrooms or office as it gives him a chance of seeing these things again and again. In short, the student wants to observe everything around him willingly and enjoy the sights.

EVALUATION

a) The speaker walks down along the long corridor. (Yes / No)

b) The view of waterfalls, ice bergs, jet airliner etc. does not excite the author very much. (True/False)

c) The playground is deserted in the month of _____ with grey sky. (Fill it)

d) Write five sentences on the things that you see everyday while going to school.

3. TREES

INTRODUCTION

The poem "Trees" has been written by Joyce Kilmer. In this poem the poet wants us to understand the ability and beauty of a tree. It tells us how the tree is able to survive with all natural resources and how it uses the God's blessings for its survival. The tree makes itself and the world so beautiful that nothing can be compared with a tree.

SUMMARY

In this poem, the poet comes up with a lovely idea of personifying a person's actions to an inanimate object, tree. A tree gets its water from nourishment and survival from the earth's sweet flowing breast. Here hungry mouth of a tree represents the roots clinging on to the ground while earth's sweet flowing breast means the water that nourishes the life of a tree. In nature we see a mother feeds its young ones with its breast milk. This is how a tree is compared (personified) with a mother and its child. A tree growing upwards seems to reach God to pray for His blessings, just as people from all around the world though belonging to different races, cultures, beliefs praise, worship and thank their God for His bountiful blessings. Trees also provide shade and shelter to birds and other creatures. In the end the poet concludes by saying that no matter what man does, no poem or work of art will be lovelier that what God has already created on the earth.

a) The poet compares a tree with a _____

b) The hungry mouth of a tree represents its roots that are changing on to the ground. (True / False)

c) Trees provide shade and shelter to birds and other _____ (fill it)

d) What does a tree get from the ground?

e) Write ten sentences on the characteristics of any tree that you daily see in your locality or surrounding.

4. LAL DED

INTRODUCTION

This chapter throws light on the life of a famous 14th century saint-poetess whose name was Lal Ded.

SUMMARY

Lal Ded was the leading poetess of 14th century. She was born in 1320 and died in 1392. She was born in Padmanpor near Pampore, District Pulwama. Lal Ded is known by various appellations like Lalla, Lal Arifa, Lalleshwari, Lal Yogeshwari and Lalla the great.

Lal Ded was the first poet in Kashmiri literature. Her poetry was in the form of poems containing five lines called Vaakhs. These vaakhs describe the relationship between man and God and the deepest urge of human soul, i.e., to be one with the Almighty. In one of her vaakhs, she talks about the temporary nature of this world and advises people not to get overwhelmed by worldly pleasures and charms. Her poetry teaches humanism and is a treasure of wisdom, love, truth, peace and eternal joy.

Lal Ded was married at the age of 12, but her married life proved unhappy because of the ill treatment of her in-laws. Lal Ded left her in-laws when she was 24 years old and took to Sanyas (renunciation). She is a towering personality in the history of Kashmiri literature. She has become a household name as a symbol of patience. She greatly influenced Sheikh Noor-u-Din Wali (RA), the famous Kashmiri poet and saint, known for his great poetry.

Her vaakhs have been translated into English by Richard Temple, Jayalal Kaul, Coleman Barks, Jaishree Odin and Neeraja Mattoo.

EVALUATION

Q1. The various appellations given to Lal Ded are:

_____, _____, _____, _____.

Q2. Why did Lal Ded leave her in-laws?

Q3. What is a Vaakh?

Q4. Write five sentences on any local poet.

Q5. Make compound words out of the words given below and use them in your own sentences:

Omni, Every, Under, Where, Present,

Q6. Use correct words to complete the sentences:
   a) Polythene is a silent _____ for the human race. (Kill)
   b) Smoking is _____ to health. (danger)
   c) I am happy and I _____ life. (Joy)

5. ABOU BEN ADHEM

INTRODUCTION

The poem "Abou Ben Adhem" is written by J.H. Leigh Hunt. It is a poem with a religious concept. The poet has conveyed the ideas of happiness, peace and love through easy and flowing rhymed couplets.

SUMMARY

In this poem, the poet says that Abou Ben Adhem was a religious person. One night he was sleeping peacefully in his room, when he was awakened by a sparkling light. He noticed that the sparkling light was actually an Angel who was writing something in a golden book. Since Abou was a pious man, so he was not afraid of the Angel, but the silence of the room made him more courageous. He asked the Angel what he was writing on the book. The Angel replied that he was writing the names of all those who love God. Then Abou asked if his name was in the list. The Angel replied in the negative. Then he requested the Angel to enlist his name among those who love his fellow men. The Angel wrote his name and disappeared.

The next night the angel appeared again with a great awakening light and showed Abou the list of the people whom God loves. Abou Ben Adhem saw his name on the top of the list and was happy.

EVALUATION

1) What was the Angel writing in the book of gold?

2) What did Abou ask the angel?

3) Why did Abou speak in the low voice?

4) What do you understand by a great awakening light?

5: The room of Abu Ben Adhem is made beautiful by sunlight. (True/False)

6) The room of Abou Ben Adhem is compared with the blossoming rose, (True/False)

7) Compound nouns are formed by adding two or more words together.

   For example: Moon+Light = Moonlight

   Now form compound nouns from the following words:

                     tooth   class   dust   good   after

1. tooth + _____ = _____

2.   class + _____ = _____

3.   dust + _____ =_____

4.   good + _____ = _____

5.   after + _____ = _____

6. THREE QUESTIONS

INTRODUCTION

This story is written by Leo Tolstoy. It is a short story which deals with the questions which a king wanted to know so that he would never fail. This story explores the theme of wisdom, acceptance, kindness, and forgiveness.

SUMMARY

The story is about a king who wants to know the answer of the three questions so as to get enlightenment. In order to run the kingdom in a proper way, he wanted to know the solutions from his countrymen. These three questions were:

1. What was the right time to begin everything?

2. Who were the right people to listen to, and whom to avoid?

3. What was the most important thing to do?

He proclaimed that the ones who give the right answers shall be rewarded. Many learned men attempted to answer the king's questions, but they all came up with different answers. The king decided that he needed to ask these questions to a wise hermit living in a nearby village.

The hermit lived in the wood and would only see common people. The King disguised himself and then went on to find solutions to his answers. When the King approached, the hermit was digging the ground in front of his hut. The king asked his questions, but the hermit went on digging. The king offered to dig for him for a while. After digging for some time, the king again asked his questions. Before the hermit could answer, a man emerged from the woods. He was bleeding from a terrible stomach wound. So, the king and the hermit washed the wound and bandaged till the blood ceased. The king stayed the night in the hermit's hut. Next morning the wounded man was doing better and was gazing intently at the king. He confesses to the king that he knew who the king was, and that the king had executed his brother and seized his property. He had come to kill the king, but the king's guards had wounded him. The king forgives him and makes peace with his enemy and promised to restore the property to the wounded man.

The king asked the hermit again for his answers, and the hermit responded that he had just had his questions answered. Hermit says that the king had pitied his weakness, and had dug those beds for him. So, the most important time was when the king was digging the beds and he was the most important man. The most important time was when king was attending to the wounded man and he was the important man at that time.

In short, the hermit tells the king that all the answers are within himself. By helping the wounded man and by spending time with the hermit he gets to

know the answer to his questions which he got through self-realization. He learned to do good to others without thinking about own-self.

EVALUATION

Q1   What are the three questions that the king should know so that he would never fail?

Q2   What did the king promise the person who would answer his three questions?

Q3   Many wise men came to the king, but they all answered his questions differently. Here the word "wise" is used as: (noun / verb / adjective)

Q4   Why did the king decide to seek the advice of a certain hermit?

Q5.   How did the hermit answer the king's questions?

Q6.   I will serve you as your most faithful servant and will order my sons to do the same. Here the world "faithful" is used as _____. (Noun / verb / adjective)

Q7.   Write the antonyms of the following words and use them in your own sentences:

Forgive_____, Foolish_____, Peace_____, Enemy _____

CHAPTER :1   INTEGERS

❖ **Integers:-** An integer is a whole number (not a fractional number) that can be positive, negative or zero. Examples of integers are : -3, -6 , 1 , 5, 8 , 7 , 0, -9 etc.

❖ **Properties of Addition and Subtraction of Integers:-**

(i)   Integers are closed for addition and subtraction both. i.e. a + b = c and a – b = c are again integers where a , b and c are any integers.

(ii)   Addition is commutative for integers

   i.e.   a + b = b + a for all integers a and b.

(iii)   Addition is associative for integers,

   i.e.   (a+b) + c = a + (b+c) for all integers a, b and c

(iv)   Integer 0 (zero) is the identity under addition,

   i.e.   a + 0 = 0 + a = a for any integer a.

❖ **Multiplication of a positive (+) and a Negative (-) integers:-**

   ✓ Integers could be multiplied and found that product of a positive and a negative integer is a negative integer

   e.g.   - 2 x 7 = -14

   whereas the product of two negative integers is a positive integer

   e.g.   - 3 x - 9 = 27

   ✓ Product of even number of negative integers is positive, whereas the product of odd number of negative   integers is negative.

❖ **Integers show some properties under multiplication:-**

(i)   Integers are closed under multiplication

   . i.e. a x b = c is an integer, where a , b and c are any integers.

(ii)   Multiplication is commutative for integers

   i.e.   a x b = b x a for any integers a and b.

(iii)   The integer 1 is the identity under multiplication,

   i.e.   1x a = a x 1 = a ; for any integer a.

(iv)   Multiplication is associative for integers,

   i.e.   (a x b) x c = a x (bxc) for any integer a , b and c

❖ Under addition and multiplication, integers show a property called distributive property.

i.e.   a x (b+c) = (a x b) + (a x c)

❖ The properties of commutativity, associativity under addition and multiplication, and the distributive property help us to make our calculations easier.

❖ **Division of Integers:-**

❖ Integers could be divided, and found that quotient of a positive and a negative integer is a negative integer

e.g.   (-100) ÷ 5 = -20

whereas, the quotient of two negative integers is a positive integer.

e.g.   (-36) ÷ (-4) = 9

❖ **Properties of Division of Integers:-**

(i)   Division is not commutative for whole numbers.

(ii)   For any integer a, a ÷ 0 is not defined.

(iii)   For any integer a, 0 ÷ a = 0 for a ≠ 0

(iv)   For any integer a, a ÷ 1 = a

Q No 1:- Tick (√) the correct option:-

1. Every integer less than 0 has a sign

(a) +   (b) -   (c) x   (d) ÷

2. The integer 5 units to the right of 0 on the number line is.

(a) + 5   (b) - 5   (c) + 4   (d) - 4

3. The predecessor of the integer -1 is

(a) 0   (b) 2   (c) - 2   (d) 1

4. Number of whole numbers lying between – 5 and 5 is

(a) 10   (b) 3   (c) 4   (d) 5

5. On the number line, the integer 5 is located
(a) To the left of 0   (b) to the right of 0

(c) to the left of 1   (d) to the left of -2

6. An integer with positive sign(+) is always greater than

(a) 0   (b) 1   (c) 2   (d) 3

7. The additive inverse of a negative integer

(a) Is always negative   (b) is always positive

(c) is the same integer   (d) 0

8. Which of the following shows maximum rise in temperature?

(b) 0^0 C to 10^0 C   (b) -4^0 C to 8^0 C

(c) -15^0 C to -8^0 C   (d)) -7^0 C to 0^0 C

9. Which of the following is the additive inverse of -27?

(a) -27   (b) 27   (c) 0   (d) 1

10. Which of the following is the values of (-12) x (-2) x (-5)?

(b) -120   (b) 120   (c) 0   (d) 1

Q No 2:- Match the properties of Integers:-

(a) Distributive Law over addition   (i) a + 0 = a = 0 + a

(b) Associative law for multiplication   (ii) a + b = b + a

(c) Additive Identity   (iii) (a x b) x c = a x (b x c)

(d) Commutative law over addition   (iv) a x 1 = 1 x a = a

(e) Multiplicative Identity   (v) a x (b + c) = (a x b) + (a x c)

Q No 3:- Write True or False:

(i)   − 2 + 2 = 0   _____

(ii)   17 + (-17) = -1   _____

(iii)   −a ÷ 1 = -a   _____

(iv)   20 ÷ - 5 = -4   _____

(v)   - 5 > -12   _____

(vi)   0 > -1   _____

Q No 4:- Fill in the blanks:

(i)   − 4 x (_____) = 24   (ii) 3 x (_____) = -12

(iii)   (_____) x 11 = 44   (iv) (_____) x 11 = -55

❖ **Fraction:-** A number which can be put in the form of p/q, where p and q are both natural numbers

p is called numerator , q is called denominator and the – is called a division line.

(OR)   Fraction is a number that represents a part of a whole.

e.g. $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{8}{17}, \ldots$ etc

❖ **Proper Fraction:-** If the numerator of a fraction is less than the denominator, the fraction is

known as proper fraction.

e.g. $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{1}{2},$ etc

❖ **Improper Fraction:-** If the numerator of a fraction is greater than the denominator, the fraction

is known as improper fraction.

e.g. $\frac{12}{3}, \frac{9}{7}, \frac{3}{7},$ etc

❖ **Mixed Fraction:-** A mixed number is a combination of a whole number and a fraction.

e.g. $2\frac{1}{3}, 5\frac{1}{2}, 3\frac{1}{2} \ldots$etc

❖ **Multiply of a fraction by a whole number:-** To multiply a whole number with a proper or an

improper fraction, we multiply the whole number with the numerator of the fraction, keeping the

denominator same.

❖ **Multiplication of a fraction by a fraction:-** Two fractions are multiplied by multiplying their

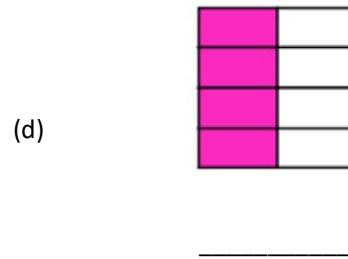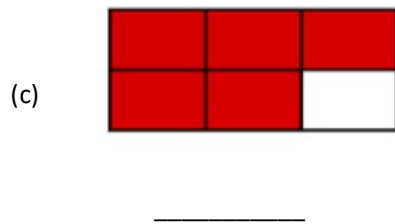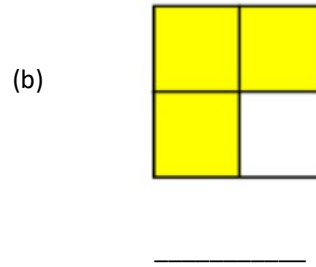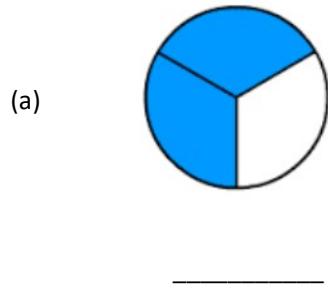numerator and denominator separately and writing the product as

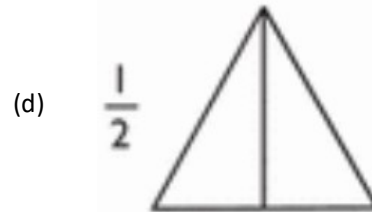$$\frac{\textbf{Product of numerator}}{\textbf{Product of denominator}}$$
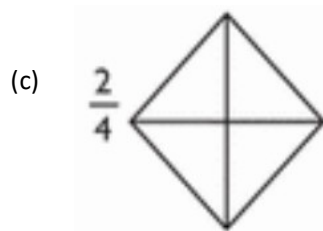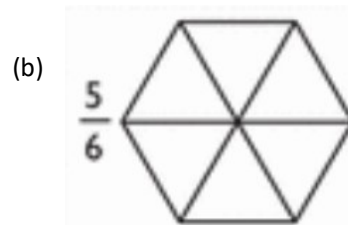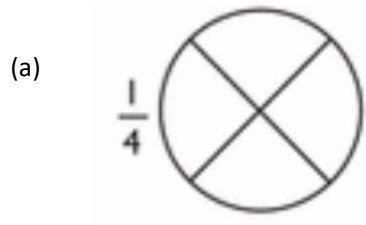
❖ **Division of Fractions:-** To divide a whole number by any fraction, multiply that whole number

by the reciprocal of that fraction.

e.g. $7 \div \frac{2}{3} \quad = \quad 7 \times \frac{3}{2} \quad = \frac{21}{3}$

Q No 1:- Write the fraction representing the shaded portion:

(a)

_____

(b)

_____

(c)

_____

(d)

_____

Q No 2:- Shade the part according to the given fraction:

(a) $\frac{1}{4}$

(b) $\frac{5}{6}$

(c) $\frac{2}{4}$

(d) $\frac{1}{2}$

Q No 3:- Choose the correct option:

(i)   Reciprocal of the fraction $\frac{2}{3}$ is:

(a) 2   (b) 3   (c) $\frac{3}{2}$ (d) $\frac{2}{3}$

(ii) $\frac{5}{7}$ ÷ 6 = ?

(a) $\frac{30}{7}$ (b) $\frac{5}{42}$ (c) $\frac{30}{42}$ (d) $\frac{1}{42}$

(iii) $\frac{3}{7}$ of $\frac{2}{5}$ is equal to

(b) $\frac{5}{12}$ (b) $\frac{5}{35}$ (c) $\frac{1}{35}$ (d) $\frac{6}{25}$

(iv)   Which of the following represents $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{6}$

(a) $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6}$ (c) $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{6}$ (d) $\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{6}$

What is Data?

A collection of numerical figures giving some particular type of information in original form is called data.

For example: Marks obtained by 10 students in class as 15, 12, 14, 13 , 10, 9 , 18, 17, 16, 12.

- ❖ **Range:-** The upper limit – Lower limit of data is called range.
- ❖ **Observation:-** Each numerical figure in data is observation.
- ❖ **Frequency:-** Number of times particular observation occurs is called frequency.
- ❖ **Mean:-** Sum of observation÷ Number of observation.

    e.g. $\dfrac{15+ 12+ 14+13 + 10+ 9 + 18+ 17+16+ 12}{10}$

- ❖ **Mode:-** The observation which appears mostly is called mode.

    e.g.   15, <u>12</u>, 14, 13 , 10, <u>12</u>, 9 , 18, 17, 16, <u>12</u>.

    The mode of the above data is 12

- ❖ **Median:-** Median refers to the value which lies in the middle of the data when data is arranged in an increasing or decreasing order.

    To find the median of a group of numbers:

    (i)   Arrange the numbers in order by size.

    (ii)   If there is an odd number of terms, the median is the centre term.

    (iii)   If there is an even number of terms, add the two middle terms and divide by 2.

Q No 1:- Write the formula to find mean?

    Mean =

Q No 2 :- Find the mode of for the given set of data .

    1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 2 , 1 , 4 , 1 , 6 , 1

    Mode =

Q No 3:- Find the range of the following data:

    21, 16, 30, 15,16, 18, 1024, 26 , 20

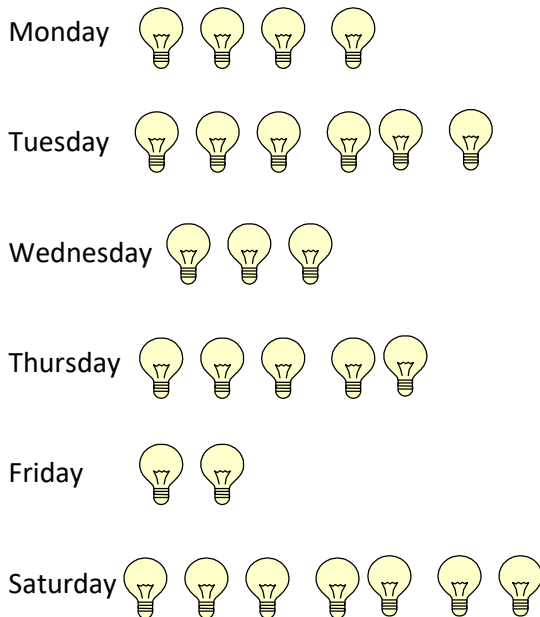Q No. 4:- Choose the correct one:

1. The median of 2 , 1 5, 2 , 3, 6 and 2 is

    (a) 2   (b) 5   (c) 3   (d) 6

2. Which of the following is the mean of first five natural number?

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

3. Which of the following is the mode of the data 1,1,2,4,3,2,1,2,2,4?

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

Q No 5:- The sale of electric bulbs on different days of a week is shown below:

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

a) How many bulbs were sold on Tuesday?

   Ans:- _____

b) On which day greatest number of bulbs were sold?

   Ans:- _____

c) On which day least number of bulbs were sold?

   Ans:- _____

d) What is the total number of bulbs sold from Monday to Saturday?

   Ans:- _____

CHAPTER : 4   SIMPLE EQUATIONS

❖ **Constant:**- A quantity which takes a fixed numerical value is called a constant.

   e.g. 4 , 5 , 2 ,...... are constants

❖ **Variables:-** The word variable means something that can vary, i.e. change . A variable in algebra takes on different numerical values, the value of a variable is not fixed.

   Variables are usually denoted by letters of alphabets such as x, y, z , l , m , n , p etc

❖ **Equation:-** An equation is a condition on a variable such that two expressions in the variable should have equal value.

✓ The value of the variable for which the equation is satisfied is called the solution of the equation.

✓ An equation remains the same if the LHS and the RHS are interchanged.

➢ In case of the balanced equation, if we

(i) Add the same number to both the sides , or

(ii) Subtract the same number from both sides, or

(iii) Multiply both sides by the same number, or

(iv) Divide both sides by the same number, the balance remains undistributed i.e. the value of the LHS remains equal to the value of RHS.

For Example

(a) $x - 3 = 6$

Sol:- Adding 3 with both sides

$x - 3 + 3 = 6 + 3$

$x + 0 = 9$

$x = 9$

(b) $x + 3 = 6$

Sol:- Subtracting 3 from both sides

$x + 3 - 3 = 6 - 3$

$x + 0 = 3$

$x = 3$

(c) $\frac{x}{5} = 3$

Sol:- Multiplying 5 with both sides

$\frac{x}{5} \times 5 = 3 \times 5$

$x \times 1 = 15$

$x = 15$

(d) $6x = 36$

Sol:- Dividing both sides by 6

$\frac{6x}{6} = \frac{36}{6}$

$x = 6$

❖ **Transposing** :- Transposing means moving to the other side. Transportation of a number has the same effect as adding same number to (or subtracting the same number from) both sides of the equation. When you transport a number from one side of the equation to the other side, you change its sign.

For Example

(a) $x - 3 = 6$

Sol:- Transpose (-3) from LHS to RHS

$x = 6 + 3$

$x = 9$

(b) $x + 3 = 6$

Sol:- Transpose (+3) from LHS to RHS

$x = 6 - 3$
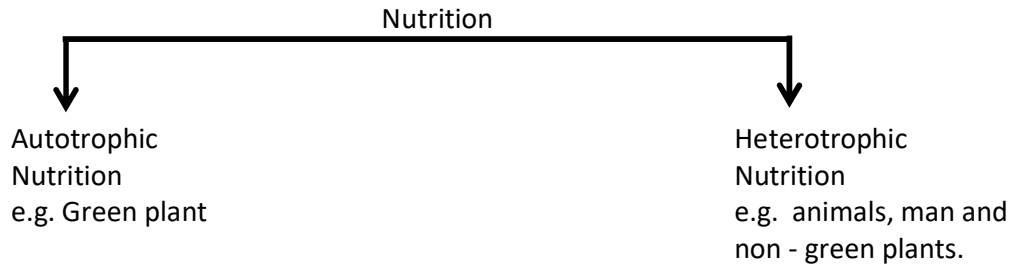
$x = 3$

Q No 1:- Complete the last column of the table:

	Equation	Value	Say whether equation is satisfied (Yes / NO)
(a)	$x + 8 = 5$	$x = 3$	
(b)	$x + 8 = 5$	$x = -3$	
(c)	$y - 13 = -6$	$y = 19$	
(d)	$4t = 36$	$t = 32$	
(e)	$\frac{x}{2} = -3$	$x = 6$	

QNo2:- Choose the correct one:

1. Which of the following is the value of 'm' in the equation 3m – 14 = 4

   (a) 4   (b) 5   (c) 6   (d) 7

2. The sum of three times a number and 11 is 32. Find the number
   (a) 6   (b) 7   (c) 10   (d) 21

3. One fifth of a number minus 4 gives 3. Find which of the following is the number?

   (a) 20   (b) 7   (c) 15   (d) 35

****

1. NUTRITION IN PLANTS

Nutrition is the mode of taking food by an organism and its utilization by the body.

Nutrition

Autotrophic
Nutrition
e.g. Green plant

Heterotrophic
Nutrition
e.g. animals, man and
non - green plants.

Photosynthesis: is the process by which plants prepare their own food in presence of sunlight, using CO_2 and water. The plants have green pigment called chlorophyll, present in the leaves.

In Photosynthesis, O_2 is released. The carbohydrate ultimately gets converted into starch ($C_6H_{12}O_6$).

$$6CO_2+6H_2O \xrightarrow[\text{Sunlight}]{\text{Chlorophyll}} C_6H_{12}O_6+CO_2$$
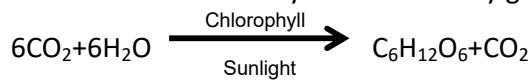
The pores present on the surface of the leaves are called stomata. They are used for exchange of gases.

Leaf   Stomata
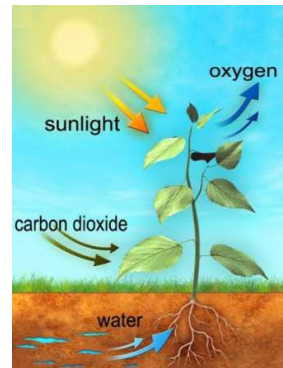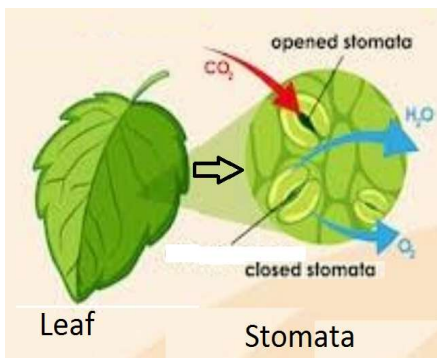
Photosynthesis

OTHER MODES OF NUTRITION

Some plants do not contain chlorophyll.

- ✓ **PARASITIC:**   mode of nutrition.

- ✓ SAPROTROPHIC: mode of nutrition.

- ✓ SYMBIOTIC: mode of nutrition.

PARASITIC	SAPROTROPHIC
Mode of Nutrition	Mode of Nutrition

Examples   Example   Fungi

Pitcher plant, Cuscutta
(Nepenthes)   (Amarbel)

They secrete digestive juice on the dead and decaying matter
and convert it into a solution and absorb nutrients from it

```
┌─────────────────────────────┐
│          SYMBIOTIC          │        They live together and share shelter and nutrients
│                             │ ────►  e.g. fungi live in roots of trees
│      Mode of Nutrition      │
└─────────────────────────────┘
              │
              ▼
           Example

           Lichens
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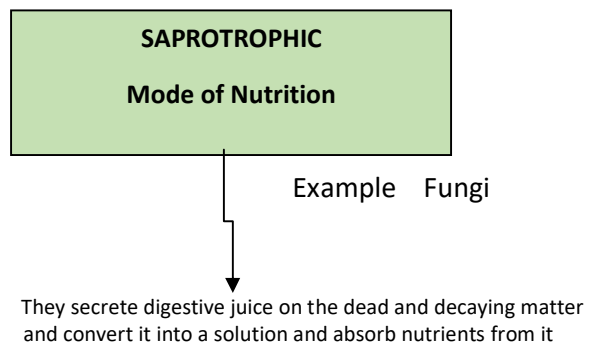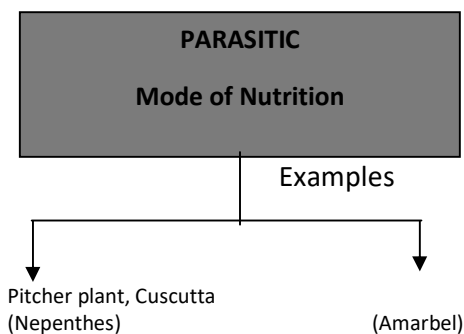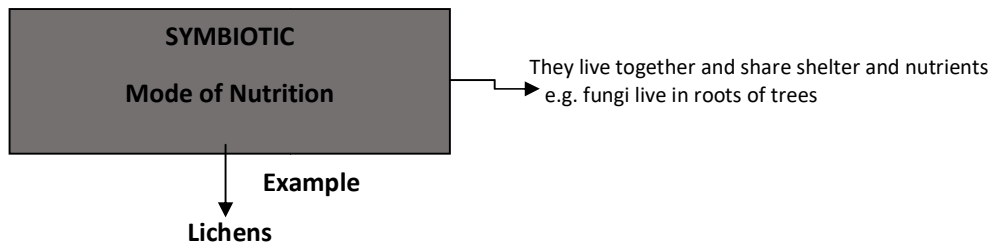
Autotrophic Nutrition: - Mode of nutrition in which living organisms manufacture / produce their own food from simple substances. e.g. plants.

Heterotrophic Nutrition: - Mode of nutrition in which living organisms take in readymade food prepared by plants. E.g. animals**.**

- **How plants manufacture their own food**

```
            ┌──────────────────────────┐
            │      PHOTOSYNTHESIS       │
            └──────────────────────────┘
                  (Four Components required)
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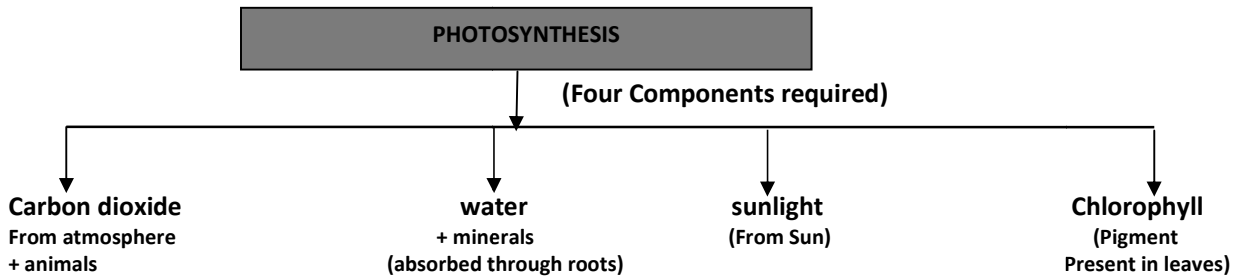
Carbon dioxide   **water**   **sunlight**   **Chlorophyll**
From atmosphere   + minerals   (From Sun)   (Pigment
+ animals   (absorbed through roots)   Present in leaves)

If any one of them is missing, plants won't be able to manufacture food.

- Leaves are the food factories in plants as they contain a pigment called Chlorophyll.
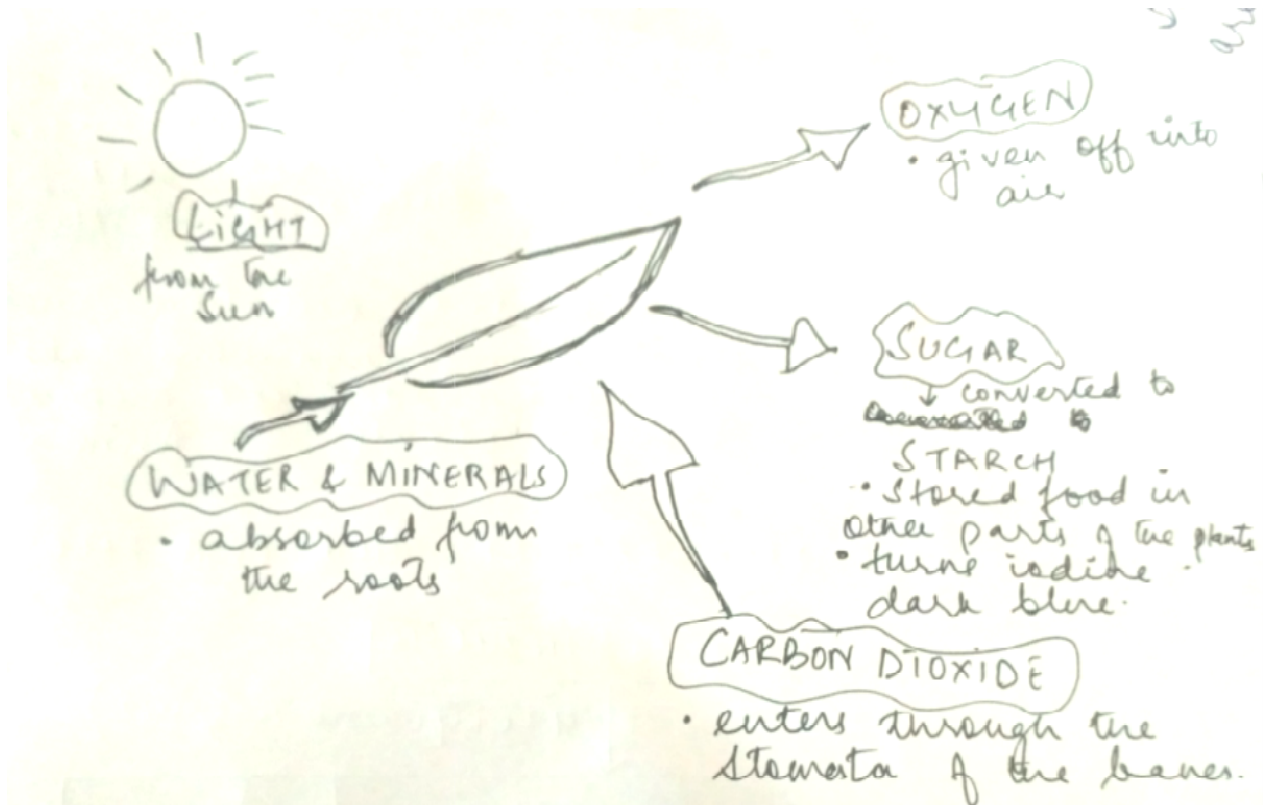
EVALUATION / ASSESSMENT

1. Fill in the blanks:
   (i)   Green plants are called _____.
   (ii)   In Photosynthesis, plants take in _____ and release _____.
   (iii)   In photosynthesis, solar energy is captured by the pigment called _____.

2. (a)   A parasitic plant with yellow, slender and tubular stem
   (b)   A plant that has both autotrophic and heterotrophic mode of nutrition.

3. Tick the correct answer

   (i) A marble is an example of

       (a) Autotrophic   (b) Parasitic
       (c) Saprotrophic   (d) Host

   (ii) The plant which traps and feeds on insects is

       (a) Cuscuta   (b) China rose
       (c) Pitcher Plant   (d) Rose

   (iii) Which part of the plant takes in carbon dioxide from the air for photosynthesis?
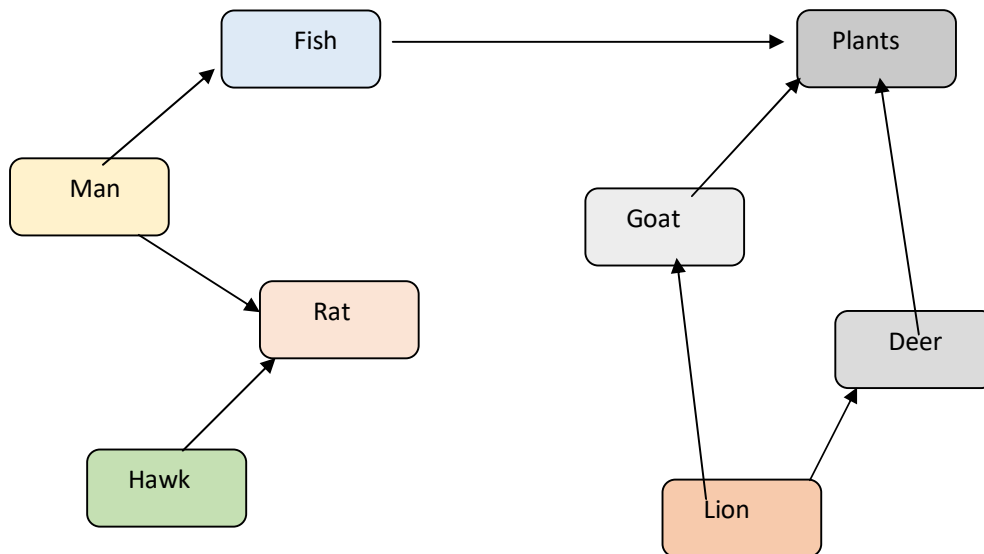
       (a) Root hair   (b) Stomata
       (c) Leaf view   (d) Sepale

4. Show with the help of sketch that plants are ultimate source of food.

Flow sheet sketch showing plants as ultimate source of food

5. Why do organisms need to take food?

A: All organisms need food to get energy for growth and maintenance of their body.

2. NUTRITION IN ANIMALS

Nutrition in animals is different from plants. In humans complex substances cannot be utilized as such, so they are broken down into simpler substances. The breakdown of complex components of food into simpler substances is called digestion.
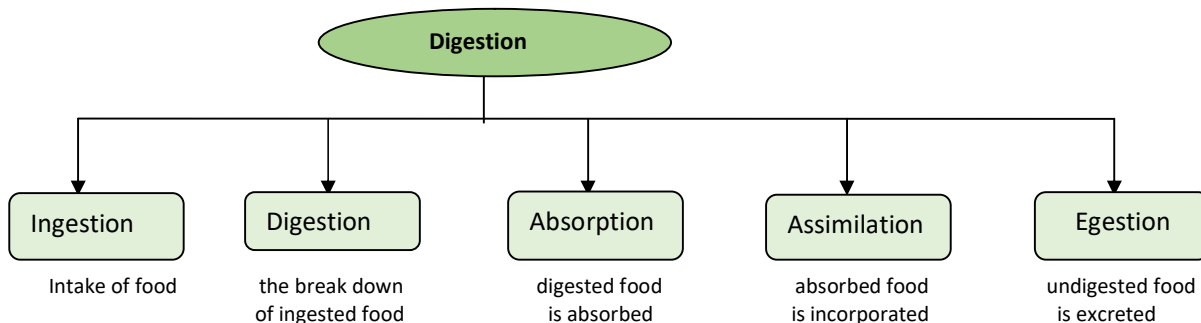
The food passes through a continuous canal called alimentary canal which begin at the buccal cavity and ends at the anus. The various organs involved in the alimentary canal are as:

1. Buccal cavity (mouth)
2. Esophagus (food pipe)
3. Stomach
4. Small intestine
5. Large intestine ending at the rectum
6. Anus

For details reads Page No 13 and 14

Practice fig 2.2 and fig 2.3

Various steps involved in the process of digestion.

Ingestion	Digestion	Absorption	Assimilation	Egestion
Intake of food	the break down of ingested food	digested food is absorbed	absorbed food is incorporated	undigested food is excreted

Evaluation /Assessment

Q1. Mark "T" for correct statement and "F" for false:

a) Digestion of starch starts in the stomach.   T/F

b) The tongue helps in mixing food with saliva.   T/F

c) Cow is a ruminant animal.   T/F

Q2. Multiple Questions

a) The process of taking food into the body is called

   i)   Digestion   ii) Absorption   iii) Ingestion   iv) Assimilation

b) Which is the largest gland in the body?

   i) Pancreas   ii) Salivary gland   iii) Liver   iv) Thyroid

c) Finger like projections called villi are present in

   i) Small intestines ii) Stomach iii) Rectum iv) Large intestines

Q3. Match the following:

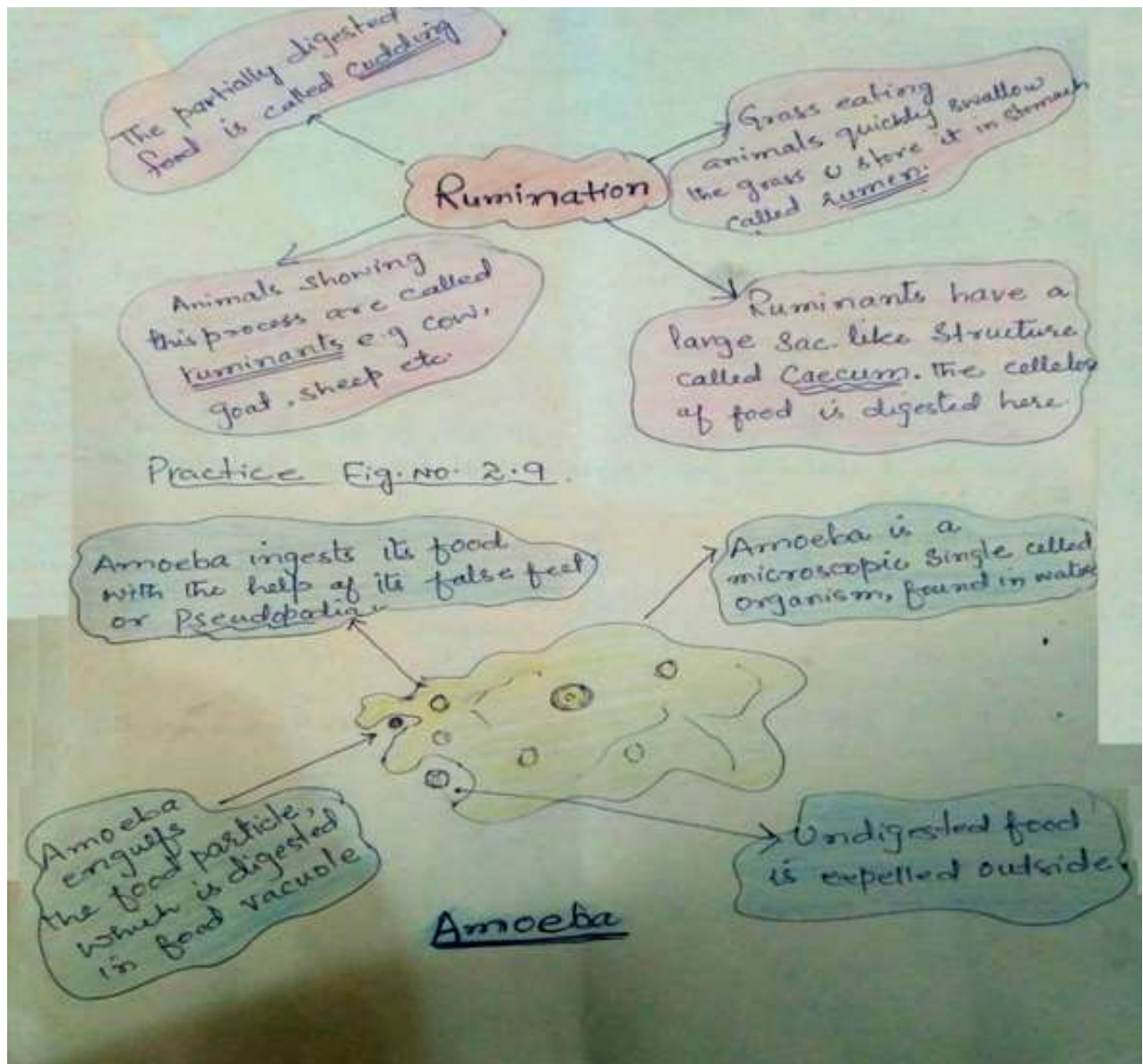|	
Salivary glands	Bile juice secretion
Stomach	Storage of undigested food
Liver	Saliva secretion
Rectum	Acid release
Small intestine	Digestion is completed

Q4. Write one similarity and one difference between the nutrition in amoeba and human beings.

The partially digested food is called Cudding

Rumination

Grass eating animals quickly swallow the grass & store it in stomach called rumen.

Animals showing this process are called ruminants e.g cow, goat, sheep etc

Ruminants have a large sac like structure called Caecum. The cellelos of food is digested here

Practice Fig. No. 2.9

Amoeba ingests its food with the help of its false feet or Pseudopodia

Amoeba is a microscopic single celled organism, found in water

Amoeba engulfs the food particles, which is digested in food vacuole

Undigested food is expelled outside

Amoeba

3. <u>FIBRE TO FABRIC</u>   Unit-2

Animals provide us many things like meat, eggs, milk etc. Besides these, we also obtain wool from them.

Yak
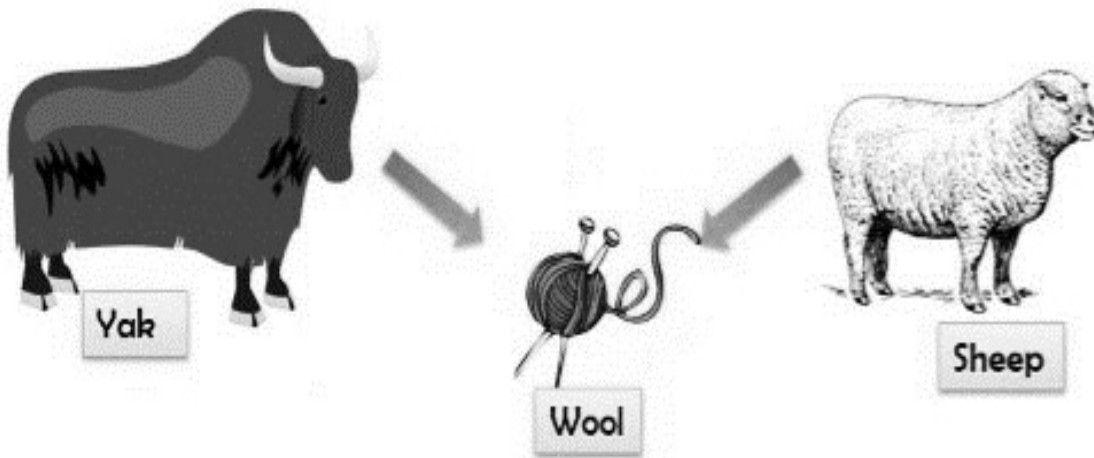
Wool

Sheep

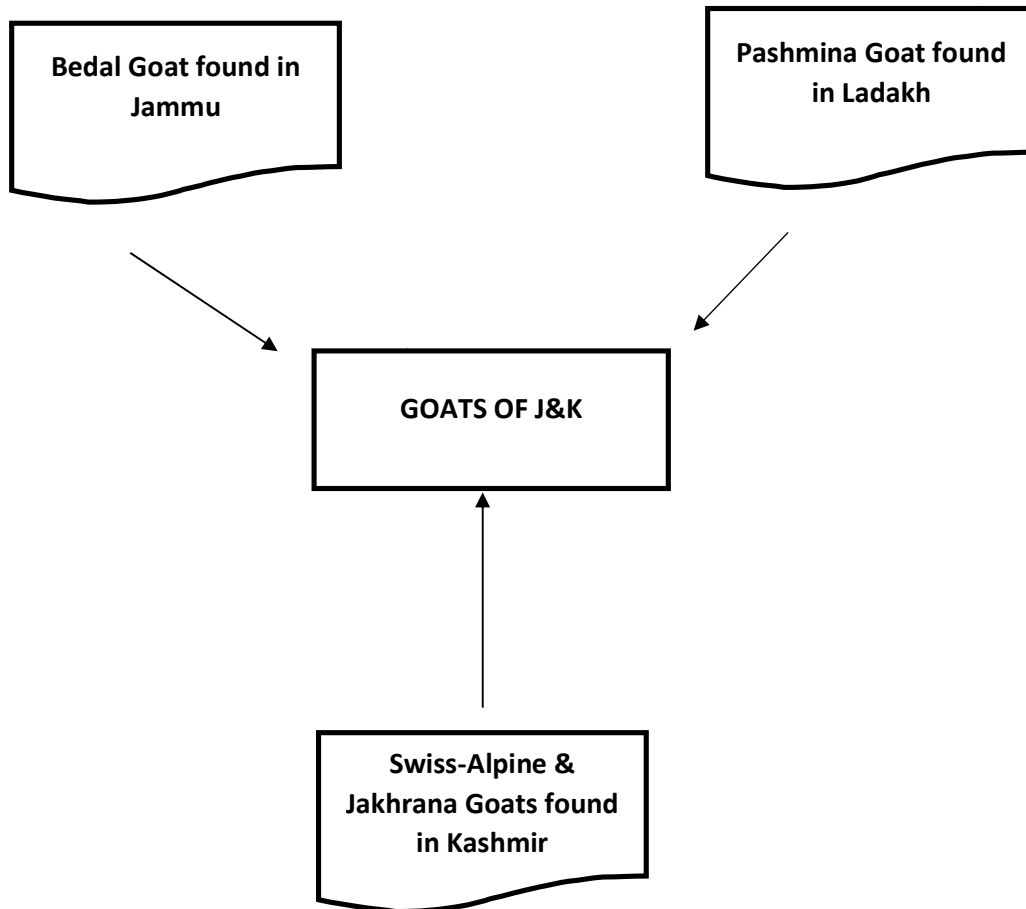Sheep hair is sheared off from the body, scoured, sorted, dried, spun and woven to yield wool.

```
┌─────────────────────┐          ┌─────────────────────┐
│ Bedal Goat found in │          │ Pashmina Goat found │
│       Jammu         │          │      in Ladakh      │
└─────────────────────┘          └─────────────────────┘
             ↓                              ↓
          ┌──────────────────────┐
          │    GOATS OF J&K      │
          └──────────────────────┘
                    ↑
          ┌──────────────────────┐
          │    Swiss-Alpine &    │
          │ Jakhrana Goats found │
          │      in Kashmir      │
          └──────────────────────┘
```

Flow Chart showing steps from wool to cloth.
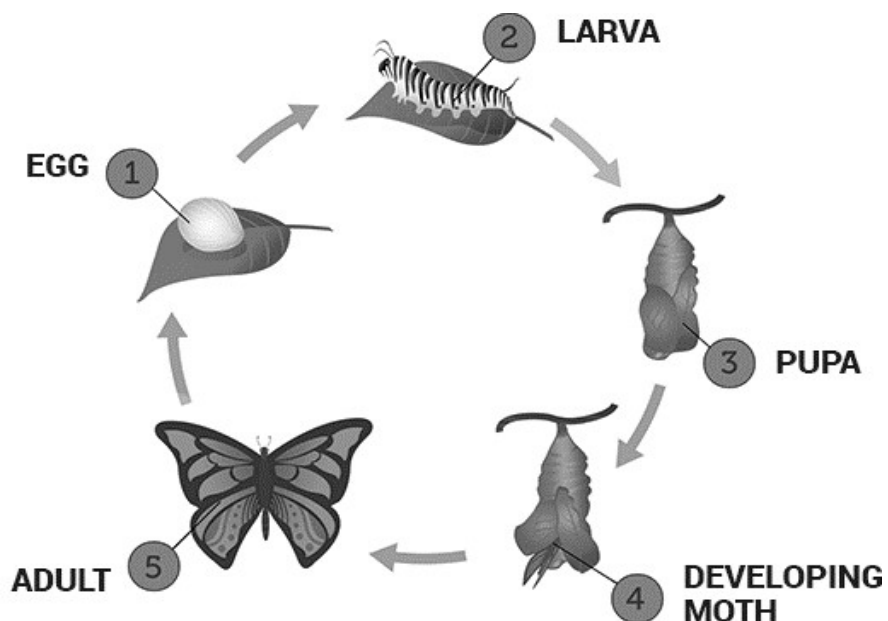
Animal (Sheep)

↓

Wool (Fleece)

↓

Fiber

↓

Yarn

↓

Woolen Clothes

LIFE HISTORY OF SILK MOTH

1. The Female Moth lays eggs from which hatch larvae, called silkworms.

2. The silkworms grow in size and enter the next stage called pupa.

3. The caterpillar secretes fibre made of protein, which hardens on exposure to air and becomes silk fibre.

4. Silk fibres are used for weaving silk cloths.

Evaluation /Assessment

Q1.   Choose the correct option

A)   Which of the following does not yield wool?

i)   Yak   ii)   Camel   iii)   Goat   iv) Wooly Dog

B)   The Science of raising silk worms is called

i)   Apiculture   ii)   Horticulture iii)   Sericulture   iv) Pisciculture

C)   The proper sequence of life cycle of a silkworm is:-

i)   Egg → Pupa → Caterpillar

ii)   Pupa → Egg → Caterpillar

iii)   Eggs → Caterpillar → Pupa

Q2.   Given below is the sequence of steps in the processing of wool. Write the missing steps.

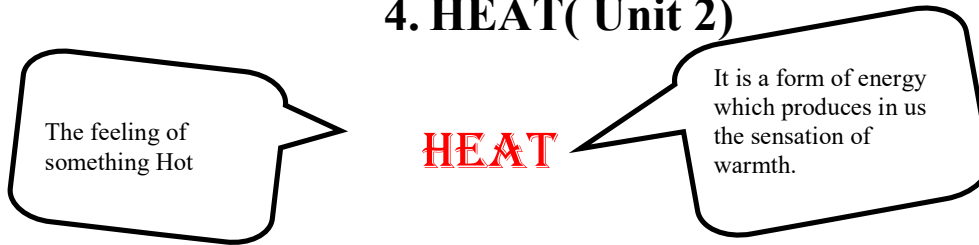Shearing,_____, Sorting, _____ , _____ , _____

Q3.   Match the following :

1. Scouring	a. Yields Silk fiber
2. Mulberry leaves	b. Wool yielding animals
3. Yak	c. Food of silkworm
4. Cocoon	d. Cleaning sheared skin

Q4.   Which parts of the black sheep have wool?

Ans   Wool is obtained from the fleece (hair) of sheep.

4. HEAT(Unit 2)

The feeling of something Hot

HEAT

It is a form of energy which produces in us the sensation of warmth.

- There are different instruments to measure Heat.

Instruments used to measure heat

⇩

THERMOMETERS

Clinical Thermometers	Laboratory Thermometers	Minimum-Maximum Thermometers
• Reads temperature from 35ºC to 42º C. • It can be used to measure temperature of human body. • The temp of human body doesn't go below 35ºC or above 42ºC, hence the reading on thermometer is accordingly. • Kink prevents Mercury level from falling on its own. • Temperature can be read after two minutes.	• Reads temperatures from -10ºC to 110ºC. • Can be used to measure temperature of water. • Should be kept upright and not tilted. • Bulb should be surrounded on all sides from the substance of which the temperature is to be measured. The bulb should not touch the surface of the container. • Temperature can be read while the thermometer is in water.	• It is used to record the extremes of temperature at a location as in meteorology, horticulture etc. • It is U-Shaped parallel tube made of glass, one side registers maximum temperature and the other side records the minimum temperature. The bend at the bottom contains mercury which moves up or down based on the expansion and contraction of alcohol.

Diagrams of various types of Thermometers:

A Clinical Thermometer
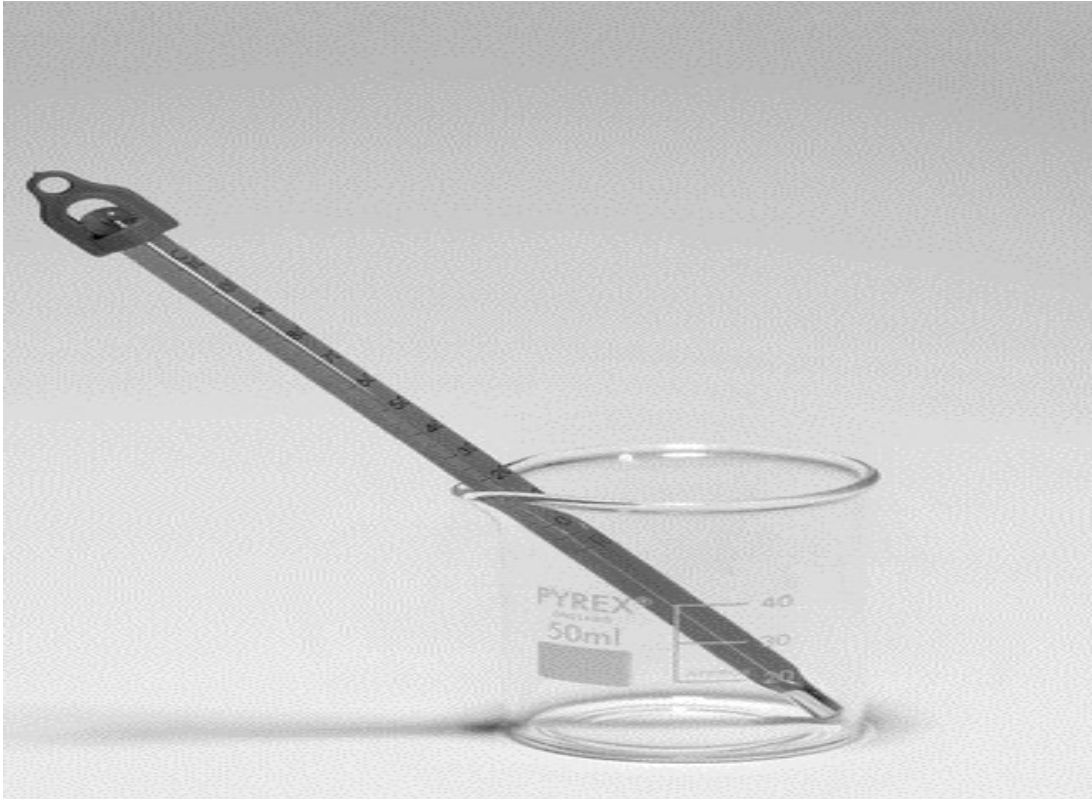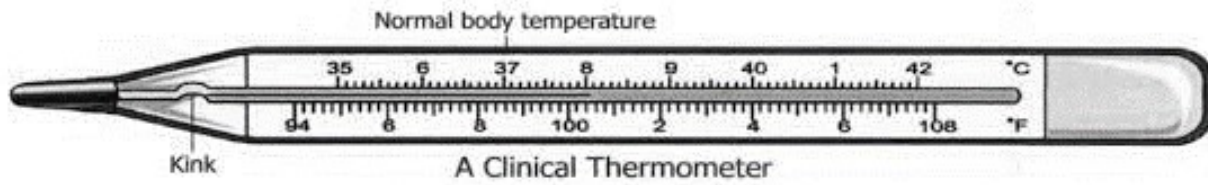
Laboratory Thermometer

Minimum Maximum Thermometer

The Heat flows from a body at a higher temperature to a body at lower temperature. There are three ways in which heat can flow from one object to another.

THE THREE WAYS IN WHICH HEAT CAN FLOW FROM ONE OBJECT TO ANOTHER

Conduction	Convection	Radiation
• Process by which heat is transferred from the hotter end to a colder end of an object. • The materials which allow heat to pass through them easily are conductors of heat e.g. aluminium, copper and iron. • While as materials which do not allow heat to pass through them easily are called insulators, they are poor conductors of heat such as plastic and wood.	• Process by which the heat is transferred by the movement of fluid (water or gas) between areas of different temperatures. • Process by which warmer portions rise and colder portions sink e.g. heating of water, where hot water rises up and cold water from the sides moves down towards source of heat. The process continues till the whole water heats up. Same kind of process happens during the day, land gets heated faster than the water. The air over the land becomes hotter and rises up. The cooler air from the sea rushes in towards the land to take its place. The warm air from the land moves towards sea to complete the cycle. The air from the sea is called sea breeze and the cool air towards the sea is called land breeze.	• It is the transfer of heat where no medium is required, e.g. from the sun the heat comes to us. • Dark coloured objects absorb radiation better than the light colored objects. That is why light coloured clothes are preferred in summer. Woolen clothes that contain wool are poor conductors of heat and air is trapped in between the fibres hence keep warm.

Evaluation /Assessment

Q1. Fill in the blanks:

    I.   The hotness or coldness of object is determined by its _____.

    II.   Temperature of boiling water cannot be measured by a _____ thermometer.

    III.   No medium is required for transfer of heat by the process of _____.

    IV.   A cold steel is dipped in a cup of hot milk. It transfers heat to its other end by the process of _____.

    V.   Clothes of _____ colour absorb heat better than clothes of light colours.

Q2. Give two examples each of conductors and insulators of heat.

Q3. Differentiate between conduction and convection.

Q4. Draw a diagram of clinical thermometer.

5. WINDS, STORMS AND CYCLONES   (Unit 2)

Occupies Space

Moves from high air pressure region to low pressure region.

AIR

Expands on heating

Exerts Pressure

Warm air is lighter than cold air

Hot air goes up & cooler air settles down

Moving Air is Called Wind
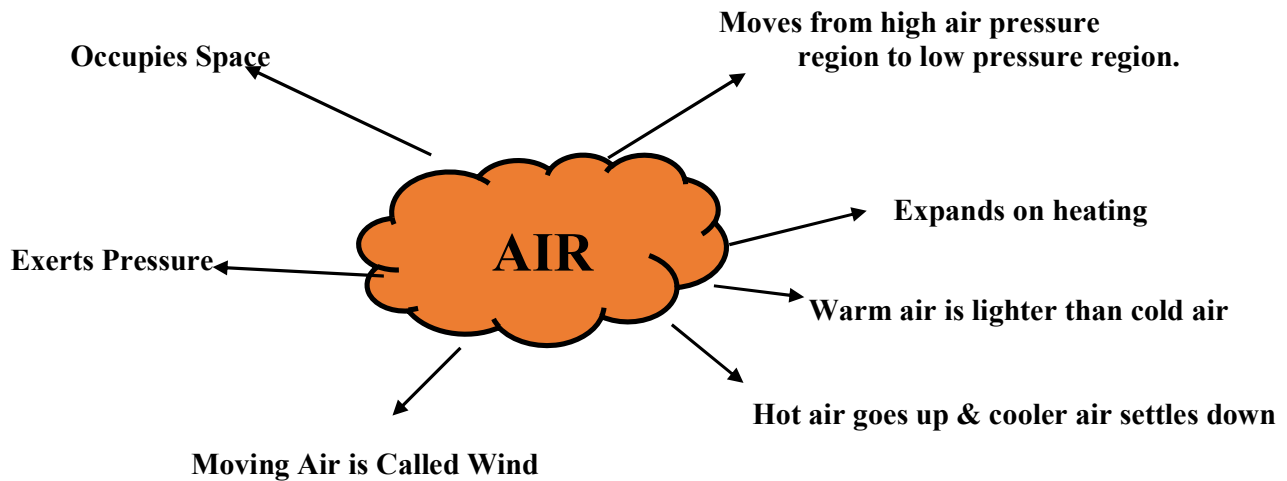
Uneven heating on the earth is the main cause of wind movements. These winds carry lot of water from the Indian Ocean in summers and colder winds carry little water in winters, hence small amount of rain in winters.

Winds carrying water vapour bring rain.

The energy possessed by wind is called wind energy. Denmark is called the country of winds as 25% of their electricity needs are generated through wind mills.

The instrument that measures the wind speed is called the anemometer.

Develop in hot, humid Tropical areas like India

THUNDERSTORM

Do not take shelter under a tree.

Do not lie on the ground

Rising temperatures produce upward rising winds, that contain water droplets upwards, where they freeze and fall down again`

The swift movement of the falling water droplets along with the rising air creates lightning and sound, called thunderstorm

A powerful spinning storm that contains strong winds and rain that swirl around a center (called eye of the storm).
The center of the cycle (eye of the storm) is a circular area.

Cyclone

A large cyclone is a rotating mass of air in the atmosphere. Around the eye there is a cloud region where there are high speed winds and thick clouds with heavy rain, away from this region the wind gradually decreases.

Factors like wind speed, wind directions, temperature and humidity contribute to the development of cyclones.

Cyclones can be very destructive strong winds that push water to the shore even if storm is hundreds of kilometers away. It appears like a water wall moving towards the shore causing severe loss of life, property and fertility of soil. Satellites and radars help to monitor cyclones. Cyclone warning is issued 24 hours in advance and cyclone alert or cyclone watch is issued 48 hours in advance of any expected storm.

A cyclone is known as "Hurricane" in American continent and "Typhoon" in Japan.

TORNADOES
also called as
TWISTERS
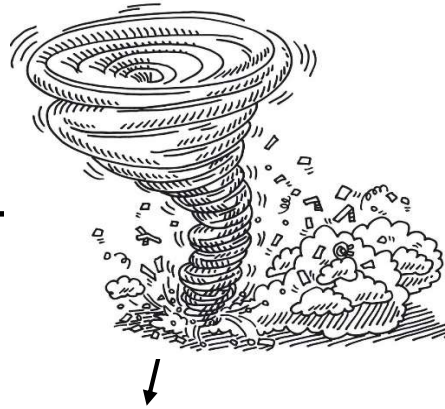
It is dark funnel shaped cloud that reaches from the sky to the ground. The funnel of the tornado sucks dust, debris and everything near it at the base due to low pressure and throws them out near the top.

It may form within cyclones. A tornado is a type of storm in which powerful rotating winds form a column which reaches from a cloud down towards the ground. The winds of a tornado are strongest on earth.

It can last from few seconds to more than an hour.

A Cyclone Shelter / Tornado shelter (a room situated deep inside / underground having no windows) should be constructed & made use of when required. It is better to shut windows and take shelter under a table, workbench where debris cannot reach.
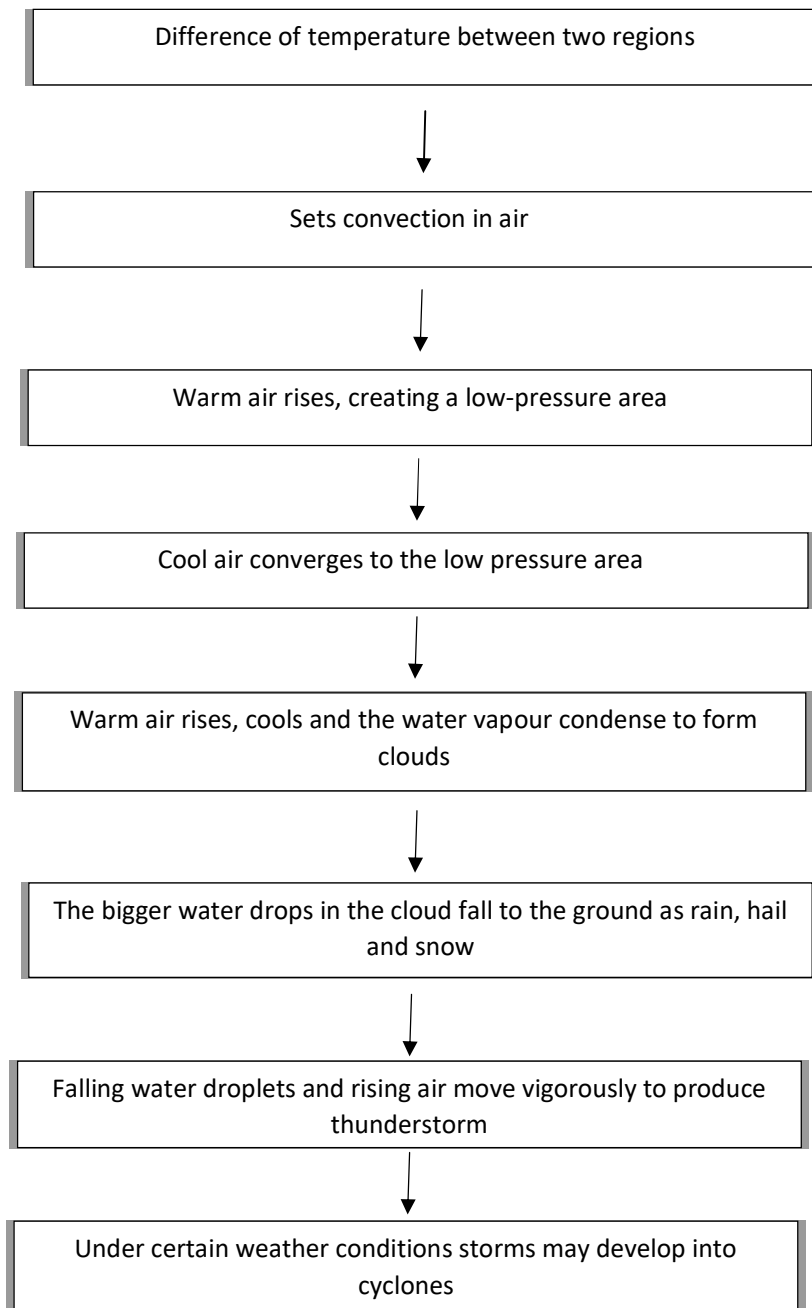
ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION:

Q1: Fill in the blanks:

 a) Wind is <u>moving</u> air.
 b) Winds are generated due to <u>uneven</u> heating on the earth.
 c) Near the earth's surface <u>warm</u> air rises up where cool air comes down.
 d) Air moves from a region of <u>high</u> pressure to a region of <u>low</u> pressure.

Q2: What is the difference between a Cyclone and a tornado?

Cyclone	Tornado
A cyclone is a large destructive storm that is comprised of strong winds rotating around a center of low pressure. Depending upon the region, a cyclone may be referred to as Typhoon or hurricane.	A tornado is a violent storm comprised of extremely strong winds spiraling around a central point in a funnel shaped cloud. Tornadoes are much more destructive as being crushed under collapsing structures and struck by debris propelled by the tornado's high winds cause much damage. People should stay sheltered until it has passed. Tornado shelter is a room situated deep inside or underground having no windows.

Q3: Show the phenomenon that leads to the formation of the clouds, falling of rain and creation of cyclones and storms:

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│          Difference of temperature between two regions   │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
                            │
                            ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│                    Sets convection in air                │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
                            │
                            ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│          Warm air rises, creating a low-pressure area    │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
                            │
                            ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│          Cool air converges to the low pressure area     │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
                            │
                            ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│   Warm air rises, cools and the water vapour condense to │
│                      form clouds                          │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
                            │
                            ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│  The bigger water drops in the cloud fall to the ground  │
│              as rain, hail and snow                       │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
                            │
                            ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│  Falling water droplets and rising air move vigorously   │
│              to produce thunderstorm                      │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
                            │
                            ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│   Under certain weather conditions storms may develop    │
│                    into cyclones                          │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
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CHAPTER: TRACING CHANGES A THOUSAND YEARS (HISTORY)

- ✓ In 1154C.E. a map was made by an Arabian Geographer.
- ✓ A map is a drawing of any place on a flat surface.
- ✓ The art of making maps is called Cartography.
- ✓ Historical records are those records that give information about the past.
- ✓ There are many sources to know about the history of a place.
- ✓ They are verbal and non-verbal or written sources.
- ✓ In the13th century the paper was most expensive.
- ✓ There were no Printing Presses during the14th and15 century, people wrote books by hands.
- ✓ The country India was first known as Hindustan.
- ✓ In the early 16th century Babar used Hindustan to describe the geography, the fauna and culture of inhabitants of the subcontinent.
- ✓ During the period 700-1700 many inventions came in appearance, i.e.,
- ❖ ***Persian wheel in irrigation***
- ❖ ***Spinning wheel in weaving***
- ❖ ***Firearms in wars (short guns)***
- ✓ During this period new beverages arrived in the Indian Subcontinent (India, Pakistan, Bangladesh)
- ✓ In this period many changes took place, thus this period was rich in economical growth.
- ✓ Large Dynasties, i.e., Cholas, Mughals, Dehli dynasty were established during these centuries.
- ✓ By 700 many regions possessed distinguished geographical locations. e.g. Madras, Bengal.
- ✓ Brahmans earned high power in the society.
- ✓ First the Hindus and then Muslims ruled the whole Subcontinent.
- ✓ Many patrons of their religions were accepted as rulers by their people.
- ✓ British divided India into Muslims, Hindus and British periods.

✓ During these 1000 years the societies of the subcontinent were attracted to the European trading companies.

EVALUATION

(NOTE: PLEASE CONSULT THE PRESCRIBED TEXTBOOK AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.)

Q1. Who is a Cartographer?

Q2. What is a Map?

Q3. What are the sources of history?

Q4. By which name was the subcontinent (India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh) known in the past?

Q5. Which was the first Muslim dynasty that ruled after 700?

Q6. What is Archive?

Q7. Which technologies came in appearance during 700-1700?

Q8. Which of these technologies were of most use?

Q9. Who was the first ruler of Slave dynasty?

Q10. Which was one of the important Muslim dynasties?

Q12. Which was the most important Hindu dynasty?

Q13. Who is a Historian?

CHAPTER: ON EQUALITY (CIVICS)

Equality in Indian Democracy

Equality means all people are same in a democracy. Equality is the key feature of democracy. Every individual male or female from all castes, religions, tribes, educational and economic background are recognised as equal. Every person is equal before the law. No person can be discriminated against. Every person has access to all public places. Untouchability has been abolished. There are several laws in India that protect every person's right to be treated equally. There are several schemes to improve lives of communities and individuals who have been treated unequally for several centuries.

One such step in MDM (Mid Day Meal) introduced in 2001 to provide children with cooked lunch in every school. It brought enrolment of the poor children and their regular attendance. It also helped to reduce caste prejudices as both lower and upper caste children eat their meals together. It provides employment to Dalit and poor women.

We see in the story of (Kanta) that a clear picture of equality is described by **Equality of Right to Vote:**

All adults irrespective of their religious belief, education level, caste, whether rich or poor are allowed to vote. It is called Universal Adult Franchise. A vote in the hand describes its equality in the democracy. There is a motive behind the vote of Kanta. As she lives in a slum, there is a drain behind her house. Her daughter is sick but she cannot take the day off from work, because she needs to borrow money from her employer to take her child to the doctor.

OTHER KINDS OF INEQUALITY

Apart from being poor, people in India experience inequality in different ways.

1- **Caste System:** In ruler India, caste system has deep roots and is something that you probably learn or experience in very young age, but in urban India people no longer believe in caste system.

Dalit Child story: - Dalit is the term which is used for so-called lower castes. Dalit means broken and seriously discriminated.

Omprakash Valmiki (1950-2013): Dalit writer in his autobiography, "Joothan", writes, "I have to sit away from the others in the class, and that too on the floor, behind every body, near the door. Sometimes they would beat me without any reason." He was asked to sweep the school and playground. He writes that his back began to ache. It ended only when his father who happened to be passing by confronted teachers and then things started to change.

Then second story is about Mr. and Mrs. Ansari who were looking to rent an apartment in the city. On finding the apartment they were refused only because of their names as the landlady made excuse about their eating meat as they would smell fish being cooked. Same excuse was repeated in the 2nd and 3rd apartment. Finally the property dealer told them that they should change their names and call themselves Mr. and Mrs. Kumar.

Recognising Dignity:

When persons are treated unequally, their dignity is violated. In the above examples, OmprakashValmiky and Ansari do not deserve to be treated like this. They deserve the same respect and dignity as anyone else.

Issue of equality in other democracies:

There are many countries where inequality existed. <u>In the USA, African-Americans whose ancestors were the slaves, Whites were considered superior than black ones.</u>

Rosa Parks (1913-2005) refused to give her seat on a bus to a white man. Agitation started later called Civil Rights Movement (1954).

EVALUATION

(NOTE: PLEASE CONSULT THE PRESCRIBED TEXTBOOK AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.)

1) What is democracy?
2) How is equality related to democracy?
3) Does Kanta's story help us to know and understand equality?
4) Do you think Kanta has enough reason to doubt whether she really is equal?
5) What is equality?
6) Define Universal Adult Franchise.
7) How can you differentiate between Equality and Democracy?
8) What is Caste system?
9) Give one example from your surroundings, to illustrate inequality. .
10) Mention few problems that Omprakash Valmiki wrote in his autobiography "Joothan".
11) Name some inequality sects in India and U. S. A.
12) When did Civil Rights Movement start? What do you think was its main cause?

13) **Fill in the blanks:**

1. When persons are treated unequally, their_____ is violated.
2. Every person is equal before _____.
3. Untouchability is an example of _____.
4. Civil Rights Movement started in _____.

CHAPTER: - ENVIRONMENT (GEOGRAPHY)

What is environment? The simple answer is whatever surrounds us is "Environment" For example the school building, tables, chairs, the open field, roads, the Sun, the moon, rivers, garbage etc. are all parts of Environment. Among the parts of Environment some are Natural (made by nature), e.g., mountains, rivers, trees, animals etc. while others are made by people (man-made), e.g., cars, roads, clothes, books, pens, etc.

Major components of the environment include – Natural Components like, Land (Lithosphere), Water (Hydrosphere), Air (Atmosphere), Living things (Organism). Human made Components like buildings, parks, bridges, roads, industries, etc. Humans like, individuals, family, community, religion, politics, education.

Further natural components could be biotic or abiotic.

Biotic: The World of living organisms, e.g., plants and animals.

Abiotic: The world of non-living elements, e.g., land, water, air, etc

1. Lithosphere:-

It is the solid part of the earth consisting of rocks and minerals and covered by a thin layer of soil. It provides us forests, grass land for grazing, land for agriculture and human settlements. It results in valleys, plains, plateaus and mountains, etc.

2. Hydrosphere:-The domain of water is referred to as hydrosphere. It is essential for all living organisms.

3. Atmosphere: - Blanket of air which surrounds the earth.

4. Biosphere: - It is the narrow zone where land, water and air interact. Life exists in this zone where all the components are found viz. atmosphere, lithosphere and hydrosphere.

Ecosystem:-

It is a system formed by the interaction of all living organisms with each other and with the physical and chemical factors of the environment in which they live, all linked by transfer of energy and material.

Human Environment:-

Human beings interact with the environment and modify it according to their needs. Humans learn new ways to use and change environment. They learn to grow crops, domesticate animals and lead a settled life. The Wheel was invented, surplus food was produced, barter system emerged, trade started and commence developed. Transportation became faster. Information revolution made communication easier and speedy access to the world.

Humans must learn to live and use their environment in a harmonious way.

EVALUATION

(NOTE: PLEASE CONSULT THE PRESCRIBED TEXTBOOK AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.)

Q1. Define the term environment.

Q2. What is atmosphere?

Q3. What are the different components of Environment?

Q4. What do you mean by biosphere?

Q5. Give four examples of human made environment.

Q6. Differentiate between natural environment and human made environment.

B) Match the items in COLUMN I with those in COLUMN II:

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
Biosphere	Blanket of air which surrounds the Earth
Atmosphere	Domain of water
Hydrosphere	Air surroundings
Environment	Narrow zone where land, air and water interact

Inside our Earth

The earth, our homeland is a dynamic planet. It is constantly undergoing changes inside and outside.

Interior of the Earth:-

You must have seen a boiled egg, which has outer hard covering (shell), white albumin and round yolk. Similarly, the earth is made up of several concentric layers with one inside another. There are three distinctive layers of earth – crust, mantle and core.

Crust: - The upper most layer of the earth is called crust. The main mineral constituents of the continental mass are silica and alumina. It is thus called SiAl (si - silica and al - alumina).

The oceanic crust mainly consists of silica and magnesium. It is mainly made up of nickel and iron and is called NiFe (ni - nickel and fe - ferrous i.e. iron).

The crust forms only 1 percent of the volume of the earth, 84 percent consists of the mantle and 15 percent makes the core.

The radius of the earth is 6371 km.
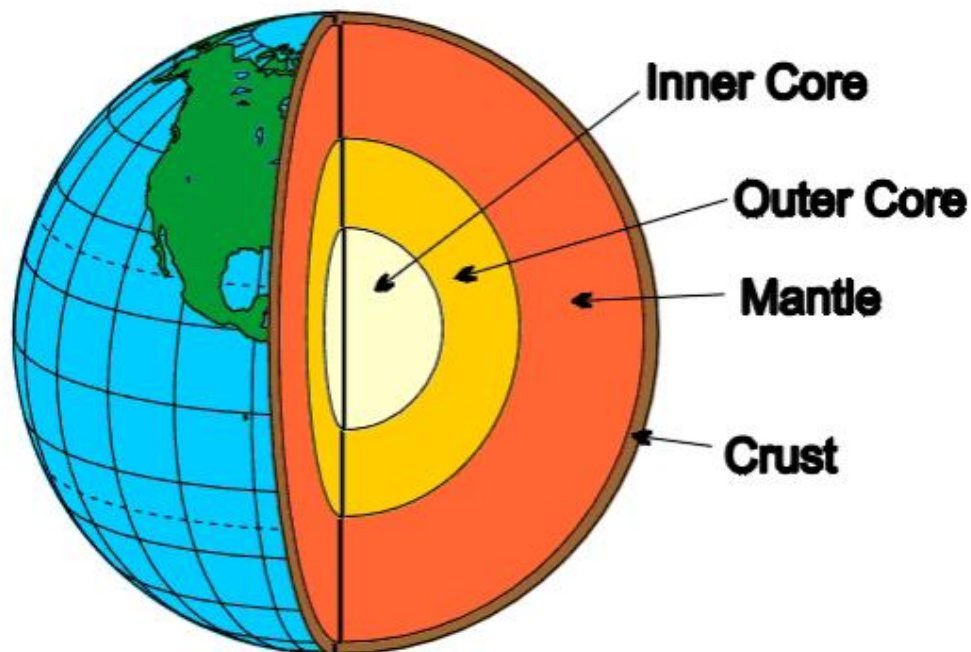
Rocks and Minerals:

The earth's crust is made up of various types of rocks. Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust is called a rock.

Three major types of rocks:

1. Igneous rocks

2. Sedimentary rocks

3. Metamorphic rocks

1. Igneous rocks:

When the molten magma cools, it becomes solid. Rocks thus formed are called igneous rocks. They are also called primary rocks.

There are two types of igneous rocks:

Intrusive rocks and Extrusive rocks.

Sometimes the molten magma cools down deep inside the earth's crust. Solid rocks so formed are called Intrusive igneous rocks.

Lava is actually fury red molten magma coming out from the interior of the earth's surface. When this molten lava come on the earth's surface it rapidly cools down and becomes solid. Rocks formed in such a way on the crust are called extrusive igneous rocks. Granite is an example.

2. Sedimentary: Rocks roll down, crack and hit each other and are broken down into small fragments. These smaller particles are called sediments.

These sediments are transported and deposited by wind, water etc. These loose sediments are compressed and hardened to form layers of rocks.

For example, sandstone is made from grains of sand. Those rocks may also contain fossils of plants, animals and micro-organisms.

Fossil:

The remains of the dead animals trapped in the layers of rocks are called fossils.

3. Metamorphic Rocks:

Igneous and sedimentary rocks can change into metamorphic rocks under great heat and pressure. For example, clay changes into slate and lime stone into marble.

Rock Cycle:

One type of rock can change into another type under certain conditions in a cyclic manner. This process of transformation of the rock from one type to another is known as the rock cycle. For instance, igneous becomes sedimentary and sedimentary becomes metamorphic rock or vice versa.
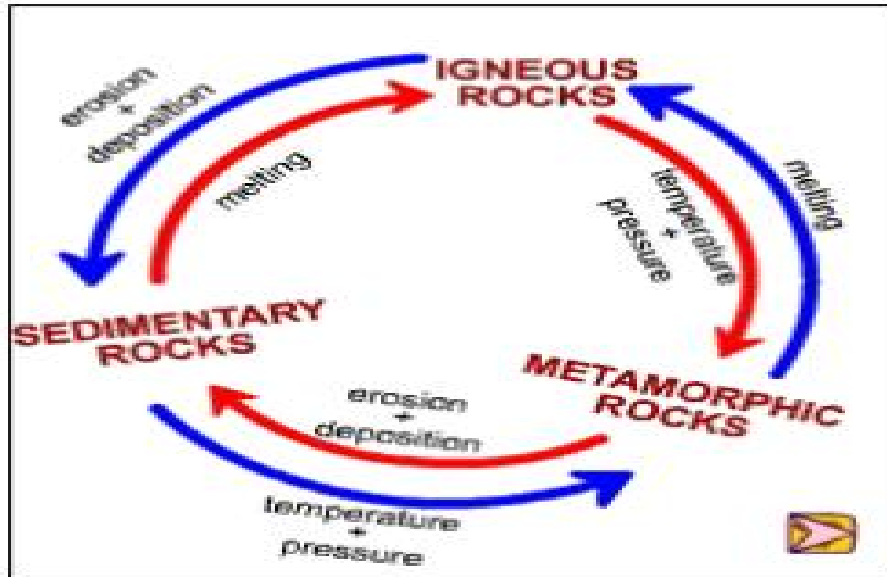
Minerals:

Rocks are made up of different minerals. Minerals are naturally occurring substances which have certain physical properties and definite chemical composition. They are also used in industries. E.g. iron, aluminium, gold, uranium, etc. They are also used for manufacturing of medicine, fertilizers etc.

EVALUATION

Q1) What are the minerals found in your state?

Q2) What is a crust?

Q3) What do SiAl and SiMa stand for?

Q4) What is a rock cycle?

Q5) List down some rocks.

Q6) What are the different types of rocks?

Q7) Fill in the blanks.

   a) Three types of rocks are _____, _____, _____.
   b) Igneous rocks are divided into _____ and _____.
   c) Upper most layer of earth is called as _____.
   d) We live on _____ of earth (layer).
   e) The process of transformation of the rock from one type to another is known as _____.

UNIT II

CHAPTER: NEW KINGS AND KINGDOMS (HISTORY)

CLASS:7th

HISTORY:

New and Kingdoms

1: Many dynasties emerged after 1700.

2: Big Landlords or warriors called themselves Samanthas.

3: Men from enterprising families used their military skills to carve out kingdoms.

4: The kings often shared power with their Samanthas .

5: The tax collectors were generally recruited from influential families, and positins were also hereditary.

6: Prashtis contain details that may not be literally true.

7: Rulers tried to demonstrate their power and resorces by building temples .

8: Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni of Afghanistan rulled from 997 to 1030.

9: The successors of Vijalaya conquered neighbouring regions and kingdom.

Questions

Q1:Who were called Samanthas?

Q2:Which class in Hindus was the ruling class:

i:Kshatriya.

   OR

ii: Brahmans.

Q3:Why did the new kings used highly sounding tItles?

Q4:Why did the King granted powers and positins to Samanthas?

Q5:What were the Prahastis?

Q6:Why did the King often gifted Brahmans with land grants?

Q7:Why did the rulers wanted to conquer Kanauj?

Q8:Who defeated the Afghsn ruler Sultan Muhammad Ghori and when?

Q9:Describe breifly how the administration was organized in the Cholas?

Q10:Describe breifly what is

i:vellanvagi , ii:Brahmadagya , iii:Pallichhandam.

- ❖ Locate the different kingdoms and identify the present day states over which they exercised control (Map page 16)?
- ❖ Who is a sultan?

Ans: It is an Arabic term meaning Ruler.

- ❖ What do u understand by "Tripartite Struggle"?:-

Ans:-The three parties or dynasties-Palas,Pratiharas and Rashtrakutas who fought for control over Kanauj were known as "Tripartite Struggle".

- ❖ Who wrote an account of the Indian Subcontinent known as   KITAB UL HIND?

Ans:-AL-Biruni.

- ❖ Who was Mahmud of Ghazni?

Ans:-Mahmud of Ghazni was a sultan from Afghanistan who ruled from 997 to 1030.He extended control over parts of central Asia,Iran and parts of the subcontinent.

- ❖ Who was Prithviraja III?

Ans:-He was a Chahamana Ruler who defeated an Afghan Ruler named Sultan Muhamad Ghori in 1191.

- ❖ What is a Nadu?

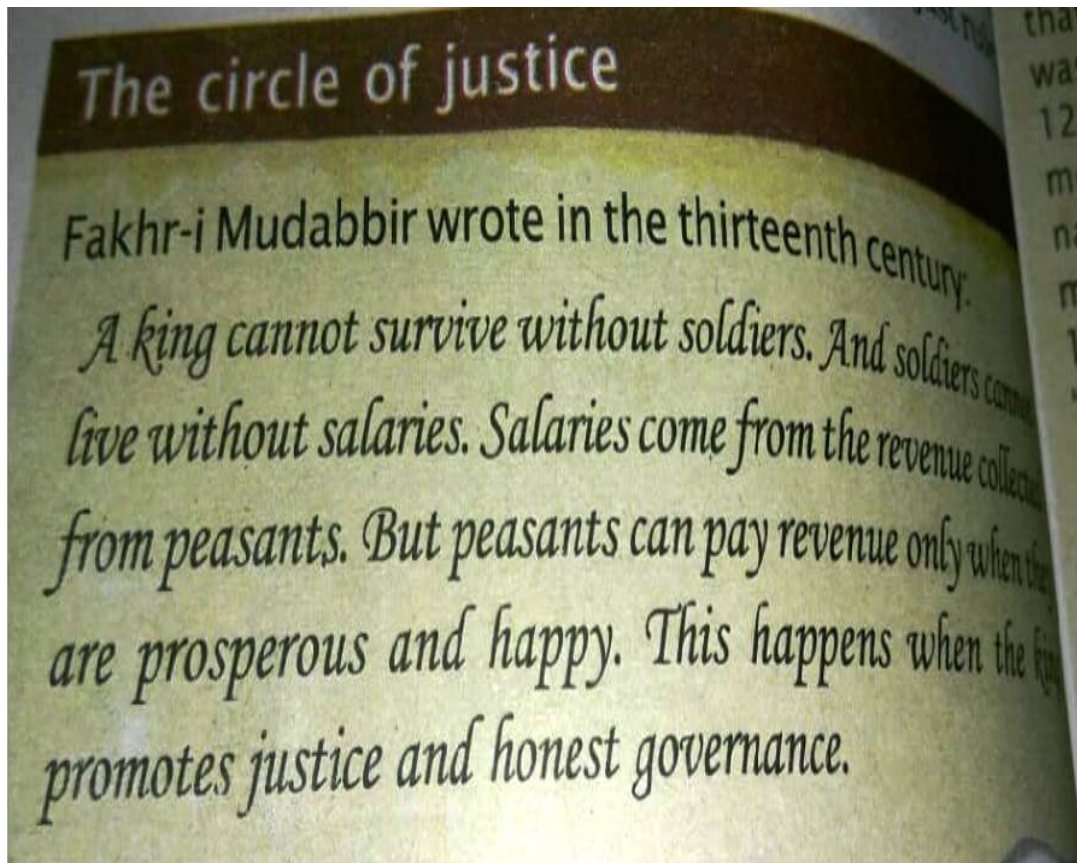Ans:-Groups of Villages who formed larger units were called as Nadu .

- ❖ What were the different types of land during Chola Government?

Ans:-Types of Land:-

1.Vellanvagai

2.Brahmadeya.

3.Shalabhoga.

4.Devadana.

5.Pallichchhandam.

CHAPTER: THE DELHI SULTANS   (HISTORY)

- ✓ Delhi first became the capital of Kingdom in the rule of Rajputs during mid-12th century.
- ✓ Several temples were constructed and coins minted.
- ✓ The Delhi sultanate was brought into existence by Rajputs.
- ✓ Rajput dynasty ruled from 1120 to 1192.
- ✓ The slave dynasty (Turkish rulers) set up by Mohammad Ghori ruled from 1206 to 1290.
- ✓ Khaliji dynasty founded by Alauddin Khilji ruled from 1290 to 1320.
- ✓ The Tughlaq dynasty ruled from 1320 to 1414.
- ✓ The Sayyid dynasty ruled from 1414 to 1451.
- ✓ The historical sources of Delhi sultans are Coins, Inscriptions, architectural artefacts and books, *Taariq* and *Twareeq* in Persian etc.

The circle of justice

Fakhr-i Mudabbir wrote in the thirteenth century:

A king cannot survive without soldiers. And soldiers cannot live without salaries. Salaries come from the revenue collected from peasants. But peasants can pay revenue only when they are prosperous and happy. This happens when the king promotes justice and honest governance.

- ✓ These writers often wrote histories in the hope of rich rewards from kings.
- ✓ In 1236, Iltutmush's daughter Raziya became Sultan, but she was removed as Nobles were not happy.
- ✓ The Sultans seldom controlled the hinterland of cities and were dependent upon trade.
- ✓ All the Sultans expanded the Territory and cleared forests and gave lands to peasants.
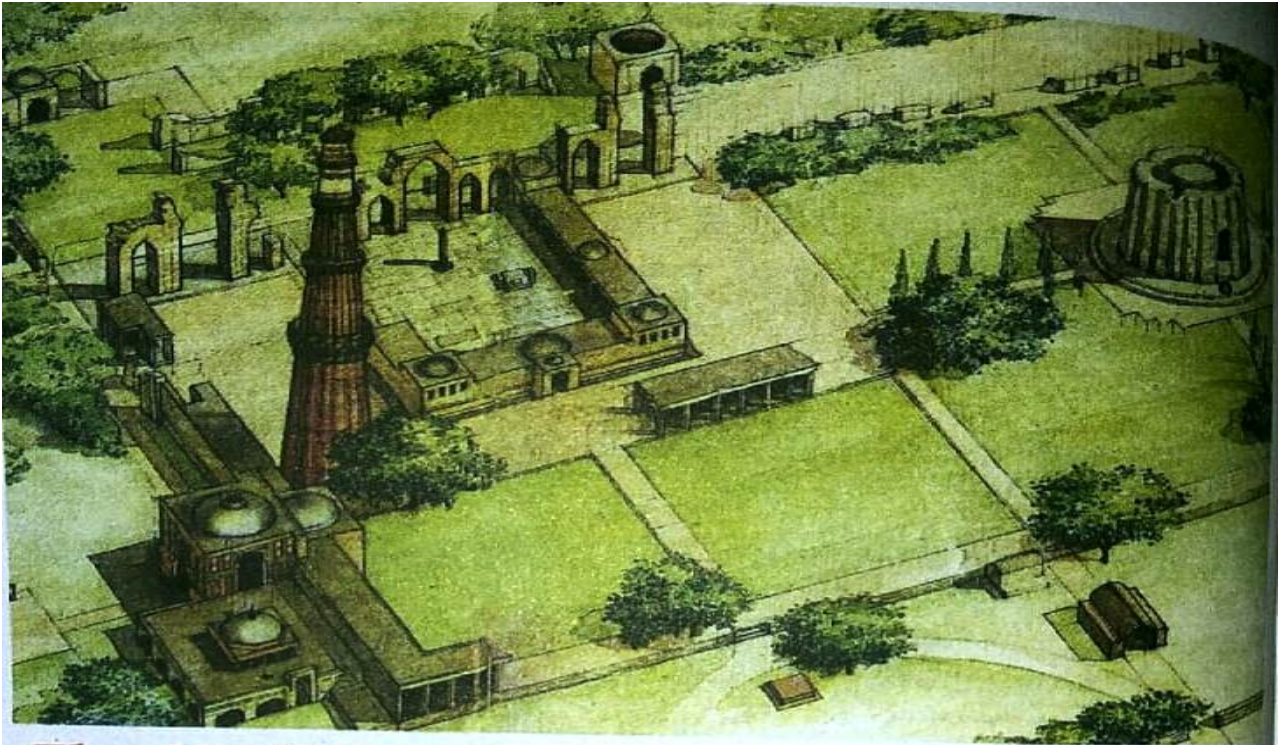
The *Masjid*

A mosque is called a *masjid* in Arabic, literally a place where a Muslim prostrates in reverence to Allah. In a "congregational mosque" (*masjid-i-jami* or *jama masjid*) Muslims read their prayers (*namaz*) together. Members of the congregation choose the most respected, learned male as their leader (*imam*) for the rituals of prayer. He also delivers the sermon (*khutba*) during the Friday prayer.

During prayer, Muslims stand facing Mecca. In India this is to the west. This is called the *qibla*.

✓ Many Sultans appointed slaves in the military services because they relied on them.

✓ The clients and slaves of old and new kings were often at wars.

✓ The kings appointed military generals as governors of Territories.

✓ The Delhi sultans forced the landed chieftains, the Samanthas and rich landlords to accept their authorities.

Alauddin Khalji	Muhammad Tughluq
Delhi was **attacked** twice, in 1299/1300 and 1302–1303. As a defensive measure, Alauddin Khalji raised a large standing army.	The Sultanate was **attacked** in the early years of Muhammad Tughluq's reign. The Mongol army was defeated. Muhammad Tughluq was confident about the strength of his army and his resources to plan an attack on Transoxiana. He therefore raised a large standing army.
Alauddin **constructed** a new garrison town named Siri for his soldiers. See Map 1.	Rather than **constructing** a new garrison town, the oldest of the four cities of Delhi (Dehli-i Kuhna) was emptied of its residents and the soldiers garrisoned there. The residents of the old city were sent to the new capital of Daulatabad in the south.
The soldiers had to be **fed**. This was done through the produce collected as tax from lands between the Ganga and Yamuna. Tax was fixed at 50 per cent of the peasant's yield.	Produce from the same area was collected as tax to **feed** the army. But to meet the expense of maintaining such a large number of soldiers the Sultan levied additional taxes. This coincided with famine in the area.
The soldiers had to be **paid**. Alauddin chose to pay his soldiers salaries in cash rather than *iqtas*. The soldiers would buy their supplies from merchants in Delhi and it was thus feared that merchants would raise their prices. To stop this, Alauddin controlled the prices of goods in Delhi. Prices were carefully surveyed by officers, and merchants who did not sell at the prescribed rates were punished.	Muhammad Tughluq also **paid** his soldiers cash salaries. But instead of controlling prices, he used a "token" currency, somewhat like present-day paper currency, but made out of cheap metals, not gold and silver. People in the fourteenth century did not trust these coins. They were very smart: they saved their gold and silver coins and paid all their taxes to the state with this token currency. This cheap currency could also be counterfeited easily.
Alauddin's **administrative measures** were quite successful and chroniclers praised his reign for its cheap prices and efficient supplies of goods in the market. He successfully withstood the threat of Mongol invasions.	Muhammad Tughluq's **administrative measur** were a failure. His campaign into Kashmir was disaster. He then gave up his plans to inva Transoxiana and disbanded his large arm Meanwhile, his administrative measures crea complications. The shifting of people to Daulatal was resented. The raising of taxes and famine in Ganga-Yamuna belt led to widespread rebellion. finally, the "token" currency had to be recalled.

✓ The Mongols under Gengis Khan invaded Transoxiana and after that they attacked Delhi sultanate.

✓ Some states established at this time were small but powerful.

EVALUATION

(NOTE: PLEASE CONSULT THE PRESCRIBED TEXTBOOK AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.)

1. What developmental activities did Rajputs take in the 12th Century?
2. What are the various historical sources of Delhi Sultans?
3. Why did writers write histories?
4. Name the dynasties that existed in 12th Century. Write briefly about each of them.
5. How would sultans control the hinterlands of cities?
6. How did the Delhi Sultans behave with the landlords and chieftains?

CHAPTER: ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN HEALTH (CIVICS)

- ✓ Democracy means 'government of the people, by the people, for the people'. In India government is elected through elections.
- ✓ In a democracy, the government works for the welfare of the people through development of education, health, employment, housing & social provisions.
- ✓ Health means ability to remain free of illness, diseases and injuries.
- ✓ The UN health organization, known as W.H.O (WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION) is the highest international health organization.
- ✓ India has the largest number of medical colleges in the world.
- ✓ India is the largest producer of medicines in the world.
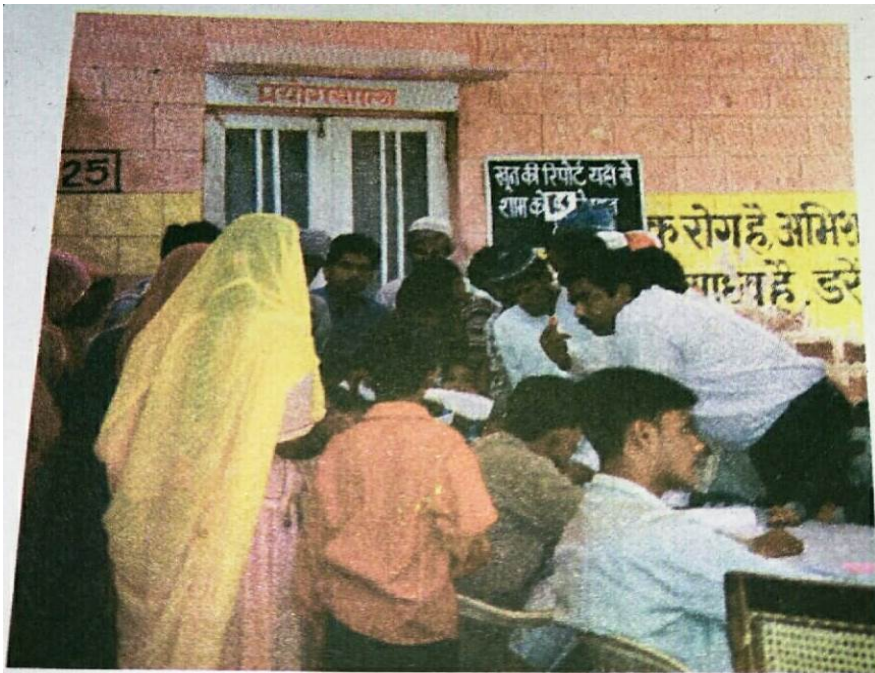
- ✓ In India, Patients usually have to wait in long queues in government hospitals.
- ✓ There is a wide range of public health facilities in India.
- ✓ Public service is a service that is meant for all people of the country.
- ✓ Private Service is a service that is organized by an individual or company for their own interest.
- ✓ OPD stands for "Out Patient Department".
- ✓ Ethics are the moral principles of a man's behaviour.

EVALUATION

1. Give a brief description of Health.
2. How can we maintain good health?
3. Which country is the largest producer of medicines in the world?
4. What do you think is the reason for failure of Indian government in providing citizen's health services?
5. Explain what is meant by private health facilities.
6. Who is known as Medical tourist?
7. What is the full form of UNICEF?
8. In India, how many people die because of Tuberculosis?

CHAPTER: OUR CHANGING EARTH   (GEOGRAPHY)

Dear students, you must have observed lot of things going around you, whether at home, in school, in playground or in neighbourhood of your locality. Some of these changes occur due to natural forces and some due to the activities of humans. Some of the changes happen fast while some of them at slow pace. Let's learn about changes occurring on our earth, its surface, i.e., crust.

Lithospheric plates: The earth's crust consists of several large and some small, rigged, irregularly shaped plates (slabs) which carry continents and the ocean floor.

As you came to know about changes going on in your environment, now it is time to learn what causes such changes and what forces are responsible for changes occurring on the surface of earth. Basically there are two important forces – endogenic and exogenic forces.
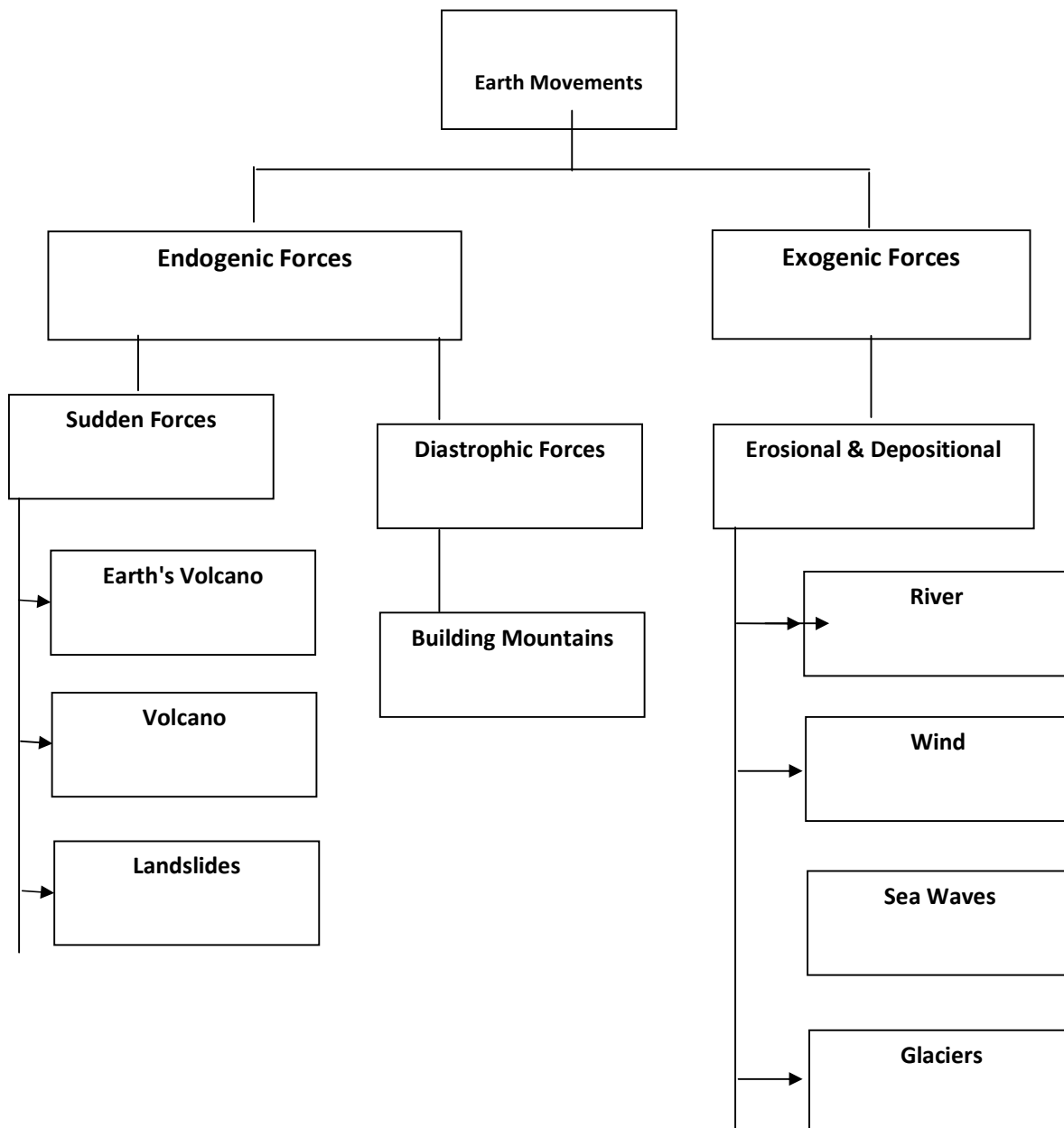
1. **Endogenic Forces:** The earth's movements are divided on the basis of the forces which cause them. The forces which act in the interior of the earth are called Endogenic forces.
2. **Exogenic Forces:** The forces that work on the surface of earth are called exogenic forces

A Volcano: A volcano is a vent in the earth's crust through which molten material erupts suddenly.

Earthquake: Similarly, when the lithosphere plates move, the surface of the earth vibrates. The vibration can travel all round the earth. These sudden vibrations or shocks are called earthquakes. It is measured with a machine called seismograph.

The place in the crust where the movement starts is called the focus.

The place on the surface above the focus is called the epicentre.
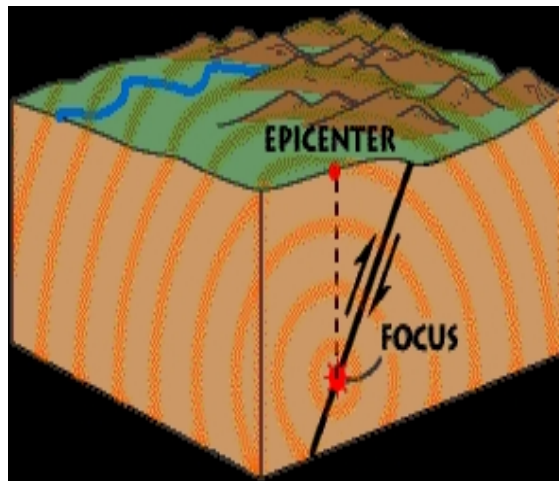
Major Land Forms

The landscape is being continuously worn away by two processes - weathering and erosion.

Weathering: It is the breaking up of the rocks on the earth's surface.

Erosion: It is the wearing away of the soil by different agents like water, wind, ice, etc.

Waterfall: The running water in the rivers erodes the landscape. When the river turns at a steep angle over very hard rocks or down a steep valley side, it forms a waterfall. The highest waterfall is Angel Falls of Venezuela in South America. The other waterfalls are Niagara Falls located on the border between Canada and the USA in North America and Victoria Falls on the borders of Zambia and Zimbabwe in Africa.

Meanders: As the river enters the plain it twists and turns forming large bends known as meanders.

Oxbow Lake: The meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cut off lake, also called on Ox-bow Lake.

Flood Plain: As it floods, it deposits layers of fine soil and other material called sediments along its bank. This leads to the formation of a flat fractile flood plain.

Leaves: The raised banks are called leaves.

Delta: The river becomes so slow that it begins to deposit its load. Each distributory forms its own mouth. The collection of sediments from all the mouths forms a delta.

Work of Sea Waves

Sea Caves: Hallow like caves are formed on the rocks. They are called sea caves.

Sea Arches: As these cavities become bigger and bigger only the roof of the caves remain thus forming Sea Arches.

Stacks: Erosion breaks the roof and only walls are left. These wall-like features are called stacks.

Sea Cliffs: The steep rocky coast rising almost vertically above sea water is called sea cliff.

Work of Ice

Glaciers are 'rivers of ice'.

As the ice melts, it turns into water and forms beautiful lakes in the mountains. The material carried by the glacier such as rocks, big and small, sand and silt gets deposited. These deposits form glacial marines.

Work of Wind

Mushroom Rocks: An agent of erosion and deposition in the deserts is wind. In deserts we can see rocks in the shape of a mushroom, commonly called mushroom rocks.

Sand Dunes: When the wind blows, it lifts and transports sand from one place to another. When it stops blowing the sand falls and gets deposited in low hill - like structures. These are called sand dunes.

Loess: When sand is deposited in large areas it is called loess. Large deposits of loess are found in china.

EVALUATION

A) Fill in the Blanks:

1. Solid form of water _____.

2. Moving mass of ice _____.

3. Large body of sea water _____.

4. Flow of water in a channel_____.

5. Dry area where sand dunes are found _____.

6. Rivers of ice _____.

7. An earthquake is measured with a machine called _____.

8. The highest water fall is _____.

B) State whether these statements are True or False:

a) Volcano is caused by the sudden movements of the earth. (True/False)

b) Mushroom rocks are found in river valley. (True/False)

c) Ox- bow lakes are found in deserts. (True/False)

d) Large deposits of loess are found in China. (True/False)

e) The raised banks are called Leaves. (True/False)

C) Answer the following questions:

1. What is epicentre?
2. How are flood plains formed?
3. What is weathering?
4. What is Volcano?
5. What are Glaciers?

ASSIGNMENT FOR CLASS 7th (FOR 8 و)

گھر کا کام ۱) اپنی جماعت ہفتم سالانہ، پرچہ یونٹ اول / پرچہ یونٹ دوم
یونٹ سے

۲) لغت

ما ہر القادری کی یہ مشہور لغت زبان زندہ ہے ۔ اس میں شامل آ عظمؐ
کے تسمیہ اپنی مغفرت کا اظہار کرتا ہے ۔

شاعر ما ہر القادری کا اس مشہور لغت میں آ عظمؐ کی بے شمار صفات میں سے
جذبہ ایثار کا بیان کیا گیا ہے ۔ شاعر حضرتؐ پر سلام بیجھ کر پہلے کہ پیغمبرؐ
پر یں حنبود دینا یتیموں، بے کسوں، بے سہرب، لاچاروں اور محروموں کی مدد کی اور
اپنے آ سرا دیا وہ ہر ایک پہ رحم کرتے اور دشمت بھی یا دشمنی ہلاک
سے پیش آتے ۔ دولت، سونا، چاندی سلمنے ہنے بنئے بھی انہوں نے
تمرد فائدہ کم تر جمع دیا اور ضرورت مندوں کی حاجت روائی کی ۔ آپ سچائی اور
انصاف کی حامل تھے اور اس راہ میں کافی تکلیفیں بھی اٹھائی ۔

۱۱) منظر لغت کن شاعرہ کہی ہے ؟   ۲) لغت کے سے کیا ہیں ؟

۱۳) منہ ۲۳ نے کن لوگوں کی مدد کی ؟

۳) آپ ہر ایک کے ساتھ کیسا سلوک کرتے ؟

۵) آپ بندے کی چیز کو تب جمع دیا ؟

۸) آپ بندے کیوں تکلیفیں اٹھائیں ؟   ۷) جان ۔ نغل ۔ دشیم ۔ جیسے الفاظ کے جملے بنائیں ۔

۶) بے کس ۔ اسرار ۔ محجوب ۔ اسیر ۔ جیسے الفاظ کے معنی تلاش کیجیے ۔

گھر کا کام بابت سالوں برائے یونٹ اول / یونٹ دوم

یونٹ ۔۔2

سبق ۔۔ بھلے اور بُرے کی پہچان

تعارف ۔۔ اس سبق میں بھلے اور بُرے آدمی کی پہچان بتلائی گئی ہے ۔ بھلے اور بُرے کو چھوڑ کر بھلائی اختیار کرنے کی تلقین کی گئی ہے ۔

Introduction

و

خلاصہ ۔۔ بھلے آدمی سادہ مزاج رکھتے ہیں اور جو کچھ کچھ خدا نے دیا ہے ۔ اس پر راضی

Summary

رہتے ہیں یہ دنیا کی خوابشوں سے آزاد ہوتے ہیں اور ہر حال میں خوش رہتے ہیں ۔ یہ لوگ کسی سے دشمنی نہیں پینی کیلئے ۔ اس کے برعکس بُرے لوگ دل میں حسد اور لالچ کی آگ ۔۔ یہ سب کی تکلیف پہنچانے کہ کہ دشمن میں رہتے ہیں ہیں سب حچھور ط بوجھا۔ غیبت کرنا ان کی عادت ہوتی ہے ۔ یہ لوگ مطلبی اور خود غرض ہوتے ہیں اور ہمیشہ اپنے آرام کی سوچتے ہیں ۔

جائزہ

Evaluation

۱) بھلے آدمی کیسے ہوتے ہیں ؟

۲) بھلے آدمی کس چیز سے آزاد ہوتے ہیں ؟

۳) بُرے آدمی کس قسم کے ہوتے ہیں ؟

۴) بُرے آدمیوں کی کیا عادت ہوتی ہے ۔

۵) آسمان ۔ چاند ۔ محنت مند ۔ امیر ۔ ان الفاظ کی ضد لکھیں ۔

۶) سبق کو غور سے پڑھ کر سلوک ۔ دُرُست ۔ حسد ۔ اور عذاب لفظوں کے معنی لکھیں

۷) ہمسایہ ۔ محبت ۔ تعلیم جیسے الفاظ سے جملے بنائیے ۔

۸) سبق کو پڑھ کر بتائیے کہ خدا رسیدہ آدمی کیسے کہنا چاہیئے ؟

۹) بُرے آدمی کس چیز کا سوچتے رہتے ہیں ؟

گھریلو کام بابت جامت سالوں میں برائے یونٹ اول / یونٹ دوم

سبق ، سِری رام چندر جی   یونٹ ۔ دوم (۲)

تعارف :۔ "سری رام چندر جی" سق میں ہندوؤں کے ایک عظیم اوتار یا دیوتا کی حالاتِ زندگی
Introduction
اور اُن کی تعلیمات کا بیان ہے۔

خلاصہ
Summary
رام چندر جی قصہ ایودھیا سدا را جا دشرتھ کے بیٹے تھے جو اُن کی تین رانیوں
میں سے ایک کوشلیا کے بطن سے تھے ۔ رام چندر جی بہت نیک ، بہادُر اور عقل
مند تھے ۔ راجا دشرتھ کی ایک رانی کیکئی یہ چاہتی تھی کہ راجا کے بعد اُن کا
بڑا بیٹا بین کیکئی کا سوتیلا بیٹا رام چندر جی بادشاہ بنے اسلیۓ اُنہوں نے رام جی
کو دشرتھ کے طرف سے چودہ سال کا بن باس دیے دلوائے اور اُن کے بیٹے بھرت کو
تخت پر بیٹھانے کی مانگ کی ۔ فرماں بردار رام جی اپنی بیوی سیتا اور بھائی لکشمن
کے ساتھ جنگل گۓ ۔ جنگل میں سیتا جی کو لنکا کا راجا راون اغوا کر کے لے جاتا ہے ۔
ایک خونریز جنگ چھڑ جاتی ہے اور رام جی صلح بن کے چودہ سال کے بعد
ایودھیا پہنچ جاتے ہیں ۔ جہاں اُن کی آمد پر خوشیاں منائی جاتی ہے اور رام جی
کو تخت حوالے کیا جا تا ہے ۔

۱۔ ۱) سری رام چندر جی کون تھے؟   ۲) کوشلیا کون تھی؟
۳) کیکئی رام جی کے بعد شاہ کیوں بنیں بنانا چاہتی تھی؟
۴) رام جی کو کتنے سال کا بن باس دیا گیا؟   ۵) لنکا کے راجا راون نے کیا کیا؟
۶) اوتار ۔ بطن ۔ وارث اور تعمیل الفاظ کے معنی بتائیے؟
۷) عزت ۔ نیک ۔ بہادُر اور جنگ جیسے الفاظ کی ضد لکھئے؟
۸) سبق کے پڑھ کے بتائیے کہ دسہرہ اور دیوالی کیوں منائے جاتے ہیں؟