Class :- 7th :- Subject :- G.Science

Chapter :- 2   Fibres

About Chapter :- **Cloth fibres are a class of materials that are continuous filaments similar to the length of a thread. Fibres used by man come from variety of sources. Natural fibres include those fibres which are produced by plants, animals & minerals (such as cotton, jute, silk, wool, asbestos etc.). Man made fibres come from natural raw materials or from synthetic chemicals.**

Wool is the natural insulator procured from sheep,goat & camel. Wool is the unique fibre made from the hairs of sheep & other animals. Wool is generally of creamy white colour, although some animals also produce black brown or grey colour wool.

The processing of wool involves four major steps that are shearing , sorting and grading , making yarn and lastly making fabric. The characteristics of wool are it is elastic , absorbs perspiration , takes dye and resists flame.

Silk is the most beautiful , also called as the Queen of Textile fibres. It comes from the cocoon of silkworms. The four commercially known varieties of natural silk are mulberry silk ,

tussar silk , muga silk and eri silk. Silk first developed in china by about 6000 B.C. The raising of silk worm is called sericulture. The processing of silk involves boiling of cocoons to kill insects , reeling to obtain silk fibre , twisting of one or more threads of raw silk strong for weaving and knitting. The characteristics of silk are it is durable , comfortable , moderate resistance to wrinkles.

Answer the following questions :-

Q1. Name the different types of silk threads.

Ans . The different types of silk threads are organzine, crepe, tram and thrown singles.

Q2. What is wild silk?

Ans . The silk which is obtained from cocoons that silk worms produce in a natural uncontrolled environment is known as wild silk.

Q3. Write a short note on man made fibres.

Ans. The fibres that comes from natural raw materials or from synthetic chemicals are called man-made fibres. Many types of fibres such as rayon and modal are made from natural cellulose. Synthetic fibres are based on synthetic chemicals such as nylon, polyster etc.

Q4. How is wool processed?

Ans. The processing of wool involves four major steps. First comes shearing, followed by sorting and grading, making yarn and lastly making fabric.

Q5. What are the characteristics of wool?

Ans. Following are the characteristics of wool:-

   i.   **Flexibility of wool fibre makes it more durable.**
   ii.   **It absorbs perspiration well.**
   iii.   **It absorbs many dyes deeply and uniformly.**
   iv.   **It resists flame as it contains moisture in each fibre.**

Q6. What are the characteristics of silk?

Ans. Following are the characteristics of silk:-

   i.   **It is highly durable.**
   ii.   **It have good absorbancy.**
   iii.   **Cultivated silk can be dyed and printed in bright colours.**
   iv.   **Silk fabrics have moderate resistance to wrinkles.**

Q7. Define the following terms;

   i.   **Shearing :-Cutting wool from animals.**
   ii.   **Carding :-passing the silk through rulers that have thin wire teeth.**

iii.   **Sericulture :- raising of silkworms on large scale.**

iv.   **Reeling :- process of obtaining silk fibres from cocoons.**

Q. Draw the diagrams of Digestive system of human and structure of tongue of chapter I .

Chapter 1 . medieval india

Short answer type questions

Q1. What helped south India to develop a unique culture in the medieval period?

Ans: Its location and its coast line helped south India to develop a unique culture.

Q2. What is sub continent?

Ans : A subcontinent can be defined as a region or a peninsula that is cut off from the rest of the continent due to certain geographical features.

 Q3. What are historical periods? Historians have divided India's past into how many periods? Describe them in brief?

Ans: Historical periods are time segments into which the past has been divided. Historians have divided India's past into the ancient, medieval and modern period. Ancient period ended in the 7th century AD. The medieval period extended from 7th century AD to mid 18th century AD. The modern period began in 18th century.

Q4. Name some political groups who rose to prominence in the medieval period?

Ans: some political groups in the medieval periods: The rajputs, Sikhs, Marathas, jats, ahoms and kayathas.

Q5. The medieval period is quite well documented. Explain?

 Ans: There are many literary sources that tell us about the medieval period from the accounts of rulers to chronicles, dramas, travelogues etc.

Long answer type questions

 Q1. Describe the rise of new social and political groups in the medieval period?

Ans. Many political and social groups rose to prominence during themedieval period. The rajputs, Sikhs, Marathas, jaths, ahoms,and kayasthas were among the important political groups during the period. Another important development was the gradual division of society into jatis or sub castes rather than varnas. The jatis were assigned on the basis of social background and the work.

Q2. Describe any two important historical development in the medieval period?

Ans: the important historical development in medieval periods are:

1. **Rise of regional powers** and empiresby AD 700, india was divided into several regions or states ruled by different dynasties. Many foreign rulers also setup their empires in india. Some rulers like the mughals were successful in establishing Pan regional empire
2. **Change in religion** – There were many changes in Hinduism during the medieval period. New deities came to be worshipped by, a no. of temples were constructed by the rulers and religion became an important factor in deciding the social and economic order of the commodities.

Q 3 How did geography help shape the history of medieval india.

Ans The history of medieval india has been shaped by its geographical features

1 The great Himalayas acted as barrier to invasion from the north of the the subcontinent but they could not stop all the invader

2 The vast northern plains witnessed the rise and fall of many rulers , who fought for contol over fertile plains

3 Cut off from the north india by the satpura and vindhya ranges, southern india remained relatively protected from the invasions

Q4 Over the ages different people have use different names to describe india. Expain ?

Ans . Over the ages, different people have different name to describe india

1 Bharata was the name used to describe a group of people living in the north west of the subcontinent. The term was used later to describe over country.

2 Buddhist text describe india jambudvipa..

3 During the vedic age foreigners called the region lying east of the river as india .

Q5 Describe any three sources that tells us about medieval period?

Ans 1 Historical works – Important historical works composed during the medieval period includes – Rajatarangini, Prithvira, akbarnama ,

2 Inscriptions- Many inscriptions from the medieval period survive to this day for example, inscription from uttaramerur in chinglepur district of tamil nadu give details of Chola assemblies.

3. Monuments – Medieval kings built many temples, forts, palaces and the other structures. Important monuments are Konark , Mount abu .

Hots questions_:

Q1 why do you think there were changes in Hinduism during the medieval period?

Ans Hinduism underwent a change during the medieval period due to many development , rise of jatis and new religion such as Islam and sikhissm and the spread of bhaktis and Sufi movement.

Q2. Why is the medieval period divided into two parts. Discuss?

Ans: the medieval period divided into two parts:

1. Early medieval period
2. Late medieval period
         Many changes took places during this period. Rise of new empires, coming of European traders, collapse of mughal rule and establishment of British rule in India.

Geography

Chapter 1. Environment
Short answer type question

Q1. What is an natural environment. Give some example?
Ans: natural environment is the system that supports life. It comprises air, water, land and food which are found in nature and are essential for living.

Q2. can you give two examples of human made environment?
Ans: factories and building are two examples of human made environments.

Q3. What do you understand by :
a. Biotic component of natural environment
b. Abiotic component of natural environment

Ans: a. all living things such as plants, organisms, humans, animalsetc made up the biotic component of the natural environment

b. All non- living things such as land, water, air etc make up the abiotic components.

Q4.   What does the atmosphere protect us from?

Ans: The atmosphere protect us from harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun from reaching us. It protects the earth from th heat of the sun during the day and keep it from freezing at night.

Q5. Why do we find different types of ecosystem in different places?

Ans; we find different types of ecosystem in different places . since land, vegetation and living organism are different in different places.

Long answer type question

Q1. What is an Environment. Describe its component?
Ans: Environment includes everything one findsin ones surroundings. Natural environment is the system that supports life. It comprises air,water, land, and food which are foundin nature and are essential for living. All living things such as plants, organisms, humans, animals etc make up the biotic component of the natural environment, also called the biological environment. All non-living things such as land, water, air etc. make up the abiotic component or the physical environment.

Q2. The natural environment comprises four domains can you describes them?

Ans: The natural environment comprises four major domains- lithosphere' atmosphere, hydrosphere and biosphere.
1. **Lithosphere** : the lithosphere comprises land. It is the outer crust of the earth on which we all live.

2. **Atmosphere**: the atmosphere protects us from harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun from reaching us. It protects the earth from the heat of the sun during the day and keeps it from freezing at night.

3. **Hydrosphere:** the hydrosphere comprises all water bodies and water sources found on earth.

4. **Biosphere**: the biosphere is the narrow zone where air, water, and land interact and support life.

Q3. What do u understand by term ecosystem?

Ans: All component of the natural environment interact with and depend on each other. The interaction of living organisms with each other and their surroundings forms the ecosystem of a place. The interaction between the different components of an ecosystem is such that they create a self sufficient unit.

Q4. Human have been modifying the environment to suit their needs. Do you agree? Explain your answer

Ans: yes, humans have been modifying the environment to suit their needs. Initially humans adapted in themselves to the environment of a place. They ate fruits that were available naturally in a place or hunted animals to sustain themselves. But in times, they learnt to change the environment according to their needs. They began practicing agriculture for which they began clearing forests and lands. They began taming animals for food and transport. The invention of machines helped them to modify the environment further.

Q5. How have human activities disturbed the natural balance in the environment?

Ans: increasing urbanization and overpopulation have put a huge toll on the natural environment. Reckless use of natural resources like water, wood and coal had led to their depletion. Burning of wood, coal, petroleum etc has caused environment pollution. Fumes from cars are polluting the air, untreated wastes from factories are polluting the water and deforestation is affecting the flora, fauna and climate in different areas. The over exploitation and polluting the environment has led to its degradation**.**

Home assignment –II

Sub. Computer

Q1. What is the use of formula?

Ans. **Formulas** are used to perform calculations involving addition , subtraction , division and multiplication .

Q2. How will you rename a Sheet tab?

Ans. Renaming a sheet tab.

> * Right click on the sheet 1 tab in the worksheet.
> * Click on the Rename option.
> * Type "KIPS" and press the Enter key.
> Note that the name of the Sheet 1 tab changed to "KIPS"

Q3. What do you mean by functions?

Ans. Functions are pre designed formulas in Excel to perform simple and complex calculations. Functions to eliminate the chance to write wrong formulas. They accept the arguments and return the values

Q4. What is a database?

Ans. A **database** is a collection of information related to a particular subject. Such as –maintaining address and phone numbers, a list of library books etc.

Q5. What is sorting?

Ans. Sorting means arranging the given data according to a particular field either ascending or descending order in a worksheet.

Q6. What is a Pivot table?

Ans. Pivot table is a powerful tool for consolidating, summarizing and presenting data.

Q7. Fill in the blanks.

i)   Formulas are used to perform _____

ii)   The cell address in a formula is also called _____

iii)   _____ are input functions , which accept values as number or text.

iv)   A _____ provides an easy way to enter or display a record.

v)   A database is a collection of _____ information.

Ans. i) Calculations   ii) cell reference   iii) Arguments   iv) Form   v) particular

Q8. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false:

a)   Formula must begin with ? sign.

b)   Sheet tab cannot be renamed.

c)   Ranges can be used in a formula.

d)   Records refer to rows in the database.

e) Field names can be duplicated in a database.

Ans   a. F   b. F   c. T   d.T   e. F

MATHS

1. Compare the following fractions by using the symbol > or < or =: (i) (7/9) and (8/13) (ii) (11/9) and (5/9)

(iii) (37/41) and (19/30) (iv) (17/15) and (119/105)

Solution:

(i) Given (7/9) and (8/13)
Taking LCM for 9 and 13 we get, 9 × 13 = 117
Now we convert the given fractions into its equivalent fractions, then it becomes (7 × 13)/ (9 × 13) and (8 × 9)/ (13 × 9)
Therefore (91/117) > (72/117) Hence (7/9) > (8/13)

(ii) Given (11/9) and (5/9)
As the denominator is equal, they forms equivalent fractions. But we know that 11 > 5
Hence (11/9) > (5/9)

(iii) Given (37/41) and (19/30) Taking LCM for 41 and 30 we get, 30 × 41 = 1230
Now we convert the given fractions into its equivalent fractions, then it becomes (37 × 30)/ (41 × 30) and (19 × 41)/ (30 × 31)
Therefore (1110/1230) > (779/1230) Hence (37/41) > (19/30)

(iv) Given (17/15) and (119/105)
Taking LCM for 15 and 105 we get, 5 × 3 × 7 = 105
Now we convert the given fractions into its equivalent fractions, then it becomes (17 × 7)/ (15 × 7) and (119/105)
Therefore (119/105) = (119/105) Hence (17/15) = (119/105)

2. Arrange the following fractions in ascending order:
(i) (3/8), (5/6), (6/8), (2/4), (1/3)

(ii) (4/6), (3/8), (6/12), (5/16)

Solution:

(i) Given (3/8), (5/6), (6/8), (2/4), (1/3)
Now we have to arrange these in ascending order, to arrange these in ascending order
we have to make those as equivalent fractions by taking LCM's.
LCM of 8, 6, 4 and 3 is 24 Equivalent fractions are
(9/24), (20/24), (18/24), (12/24), (8/24)
We know that 8 < 9 < 12 < 18 < 20 Now arranging in ascending order
(8/24) < (9/24) < (12/24) < (18/24) < (20/24) Hence (1/3) < (3/8) < (2/4) < (6/8) < (5/6)

(ii) Given (4/6), (3/8), (6/12), (5/16)
Now we have to arrange these in ascending order, to arrange these in ascending order
we have to make those as equivalent fractions by taking LCM's.
LCM of 8, 6, 12 and 16 is 48 Equivalent fractions are
(12/48), (15/48), (18/48), (32/48)
We know that 12 < 15 < 18 < 32 Now arranging in ascending order (12/48) < (15/48) < (18/48) < (32/48) (6/12) < (5/16) < (3/8) < (4/6)

3. Arrange the following fractions in descending order:
(i) (4/5), (7/10), (11/15), (17/20)

(ii) (2/7), (11/35), (9/14), (13/28)

Solution:

(i)   Given (4/5), (7/10), (11/15), (17/20)
(ii)   Now we have to arrange these in ascending order, to arrange these in ascending order
(iii)   we have to make those as equivalent fractions by taking LCM's.
(iv)   LCM of 5, 10, 15 and 20 is 60 Equivalent fractions are
(48/60), (42/60), (44/60), (51/60)
We know that 51 > 48 > 44 > 42 Now arranging in ascending order
Hence (17/20) > (4/5) > (11/15) > (7/10)
(ii) Given (2/7), (11/35), (9/14), (13/28)

Now we have to arrange these in ascending order, to arrange these in ascending order we have to make those as equivalent fractions by taking LCM's.
LCM of 7, 35, 14 and 28 is 140 Equivalent fractions are
(40/140), (44/140), (95/140), (60/140)
We know that 95 > 60 > 44 > 40 Now arranging in ascending order
Hence (9/14) > (13/28) > (11/35) > (2/7)

4. Write five equivalent fraction of (3/5).

Solution:

Given (3/5)
By multiplying or dividing both the numerator and denominator so that it keeps the same value by this we can get the equivalent fractions.
(3 × 2)/ (5 × 2), (3 × 3)/ (5 × 3), (3 × 4)/ (5 × 4), (3 × 5)/ (5 × 5), (3 × 6)/ (5 × 6)
Equivalent fractions are
(6/10), (9/15), (12/20), (15/25), (18/30)

5. Find the sum:
(i) (5/8) + (3/10)

(ii) 4 (3/4) + 9 (2/5)

(iii) (5/6) + 3 + (3/4)

(iv) 2 (3/5) + 4 (7/10) + 2 (4/15)

Solution:

(i) Given (5/8) + (3/10)
Taking LCM for 8 and 10 we get 40
Now we have to convert the given fractions into equivalent fractions with denominator 40
(5/8) + (3/10) = (5 × 5)/ (8 × 5) + (3 × 4)/ (10 × 4)
= (25/40) + (12/40)
= (37/40)

(ii) Given 4 (3/4) + 9 (2/5)
First convert given mixed fractions into improper fractions. 4 (3/4) + 9 (2/5) = (19/4) + (47/5)
Taking LCM for 4 and 5 we get 20
Now we have to convert the given fractions into equivalent fractions with denominator 20
4 (3/4) + 9 (2/5) = (19/4) + (47/5) = (19 × 5)/ (4 × 5) + (47 × 4)/ (5 × 4)
= (95/20) + (188/20)
= (283/20)

(iii) Given (5/6) + 3 + (3/4)
Taking LCM for 6, 1 and 4 we get 12
Now we have to convert the given fractions into equivalent fractions with denominator 12
(5/6) + 3 + (3/4) = (5 × 2)/ (6 × 2) + (3 × 12)/ (1 × 12) + (3 × 3)/ (4 × 3)
= (10/12) + (36/12) + (9/12)
= (55/12)

(iv) Given 2 (3/5) + 4 (7/10) + 2 (4/15)
First convert given mixed fractions into improper fractions 2 (3/5) + 4 (7/10) + 2 (4/15) = (13/5) + (47/10) + (34/15)
Taking LCM for 5, 10 and 15 we get 30
Now we have to convert the given fractions into equivalent fractions with denominator 30
2 (3/5) + 4 (7/10) + 2 (4/15) = (13/5) + (47/10) + (34/15) = (13 × 6)/ (5 × 6) + (47 × 3)/ (10 × 3) + (34 × 2)/ (15 × 2)
= (78/30) + (141/30) + (68/30)
= (287/30)

6. Find the difference of: (i) (13/24) and (7/16)
(ii) 6 and (23/3)

  (III)   (21/25) and

(18/20) (iv) 3 (3/10) and 2 (7/15)

Solution:

(i) Given (13/24) and (7/16)

To find the difference we have to make it equivalent fractions. Taking LCM of 24 and 16 is 48.
Now converting the given fractions into equivalent fractions with denominator 48. (13/24) - (7/16) = (26/48) – (21/48)
= (26 – 21)/48
= (5/48)

(ii) Given 6 and (23/3)
To find the difference we have to make it equivalent fractions. Taking LCM of 3 and 1 is 3.
Now converting the given fractions into equivalent fractions with denominator 3. (23/3) – 6 = (23/3) – (18/3)
= (23 - 18)/3
= (5/3)

(iii) Given (21/25) and (18/20)
To find the difference we have to make it equivalent fractions. Taking LCM of 25 and 20 is 100.
Now converting the given fractions into equivalent fractions with denominator 100. (18/20) – (21/25) = (90/100) – (84/100)
= (90 – 84)/100
= 6/100
By converting it into its simplest form we get
= 3/50

(iv) Given 3 (3/10) and 2 (7/15)
First convert given mixed fractions into improper fractions. (33/10) and (37/15)
To find the difference we have to make it equivalent fractions. Taking LCM of 10 and 15 is 30.
Now converting the given fractions into equivalent fractions with denominator 30. (33/10) - (37/15) = (99/30) – (74/30)
= (99 – 74)/30
= (25/30)
By converting it into simplest form we get

= (5/6)

7. Find the difference:
(i) (6/7) – (9/11)

(ii) 8 – (5/9)

(iii) 9 – 5 (2/3)

(iv) 4 (3/10) – 1 (2/15)

Solution:

(i) Given (6/7) – (9/11)
To find the difference we have to make it equivalent fractions. Taking LCM of 7 and 11 is 77.
Now converting the given fractions into equivalent fractions with denominator 77. Equivalent fractions are (66/77) and (63/77)
(6/7) – (9/11) = (66/77) – (63/77)
= (66 – 63)/77
= (3/77)

(ii) Given 8 – (5/9)
To find the difference we have to make it equivalent fractions. Taking LCM of 1 and 9 is 9.
Now converting the given fractions into equivalent fractions with denominator 9. Equivalent fractions are (72/9) and (5/9)
8 – (5/9) = (72/9) – (5/9)
= (72 -5)/9
= (67/9)

(iii) Given 9 – 5 (2/3)
First convert the given mixed fraction into improper fraction. We get 5 (2/3) = (17/3)
To find the difference we have to make it equivalent fractions. Taking LCM of 1 and 3 is 3.
Now converting the given fractions into equivalent fractions with denominator 3. Equivalent fractions are (27/3) and (17/3)
9 – 5 (2/3) = (27/3) - (17/3)
= (10/3)

8. What should be added to 5 (3/7) to get 12?

Solution:

Given 5 (3/7)
First convert the given mixed fraction into improper fraction we get (38/7) Let x be the number added to (38/7) to get 12
Therefore x + (38/7) = 12 x = 12 – (38/7)
By taking LCM for 7 and 1 is 7 x = (12 × 7 – 38)/7
x = (84 – 38)/7 x = (46/7)
Hence (46/7) is the number which is added to 5 (3/7) to get 12.

9. **What should be added to 5 (4/15) to get 12 (3/5)?**

Solution:

Given 5 (4/15)
First convert the given mixed fraction into improper fraction we get (79/15) Let x be the number added to (79/15) to get (63/5)
Therefore x + (79/15) = (63/5) x = (63/5) – (79/15)
By taking LCM for 15 and 5 is 15 x = (63 × 3 – 79)/15
x = (189 – 79)/15
x = (110/15) = (22/3)
Hence (22/3) is the number which is added to 5 (4/15) to get 12 (3/5).

10. **In a "magic square", the sum of the numbers in each row, in each column and along the diagonal is the same. Is this a magic square?**

(4/11)	(9/11)	(2/11)
(3/11)	(5/11)	(7/11)
(8/11)	(1/11)	(6/11)

Solution:

Along first column = (4/11) + (3/11) + (8/11) = (15/11) Along second column = (9/11) + (5/11) + (7/11) = (15/11) Along third column = (2/11) + (7/11) + (6/11) = (15/11) Along first row = (4/11) + (9/11) + (2/11) = (15/11)
Along second row = (3/11) + (5/11) + (7/11) = (15/11) Along third row = (8/11) + (1/11) + (6/11) = (15/11) Along diagonal = (4/11) + (5/11) + (6/11) = (15/11)
            = (2/11) + (5/11) + (8/11) = (15/11)
Therefore sum along all direction is same i.e. (15/11). Hence it is a magical square

11. **The cost of Mathematics book is Rs 25 (3/4) and that of Science book is Rs 20 (1/2). Which cost more and by how much?**

Solution:

Given the cost of Mathematics book is Rs 25 (3/4) i.e. (103/4) Cost of Science book is Rs 20 (1/2)
i.e. (41/2)
Now taking the LCM of 2 and 4 is 4
Now we have to convert the given fractions into its equivalent fractions with denominator 4
Mathematics book cost is Rs (103/4)
Science book cost is Rs (41 × 2/2 × 2) = (82/4)

ENGLISH
Lesson 1:My Donkey Sally

A)Answer the following questions:

Q1:When did Gerry decide that he wanted a donkey?

Ans.Gerry had not really thought about donkey to keep them until he had gave katerina's

wedding.There he saw a great number of donkeys had brought their babies. He was so enchanted by their soft knees,their great ears and their wobbling,uncertain walk. Then he had decided that he would posses a donkey of his own.

Q2:How did he try to convince his mother to fulfill his desire? Did she seem convinced?

Ans. Gerry told his mother that he would give up all the gift if she gifted him a donkey on his birthday. He also told that if he had a donkey,it would be easy for him to go a greater distance. Yes,she seem convinced.

Q3:What did Costas think the bamboo house was for? Was Gerry convinced by his argument?

Ans. Costas thought that the bamboo house was for to keep plants or to store sweet potatoes in it for winter. No,Gerry was not convinced by his argument because next day he asked about the hut from his mother.

Q4:Describe the curious things that started happening in the house the day before Gerry's birthday?

Ans.The day before Gerry's birthday,everybody started acting in a slight strange manner.Larry went about the house shouting hunting slogans. Margo kept running about the house carrying bundles under her arm.Leslie and Spiro kept going into mysterious huddles in the garden.

Q5:How was the donkey decked up?Who decorated her?

Ans.The donkey was dressed in crepe paper,christmas decorations and with enormous feathers attached between its ears.Margo decorated her.

Q6:What did the donkey do as soon as it walked into Gerry's room? How did Gerry react ?

Ans.The donkey came by Gerry's bedside and gazed at him out of enormous brown eyes. It shook itself vigorously so that the feathers between its ears fell.Gerry was happy to see him and became speechless.

Q7:When was the real purpose of the hut revealed at the end of the story. Yes,it serve its function well.Just big enough for donkey.

Q8:Describe briefly the change in Gerry attitude towards his family after he received the gift .

Ans.Gerry was so amazed to see the donkey as a birthday present that he was taking no notice of his family. He was stood beside himself with delight and thought what a noble and kind friend.

QB)Answer the questions with reference to the context .

1."What does mother want with a bamboo house."

a)Who was Gerry addressing ?

Ans.Gerry was addressing Costas.

b)What was the listener's opinion about the house?

Ans.The listener's opinion about the house was that mother might keep plant in it or store sweet potatoes for the winter.

c)Did Gerry believe what the listener said?

Ans.No,Gerry did not believe the listener.

2."You remembers Katerina's donkey that you liked so much well,this is her baby."

a)Who said this and to whom ?

Ans.Margo said this to Gerry.

b)How did the baby donkey look ?

Ans.The baby donkey was very attractive and senstive.

c)What did she remind Gerry so?

Ans.She reminded Gerry of Katerina's donkey that he saw at her wedding.Margo told him that it is katerina's donkey's baby.

LESSON 2 : SWAMI AND THE SUM

A. Answer the following questions:

Q1:Why Swami felt that the problem was very complicated ?

Ans.Swami felt that the problem was very complicated because when he gazed at the sum and then everytime he acquire a new meaning of it.Also he had the feeling of having stepped into a fearful maze.

Q2:Who was Krishna and why Swami felt sorry for him ?

Ans.Krishna was a buyer boy in the sum who wanted to buy four mangoes .Swami felt sorry for him because he was in confusion whether Rama was trying to sell ripe or unripe fruit.

Q3:When Swami's father threatened to thrash him and if he actlly did so?

Ans.Swami's father threatened to thrash him if he could not answer the sum asked by him.No, his father did not do so.

Q4:Where,according to Swami,was his father,more likely to find out the correct answer to the problem?

Ans.Swami thought why his father was so curious to know the price.According to Swami,if his father wanted so badly to know the price,he should go himself to the market and find out there.

Q5:Why Swami was blinking continously?

Ans.Because his father did not let him to go until be answered the question asked by his father.So he kept blinking and thinking about the matter.

Q6:If Swami was finally able to solve the sum and why he burst into tears at the end?

Ans.Yes,Swami was finally able to solve the sum after very efforts so he burst into tears at the end.

B) References to the context.

1."Father,will you tell me if the mangoes were ripe ?"

a)How did Swami's father respond to this question?

Ans.Father regarded him for a while and smothering a smile and told him that find itself whether it would ripe or not.

b)Was Swami satisfied with his father's answer? How do you know?

Ans.No,Swami was not satisfied with his father's answer.We know this when he felt helpless and thought that only father would tell him whether Rama was trying to sell ripe fruit or not.

c)Which sentences in the story point out? Why it is important for Swami to know if the mangoes were ripe or not ?

Ans.Because he felt that the answer to this question contained the key to the whole problem.

2)"Get the slate here.I will make you give the answer now."

a)Why did father say this? What did Swami do immediately?

Ans.Father said this because he wanted the answer from him. Swami thought it was impossible to solve the sum with the available information and he looked again over the sum to find out which part of the question contained an answer.

b)How did he try to explain the problem to Swami ?

Ans.He splitted the question to the level of Swami so that he could easily understand and solve the problem.

c)How did father succeed in making Swami uderstand how to solve the sum?

Ans.He succeeded by giving him best efforts and support to hïm.He explained the question again to encourage him.

3)"The whole brood of Rama's and Krishna's in the sum were getting disgusting."

a)Why was Swami disgusting?

Ans.Because he felt that there was no match between the quantity of mangoes and fraction of money.

b)How long did he take to work out the solution to the problem after this?

Ans.He took half an hour to solve the problem.

c)What was the answer to the problem? Was the answer correct?

Ans.The answer was six annas. Yes,the answer was correct.

POEM :TELEVISION

Q1:Where does the speaker wish to go ?

Ans.The speaker wishes to go inside the glass screen of the television.

Q2:Why does the speaker want to change the programmes?

Ans.Because he become fed with the existïng conditions shown in the TV like terror,politics,corruption.

Q3:How would the water of the rivers and streams be?

Ans. The water of the rivers and streams would be clear and pure like in poet's dreams.

Q4:Describe the programmes on the speaker'sTV.

Ans.The programmes on the speaker's TV that there should be no viloence and highlighted only happiness.He wants to have shows specially made for children,which teach them.

Q5:Who would fïnish the work that needs to be finished?

Ans.Everyone would finish the work that need to be finished.

B. Reference to the context .

1).....I would fill with joy.

A)Which place does the speaker wish to 'fill with joy'?

Ans. The speaker wish to fill with joys in the world of ours.

B)What will happen if this place is filled with joy?

Ans.If this place is filled with joy there will be new beginning in every one's life.

C)How would it affect mother Nature?

Ans.Mother Nature would bloom anew.

2.I'd teach the children.......

A)What would the children learn ?

Ans.The children would learn how to love and care.

B)Why it is important to teach the children?

Ans.Because good qualities are necessery to be a good human being. From these qualities they would learn to love,care and respect others.

C)What kind of a world does the speaker consider ideal?

Ans.According to the speaker,the ideal world is that where all mankind's dream would come true.

ESSAY:- USES AND ABUSES OF MOBILE PHONES

We are living in an electronic age. It has given birth to globalization. There are a lot of new means of communication which made our life so simple and easy going. Mobile phones can be seen as the most used present day phenomenon in this fast growing time. Mobil phone is a revolutionary step in the field of telecommunication.

We had the days when the telephone only served the purpose of communication through sound. The mobile phones were considered to be a thing of luxury and commodity for the rich. But now mobile phone is not a mere phone but it is a lot in itself. It works on a unique network system which need no wiring, no fixation, no botheration. It is basically low-power radio telephone.

When we think over the advantage of a cellular (mobile) phone, we can say that the greatest advantage of the cellular phone is that it can be used anywhere, anytime. It can send a message and store data. It can be used as computer and the whole world in one's hand. By it update speed of whole information has become fast. No doubt it has changed the whole scenario of the world. It can be seen in the hands of the young and the old alike. Various types of mobile phones are available in the market.

The mobile phone has become necessity for today's world. But the new generation is misusing it by distorting its uses. School going boys and girls can be seen carrying mobile phone in their hands. As a result they have lost their interest in studies. Some mischievous children find pleasure in disturbing people by giving them missed calls or blank calls. Some youngsters use their mobile phones while driving which may cause serious accidents.

One cannot deny the change in life with the change of time but when this change is over-exposed, it is dangerous. We must balance these two phenomenon in order to create a healthy world.

Write an application to the Principal of your school for remission of fine.

To

The Principal

ABC School

Respected Sir,

I shall like to state that I am a student of class VII of your school and on 27th April 2020, I suddenly fell ill. S , I could not attend the school for two days. Due to sickness I forgot to send an application for leave.

My class teacher has fined me Rs.100/- for being absent from the school and missing class test of English. Though I am extremely sorry for being absent, the circumstances too were beyond my control.

I request you to remit my fine as my absence was unavoidable.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours obediently,

X Y Z

Dt.28-04-2020

(II). Write a letter on the topic Thanking COVID- 19 fighters (Doctors/Nurses/Police/Municipality workers)

Pschool.in