

**SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SCHOOL
NIRANKARI COLONY
CLASS VII (2021-22)
JUNE ASSIGNMENTS**

ENGLISH

ASSIGNMENT- I (WEEK-4)

HONEYCOMB

POEM : THE REBEL

Summary of the Poem:

“The Rebel” is a lightly expressed poem written in a casual style free of any bitterness or criticism. The poet shows the character of rebel. One who does not conform to the norms of society and has a contradictory attitude based on self-assertion. This is not typically a political rebel who wants a revolution in the country; but this is a common adolescent boy who, for his inexperience, exhibits himself so as to draw attention.

The poet lists various contradictory activities of the rebel. He says that when everybody has short hair, the rebel grows his hair long and when long hair is in, the rebel cuts his hair short. He stays silent in the lesson when everyone is discussing a matter; but when it is time for general discussion, the rebel remains attentive to the teacher and does not participate in the discussion. When people wear uniform, he puts on showy dress and when people wear colorful dresses, he does the opposite. In the company of cat lovers, he prefers dogs and in the company of dogs, he prefers the otherwise. When it is the general desire for rain, he necessitates the importance of sun and when people want the sunbath, he goes for rain. When others attend meetings, he stays home and when others stay home, he attends meetings. He says “Yes” when he should say “No” ; but says “No” when he should say “Yes”. In short, each action of the rebel is stimulated by self-exhibition and inexperienced attitude of adolescence.

The poet has remarkably described the non-conformist behaviour of the rebel in a light, funny, and casual manner. The poet says that the individual freedom is very important and we must learn to accept it in society. No two persons can be equal. The poet also says that such people in society do exist but we must have a soft corner for them; but we should not become like them.

Q. Short answer type questions.

1. What does the rebel do when everybody has short hair?
2. What does the rebel do when everybody talks during the lesson?
3. How does the rebel dress himself when everybody wears a uniform?

4. How does the rebel dress when everybody wears fantastic clothes?
5. In the company of dog lovers, what does the rebel prefer to?
6. What does the rebel prefer when others are surrounded by cat lovers?
7. What does the rebel praise when others greet the rain?
8. What does the rebel say, when everybody says 'yes'?
9. What is not good to become in life?
10. Who is the poet of the poem 'The Rebel'?

ENGLISH

ASSIGNMENT- II

JUNE(WEEK-4)

ENGLISH GRAMMAR (ARTICLES AND DETERMINERS)

Determiners are words that are used before a noun to 'determine' or indicate whether something specific or particular is being referred to.

Examples: these kittens, my friend, any book, a man

(these, my, any and a are determiners)

Types of Determiners:

- 1) Articles
- 2) Demonstratives
- 3) Possessives
- 4) Interrogatives
- 5) Distributives
- 6) Quantifiers

Determiners come before nouns and point them out.

ARTICLES:

There are three types of articles, namely a, an, and the. A and an are called indefinite articles while the is called the definite articles. These articles are used as determiners.

- Article 'a' is used before singular countable nouns which begin with a consonant sound.
Examples: a river, a book, a joke
- Article 'a' is also used to show a kind, class or species. Example :A deer is a gentle animal.

- Sometimes ,article a is used to show rank, profession or community. Example: a nurse, a teacher, a Christian.
- Article an is used before singular countable nouns which begin with a vowel sound. Example: umbrella, an egg, an ostrich
- Some words begin with a consonant when written but begin with a vowel sound when spoken. We use an before words with a vowel sound. Example: an honest man('h' of the word 'honest' is silent here .The word begins with a vowel sound. Similarly, we write an before words like hour and honourable. Example: an hour, an honourable man, an heir
an heirness, an honorary member
an honest girl
- Some words begin with vowels when written but begin with consonant sound when spoken .If a word begins with a vowel but with a consonant sound, we use a before it.
Examples: a European lady(yoo sound)
 - a one –rupee note(w sound)
 - a university(yoo sound)
 - a union(yoo sound)

If certain abbreviations begin with a vowel sound though they have consonants at the beginning, we write an before them.

Examples: an M.P(The consonant M is pronounced as 'em' and thus begins with a vowel sound.),an MA, an MLA

The article a is often used with particular phrases.

Examples: a noise a pity a pleasure
a headache in a hurry a pain
a stomachache in a loud voice a nuisance

Use of Article 'The'

We use article 'the'----

- When we refer to a particular person or thing.
Examples: (a) I saw the house which you had described.
(the house refers to the particular house that was described)
- (b) with a common name when it represents the whole class
Example: The peacock is the national bird of India.
- With nouns which are names of unique things
Examples: the Earth the Sun the sky the Moon
- With superlatives

Examples: the tallest building the youngest singer the greater star
 the hottest planet the oldest man the lowest point

With words like first ,third ,last, nest ,only, same

Examples: the first row the next room
 The third boy the same book

With the names of:

rivers, seas, oceans

Examples: the Brahmaputra the Pacific Ocean
 The Indian Ocean the Red Sea

- With mountain ranges: the Alps, The Himalayas, the Nilgiri Hills
- With trains, ships, aeroplanes, the Shatabdi Express, the British Airways
- With holy books and scriptures: the Quran, the Upanishads, the Vedas
- With newspapers: the Times of India, the Hindustan Times
- With historical monuments and well known buildings: the Red Fort, the Golconda Fort
- With directions: the east, the west
- With the whole families: the Mehtas, the Guptas
- With countries⊗if the name contains common nouns like states, kingdom) the United Kingdom ,the United States of America
- before an adjective when it represents a class
Example: the rich the underprivileged
- before a noun to show a unit of measurement
Example: (a) Satin cloth is sold by the metre.
 (b) Milk is sold by the litre.
 (c) Eggs are sold by the dozen.

Before adjectives in the comparative degree.

Example: The older he grew, the wiser he became.

- Article the is also used with certain groups of words:
- In the morning to play the guitar on the one hand
- In the afternoon on the other hand on the move.
 - The singer and the lyrist were present on the occasion.
 - The singer and the lyricist was present on the occasion.
 - The first sentence where the has been used twice speaks of two different persons, one is a singer and the other a lyricist.
 - The second sentence suggests the same person who is both a singer and lyricists.

OMISSION OF 'ARTICLES'

Articles a, an and the are omitted:

- before names of substances and abstract nouns used in a general sense. Example: (a) Sugar is sweet.
 (b) Beauty lies in the eyes of the beholder.

- before most proper nouns such as the names of people, names of continents, countries , cities
Examples: India is densely populated
China has progressed well.
- before names of meals used in a general sense.
Examples: Dinner has been served
Breakfast is ready.
 - before languages: English ,French
Example: Miss Sen teaches English
- before names of relations: father, mother, brother, uncle
Example: Father has gone to play golf.
- When a noun is used in a general sense.
Example: Cotton is a natural fibre.
- with plural nouns when they denote a class
Children have impressionable minds.
- With names of days, months and seasons
Monday is the first working day of the week.
 - In notices, headlines ,e-mail messages.
Examples: Chief Minister meets delegates from China(The Chief Minister has met the delegates from China.)

EXCEPTIONS:

- Some uncountable nouns take 'the' when used in a particular sense.
Example: (a) Where did you keep the sugar I bought yesterday?
The speaker is asking about the particular sugar bought the day before, hence 'the' is used before sugar.
(b) The beauty of Cinderella attracted the prince.
Here, the sentences talks about the beauty of Cinderella in particular, hence, the is used before beauty.
- Proper nouns can be used with article the if we want to attach a special meaning to them
Example :Rajnikanth is the Amitabh Bachchan of the southern film industry. Here, Amitabh Bachchan stands for an actor who is very popular.
- a/an is used when an adjective is used before breakfast ,lunch ,dinner
Example: Jyoti had an early supper as she is feeling hungry.
- The is used when we specify
Example: The dinner we had at your place was delicious

Article 'the' is never used with the following phrases:

to make use of	to take part in	day by day
from head to foot	to lose heart	by mistake
by chance	to pay attention to	at home
to be at fault	to take interest in	by car
to take to heart	on foot	by hand

Q1. Tick the correct options to complete the sentences.

- 1) will return in a/an hour.
- 2) A/An lion is the most ferocious of all animals.
- 3) She is in a/an hurry.
- 4) Raj wants to an become an actor.

Q2. Fill in the blanks by using appropriate articles. Put 'X' wherever 'the' is not required.

- 1) Rita found _____ one –rupee coin.
- 2) He saw _____ European, _____ German and _____ Indian discussing something important.
- 3) We boarded _____ Lucknow Mail at night.
- 4) My father is _____ honorary member of the managing committee.
- 5) _____ 'Statue of Liberty' was a gift to America from France.
- 6) He is _____ youngest of the three.
- 7) " _____ New York Times" is an American newspaper.
- 8) Please give me _____ salt from the yellow packet.
- 9) Draw _____ map of _____ India.
- 10) Tagore is _____ only Indian to have won _____ Nobel Prize in literature.
- 11) John was selected as _____ best performer of the year.
- 12) New Delhi is _____ very costly place to live in.

कार्यपत्रक - 1 (सप्ताह - 4)

हिंदी

कक्षा - सातवीं

1. हम बातचीत किस माध्यम से करते हैं?

- (i) लिपि (ii) वाक्य (iii) भाषा (iv) वर्ण

2. भाषा के कितने रूप होते हैं?

- (i) लिखित (ii) सांकेतिक (iii) मौखिक (iv) सभी

3. भाषा के कितने रूप होते हैं?

- (i) दो (ii) चार (iii) तीन (iv) पाँच

4. हिंदी की लिपि कौन-सी है?

- (i) फारसी (ii) रोमन (iii) गुरुमुखी (iv) देवनागरी

5. हमें किसके द्वारा भाषा के शुद्ध रूप का ज्ञान होता है?

- (i) शब्द (ii) लिपि (iii) व्याकरण (iv) वाक्य

6. भाषा का अर्थ है

- (i) मन के भाव संकेत के द्वारा प्रकट करना
(ii) मन के भाव केवल बोलकर प्रकट करना
(iii) मन के भाव केवल लिखकर प्रकट करना
(iv) मन के भाव बोलकर या लिखकर प्रकट करना

7. वाक्य किसे कहते हैं?

- (i) शब्द समूह को (ii) वर्ण समूह को (iii) वर्गों के मेल को (iv) शब्दों के सार्थक मेल को

8-

बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न

- (i) निम्नलिखित में से भाषा की परिभाषा कौन-सी है?
(क) मनुष्य के विचार प्रकट करने का साधन (ख) पशुओं द्वारा भाव प्रकट करने का साधन
(ग) मनुष्य द्वारा भाव प्रकट करने एवं समझने का साधन (घ) पक्षियों द्वारा भाव प्रकट करने का साधन।
- (ii) बोलकर भाव एवं विचार करने वाली भाषा को कहते हैं।
(क) सांकेतिक भाषा (ख) लिखित भाषा (ग) मौखिक भाषा (घ) वैदिक भाषा।
- (iii) हिंदी का जन्म किस भाषा से हुआ?
(क) संस्कृत (ख) अंग्रेजी (ग) फ्रेंच (घ) उर्दू।

वर्ण-विच्छेद

याद रखने योग्य बातें:-

क्ष - क् + ष् + अ (क्क्ष - क् + अ + क् + ष् + आ)

त्र - त् + र् + अ (पत्र - प् + अ + त् + र् + अ)

ज्ञ - ज्ञ् + अ + अ (ज्ञान - ज्ञ् + अ + आ + न् + अ)

श्म - श् + र् + अ (श्म - श् + र् + अ + म् + अ)

कर्म - क् + अ + र् + म् + अ

क्रम - क् + र् + अ + म् + अ

कृपा - क् + ऋ + प् + आ

दिल्ली - द् + इ + ल् + ल् + ई

ट्रक - ट् + र् + अ + क् + अ

रास्ता - र् + आ + स् + त् + आ

प्र०1 निम्नलिखित शब्दों का वर्ण-विच्छेद कीजिए

- 1) स्वास्थ्य _____
- 2) राष्ट्रीय _____
- 3) ब्राह्मण _____
- 4) नृप _____
- 5) विज्ञान _____
- 6) निर्दोष _____
- 7) सप्ताह _____
- 8) बुद्धिमान _____
- 9) क्रोध _____
- 10) गेहनाह _____

वर्ण विचार और उच्चारण

रिक्त स्थान भरें :-

तीन, वर्ण-विच्छेद, वर्णमाला, स्वर,
स्वर तथा व्यंजन, वर्ण

- क) भाषा की सबसे छोटी इकाई _____ कहलाती है।
- ख) वर्णों का व्यवस्थित समूह _____ कहलाता है।
- ग) वर्णों के दो भेद हैं _____ ।
- घ) _____ बिना किसी की सहायता के बोले जाते हैं।
- ङ) स्वर के _____ भेद हैं।
- च) वर्णों को अलग-अलग करके लिखने को _____ कहते हैं।

LINES AND ANGLES

- 1) If the measure of two supplementary angles are in the ratio 1:2, then find the measure of the larger angle .
- 2) Find the angle which is equal to its supplement?
- 3) Can two angles be supplementary if both of them are obtuse ?
- 4) What do you mean by linear pair?
- 5) If two adjacent angles are supplementary, they form a _____
- 6) If two lines intersect at a point, then the vertically opposite angles are always -
- 7) Find the complement of angles : 47° , 60°
- 8) Find the supplement of 105° , 123° .
- 9) Find the angle which is equal to its supplement.
- 10) If a ray stands on a line then the sum of the adjacent angles so formed is 180°

LINES AND ANGLES

- 1) If an angle is half of its complement, find the measure of angles.
- 2) The supplement of 53° is
 - a. 53°
 - b. 133°
 - c. None
- 3) An angle is 24° more than its complement. The measure of the angle is
 - a. 57°
 - b. 66°
 - c. None
- 4) Two supplementary are in the ratio 3:2. The smaller angle measures
 - a. 108°
 - b. 72°
 - c. None
- 5) AOB is a straight line and the ray OC stands on it . If angle BOC = 132° , then angle AOC =
 - a. 68°
 - b. 48°
 - c. None

- 6) If two straight lines AB and CD intersect at a Point O & angle $\text{AOC} = 42^\circ$, find the measure of
- i) AOD ii) BOD
- 7) Among two supplementary angles, the measure of the larger angle is 36° more than the measure of the smaller. Find their measures.
- 8) Find the angle which is equal to its complement.

SCIENCE**ASSIGNMENT- I****JUNE(WEEK-4)****CHAPTER : HEAT**

Question 1

How does the fur of the polar bear help it to live in the Arctic region?

Question 2

Why does cold water kept in an open container become warm on a hot summer afternoon?

Question 3

How do woolen garments keep us warm?

Question 4

Answer the following in one word each:

- (a) The SI unit of heat-
- (b) The SI unit of Temperature-
- (c) The instrument used to measure the temperature-
- (d) The transfer of heat from hotter part to a colder part of an object due to vibration of a particles-
- (e) The material that do not conduct heat-

Question 5

Convert the given temperature to degree Celsius.

- (a) 150 degree F
- (b) 48 degree F

Question 6

Convert the given temperature to degree Fahrenheit.

- (a) 150 degree C
- (b) 32 degree C

SCIENCE**ASSIGNMENT- II****JUNE(WEEK-4)****CHAPTER : HEAT**

Question 1

What is the normal temperature of human body in t & F?

Question 2

Why is mercury used in thermometers?

Question 3

What precautions should be observed while reading a clinical thermometer?

Question 4

What precautions should be observed measuring temperature with a laboratory thermometer?

Question 5

Give reason why :-

- (a) Rooms are provided with ventilators & exhaust fans near top of side walls.
- (b) It is advisable to place room heaters at the ground level for effective heating.
- (c) Air conditioners should be installed at the top windows.

Question 6

Jumbled Word

- a. oocdnctiu
- b. mrehmeeottr
- c. tuermrtpeea
- d. atruolnsl

CHAPTER- 1 OUR ENVIRONMENT**A. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

1. It is a gaseous envelope surrounding the earth.
 - I. Atmosphere
 - II. Hydrosphere
 - III. Lithosphere
2. Which is a threat to environment?
 - I. Growing Plants
 - II. Growing Population
 - III. Growing Crops
3. Which is not a natural resource?
 - I. Desert
 - II. Aquarium
 - III. Forest
4. Which is a Human Made environment?
 - I. Mountain
 - II. Sea
 - III. Road
5. Which is not a component of Human environment?
 - IV. Land
 - V. Religion
 - VI. Community

B. Fill in the Blanks

1. The place, people, things and nature that surround any living organisms is called _____.
2. _____ is made up of rocks and minerals and covered by a thin layer of soil.
3. On _____ every year World Environment Day is celebrated.
4. The world of non- living elements is called _____.
5. The world of living organisms is called _____.

CHAPTER- 1 OUR ENVIRONMENT

Answer the following questions: -

1. Define- Lithosphere, Hydrosphere and Biosphere
2. Describe the relation between Environment and Human Beings. How can we improve it?
3. Draw a diagram of Domains of Environment.
4. Write a short note on Primary and Secondary source of Energy.

पुनरावृत्ति कार्यपत्रिका -1 (जून – चतुर्थ सप्ताह)

कक्षा – सातवीं (विषय – संस्कृत)

मति शब्द रूप

विभक्ति-	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमा-	मति	.....	.....
द्वितीया-	.....	मती	.....
तृतीया –	मत्या	.....	.....
चतुर्थी –	.....	मतिभ्याम	.....
पंचमी –	.....	.....	मतिभ्यः
षष्ठी –	मतेः	.....	.....
सप्तमी –	.....	.....	मतिषु
संबोधन -	हे मते!	.....	.....

पुनरावृत्ति कार्यपत्रिका -2(जून - चतुर्थ सप्ताह)

कक्षा - सातवीं (विषय - संस्कृत)

चित्रवर्णन

1 चित्रं दृष्ट्वा मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तशब्दैः च संस्कृते पञ्च वाक्यानि रचयत ।

मञ्जूषा- गजः, वानरः, वृक्षाः, सर्पः, मृगः, वनः, फलः, पुष्पम्, पत्रम्, सिंहः



COMPUTER

ASSIGNMENT- I
Topic: Photoshop 2021:Advanced

JUNE(WEEK-4)

Q-1 What do you mean by Layers?

Q-2 Write the steps to create a new layer.

Q-3 Write the steps to delete a layer.

Q-4 Write the steps to rename a layer.

COMPUTER

ASSIGNMENT- II
Topic: Photoshop 2021:Advanced

JUNE(WEEK-4)

Q-1 Explain Filter effect.

Q-2 Write the steps to apply filter effect on the image.

Q-3 What is Pattern Stamp tool ?

Q-4 What is the difference between blur tool and sharpen tool?

"India is the cradle of the human race, the birthplace of human speech, the mother of history, the grandmother of legend, and the great grandmother of tradition. Our most valuable and most instructive materials in the history of man are treasured up in India only."

These are not our words. These are the words of the great Mark Twain. And here are 25 Indians facts to support his statement:

1. A floating post office

India has the largest postal network in the world with over 1, 55,015 post offices. A single post office on an average serves a population of 7,175 people. The floating post office in Dal Lake, Srinagar, was inaugurated in August 2011.

2. Kumbh Mela gathering visible from space

The 2011 Kumbh Mela was the largest gathering of people with over 75 million pilgrims. The gathering was so huge that the crowd was visible from space.

3. The wettest inhabited place in the world

Mawsynram, a village on the Khasi Hills, Meghalaya, receives the highest recorded average rainfall in the world. Cherrapunji, also a part of Meghalaya, holds the record for the most rainfall in the calendar year of 1861.

4. Bandra Worli Sealink has steel wires equal to the earth's circumference

It took a total of 2,57,00,000 man hours for completion and also weighs as much as 50,000 African elephants. A true engineering and architectural marvel.

5. The highest cricket ground in the world

At an altitude of 2,444 meters, the Chail Cricket Ground in Chail, Himachal Pradesh, is the highest in the world. It was built in 1893 and is a part of the Chail Military School.

6. Shampooing is an Indian concept

Shampoo was invented in India, not the commercial liquid ones but the method by use of herbs. The word 'shampoo' itself has been derived from the Sanskrit word *champu*, which means to massage.

7. The Indian national Kabaddi team has won all World Cups

India has won all 5 men's Kabaddi World Cups held till now and has been undefeated throughout these tournaments. The Indian women's team has also won all Kabaddi World Cups held till date.

8. Water on the moon was discovered by India

In September 2009, India's ISRO Chandrayaan- 1 using its Moon Mineralogy Mapper detected water on the moon for the first time.

9. Science day in Switzerland is dedicated to Ex-Indian President, APJ Abdul Kalam

The father of India's missile programme had visited Switzerland back in 2006. Upon his arrival, Switzerland declared May 26th as Science Day.

10. India's first President only took 50% of his salary

When Dr. Rajendra Prasad was appointed as the President of India, he only took 50% of his salary, claiming he did not require more than that. Towards the end of his 12-year tenure, he only took 25% of his salary. The salary of the President was Rs 10,000 back then.

11. The first rocket in India was transported on a cycle

The first rocket was so light and small that it was transported on a bicycle to the Thumba Launching Station in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.

12. India has a spa just for elephants

Elephants receive baths, massages and even food at the Punnathoor Cotta Elephant Yard Rejuvenation Centre in Kerala. Now that's a BIG step for the country.

13. India is the world's second-largest English speaking country

India is second only to the USA when it comes to speaking English with around 125 million people speaking the language, which is only 10% of our population. This is expected to grow by quite a margin in the coming years.

14. Largest number of vegetarians in the world

Be it because of religious reasons or personal choices or both, around 20-40% of Indians are vegetarians, making it the largest vegetarian-friendly community.

15. The world's largest producer of milk

India recently overtook the European Union with production reaching over 132.4m tonnes in 2014.

16. The first country to consume sugar

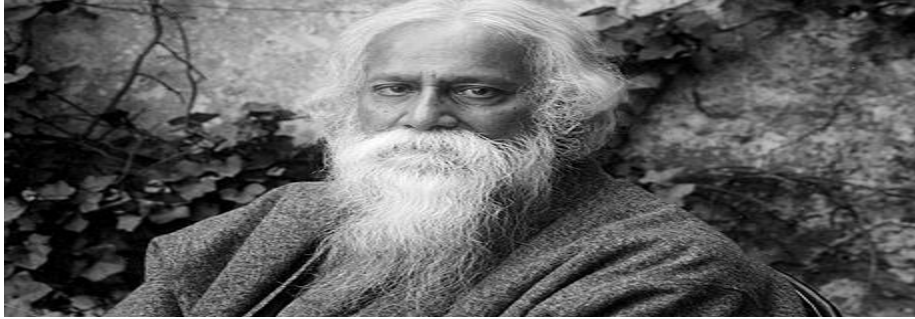
India was the first country to develop extraction and purifying techniques of sugar. Many visitors from abroad learnt the refining and cultivation of sugar from us.

17. The human calculator

Shakuntala Devi was given this title after she demonstrated the calculation of two 13 digit numbers: $7,686,369,774,870 \times 2,465,099,745,779$ which were picked at random. She answered correctly within 28 seconds.

18. Rabindranath Tagore also wrote the National Anthem for Bangladesh

Rabindranath Tagore is credited not only for writing the Indian National Anthem, *Jana Gana Mana*, but the Bangladeshi National Anthem, *Amar Sonar Bangla*, as well. He was also offered knighthood by the British but refused the honour after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.



19. Dhyan Chand was offered German citizenship

After defeating Germany 8-1 in the 1936 Berlin Olympics, Major Dhyan Chand, the wizard of hockey, was summoned by Hitler. He was promised German citizenship, a high post in the German military and the chance to play for the German national side. Dhyan Chand, however declined the offer.

20. Astronaut Rakesh Sharma said India looks *Saare Jahaan se achcha* from space

Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi asked the first Indian in space, Rakesh Sharma, about how India looked from space. His response was our famous patriotic song, "Saare Jahaan Se Achcha."

EXERCISE

Q- 1 Match the following with the correct option.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| A – The only natural , deep water port of water | i) Siachen Glacier |
| B- This state is also home to the Kovalam Beach | ii) Tamil Nadu |
| C- The famous Kanjeevarams come from this state | iii) Malacca <i>City</i> |
| D- The highest battlefield situated in India | iv) Mumbai port |
| E- The city is an artificial seaport developed by man | v) Kerala |

Q- 2 In which state of India is the floating post office situated ?

Q- 3 Name the highest cricket ground in the world.

Q- 4 When was the water on the moon discovered by India?

Q- 5 Name the India's President who only took 50% of his salary?

Q- 6 In India where is the spa just for elephants situated?

Q- 7 Name the first country which consumed sugar?

Q- 8 Who is the Human calculator in India?

Q- 9 Name the Indian poet who wrote the National Anthem for Bangladesh?

Q- 10 Who said that India looks "*Saare Jahaan Se Achcha*" from space?