

Unit I

English

Lesson 1

I BET YOU CAN'T

Pg-10 Word in use

E. SYNONYMS: A Synonym is a word having the same meaning as:

Abrupt-Sudden, Enormous-Huge, Brief –Short, Certain-Sure, Deceive-Cheat, etc.

ANSWERS ONLY OF E PART:

1. Notion
2. Snug
3. Appalling
4. Unruly
5. Captious
6. Astounded
7. Disgusting
8. Cuddled
9. Insignificant
10. Sneer

F. WORDS FROM THE BOX

1. Readout, watch out / watch over, think over.
2. Turnout, overdo, outcome, without.
3. Took over, draw out, makeover, overdo.
4. Hardship, overhead, shipwreck, shipyard.
5. Fearsome, someone, wholesome, something.
6. Nobody, everybody, workable, workout, bodyguard.

G.PART-COMplete the sentences.

1. studying in ninth grade.
2. in the newspaper.
3. to watch cartoons.
4. bellowed at her and asked her to turn the T.V off.

DEFINITIONS.

Phrase: A Phrase is a group of words that makes sense, but not complete sense. It has no subject and no predicate. E.g.

- The sun sets in the west.
- Show me how to do it.

Clause: Such a group of words which forms the part of a sentence, and has a subject and a predicate of its own. E.g.

- People who pay their debts are trusted.
- We cannot play while it is raining.

Chapter-2-

LIVING WITH BEEJI

Questions and answers.

Q1. What was Nandu studying for?

Ans. Nandu was studying for her talent exam which was going to be held in her school and would earn her a scholarship.

Q2. Was Nandu happy about staying with her grandmother? What did she want?

Ans. No, Nandu was not happy about staying with her grandmother because she thought her grandmother kept disturbing her every now and then. But in reality she was perhaps upset because she had been left behind by her parents.
She wanted to go along with her parents to Dubai.

Q3. What did Nandu realize when Beeji went to the nursing home? What did she miss?

Ans. Nandu realized that Beeji used to take good care of her. She missed her love, affection and support.

Q4. What did Nandu do to show Beeji that she loved her?

Ans. Nandu cooked dinner for her grandmother which included some Parathas, a bowl of vegetables and pineapple juice. She also made a “THANKYOU” card for her to let her know that she missed her.

Ex.2 Pg. no.19.

Write a paragraph about any two children and write what is common between them.

- Seema:- I wishI want to become.....

Ans. Seema is a sixteen year old girl who washes dishes at a dhaba. She works 10 hours every day and so has no time for school. She secretly observes Ramu cook every day in the dhaba and tries to memorize the recipes .She wants to be a cook and would like to have her own restaurant.

- Fazal:- I wish people would ...My ambition is....

Ans. Fazal is a seventeen year old boy who is a mechanic and works at a workshop. He repairs punctured tyres of the cars and motorbikes all day long. He is very good at it. His ambition is to own a big workshop and to own lot of cars and motorbikes. He would drive them all around the city and see new sites and have fun.

Both Seema and Fazal do not go to school .Both works long hours daily, both are ambitious. They dream of a happy and a prosperous future.

CHAPTER-3

EXACTLY RIGHT

Q1:- Ans- The child in this poem is considered too young for crossing the street to play and too small to stay up after eight.

Q2:- Ans- She is considered too old for crying and too big for swinging on the garden gate.

Q3:-Ans- Yes, most children have heard these things.

HISTORY

CLASS-7TH.
UNIT-1

CHAPTER—WHEN, WHERE AND HOW.

Q-IV Answer in brief.

Ans 1. The Indian subcontinent has been a distinct geographical unit. It comprises of six other countries .Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Myanmar.

Ans 2. In India, the Medieval Period is considered to be the time period from the eight century to the eighteenth century AD. It is generally divided into two periods, the early Medieval Period [between 8th and 12th century AD] and the later Medieval Period [between 13th and 18th century AD.]

Ans 3. AL-Beruni and Ibn-Battuta are two foreign travellers who visited India during the Medieval Period.

Q V. ANSWER IN DETAIL

Ans 1. India has been referred to by various names during different periods of history from Aryavarta to Bharatvarsha to Hindustan. But the term Hindustan did not carry the same meaning during the Medieval Period .The rulers in the Sultanate and Mughal periods called their Indian dominion, centred around

Delhi, as Hindustan. In the early 16th century Babur used the term Hindustan to describe the geography, the fauna and the culture of the inhabitants of the subcontinent. In the 19th century, Hindustan, as used in English referred to the northern region of India between the Indus and the Brahmaputra and between the Himalayas and the Vindhya in particular. In Sanskrit literature, the country is often called Bharat.

Ans 2. The major changes during the medieval period are as follows:

- i. In this period major developments in religious traditions and important changes took place in Hinduism. Building temples became an important activity among the Hindu rulers. The rulers also patronized learned Brahmins and granted them tax free land. Many Brahmins became wealthy and powerful. They used their power to make the caste rules and religious norms very rigid
- ii. A major development took place in the form of the emergence of the idea of Bhakti. The Bhakti movement attracted people from all sections of society.
- iii. Islam appeared in India. The merchants and migrants first brought the teachings of the holy Quran to India.
- iv. Sufi tradition came from west Asia.

Ans 3. The main sources of Medieval Period are as follows:

- Archaeological Sources: The archaeological sources includes ancient monuments, inscriptions, and numismatic or coins.
- Ancient buildings: Includes temples like Khajuraho, Bhubaneswar, Konark, etc. mosques like Jama Masjid, Moti Masjid, etc. forts like Red Fort, Tughlaqabad Fort, Chittor Fort, etc.
- Inscriptions: It provides important information on different aspects of the Early Medieval Period about important events, dates, personal qualities of the rulers the mutual relations of different rulers, about the specimens of art and the administrative measures.
- Coins: Throw light on important dates and important historical personalities, their economic conditions of that particular time.
- Literary Sources: Autobiographies, chronicles, Documents, etc. About the early Medieval Period [8th to 13th century] important information have been derived from the writings found on palm leaves, birch bark and skin, etc. About Later Medieval Period [13th to 18th century] many books written on paper has been found. Some are biographies or memoirs i.e., Babur and Jahangir's memoir, which tell us many important things about their rule. Certain documents pertaining to mutual treaties among different rulers or the grant of land to the nobles are important sources of historical knowledge.

CLASS: 7th

SUBJECT: CIVICS

CHAPTER: 23

EQUALITY: A Key Feature of Democracy

V. Answer in detail:

Q1. What provisions have been made to ensure equality among all sections of the society?

Ans. To ensure equality among all sections of society, the following provisions have been made in the Indian Constitution:

1. Every person is equal before law.
2. No person can be discriminated on the basis of his/her religion, race, caste, place of birth or gender.
3. Every person has access to all public places including shops, wells, roads, etc.
4. Untouchability has been abolished.

Q2. How has the education level improved due to mid-day meal programme?

Ans. Mid-day meal refers to the programme introduced in all government elementary schools to provide students with cooked lunch. Due to this many more poor children have begun enrolling and attending school regularly, resulting in improved level of education especially among the poor.

Q3. Describe the two ways adopted by the government to maintain equality.

Ans. The following two measures have been adopted by the government to maintain equality:

1. Making Laws- The government has made laws to protect people from facing inequality. For example, Untouchability Act, according to which discrimination on the basis of caste is a punishable offence.
2. Government Programmes and Schemes- Several schemes have been launched to improve the lives of communities and individuals who have been treated unequally, to provide them with equal opportunities.

Q4. Describe the three kinds of equality.

Ans. The three kinds of equality are:

- Political Equality- It refers to the condition where all people are equal before the government of the country. India is a democratic country, thus, every adult who is of 18 years of age or more has an equal right to cast vote, irrespective of their religion, caste, qualification, economic condition or gender.
- Economic Equality- It refers to the state wherein all the people have equal access to the resources available to fulfil their daily needs of livelihood. However, in India there is a huge disparity between the rich and the poor which results with in economic discrimination.
- Social Equality- It means equal treatment of people belonging to any caste, creed, religion or race. But social equality is not found in a true sense as the society is divided into different castes and religion.

Q5. How are equality and dignity correlated?

Ans. Dignity means self-respect or regard of a person in terms of his caste and religion. When people are treated unequally, their dignity is violated. Thus, equality is essential for one's dignity.

Q6. Give any two examples showing the struggle of people for equality outside India.

Ans. The struggle for equality continues all around the world. For example-

- In Sri Lanka, there is inequality based on language. The Sinhalese are given more preference in government jobs and have greater access to other opportunities.
- In USA, there is discrimination of the African-Americans by some of the white people on the basis of their skin colour and race.

Q7. Describe in detail about the Civil Rights Movement in the USA.

Ans. In USA, there was a movement in the late 1950s to push for equal rights for African-Americans which was led by Martin Luther King Jr. Before that, African-Americans were discriminated against and denied equality through law. There was a long agitation against their unequal treatment which came to be known as the Civil Rights Movement. This resulted in the ratification of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin. It also stated that all schools would be open to African-American children and they would not have to attend the schools set-up separately for them.

CLASS: 7th

SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER: 12

ENVIRONMENT

Short Type Questions

Q1. Differentiate between natural environment and human environment.

Ans.

Natural Environment	Human Environment
1. It means the natural and physical surroundings.	1. It means the surroundings made by man.
2. It includes both biotic and abiotic components.	2. It includes only man made things.
3. It includes hydrosphere, lithosphere, atmosphere, biosphere.	3. It includes the things created by humans like roads, railways, buildings, dams, etc.

Q2. Differentiate between lithosphere and atmosphere.

Lithosphere

1. It is the solid part of the earth.
2. It is made up of rocks present on the surface of the earth.
3. It provides us with land to live on and for plants to grow.
4. It provides us minerals.

Atmosphere

1. It is not solid.
2. It is made up of different gases surrounding the earth.
3. It provides us air to breathe.
4. It protects us from the harmful rays of the sun.

Q3. Differentiate between biotic and abiotic environment.

Biotic Environment

1. It consists of the living part of the eco-system.
2. It is obtained from the biosphere.
3. E.g., water, air, soil, sunlight, minerals, etc.

Abiotic Environment

1. It consists of the non-living and chemical components of the eco-system.
2. It is usually obtained from the lithosphere, atmosphere and hydrosphere.
3. E.g., animals, birds, plants, bacteria, fungi, etc.

Q5. How are human beings responsible for making changes in environment? Discuss.

Ans. Human beings interact with the environment and modify it according to their needs. With the passing of time, man learnt different techniques to make life easy. Human beings use their skill and knowhow to create things from the natural environment, so as to satisfy their needs, wants and aspirations.

He can clear the forests, change the courses of the rivers and cut the mountain sides to make terraces for farming. Man is superior to most other members of the environment and he has the maximum potential to change the environment. Lately, man has been misusing his capability and has been disturbing the natural environment, causing ecological imbalance on a large scale.