



Salwan Public School, Gurugram
Session: 2022 – 2023

PRE & POST CLASS CONTENT (SUBJECT-WISE)

MONTH – AUGUST 2022 (16-31 August 2022)

Class VI

Pre-Class Content

Subjects	Unit
English	<p>Literature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● A Pact with the Sun- Chapter 5 Tansen <p>Read the lesson from your textbook or through the given link. https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/fepw105.pdf</p> <p>Summary:</p> <p>Tansen Summary tells us about the life of the famous musician from India named Tansen. It tells us how he is the only child of a singer where they live in a village. Tansen is a naughty child but is talented and wise. One day, Swami Haridas finds him in the forest roaring like a tiger. He takes him in and teaches him music. After that, Tansen goes to Mohammed Ghaus of Gwalior to learn music. After Tansen becomes an accomplished singer, the emperor Akbar appoints him to court as a musician. His success makes the other courtiers jealous and one plans to ruin him. They make him sing the Raga Deepak, a raga which can produce heat around. However, Tansen trains his daughter to sing Raga Megh which makes rainfall. Thus, as the fire starts to break out, the girls sing and it rains, saving Tansen's life.</p> <p>Message: The Lesson teaches us how having complete information and wisdom can be so beneficial for us. Moreover, how efficiently we apply this information as per our knowledge makes all the difference.</p> <p>Grammar: Verb</p> <p>1. Verb: The verb is a word that expresses some action, feeling or existence. It tells us something about the subject; as</p> <p>Lions roar. (action)</p> <p>Boys fly kites. (action)</p> <p>I feel sorry. (feeling)</p> <p>Ashoka was a great king. (existence)</p>

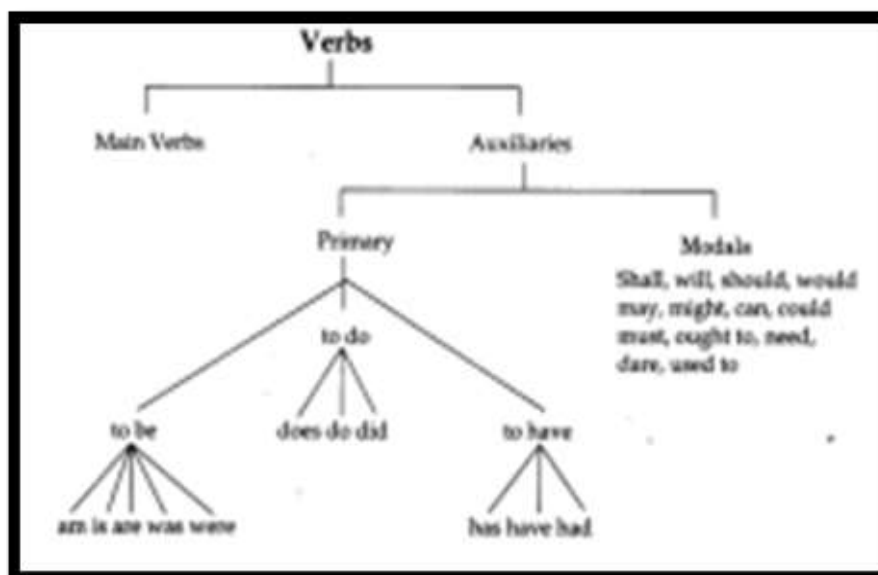
2. All the verbs (shown above in black) ‘roar’, ‘fly’, ‘feel’, and ‘was’, are limited by the number and person of their subjects. Therefore, ‘roar’, ‘fly’, ‘feel’, and ‘was’, are Main Verbs—main verbs are also called Finite Verbs.

3. Verbs are divided in two parts :

A. Main Verbs (also called lexical verbs)

B. Helping Verbs (Auxiliaries-Primary and Modals)

All verbs in English except the 24 helping verbs are main verbs. Look at the chart below :



Main Verbs

Main Verbs are also of two kinds :

- (a) Finite verbs
- (b) Non-finite verbs

Finite verbs change their forms according to the person and number of the subject and the tense also, e.g.

He reads. I read

They read. She goes

I go.

They go.

Non-finite verbs do not change their forms according to the number, person or tense of the subject. The infinitives, gerunds and participles are called non-Finites.

4. Read the following sentences :

Lata sang a song.

I wrote a letter.

Children like sweets.

In each of these sentences the verb takes an object. ‘Song’, ‘letter’ and ‘sweets’ are objects. A verb that takes an object is called a Transitive Verb. The object

usually answers the question what ? Or whom ?

Now look at the following sentences :

Birds fly.

The sun shines.

These verbs do not require objects. They express the actions by themselves and make complete sense. They are called Intransitive Verbs. Some Verbs can be used both Transitivity and Intransitively.

Verbs Used Intransitively	Verbs Used Transitivity
1. Birds fly	Boys fly kites.
2. The horse runs fast	I ran a race.

Grammar: Conjunctions

A **conjunction** is a part of speech that is used to connect words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. Conjunctions are considered to be invariable grammar particles, and they may or may not stand between items they conjoin. Conjunctions are words which joins together words, sentences, and part of sentences.

The three main types of conjunctions are:

- Coordinating conjunctions: These join words, phrases and clauses which are equally important.
- Subordinating conjunctions: These join subordinate or dependent clauses to main or independent clauses.
- Correlative conjunctions: These are paired conjunctions that join words, phrases and clauses that carry equal weight in a sentence.

Purpose	Conjunctions
Addition	and, also, too, as well
Choice	or, either – or
Contrast	but, though, although, whereas
Reason	because, as, since,
Comparison	as
Manner	as if, as though
Time	as, while, until, since, after, before

- Integrated Grammar

Hindi	<p>पत्र लेखन औपचारिक, पर्यायवाची(1-21), मुहावरे(1-20) , विशेषण, वाक्यांशों के लिए एक शब्द(1-18)</p> <p>बाल राम कथा- चित्रकूट में भरत, दंडक वन में दस वर्ष</p> <p>पत्र लेखन औपचारिक</p> <p>औपचारिक पत्र , उन लोगों को लिखे जाते हैं ,जिनके साथ हमारा व्यक्तिगत या आत्मीय संबंध नहीं होता।</p> <p>औपचारिक पत्र में अनुच्छेदों की संख्या तीन रखें।</p> <p>औपचारिक पत्र लिखते समय निम्नलिखित बातों का ध्यान रखें...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 विनम्रता व शिष्टता 2 संक्षिप्तता 3 पूर्णता 4 यथातथ्यता <p>पर्यायवाची</p> <p>किसी शब्द के समानार्थी शब्दों को उसके पर्यायवाची कहा जाता है।</p> <p>उदाहरण</p> <p>चाँद - चंद्रमा, शशि, राकेश</p> <p>रात- निशा, रात्रि, रजनी</p> <p>मुहावरे</p> <p>मुहावरे भाषा को प्रभावी बनाते हैं।</p> <p>मुहावरे में कही गई उक्ति का अन्य छिपा अर्थ होता है।</p> <p>जैसे आंख का तारा- बहुत प्यारा</p> <p>वाक्य- राजू अपनी मां की आंखों का तारा है।</p> <p>विशेषण</p> <p>संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्द को विशेषण कहते हैं।</p> <p>जैसे- राज <u>अच्छा</u> लड़का है।</p>
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विशेषण के भेद

1 गुणवाचक विशेषण - जिन विशेषण शब्दों से संज्ञा या सर्वनाम शब्दों के गुण दोष, आकार प्रकार, स्वभाव, दशा, अवस्था आदि गुणों का पता चलता है।

2 संख्यावाचक विशेषण- जिन विशेषण शब्दों से संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की संख्या का पता चलता है।

- निश्चित संख्यावाचक
- अनिश्चित संख्यावाचक

3 परिमाणवाचक विशेषण- जिन विशेषण शब्दों से संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की मात्रा या परिमाण के बारे में पता चलता है।

- निश्चित परिमाणवाचक
- अनिश्चित परिमाणवाचक

4 सार्वनामिक विशेषण- भाषा में कभी-कभी सर्वनाम शब्द वाक्य में प्रयुक्त होकर संज्ञा शब्दों की विशेषता बताने का कार्य करते हैं तब वे सर्वनाम ना रहकर विशेषण बन जाते हैं।

वाक्यांशों के लिए एक शब्द

भाषा में ऐसे भी शब्द होते हैं ,जो वाक्यांशों या बड़े कथनों के लिए इस्तेमाल किए जाते हैं ।इन शब्दों के ज्ञान से बड़ी-बड़ी बातों को संक्षेप में कहा जा सकता है।

जैसे

बिना सोचे समझे किया गया विश्वास- अंधविश्वास

जिसकी कल्पना न की जा सके - अकल्पनीय

बाल रामायण

चित्रकूट में भरत

पाठ का सार

जब राम को 14 वर्ष का वनवास हुआ था तो उन दिनों भरत अपनी ननिहाल में थे। राम को पिता दशरथ द्वारा वनवास देने पर राम वन को चले गए और उनके साथ सीता और लक्ष्मण भी वनवास को चले गये। राम के वनवास को जाने के बाद दशरथ ने उनके बिछोह में प्राण त्याग दिए।

भरत को उनके ननिहाल में सूचना भिजवाई गई और उन्हें तुरंत बुलाया गया। समाचार पाकर भरत तुरंत अयोध्या की ओर चल दिए। आठ दिन बाद अयोध्या पहुंचने पर भरत को अयोध्या सुनसान नजर आई। उनका मन किसी आशंका से त्रस्त हो गया। उन्होंने राज महल में जाकर अपने पिता को ढूंढा तो पिता नहीं मिले। फिर वह अपनी माता कैकेई से मिले। कैकेई से उन्हें सारी बात पता चली कि उनके पिता स्वर्ग सिधार गए और बड़े भाई राम वन को चले गए हैं सीता और लक्ष्मण के साथ।

भरत को अपने पिता की मृत्यु का बड़ा दुख हुआ। भरत ने कैकेई से राम के वन जाने का कारण पूछा तो कैकेई सारी बात बता दी उन्होंने (कैकेई) ने ही महाराज दशरथ से राम के वन जाने का वरदान मांगा था। ताकि उनको (भरत) को राज्य की राजगद्दी मिल सके। यह सुनकर भरत कैकेई पर बहुत नाराज हुए और उन्हें काफी भला बुरा कहा। फिर वह माता कौशल्या से मिले और उनसे क्षमा मांगी। सब लोगों ने उनसे राजगद्दी पर बैठने के लिए कहा तो भरत ने राजगद्दी पर बैठने से इंकार कर दिया। वह बोले कि यह राजगद्दी राम की है और मैं राम को वन से बुला कर लाऊंगा और वही इस राजगद्दी को संभालेंगे।

भरत राम को वापस लाने के लिये अपनी सेना और राज्य के अन्य लोगों के साथ वन की ओर चल दिये। उस समय राम गंगा जमुना के संगम के पार चित्रकूट नामक जगह पर एक कुटी बनाकर रह रहे थे। भरत ने राम से भेंट की और उन्हें पिता की मृत्यु का समाचार दिया। ये सुनकर राम सन्न रह गये। भरत ने राम से अनुरोध किया कि वह तुरंत अयोध्या लौट चले और राजगद्दी को संभाले। पर राम ने इंकार कर दिया उन्होंने कहा कि वह अपने वचन से फिर नहीं कर सकते। पिता की आज्ञा से ही वन की ओर आये हैं और अपने पिता की आज्ञा का उल्लंघन नहीं कर सकते। 14 वर्ष के वनवास के पश्चात ही वो अयोध्या आएंगे।

भरत के जब काफी आग्रह करने पर राम नहीं माने तो भरत ने उनसे उनकी खड़ाऊँ (चरण पादुका) ले लीं। उन्होंने कहा कि इन चरण पादुकाओं के राजगद्दी पर रखकर ही राम के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में अयोध्या का राज संभालेंगे और उनके लौटने का इंतजार करेंगे। उसके पश्चात भरत अयोध्या की ओर लौट गए और उन्होंने राम की चरण पादुका को राजगद्दी पर स्थापित किया और उनके प्रतिनिधि बनकर अयोध्या पर राज करने की प्रतिज्ञा ली। उन्होंने राजसी जीवन त्याग दिया और नंदीग्राम में एक कुटी बनाकर साधु की तरह रहने लगे और वहीं से राजकाज की व्यवस्था चलाने लगे।

पाठ दंडक वन में दस वर्ष

पाठ का सार

भरत के अयोध्या लौट जाने के बाद चित्रकूट में शांति लौट आई थी। अयोध्या के पास होने से लोगों का आना-जाना बना रहता था। तीनों वनवासी दंडक वन की ओर चल पड़े।

यहाँ अनेक आश्रम थे परंतु दानव मुनियों को परेशान करते थे। राम, लक्ष्मण और सीता दंडकारण्य में स्थान और आश्रम बदल कर दस वर्ष रहे। एक बार उन्हें क्षरभंग के आश्रम में हड्डियों का ढेर दिखा। सुतीक्ष्ण मुनि ने राम को दानवों के अत्याचार के बारे में बताया और उन्हें अगस्त्य ऋषि से मिलने की सलाह दी। गोदावरी नदी के तट पर पंचवटी जाते हुए उन्हें मार्ग में जटायु मिले। पंचवटी में सुंदर कुटिया बना कर वे रह रहे थे और वन में दानवों का वध भी कर रहे थे। एक दिन जब तीनों कुटी के बाहर बैठे थे तब लंका के राजा रावण की बहन शूर्पणखा सुंदर स्त्री के रूप आ कर राम और लक्ष्मण से विवाह का आग्रह करने लगी। कुछ समय बाद जब दोनों भाइयों ने विवाह के प्रस्ताव को ठुकरा दिया तो सीता को इसका कारण बताकर वो क्रोध में आकर सीता पर झपट गई।

लक्ष्मण ने क्रोध में शूर्पणखा के नाक-कान काट दिए। खून से लथपथ शूर्पणखा अपने भाई खर और दूषण के पास गई। उन्होंने क्रोध में आकर 14 राक्षस भेजे, उनके मारे जाने पर स्वयं सेना लेकर गए और मारे गए। अकंपन नामक राक्षस ने यह घटना रावण को बता कर सीता का अपहरण करने की सलाह दी। रावण को अपहरण करते जाने वक्त मारीच मिला, वह उसे वापिस महल ले आया। शूर्पणखा ने रावण को उकसाकर फिर पंचवटी भेजा। मारीच एक मायावी हिरण का रूप धारण कर कुटिया के पास घूमने लगा। रावण तपस्वी के भेष में पेड़ के पीछे छुप गया। हिरण पर मुग्ध होकर सीता ने राम को उसे लाने को कहा। राम और लक्ष्मण को सोने के हिरण पर संदेह था परंतु सीता के आग्रह को वे मना न कर सके और लक्ष्मण को सीता की रक्षा करने का आदेश देकर राम हिरण लाने के लिए चले गए।

Sanskrit

षष्ठः पाठः-समुद्रतटः-

इस पाठ में बतलाया जाता है कि हमारे भारत देश में कितने समुद्र तट विद्यमान हैं। तथा बतलाया गया है कि उन तटों कि क्या-क्या विशेषता है। जैसे मुम्बई का जो जुहू तट है वहां लोग घूमने के लिये जाते हैं, तथा कोच्चिकेरी जो कोनारियल के लिये प्रसिद्ध है तथा सभी समुद्र तटों का मिलन जहा होता है वह संगम कहलाता है।




सप्तमः पाठः- बकस्य प्रतिकारः-

इस पाठ में सियार् और बगुले के कथा के माध्यम से बतलाया जाता है कि दुष्ट कि संगति हमें कभी भी नहीं करनी चाहिये। और जैसे को तैसा जबाब भी हमें देना चाहिये।

Mathematics

Acute, Obtuse and Reflex Angles

There are so many other types of angles which are not right or straight angles.

Angles	Meaning	Image
Acute Angle	An angle less than the right angle is called Acute angle.	
Obtuse Angle	An angle greater than a right angle and less than a straight angle is called Obtuse angle.	
Reflex Angle	Angle greater than the straight angle is called Reflex angle.	

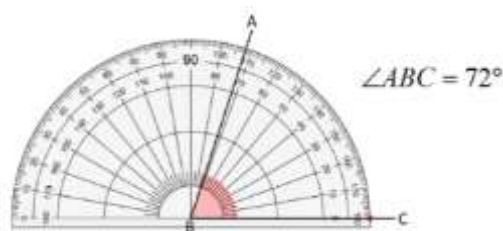
Measuring Angles

By observing an angle we can only get the type of angle but to compare it properly we need to measure it.

An angle is measured in the “**degree**”. One complete revolution is divided into 360 equal parts so each part is one degree. We write it as 360° and read as “three hundred sixty degrees”.

We can measure the angle using a ready to use device called **Protractor**.

It has a curved edge which is divided into 180 equal parts. It starts from 0° to 180° from right to left and vice versa.



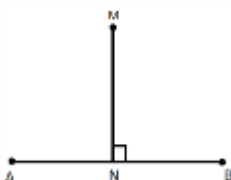
To measure an angle using protractor-

- Place the protractor on the angle in such a way that the midpoint of protractor comes on the vertex B of the angle.
- Adjust it so that line BC comes on the straight line of the protractor.
- Read the scale which starts from 0° coinciding with the line BC.
- The point where the line AB comes on the protractor is the degree measure of the angle.

Hence, $\angle ABC = 72^\circ$

Perpendicular Lines

If two lines intersect with each other and form an angle of 90° then they must be perpendicular to each other.



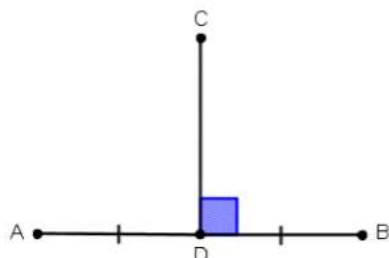
Here AB and MN are intersecting at point N and form a right angle. We will write it as

$AB \perp MN$ or $MN \perp AB$

Reads as AB is perpendicular to MN or MN is perpendicular to AB.

Perpendicular Bisector

If a perpendicular divides another line into two equal parts then it is said to be a perpendicular bisector of that line.



Here, CD is the perpendicular bisector of AB as it divides AB into two equal parts i.e. $AD = DB$.

Classification of Triangles

Triangle is a polygon with three sides. It is the polygon with the least number of sides. Every triangle is of different size and shape. We classify them on the basis of their sides and angles.

1. Classification on the basis of sides


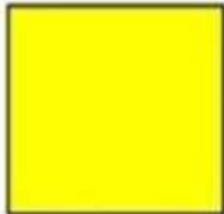

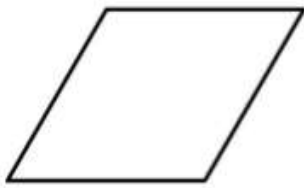

Triangle	Meaning	Image
Scalene	If all the sides are different then it is called scalene triangle.	
Isosceles	If two sides are equal then it is called isosceles triangle.	
Equilateral	If all the sides are equal then it is called equilateral triangle.	

2. Classification on the basis of Angles

Triangle	Meaning	Image
Acute Angled Triangle	If all the angles are less than 90° then this is called the acute-angled triangle.	
Right Angled Triangle	If one of the angles is 90° then it is called the right-angled triangle.	
Obtuse-angled Triangle	If one of the angles of the triangle is obtuse angle then it is called Obtuse angled triangle.	

Quadrilaterals

A polygon with four sides is called **Quadrilateral**.

S.No.	Name	Properties	Image
1.	Rectangle	It has two pairs of equal opposite sides. Opposite sides are parallel. All the angles are the right angle.	
2.	Square	All the four sides are equal. Opposite sides are parallel. All the angles are the right angle.	
3.	Parallelogram	It has two pairs of parallel opposite sides. Square and rectangle are also parallelograms.	
4.	Rhombus	All the four sides are equal. Opposite sides are parallel. Opposite angles are equal. Diagonals intersect each other at the centre and at 90°.	
5.	Trapezium	One pair of opposite sides is parallel.	

Polygons

Any closed figure made up of three or more line segments is called **Polygon**.
We can classify the polygons on the basis of their sides and vertices.

Chapter 7 – Fractions

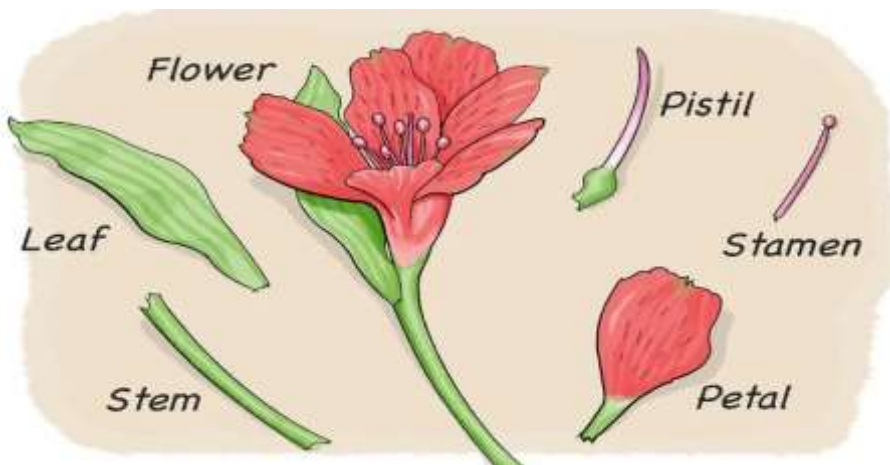
Introduction

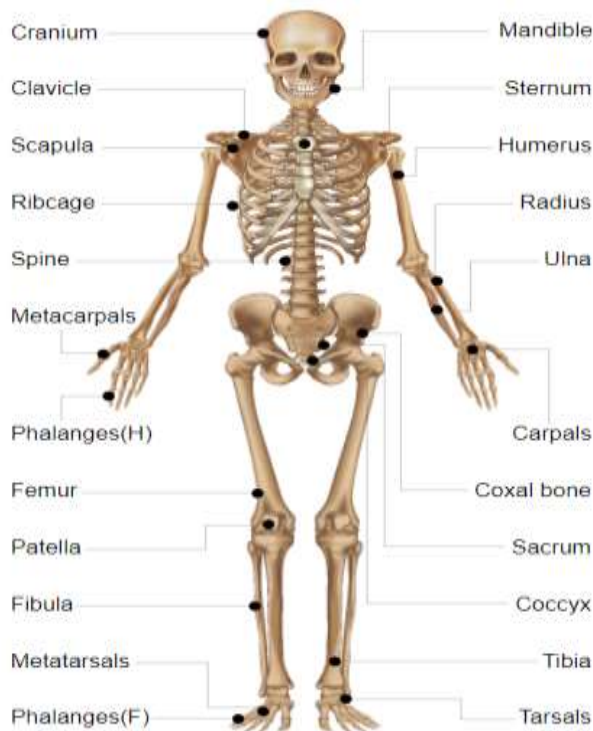
Fractions are numbers representing part of a whole.

A fraction is a number of the form p/q , such that q is not equal to zero or one.

A fraction has two parts. The number on the top is numerator and the number below is the denominator.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Numerator} \\ \swarrow \\ \frac{p}{q} \\ \nwarrow \\ \text{Denominator} \end{array}$$

	<p>The numerator can be greater or smaller than the denominator.</p> <p>For e.g. $\frac{1}{5}$th of a pizza is a fraction , that is, written as $\frac{1}{5}$.</p> <p><u>Problem:</u> Is 0 a fraction?</p> <p><u>Solution:</u> 0 is not a fraction since it is a whole number.</p>
Science	<p>Chapter- 7 Getting to know plants (Continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student will explore about the following terms: Sepal , Calyx , Petal , Corolla , Stamen (Androecium) , Pistil (Gynoecium) <p>Activity : Students will learn about dissection of a flower (Chinrose)</p> <p>Step 1. Selection of Flower</p> <p>Step 2. Dissection of Sepals</p> <p>Step 3. Dissection of Petals</p> <p>Step 4. Dissection of Stamen</p> <p>Step5. Dissection of Pistil</p>  <p>Chapter- 7 Body Movements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will explore about the following terms: Locomotion, Movement, Joints, Pivotal Joint, Hinge Joint, Fixed Joint, Skeleton, Cartilage etc. Students will learn about the skeletal system of a Human Being. They will observe and note the names of the different bones present in the skeletal system :



Cartilage, Tendons, Ligaments: What's the difference?		
Cartilage	Tendons	Ligaments
Tough	Attaches bone to muscle	Attaches bone to bone
Flexible	Sturdy	Elastic
At end of bone	Non elastic	Stabilise
Cushions	Size changes depending on muscle	Made of many fibres
	Anchor	Strong

Activity: Students will perform an activity related to the function of the Hinge joint present in the Elbow.

Social Science

History

Chapter: 5 Kingdoms, Kings and Early Republics (Continued)

- Idea of Kinship
- Janapadas and Mahajanapadas
- Taxes
- Changes in Agriculture
- Case Study: Bihar, Magadha and Vajji

How some men became rulers

Around 3000 years ago, we found some changes had taken place in the ways in which rajas were chosen. Some men were then recognised as rajas by performing very big sacrifices. **Ashvamedha or horse sacrifice** was one such

ritual in which a horse was let loose to wander freely and it was guarded by the raja's men. If the horse wandered into the kingdoms of other rajas and they stopped it, they had to fight. If they allowed the horse to pass, it meant that they accepted that the raja who wanted to perform the sacrifice was stronger than them. These rajas were then invited to the sacrifice. The raja who organized the sacrifice was recognised as being very powerful and all those who came brought gifts for him.

Janapadas

The rajas who performed big sacrifices were then recognised as being **rajas of janapadas** rather than janas. The word janapada means the land where the jana set its foot and settled down. Archaeologists have excavated a number of settlements in these janapadas such as Purana Qila in Delhi, Hastinapura near Meerut, and Atranjikhhera near Etah.

1. They found that people lived in huts, and kept cattle as well as other animals.
2. They also grew a variety of crops such as rice, wheat, barley, pulses, sugarcane, sesame and mustard.
3. They made earthen pots. One special type of pottery found at these sites is known as Painted Grey Ware.

Mahajanapadas

About 2500 years ago, some janapadas became more important than others, and were known as **mahajanapadas**. Most mahajanapadas had a capital city, many of these were fortified which means that huge walls of wood, brick or stone were built around them.

Changes in agriculture

There were two major changes in agriculture around mahajanapadas time.

Growing use of iron ploughshares: This means heavy, clayey soil could be turned over better than with a wooden ploughshare so that more grain could be produced.

People began **transplanting paddy**. This meant that instead of scattering seed on the ground, saplings were grown and then planted in the fields.

Activity- Marking 8 Mahajanapadas on the Political Map of India

Download the link to understand the concept

<https://youtu.be/VCKZbkvbJLw>

Political Science

Chapter 5 : Panchayati Raj

Learning Objective:

- Analyze the role of Panchayati Raj in rural administration.
- List the levels of Panchayati Raj
- Summarize the role of Gram Sabha in a village

Gram Sabha

- The Gram Sabha-a meeting of all adults who live in the area covered by a Panchayat (could be only one village or a few villages). In some states, the village meeting is held for each village.
- Anyone who is 18 years old or more with the right to vote is a member of the Gram Sabha.
- The Gram Sabha meeting often begins with the Panchayat President (who is also called the Sarpanch) and the members of the Panchayat (the Panchs) presenting a plan.
- Every village Panchayat is divided into wards, i.e. smaller areas.
- Each ward elects a representative who is known as the Ward Member (Panch). All the members of the Gram Sabha also elect a Sarpanch who is the Panchayat President.
- The Ward Panchs and the Sarpanch form the Gram Panchayat, which is elected for 5 years.
- The Gram Panchayat has a Secretary who is also the Secretary of the Gram Sabha, who is not an elected person but is appointed by the government and is responsible for calling the meeting of the Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat and keeping a record of the proceedings.

Functions of Gram Sabha

1. The Gram Sabha makes the Gram Panchayat play its role and be responsible and it is where all plans for the work of the Gram Panchayat are placed before the people.
2. The Gram Sabha prevents the Panchayat from doing wrong things like misusing money or favouring certain people and keeps an eye on the elected representatives and makes them responsible to the persons who elected them.

The Gram Panchayat

- The Gram Panchayat-meets regularly- implement development programmes for all villages that come under it- work of the Gram Panchayat has to be approved by the Gram Sabha- Gram Sabhas form committees like construction and development committees in some states-committees include some members of the Gram Sabha-some from the Gram Panchayat who work together to carry out specific tasks.

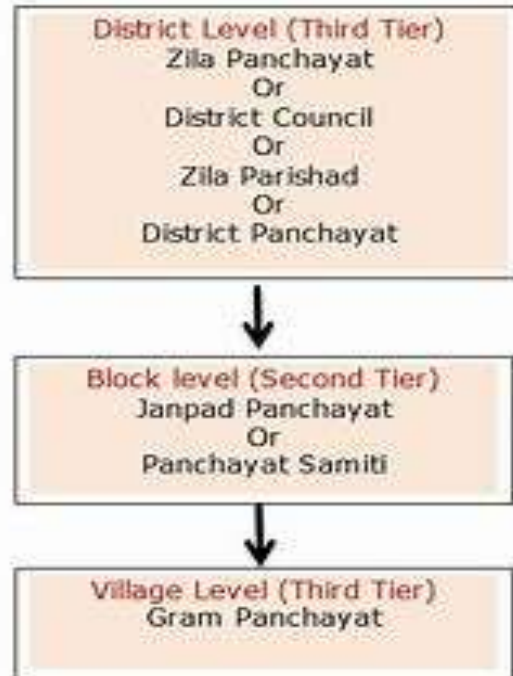
The work of a Gram Panchayat includes:

1. The construction and maintenance of water sources, roads, drainage, school buildings and other common property resources.
2. Levying and collecting local taxes.
3. Executing government schemes related to generating employment in the village.

Sources of funds for the Panchayat:

- Collection of taxes on houses, market places etc.
- Government scheme funds received through various departments of the government – through the Janpad and Zila Panchayats.
- Donations for community works etc.

Structure of Panchayati Raj System
Different Level of Panchayati Raj System



Activity: Students will do role play in groups and discuss works of various committees during the meeting of Gram Panchayat.

Rubrics (5 Marks)

Content - 2

Presentation - 2

Group Coordination - 1

**Computer
Science**

Chapter 3: Introduction to Google Sheets

- Using Google Sheets and File operations
- Structure of Sheets
- Entering and Editing Data in a Sheet
- Types of Data

POST-CLASS CONTENT (Subject-wise)

Subjects	Unit
English	<p>Literature: A Pact with the Sun- Chapter 5 Tansen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Textual exercises to be done in the notebook only after discussion in the class. ❖ Comprehension Check Page-19 <p>Grammar:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Verbs</p> <p>Exercise (to be done in Grammar notebook) Choose verbs from the box which has the meaning given below:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>export, discuss, whisper, steal, shout, apologize, import, discover, exclaim, invent, rob</p> </div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Speak or say something using the breath. 2. Cry out suddenly and loudly (from pain, anger or surprise) 3. Take something from a place unlawfully and often by force. 4. Take somebody else's property secretly, without right unlawfully. 5. Show regret for doing wrong. 6. Speak or cry out in a loud voice. 7. Find out something existing. 8. Bring in goods from a foreign country. 9. Create or design something. (not existing before) 10. Send goods to another country. <p style="text-align: center;">*Along with Exercises in Wow Grammar to be done in the Text book itself.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Conjunctions</p> <p>Exercise (to be done in Grammar notebook) Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunction.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) I like Sugar in my tea, _____ I don't like milk in it. (ii) Listen to the story _____ answer the questions in complete sentences. (iii) Is it Thursday _____ Friday today? (iv) He was late _____ the bus didn't come. (v) We were very tired _____ happy after our flight to Sydney. (vi) They climbed the mountain _____ it was very windy. (vii) _____ Lenny was watching the planes his wife was ready in the

	<p>car.</p> <p>(viii) I'll text you _____ I have arrived in Toronto.</p> <p>(ix) Neither my brother _____ my sister own a car.</p> <p>(x) The sun was warm, _____ the wind was a bit too cool.</p> <p>*Along with Exercises in Wow Grammar to be done in the Text book itself.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Integrated Grammar</p> <p>Set of few Practice Exercises will be given in the class.(to be done in Grammar notebook)</p>
Hindi	<p>औपचारिक पत्र</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • प्रधानाचार्य जी से 2 दिन का अवकाश मांगते हुए प्रार्थना पत्र लिखो। • विद्यालय के लिए नई खेल सामग्री मंगवाने हेतु प्रधानाचार्य जी को प्रार्थना पत्र लिखो। <p>पर्यायवाची- व्याकरण की पुस्तक में दिए गए 1 से 21 पर कक्षा में परिचर्चा की जाएगी।</p> <p>मुहावरे- व्याकरण की पुस्तक में दिए गए 1 से 20 मुहावरों तथा उससे वाक्य निर्माण पर कक्षा में परिचर्चा की जाएगी।</p> <p>वाक्यांशों के लिए एक शब्द- व्याकरण की पुस्तक में दिए गए 1 से 18 वाक्यांशों के लिए एक शब्द पर परिचर्चा की जाएगी।</p> <p>विशेषण</p> <p>संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्द को विशेषण कहते हैं।</p> <p>जैसे- राज <u>अच्छा लड़का</u> है।</p> <p>विशेषण के भेद</p> <p>1 गुणवाचक विशेषण - जिन विशेषण शब्दों से संज्ञा या सर्वनाम शब्दों के गुण दोष, आकार प्रकार, स्वभाव, दशा, अवस्था आदि गुणों का पता चलता है।</p> <p>2 संख्यावाचक विशेषण- जिन विशेषण शब्दों से संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की संख्या का पता चलता है।</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • निश्चित संख्यावाचक

- अनिश्चित संख्यावाचक

3 परिमाणवाचक विशेषण- जिन विशेषण शब्दों से संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की मात्रा या परिमाण के बारे में पता चलता है।

- निश्चित परिमाणवाचक
- अनिश्चित परिमाणवाचक

4 सार्वनामिक विशेषण- भाषा में कभी-कभी सर्वनाम शब्द वाक्य में प्रयुक्त होकर संज्ञा शब्दों की विशेषता बताने का कार्य करते हैं तब वे सर्वनाम ना रहकर विशेषण बन जाते हैं।

बाल राम कथा

- चित्रकूट में भरत

प्रश्न 1-भरत का ननिहाल किस राज्य में था?

प्रश्न 2- भरत को राजा दशरथ की मृत्यु की सूचना किसने दी?

प्रश्न 3- अपने लिए राजगद्दी और राम के लिए 14 वर्ष के वनवास की बात सुनकर भरत ने कैकई को किस नाम से संबोधित किया?

प्रश्न 4- राम के वन गमन के समय भरत कहां गए थे? अयोध्या को लेकर उनका मन आशंकित क्यों हो रहा था?

प्रश्न 5- भारत के अयोध्या लौटने पर कैकई ने उनसे क्या कहा?

प्रश्न 6- भरत के बार-बार आग्रह करने पर भी राम अयोध्या वापस क्यों नहीं आए

प्रश्न 7- भरत ने राम से उनकी खड़ाऊं की मांग क्यों की? क्या राम ने उनकी इस मांग को पूरा किया?

- दंडक वन में दस वर्ष

1 राम ने चित्रकूट छोड़कर कहां जाने का मन बनाया

2 राक्षसों के अत्याचार की कहानी राम ने किस मुनि के मुख से सुनी? मुनि ने उन्हें क्या सलाह दी?

3 शूर्पणखा जब सीता को मारने के लिए छपटी तो लक्ष्मण ने क्या किया?

4 सीता ने राक्षसों के बारे में राम से क्या कहा ? राम ने उन्हें क्या उत्तर दिया?

5 पंचवटी के आसपास के वातावरण का वर्णन अपने शब्दों में कीजिए।

6 खर और दूषण कौन थे ?उनके वध का वर्णन कीजिए।

	<p>7 शूर्पणखा ने रावण से क्या कहा?</p> <p>8 मारीच रावण को सहायता देने के लिए क्यों विवश हो गया?</p>
Sanskrit	<p>Chapter 6</p> <p>प्रश्न: 1.</p> <p>उच्चारणं कुरुत- (उच्चारण कीजिए- Read it out.)</p> <p>तरङ्गैः मत्स्यजीविनः विदेशिपर्यटकेभ्यः सङ्गमः तिसृषु वैदेशिकव्यापाराय प्रायद्वीपः बङ्गोपसागरः चन्द्रोदयः</p> <p>उत्तर:</p> <p>छात्र स्वयं उच्चारण करें।</p> <p>प्रश्न: 2.</p> <p>अधोलिखितानां प्रश्नानाम् उत्तरं लिखत- (निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए - Answer the following questions.)</p> <p>(क) जनाः काभिः जलविहारं कुर्वन्ति?</p> <p>(ख) भारतस्य दीर्घतमः समुद्रतटः कः?।</p> <p>(क) जनाः नौकाभिः जलविहारं कुर्वन्ति।</p> <p>(ख) चेन्नईनगरस्य मेरीनातटः देशस्य दीर्घतमः समुद्रतटः।</p> <p>Chapter 7</p> <p>प्रश्न: 3.</p> <p>अधोलिखितानां प्रश्नानाम् उत्तरं लिखत- (निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए- Answer the following questions.)</p> <p>(क) शृगालस्य मित्रं कः आसीत्?</p> <p>(ख) स्थालीतः कः भोजनं न अखादत्?</p> <p>क) शृगालस्य मित्रं बकः आसीत्।</p> <p>(ख) बकः स्थालीतः भोजनं न अखादत्।</p>
Mathematics	<p>1. An angle whose measure is equal to one-fourth of a revolution is:</p> <p>(a) acute angle</p> <p>(b) obtuse angle</p> <p>(c) right angle</p> <p>(d) straight angle</p>

2. An angle whose measure is equal to half of a revolution is:
 (a) acute angle
 (b) obtuse angle
 (c) right angle
 (d) straight angle
3. An angle whose measure is equal to a full revolution is:
 (a) complete angle
 (b) obtuse angle
 (c) right angle
 (d) straight angle
4. An angle whose measure is equal to 90° :
 (a) acute angle
 (b) obtuse angle
 (c) right angle
 (d) straight angle
5. Give an example of an object showing:
 (a) an acute angle
 (b) straight angle
6. Name the three types of triangles based on sides.
7. Classifying the following angles:
 (a) 210°
 (b) 78°
8. Name any two quadrilaterals.
 (a), (b)

8. Match the following-

Measures of Triangles	Type of Triangle
1. 3 sides of equal length	i. Scalene
2. 2 sides of equal length	ii. Isosceles right angled
3. All sides are of different length	iii. Equilateral
4. 3 acute angles	iv. Acute angled
5. 1 right angles with two sides of equal length	v. Isosceles

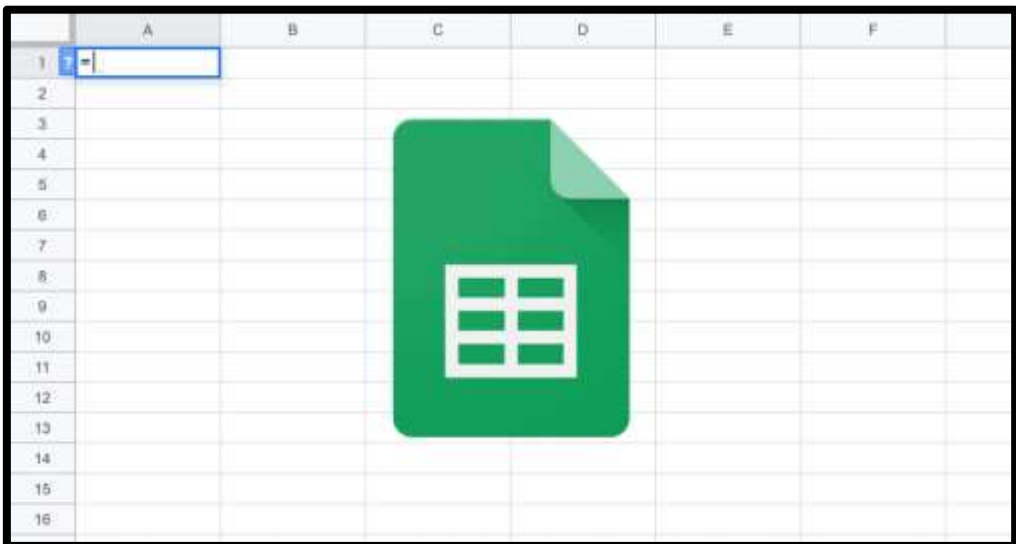
Science

Chapter - 7 Getting To Know Plants (Continued)

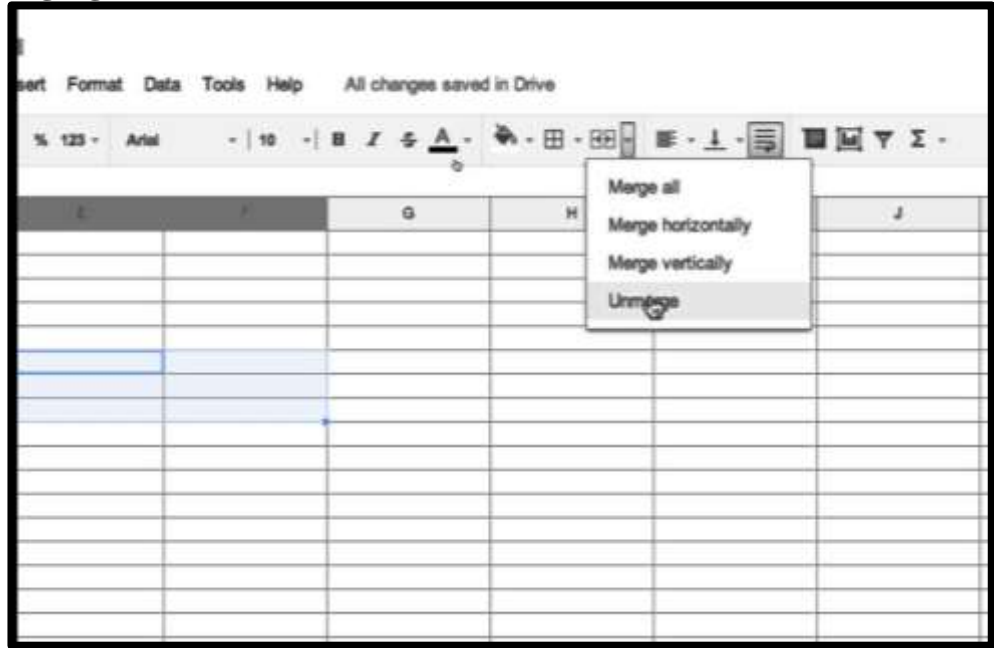
Q1. Differentiate between the following terms :

- a) Stamen and Pistil
 b) Calyx and Corolla

	<p>Q2. Draw a well labeled diagram of a flower and discuss its parts in detail . .</p> <p>Chapter - 8 : Body Movements</p> <p>Q1. How many bones are present in the adult human being ? Discuss about the functions of the skeletal system.</p> <p>Q2 Differentiate between :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fixed Joint and Movable Joint Bone and Cartilage Ligament and Tendon <p>Q.3 Why do you think cartilage is important for our body ? Give two reasons .</p> <p>Q.4 Which of the Skull bones is movable? Describe its movement .</p> <p>Q.5 Fill in the blanks:</p> <p>(a) Joints of the bones help in the _____ of the body.</p> <p>(b) A combination of bones and cartilages forms the _____ of the body.</p> <p>(c) The bones at the elbow are joined by a _____ joint.</p> <p>(d) The contraction of the _____ pulls the bones during movement.</p> <p>Q.6 Why can our elbow not move backwards?</p>
Social Science	<p>Chapter: 5 Kingdoms, Kings and Early Republics</p> <p>Q1. Define janapadas and mahajanapadas with the help of suitable examples.</p> <p>Q2. List two ways in which the rajas of the mahajanapadas were different from those mentioned in the Rigveda</p> <p>Q3. Explain the term varna. List the first two varnas .</p> <p>Q4. Analyse why certain groups could not participate in the assemblies of the ganas.</p> <p>Q5. Why were taxes imposed by the rulers on the people of Mahajanapadas?</p> <p>Q6. Interpret the findings of the archaeologists on the settlements of the janapadas.</p> <p>Q7. ‘Magadha was one of the most powerful Mahajanapadas.’ Examine the role of important geographical features that were responsible to make it the most powerful Mahajanapada.</p> <p>Q8. In what ways was the Vajji sangha different from the other mahajanapadas? Try and list at least three differences.</p> <p>Chapter 5 : Panchayati Raj</p> <p>Q1. List the three levels of the Panchayati Raj system.</p> <p>Q2. Enumerate the functions of the Gram Panchayat? Mention the sources of funds for the Panchayat to execute the activities ?</p> <p>Q3. The Gram Panchayat meets regularly. Justify the statement with suitable reasons.</p>

	<p>Q4. Distinguish between Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat.</p> <p>Q5. Analyze the main objectives of the Panchayati Raj.</p> <p>Q6. Discuss the role of Sarpanch in Gram Panchayat.</p> <p>Q7. Mention the objectives of the “watershed development programme.</p> <p>Q8. What, in your opinion, is the importance of the Gram Sabha? Do you think all members should attend Gram Sabha meetings? Why?</p> <p>Q9. Summarize the role of Zila Parishad.</p>
Computer Science	<p>Activities:</p> <p>1. Follow the instructions to complete the task:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Login to google and open sheets 2. Rename the sheet to student details 3. Make first row the main heading row by merging cells A1 to F1 4. Give heading as Student details 5. Add a column in between C1 and D1, notice the change and discuss with your partner  <p>2. Follow the instructions to complete the task:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Open Google Sheets 2. Enter marks of 3 subjects, English, Hindi, Maths of 5 students. Also allot a roll number to students using the autofill. 3. Insert a new column in between Hindi and Maths and enter the subject name Sanskrit. 4. Enter marks of all students for Sanskrit. 5. Insert a row between roll number 3 and 4 and change the roll numbers. 6. Enter Name and Marks of a student in the row. 7. Delete marks of roll no. 1 8. Replace marks in English of roll no. 6 to 99 marks.

3. Find the shortcut keys to merge and unmerge the selected cells in google sheets





Salwan Public School, Gurugram
Session: 2022 – 2023

PRE & POST CLASS CONTENT (SUBJECT-WISE)

MONTH – AUGUST 2022 (16-31 August 2022)

Class VII

Pre-Class Content

Subjects	Unit
English	<p>Literature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● An Alien Hand-Chapter 5: Golu Grows a Nose (Pleasure Reading) contd.. <p>Summary:</p> <p>The story Golu Grows a Nose is regarding Golu, a baby elephant that has a bulgy nose. Golu lived at a time when elephants were without trunks. Furthermore, Golu was a curious elephant who had a lot of questions. Golu was interested in knowing crocodiles and their eating habits. Finally, Golu meets a crocodile who asks Golu to come close to the river. The crocodile then takes advantage of the opportunity and catches Golu by the nose. The crocodile then pulls Golu in and tries to eat him. A python tries to help Golu to help him escape from the crocodile. However, something remarkable happens during this struggle. During this intense struggle of pulling and pushing, the nose of Golu grows very long. Ultimately Golu comes to realize the dangers of trusting strangers. Moreover, he also learns about the benefits of having a long nose.</p> <p>Message: Curiosity can lead to dangerous experiences, but experience is also the best teacher. At the end of the day, all's well that ends well.</p> <p>Grammar: Prepositions</p> <p>A preposition is a word that is placed before a noun or a pronoun and establishes the positional relation with other words in the sentence.</p> <p>e.g.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. He is sitting on a chair.2. The ball went across the boundary,3. She committed the mistake in spite of great care.

Types of Preposition

The following types of preposition are given below

Simple Preposition

On, onto, in, into, to, from, by, with etc.

Compound Preposition

Among, between, about, beside, across, before etc.

Phrasal Preposition

Due to despite, in spite of, in front of, in addition to etc.

Uses of Some Important Prepositions

1. In

- To show a stationary position inside a premise.

e.g.

1. I am in the room.
2. She is in the class.

- To-show the names of big countries cities or areas.

e.g.

1. I live in India.
2. Mayuri lives in Mumbai.

To show time or the seasons.

e.g.

1. Chitra was' born in July.
2. I went there in the summer.

- To show occupation and the activities.

e.g.

1. He works in a plastic factory.
2. She is busy in cooking.

2. Into

- To show the movement that is directed inwards,

e.g.

1. Hari jumped into the river.
2. Manager came hurriedly into the cabin.

- To show the change in state of something, e.g.

1. Milk is converted into curd.
2. Cheese is modified into cheese-pakoda.

3. At

- To show time and definite place, e.g.

1. I get up at 7 am.
2. She was at the conference.

- Used before colony, village or smaller areas, e.g.

1. I live at Mandawali in Delhi.
2. She studies at Pitampura.

- To show the rate.

e.g.

1. Mango is sold at ? 60 a kilogram.
2. Milk is sold at ? 50 a litre.

- To show some special place.

e.g.

1. BJP headquarter is at Ferozshah road.
2. Bal Bhawan is at DDU Marg.

4. On

- To show the position of object, e.g.

1. The pencil is on the table.
2. The cat is on the porch.

- Used before day and date.

e.g.

1. I shall go there on Tuesday.
2. She was born on 30th July.

5. Upon

To show a movement which is directed upwards, e.g.

1. She fell upon him.
2. Buses move upon the hilly roads.

6. To

- To show the change in place, e.g.

1. Mahi goes to school.
2. Maninder went to Shimla.

- To show a consequence.

- e.g. (i) The building is thrashed to ashes.
(ii) She brought goodness to the society.

- To compare two nouns or pronouns.

e.g.

1. She is junior to me.
2. I am elder to my brother.

- To show time.

e.g.

1. It is five minutes to nine.
2. It is just a day to Sunday.

7. From

- To show the source of something.

e.g.

1. Milk comes from cow.
2. I love the verses from Macbeth.

- To show positional relation.

e.g.

1. Mohit had come from the school.
2. Aliens come from the space.

- To show a point of time.

e.g.

1. She has been reading from morning to evening.
2. The work will go on from January to December.

8. Between

It is used to talk about two nouns/pronouns are available,

e.g.

1. Distribute the fruits between Ram and Hari.
2. He slept between me and his brother.

9. Among

It is used when possession is to be shown and there are more than two nouns or pronouns,

e.g.

1. I distributed the apples among children.
2. Government had decided to go among the public.

10. Before

It is used to show the order of the two or more events that has taken place one after another,

e.g.

1. I came here before you.
2. The minister resigned before the tenure.

11. About

It is used to describe or to say something,

e.g.

1. The boy is saying about the picture.
2. I knew about the tactics.

12. Due to

It is used to show the reason of a consequence,

e.g.

1. His absence is due to heavy rain.
2. His failure is due to his poverty.

13. In Spite of

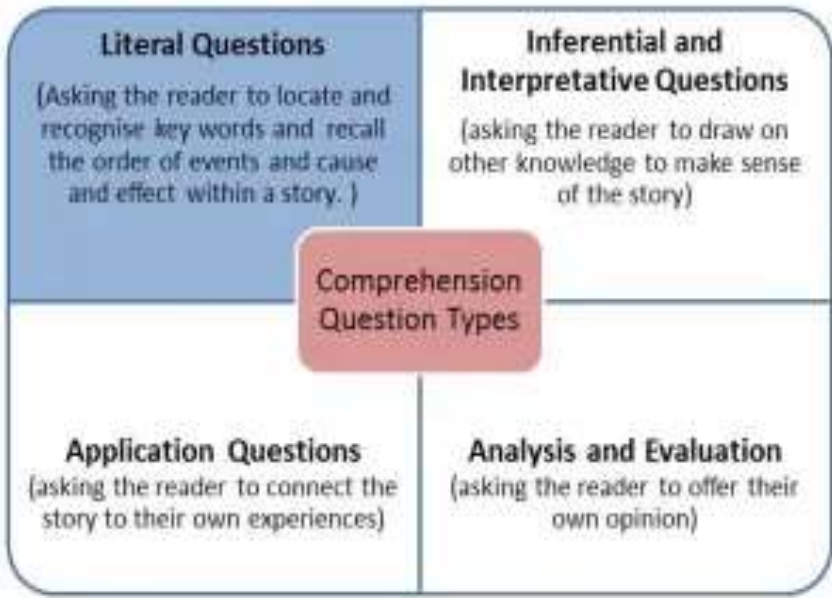
It is used when an action was done with conditions that were unfavourable.

e.g.

1. In spite of his poverty, he managed to educate himself.
2. He came here in spite of his busy schedule.

14. In front of

To show the position of a noun/pronoun when it is opposite to the other

	<p>noun/pronoun.</p> <p>e.g.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. His office is in front of a theater. 2. The post office is in front of the temple. <p>Reading skill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading Comprehension Practice <p>Reading comprehension is the level of understanding of a text/message. This understanding comes from the interaction between the words that are written, and how they trigger knowledge outside the text/message.</p>  <p>The diagram is a 2x2 grid with a central red box labeled 'Comprehension Question Types'. The four quadrants are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Literal Questions (top-left, blue background): (Asking the reader to locate and recognise key words and recall the order of events and cause and effect within a story.) Inferential and Interpretative Questions (top-right, white background): (asking the reader to draw on other knowledge to make sense of the story) Application Questions (bottom-left, white background): (asking the reader to connect the story to their own experiences) Analysis and Evaluation (bottom-right, white background): (asking the reader to offer their own opinion)
<p>Hindi</p>	<p>पापा खो गए</p> <p>मुख्य बिन्दु:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • यह एकांकी लेखक श्री विजय तेंदुलकर जी द्वारा लिखा गया है । • इस पाठ में निर्जीव वस्तुओं की पीड़ा का सजीव चित्रण किया गया है । • पाठ के द्वारा बच्चों के अपहरण की बढ़ती वारदातों को दिखाया है । • रात के समय सड़क पर एक बिजली का खंभा, एक पेड़, एक लैटरबॉक्स और दीवार पर नाचने की मुद्रा में खड़ी लड़की का पोस्टर है। <p>शब्दार्थ -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. जम्हाई – उबासी 2. चुंगी – महसूल (जैसे – माल ले जाने से पहले चुंगी देना) 3. गरूर – अभिमान , घमंड

	<p>4. स्थिर – स्थायी</p> <p>5. कर्कश – कठोर , निर्दय</p> <p>6. ओट – आड़</p> <p>7. गला रूँध जाना – भावातिरेक के कारण गले आवाज़ न निकलना</p> <p>8. गश्त – पुलिस कर्मचारियों का पहरे के लिए घूमना</p> <p>9. निस्तब्ध – निश्चेष्ट , गतिहीन</p> <p>10. स्वीकृतिसूचक – स्वीकृति की सूचना देने वाला</p> <p>11. यत्न – कोशिश</p> <p>12. संरक्षण – हिफाज़त</p> <p>13. चिंताग्रस्त – चिंता में डूबा हुआ</p> <p>14. भंगिमा – कलापूर्ण शारीरिक मुद्रा , अदा</p> <p>15. प्रेक्षक – देखने वाला या निरीक्षण करने वाला व्यक्ति</p> <p>अनुच्छेद लेखन - अनुच्छेद-लेखन भी एक कला है। किसी विषय पर सीमित शब्दों में अपने विचार लिखना ही अनुच्छेद लेखन है। अनुच्छेद लेखन में बिंदुओं का निचोड़ एक ही अनुच्छेद में प्रकट किया जाता है। इस प्रकार अनुच्छेद को निबंध का लघुतम रूप कहा जा सकता है। अनुच्छेद लेखन के संबंध में कुछ ध्यान देने योग्य बातें</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • अनुच्छेद की भाषा सरल होनी चाहिए। • इनके वाक्य छोटे-छोटे होने चाहिए। • इसमें अनावश्यक विस्तार नहीं करना चाहिए। <p>विषय से संबंधित सभी प्रमुख बिंदुओं को अनुच्छेद में समाहित करने का प्रयास करना चाहिए। यदि शब्द सीमा दी गई हो तो उसका पालन करना चाहिए।</p>
Sanskrit	<p>व्यंजन सन्धि - हल् संधि</p> <p>व्यंजन के साथ व्यंजन या स्वर का मेल होने से जो विकार होता है, उसे व्यंजन सन्धि कहते हैं। व्यंजन सन्धि के प्रमुख नियम इस प्रकार हैं-</p> <p>यदि स्पर्श व्यंजनों के प्रथम अक्षर अर्थात् क्, च्, ट्, त्, के आगे कोई स्वर अथवा किसी वर्ग का तीसरा या चौथा वर्ण अथवा य, र, ल, व आए तो क.च.ट. त. पके स्थान पर उसी वर्ग का तीसरा अक्षर अर्थात् क के स्थान पर ग, च के स्थान पर ज, ट के स्थान पर ड, त के स्थान पर द और प के स्थान पर 'ब' हो जाता है जैसे-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • दिक् + अम्बर = दिगम्बर

- वाक् + ईश = वागीश
- अच् + अन्त = अजन्त
- षट् + आनन = षडानन
- सत् + आचार = सदाचार
- सुप् + सन्त = सुबन्त
- उत् + घाटन = उद्घाटन
- तत् + रूप = तद्रूप

व्यंजन संधि मे सन्धियाँ 6 प्रकार की होती हैं-

1. श्चत्व सन्धि
2. ष्टुत्व सन्धि
3. जश्त्व सन्धि
4. चर्व सन्धि:
5. अनुस्वार
6. परसवर्ण सन्धि:

2. विसर्ग सन्धि

जब विसर्ग के स्थान पर कोई भी परिवर्तन होता है, तब उसे विसर्ग - सन्धि कहा जाता है। विसर्गों का प्रयोग संस्कृत को छोड़कर संसार की किसी भी भाषा में नहीं होता है। हिन्दी में भी विसर्गों का प्रयोग नहीं के बराबर होता है। कुछ इने-गिने विसर्गयुक्त शब्द हिन्दी में प्रयुक्त होते हैं; जैसे-

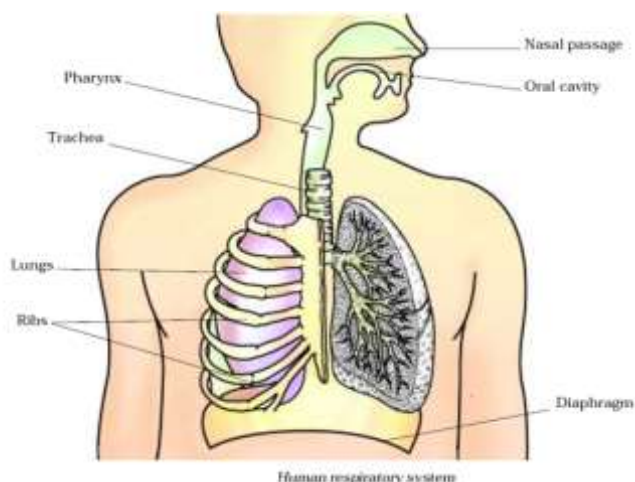
- अतः, पुनः, प्रायः, शनैः शनैः आदि।

हिन्दी में मनः, तेजः, आयुः, हरिः के स्थान पर मन, तेज, आयु, हरि शब्द चलते हैं, इसलिए यहाँ विसर्ग सन्धि का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। फिर भी हिन्दी पर संस्कृत का सबसे अधिक प्रभाव है। संस्कृत के अधिकांश विधि निषेध हिन्दी में प्रचलित हैं। विसर्ग सन्धि के ज्ञान के अभाव में हम वर्तनी की अशुद्धियों से मुक्त नहीं हो सकते। अतः इसका ज्ञान होना आवश्यक है।

- निः + शंक = निश्शंक
- दुः + शासन = दुश्शासन
- निः + सन्देह = निस्सन्देह
- निः + संग = निस्संग
- निः + शब्द = निश्शब्द
- निः + स्वार्थ = निस्स्वार्थ

Mathematics	<p>Chapter- 6: Triangles and Its Properties</p> <p><u>Value Points:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The line segment joining a vertex of a triangle to the midpoint of its opposite side is called a median of the triangle. A triangle has three medians. • The perpendicular line segment from a vertex of a triangle to its opposite side is called an altitude of the triangle. A triangle has three altitudes • The measure of the exterior angle of the triangle = sum of the measures of its two interior opposite angles. • The sum of the three angles of a triangle is 180°. • The sum of the lengths of any two sides of a triangle is always greater than the length of the third side • In a right angled triangle, the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides.
Science	<p>Chapter 6: Physical and Chemical Changes (Cont.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will understand the terms such as Displacement reaction, Rusting Galvanisation <div data-bbox="411 1003 710 1146" data-label="Chemical-Block"> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical changes may accompanied by <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Heat, light or any other radiation (ultraviolet, for example) may be given off or absorbed. 2. Sound may be produced. 3. A change in smell may take place or a new smell may be given off. 4. A colour change may take place. 5. A gas may be formed. <p><u>Activity:</u> Displacement reaction will be shown by the teacher in class.</p> <p>Chapter 10: Respiration in Organisms</p> <p>Students will :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realise the importance of respiration and availability of clean air for breathing. • Learn the difference between breathing and respiration. • Know about two different types of respiration: Aerobic & Anaerobic. • Understand why human beings muscle cells respire anaerobically sometime.

- Analyse the mechanism of breathing
- Draw respiratory system in human



Activity: Students will make a model and explain the mechanism of breathing.

Social Science

Chapter-4: Air (Continued)

Learning Objectives :

- Describe the composition of air
- List the features of the layers of atmosphere and draw its diagram
- Analyze the role of gasses
- Evaluate the role of the atmosphere

Atmosphere: The thick envelope of air surrounding the earth is called the atmosphere. It is one of the natural components of the environment. The survival of all the living beings on this planet depends on the atmosphere.

Functions of Atmosphere:

It provides us with the air we breathe.

It protects us from the harmful effects of the sun's rays.

It prevents the earth from becoming too hot or too cold.

The atmosphere is divided into five layers starting from the earth's surface. These layers are—Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere and Exosphere.

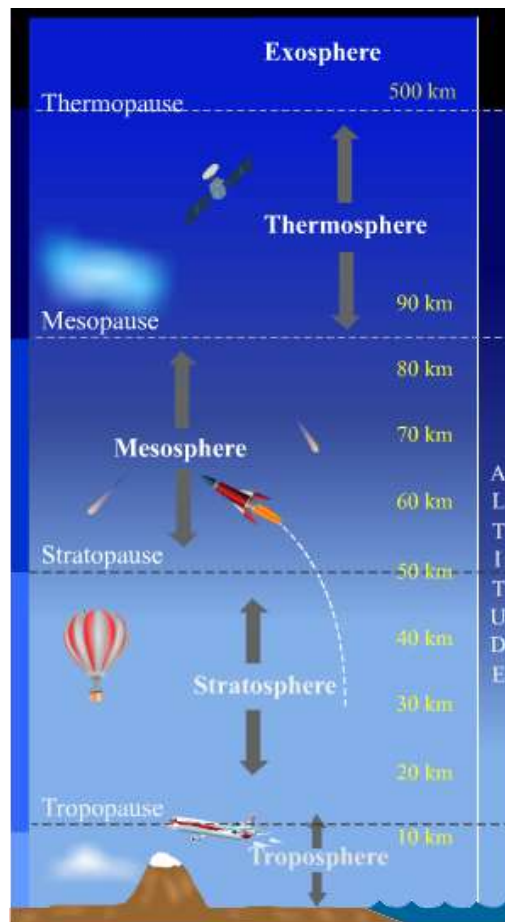
The troposphere is the layer in which the air we breathe exists. Almost all weather phenomena occur here.

The stratosphere contains a layer of ozone gas.

The mesosphere extends up to the height of 80 km. Meteorites burn up in this layer on entering from space.

Thermosphere helps in radio transmission.

Exosphere is the uppermost layer, where the air is very thin.



Climate: The average weather condition of a place for a longer period of time is known as the climate of a place.

Temperature: The degree of hotness and coldness of the air is known as temperature.

Isolation: Isolation is the incoming solar energy intercepted by the earth.

Air pressure: The pressure exerted by the weight of air on the earth's surface is known as air pressure.

Wind: Wind is the movement of air from the high-pressure area to low pressure areas.

Moisture: Water vapour present in the atmosphere is known as moisture.

Humidity: Moisture in the air is known as humidity.

Cloud: It is a mass of water droplets.

Type of Wind:

1. Permanent Winds The winds that blow constantly throughout the year are

called Permanent Winds. They also blow constantly in a particular direction. There are types of permanent winds:

Trade Winds – These are permanent winds flowing from east-to-west. It flows in the Earth's equatorial region (between 30°N and 30°S latitudes).

Easterlies – It is a prevailing wind blowing from the east. The trade winds in tropical regions and the prevailing winds in the polar regions are easterlies.

Westerlies – These are prevailing winds that flow from the west towards the east. It flows in the Earth's middle latitudes between 30 and 60 degrees latitude. Also called as anti-trades, these winds originate from the high-pressure areas in the horse latitudes and trend towards the poles and steer extratropical cyclones in this general manner.

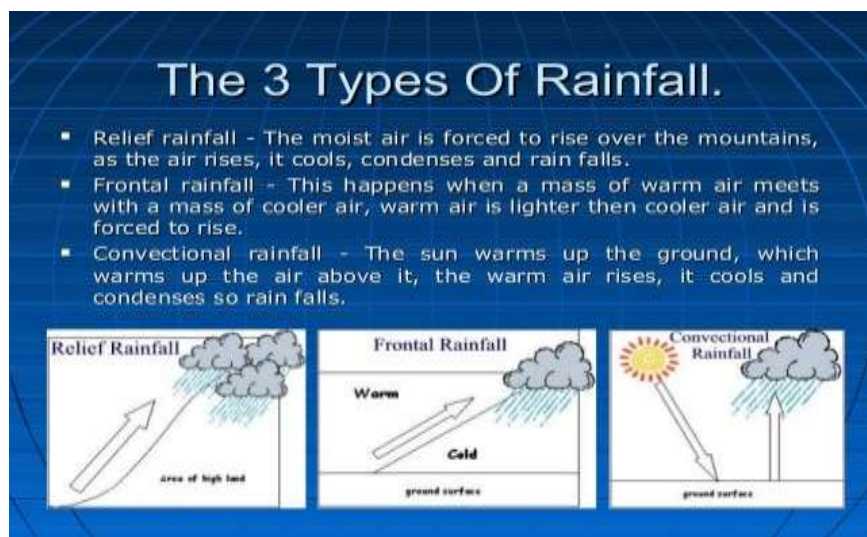
Type of Wind – Seasonal Wind

The winds that change their direction with onsets of different seasons. These are hence called Seasonal Winds. A monsoon is a type of seasonal wind in low-latitude climates that seasonally changes direction between winter and summer. Monsoon is prevalent in India.

Type of Wind – Local Wind

These blow only during a particular period of the day or year in a small area. For example, land and sea breeze. The types of local wind are given below:

1. **Land Breeze** – It is a wind that flows from the land towards the sea. It flows often at night.
2. **Sea Breeze** – It is a wind that blows towards land from the direction of a large water body. Sea breeze develops due to differences in air pressure created by the differing heat capacities of water and dry land.
3. **Anabatic Winds** – These Winds are upslope winds driven by warmer surface temperatures on a mountain slope than the surrounding air column.
4. **Katabatic Winds** – Katabatic winds are downslope winds created when the mountain surface is colder than the surrounding air and creates a downslope wind.



Geography

Chapter 5 : Water

Learning Objectives:

- Assess the need for water conservation
- Classify types of ocean circulation
- Evaluate the role of high tides
- Categorize ocean currents and marking them on World Map

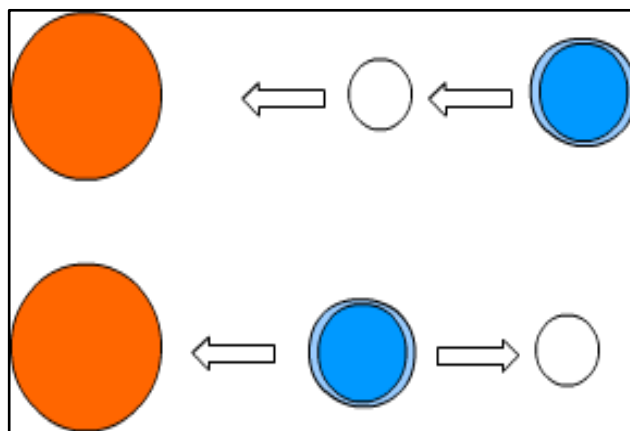
The process by which water continually changes its form and circulates between oceans, atmosphere and land is called the water cycle.

Since water is very important for us and scarce too, we must take measures for conservation of this precious resource. Some of the steps to prevent wastage of water are as under:

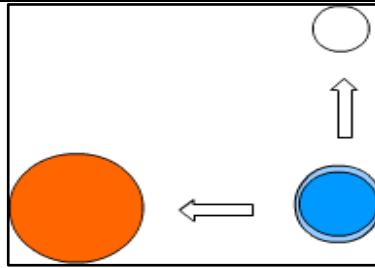
- Close taps when not in use
- Repair all tap leakages immediately
- Do rainwater harvesting
- Use water filled in the bucket for bathing instead of a bathtub/shower.

Ocean circulation: Unlike the calm waters of a pond or lakes, ocean water keeps moving continuously. These movements can be classified into:

- Waves- When water on the surface of the ocean rises and falls alternately, they are called waves. They are formed when winds scrape the ocean floor.
- Tides- The rhythmic rise and fall of water twice in a day is called a tide.
 - High Tide: This occurs when water covers much of the shore by rising to its highest level.
 - Low Tide: There is a low tide when water falls to its lowest level and recedes from the shore.



Spring Tides: During the full moon and new moon days, the sun, the earth and the moon are in the same line and the tides are the highest. These tides are called spring tides.



Neap Tide: When the moon is in its first and third quarters, the ocean waters get drawn in diagonally opposite directions by the gravitational pull of the sun and the earth. This results in low tides, called neap tides.

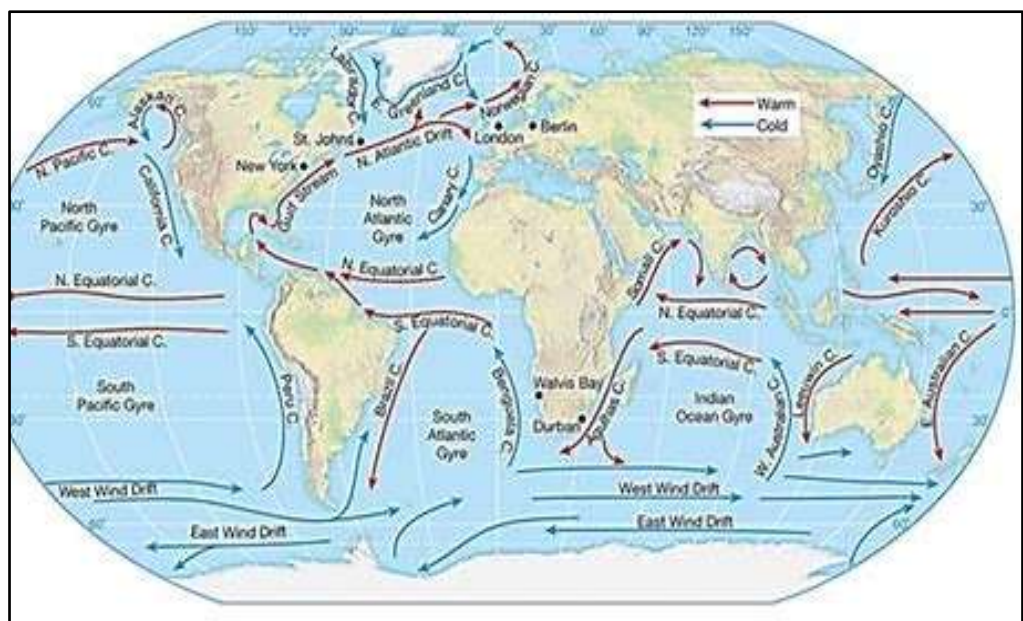
Advantages of High Tide:

- ★ They help in navigation. They raise the water level close to the shores and help the ships to arrive at the harbor more easily.
- ★ They help in fishing. More fish come closer to the shore during high tides. This helps the fishermen to have a good catch and earn more.
- **Ocean Currents-** They are streams of water flowing continuously on the ocean's surface in definite directions. They influence the temperature conditions of the area. They may be warm or cold.
- ★ **Warm Current:** They originate near the equator and move towards the poles. The Gulf Stream is a warm current. They bring warm temperatures over land surface.
- ★ **Cold Current:** They carry water from polar or higher latitudes to tropical or lower latitudes. For example, the Labrador Ocean Current. They result in cold temperatures over the land surface.

Effect of the meeting of warm and cold currents:

They provide the best fishing grounds in the world. Some examples of these are: Seas around Japan and Seas around the eastern coast of North America.

They lead to foggy weather which makes navigation difficult.



**Computer
Science****Chapter 3: Functions In Google Sheets**

- **Introduction**
- **Various Function Categories**
 - Mathematical
 - Statistical
 - Text
 - Logical

Read the content in Google Classroom.

POST-CLASS CONTENT (Subject-wise)

Subjects	Unit
English	<p>An Alien Hand-</p> <p>Chapter 5: Golu Grows a Nose (Pleasure Reading) Kindly refer to the previous Pre & Post</p> <p>Grammar-Prepositions</p> <p>Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The baby is sleeping the bed.2. Television is kept the room.3. Mother came the room after an hour.4. Vishnu goes temple on Saturday.5. Ice-cream is made milk and cream.6. The artist is insulted the music director.7. Farmer is familiar the agricultural problems.8. This piece of land was a dispute the four boys.9. The two children were not ready to distribute the money them.10. A poet knows the figures of speech well. <p>*Along with Exercises in Wow Grammar to be done in the Text book itself.</p> <p>Reading Skill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reading Comprehension Practice <p>Exercises from English worksheets will be done in class.</p>
Hindi	<p>पापा खो गए</p> <p>प्रश्न 1 - एकांकी में आपको सबसे बुद्धिमान पात्र कौन लगा और क्यों ?</p> <p>उत्तर - एकांकी में हमें सबसे बुद्धिमान पात्र कौआ लगा क्योंकि वह उड़ - उड़कर सभी घटनाओं की जानकारी रखता है। उसे अच्छे - बुरे लोगों की पहचान भी है। उसी की सूझ - बूझ के कारण दुष्ट आदमी से छोटी लड़की को बचाने में सभी सफल हो सके और अंत में भी कौए ने ही सभी को छोटी लड़की को उसके घर पहुँचाने की योजना भी बताई जो बहुत ही समझदारी और सूझ - बूझ का नतीजा है।</p>

प्रश्न 2 - पेड़ और खंभे की दोस्ती कैसे हुई ?

उत्तर - शुरुआत में जब पेड़ का जन्म समुद्र के किनारे हुआ था , उस समय वह उस समुद्र के किनारे पर अकेला बड़ा था। कुछ दिनों बाद वहाँ बिजली के खंभा लगाया गया तो पेड़ ने उससे मित्रता करने की कोशिश की। लेकिन उस समय खम्भे में बहुत अकड़ थी , जिस कारण वह पेड़ से बात नहीं करता था। एक दिन भारी बारिश और तूफान के कारण जब खंभा पेड़ के ऊपर ही आकर गिर पड़ा था। पेड़ ने उसे अपने ऊपर झेल लिया था। पेड़ ने खम्भे को निचे नहीं गिरने दिया था , इस कोशिश में पेड़ को खुद चोट आ गई थी और घाव बन गया था। पेड़ ने खंभे को नीचे गिरने से बचा लिया। उसी दिन से दोनों में दोस्ती हो गई।

प्रश्न 3 - लैटरबक्स को सभी लाल ताऊ कहकर क्यों पुकारते थे ?

उत्तर - लैटरबक्स लाल रंग का था , लाल रंग से रंगा हुआ होने के कारण सब उसे लाल ताऊ कहकर पुकारते थे।

प्रश्न 4 - लाल ताऊ किस प्रकार बाकी पात्रों से भिन्न है ?

उत्तर - लाल ताऊ अन्य पात्रों से बहुत भिन्न है क्योंकि वह एक ऐसा पात्र है जो पढ़ा लिखा है। वह अपने आप में मस्त रहता था। इंसानों को चलते हुए देख कर उसने भी चलना सीख लिया था , अकेले रहने पर भजन गुनगुनाते रहना उसकी आदत थी। निर्जीव होते हुए भी समाज की चिंताएँ उसे सताती थीं। जब भी वह किसी पत्र को पढ़ता था तो उसमें लिखी समस्या को खुद हल करने की सोचा करता था। लाल ताऊ एकांकी के अन्य पात्रों की तुलना में बहुत मार्मिक हृदय वाला था क्योंकि जब छोटी लड़की डर कर एक कोने में दुबक गई थी , तब वही था जिसने सबसे पहले लड़की से बात की थी। इस तरह वह अन्य पात्रों से भिन्न था।

प्रश्न 5 - एकांकी में बच्ची को बचाने वाले पात्रों में केवल एक सजीव पात्र है। उसकी कौन - कौन सी बातें आपको मजेदार लगी ? लिखिए।

उत्तर - एकांकी में एकमात्र सजीव पात्र ' कौआ ' है। वह काफ़ी होशियार है। उसने लड़की को बचाने में अहम भूमिका निभाई थी। उसे सामयिक घटनाओं का पूरा ज्ञान है और समाज के अच्छे - बुरे लोगों की भी पहचान है। दुष्ट आदमी से बच्ची को बचाने के लिए वही सबसे पहले भूत - भूत चिल्लाता है। उसी की योजनानुसार लड़की को उठाने वाला दुष्ट आदमी भूत के डर से लड़की को वहीं छोड़कर भाग जाता है और उसी के परामर्श से लड़की को सकुशल घर

	<p>पहुँचाने के लिए पुलिस के आने का इंतजार करते हैं। जब यह सोचा जाता है कि अगर पुलिस नहीं आई तो क्या होगा? तो भी कौआ ही लैटरबक्स को बड़े - बड़े अक्षरों में ' पापा खो गए ' लिखने व सबको यह कहने कि किसी को इस बच्ची के पापा मिले तो यहाँ आने की सलाह देता है। अतः बच्ची को बचाने के प्रयास में कौआ हमें बहुत मजेदार लगा।</p> <p>प्रश्न 6 - क्या वजह थी कि सभी पात्र मिलकर भी लड़की को उसके घर नहीं पहुँचा पा रहे थे ?</p> <p>उत्तर - लड़की बहुत छोटी व अबोध थी। जब लैटरबक्स ने उससे उसके माता - पिता , उसके घर के पते के बारे में तरह - तरह से पूछा तो उसे अपने माता - पिता का नाम व घर का पता तक मालूम नहीं था इसीलिए सभी पात्र मिलकर भी उस लड़की को उसके घर नहीं पहुँचा पा रहे थे।</p> <p>अनुच्छेद लेखन - 'बच्चों की सुरक्षा'- विषय पर एक अनुच्छेद लिखिए ।</p> <p>संकेत बिन्दु :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ समूह में चलना ❖ ऐसी घटनाओं का विरोध करना ❖ अनजान व्यक्तियों से सावधानीपूर्वक मिलना ❖ अपनी बुद्धि का सही प्रयोग करना
<p>Sanskrit</p>	<p>हल सन्धि:</p> <p>सन्धि कार्य कृत्वा आगन्तव्यम्।</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● दिक् + अम्बर = दिगम्बर ● वाक् + ईश = वागीश ● अच् + अन्त = अजन्त ● षट् + आनन = षडानन <p>विसर्ग सन्धि:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● सत् + आचार = सदाचार ● सुप् + सन्त = सुबन्त ● उत् + घाटन = उद्घाटन ● तत् + रूप = तद्रूप

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● निः + शंक = निश्शंक ● दुः + शासन = दुश्शासन ● निः + सन्देह = निस्सन्देह ● निः + संग = निस्संग ● निः + शब्द = निश्शब्द ● निः + स्वार्थ = निस्स्वार्थ
Mathematics	<p>Chapter- 6: Triangles and Its Properties</p> <p>Ex. 6.3: Q1(i, ii, iii, iv)</p> <p>Try These Page 122 Q1</p> <p>Try These Page 123 Q1(i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi, viii)</p> <p>Try These Page 129 Q1(i, ii, iii,iv)</p> <p>Ex. 6.5 Q1, Q2, Q4(i,iii)</p> <p>Chapter 6 Worksheet Questions</p>
Science	<p>Questions to be done as home assignment in notebook.</p> <p>Chapter- 6 Physical And Chemical Changes (cont.)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Lime water turns milky on passing carbon dioxide gas into it. (b) Bubbles are produced when acetic acid is added to a solution of sodium hydrogen carbonate. 2. How would you show that setting of curd is a chemical change? 3. Explain why burning of wood and cutting it into small pieces are considered as two different types of changes. 4. Describe how crystals of copper sulphate are prepared. <p>Chapter 10: Respiration in Organisms</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why do we respire? 2. Differentiate between Inhalation and Exhalation. 3. Explain the mechanism of breathing with the help of an activity. 4. Define Breathing rate. 5. List the similarities and differences between aerobic and anaerobic respiration. 6. Draw a well-labelled diagram of Human Respiratory system. 7. Why does an athlete breathe faster and deeper than usual after finishing the race? 8. Why do we often sneeze when we inhale a lot of dust-laden air?

	What parts of the human body are involved in respiration?
Social Science	<p>Chapter-4: Air (Cont.)</p> <p>Q1. Explain the effects of global warming.</p> <p>Q2. Name the layers of the atmosphere.</p> <p>Q3. Which is the most important layer of the atmosphere? Evaluate its importance.</p> <p>Q4. Draw a neat labeled diagram of the layers of the atmosphere. Discuss the characteristics of Stratosphere, Mesosphere and Thermosphere.</p> <p>Q5. Categorize the types of winds with the help of suitable examples.</p> <p>Q6. Define the following terms:</p> <p>1) climate 2) insolation 3) humidity 4) precipitation</p> <p>Q7. 'Based on the mechanism of rainfall, it can be of three types'. Justify the statement with the help of diagrams.</p> <p>Q8. Why do jet planes leave a white trail behind them?</p> <p><u>Geography</u></p> <p>Chapter 5 : Water</p> <p>Q1. Examine the role of water in our lives. Suggest/Plan any three measures to conserve water.</p> <p>Q2. Classify types of ocean movements.</p> <p>Q3. Define tides. Categorize tides and explain with the help of diagrams.</p> <p>Q4. Define salinity. Deduce why swimmers float in the Dead Sea.</p> <p>Q5. Assess the importance of tides.</p> <p>Q6. Evaluate the role of ocean currents in fishing and navigation.</p> <p>Q7. On an outline map of the world label and locate the following :</p> <p>I. Warm Currents- Gulf Stream, North Atlantic Drift, Kuroshio Current, Oyashio Current</p> <p>II. Cold Currents- Labrador Current, Peru Current , Canary Current</p> <p>* Warm current - to be shown with red</p> <p>Cold current - to be shown with blue</p> <p>Q8. Analyze why the quality of water is deteriorating day by day.</p>
Computer Science	<p>Using functions in OpenOffice Calc/ Microsoft Excel/ Google Sheets</p> <p>1. Find out the sum of all subject marks scored by you in your Performance test.</p> <p>2. Make a budget sheet of your home expenditures for the month after discussing with parents and share the sheet in Google classroom.</p> <p>3. Find out the average of all subject marks scored by you in your Performance test.</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Find out the highest marks scored by you among different subjects.5. Find out the average expenditure of the last three months done in your family and share the sheet in Google classroom.6. Write your name in small letters using a function.7. Extract starting 4 characters from your name using function.8. Class teacher is creating a merit list of students. Help her using functions by marking the students under merit, if the total marks scored by him/ her is greater than equal to 80.
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SERVICE BEFORE SELF

Salwan Public School, Gurugram

Session: 2022 – 2023

PRE & POST CLASS CONTENT (SUBJECT-WISE)

MONTH – AUGUST 2022 (16-31 August 2022)

Class VIII

Pre-Class Content

Subjects	Unit
English	<p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ø It so Happened<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Lesson 5 – Princess SeptemberØ Grammar<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Conjunctions· Integrated GrammarØ Creative Writing<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Article Writing <p>It so Happened</p> <p>Lesson 5 – Princess September</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Read the lesson from your textbook or through the given link. https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/heih105.pdf➤ Summary: The author of the story is William Somerset Maugham. It is a story about a princess, September. The king had gifted a parrot to all the nine princesses. But princess September's parrot died. While she was weeping all alone in her room, a little bird came into her room. He sang about the king's garden, the goldfish, and the willow tree. The princess caged the bird but it could not sing. Later, she understood her fault and released him. The bird used to come to her and sing for her. She was then married to the King of Cambodia and lived a happy life.➤ Message: The story teaches us to be fair with the other living organisms. This story tells us that other animals also like their freedom and can't live

without it.

Grammar:

Conjunctions

A conjunction is a word that joins two words, two sentences or two clauses together,

e.g.

- i. Pride and honour, ('and' is a conjunction that joins the words pride, honour).
- ii. She is a singer. He is a dentist.
- iii. She is a singer but he is a dentist. (Conjunction 'but' here join two sentences).

Types of Conjunctions

There are three types of conjunctions: coordinating conjunctions, correlative conjunctions and subordinating conjunctions.

i. Coordinating Conjunctions

The coordinating conjunctions are used to connect words, phrases and clauses of equal ranks. The coordinating conjunctions include: (and, but, or, nor, for, yet, so). These can be identified with the help of an acronym FANBOYS.

For: It is used as a conjunction of purpose or reason, e.g.

1. I cannot attend the meeting for I am unwell.
2. I am not willing to spend so much money on it for it is very expensive.

And: It is used to combine two words, sentences or ideas, e.g.

1. I like to drink tea and coffee.
2. He eats cake, chocolate, pastry and chips.

Nor: It is used to combine two words or ideas both of which are to be negated, e.g.

1. Ram is drinking neither hot chocolate nor coffee.
2. Kiran has not come nor has Shyam.

But: It is used to connect to contrast ideas, e.g.

1. Andy likes red, but Sophie likes blue.
2. I am dancing, but she is singing.

Or: It is used to express a choice between two things, e.g.

1. You can eat it with a fork or a spoon.
2. You are making the diagram horizontally or vertically.

Yet: It is used to express that something has not happened but you expect it to happen.

e.g.

1. I am not very comfortable doing it yet I will try doing it.

2. Rocky terrorizes the poodles next door yet adores the German Shepherd across the street.

So: It is used as a conjunction of result or consequence. e.g.

1. Everyone was busy at work, so I brought all the items myself.
2. All the rooms of the hotel were occupied, so I had to shift here.

ii. Correlative Conjunctions

Those conjunctions that are used in pairs to connect two words, phrases or sentences are known as correlative conjunctions.

Either ... Or: It is used to show choice between two things. e.g.

1. Either Max or James has taken the pen.
2. I will drink either cold coffee or ice tea.

Neither ... Nor: It is used to refuse both of the choices. e.g.

1. I will go to neither Jaipur nor Jaisalmer.
2. Neither they are writing nor are they allowing me to write.

Both ... And: It is used to combine two ideas. e.g.

1. My brother is both smart and intelligent.
2. I will eat both North Indian food and Chinese food.

Whether ... Or: It is used to express doubt or choice between two things. e.g.

1. Tell me whether you will do it or not.
2. Do you know whether it will be raining today or not?

Not Only ... But Also: It is used to express the inclusion of more than one thing.

e.g.

1. She is not only a dancer but also a singer.
2. We are not only composing the music for a film but also directing a film.

iii. Sub-ordinating Conjunctions

A sub-ordinating conjunction joins a clause to another on which it depends for its full meaning.

Here is the list of the sub-ordinating conjunction.

After: It is used to express the sequence of happening of two things.

e.g.

1. I will drink the milk after my brother drinks it.
2. You could go and play after you have done the dishes.

If: 'If' is used to express a condition in the clause. e.g.

1. If you work hard you will pass.
2. She may look beautiful if she uses this cream.

Though, Although: It is used to show a contrast between the two clauses.
e.g.

1. Though she was intelligent, she failed.
2. Although they are good at it, they made mistakes.

Till: It is used to show the extent of time in the clause, e.g.

1. Wait here till I come.
2. He practiced for the exams till late.

As: It is used to show time, cause and reason in a sentence, e.g.

1. As I left my home, I found a purse.
2. She is weak as she was ill.

In order that: It is used to show the purpose in the sentence. e.g.

1. We eat in order that we may live.
2. She walked faster in order that she could get to the bus.

Unless: It shows the negativity stated in a condition, e.g.

1. You will not pass unless you study.
2. She will not stop crying unless she meets her father.

As if: This is used to show an imaginary condition in a sentence. e.g.

1. He talks to me as if he were my boss.
2. She behaves as if she were a dictator.

Until: It shows the negativity related to time in a sentence. e.g.

1. Do not go until I come.
2. They are not ready to pay until they get the house.

As long as: It is used to show the extent of time and its duration related to an event.

e.g.

1. As long as electricity is supplied, the machine will run.
2. She is the new captain as long as the previous captain recovers.

When: It shows the time related to an event in a sentence. e.g.

1. I know the time when she was born.
2. She is aware when they could harm her.

Because: It is used to express the reason for an action. e.g.

1. I will eat a pizza because I am hungry.
2. We have to clean the house because tomorrow is Diwali.

Since: This is used to show a time reference in a sentence. e.g.

1. I have been doing this since January.
2. She may pass since she had studied this subject.

Where: It shows place or position specification in a sentence. e.g.

1. I do not know where it is to be kept.
2. She may go where she wants to.

Before: It is used to show a position, a time that states an event finished earlier.
e.g.

1. Get ready to go before the jury.
2. She had written a letter before me.

So that: It is used to show a result or an outcome of any event. e.g.

1. She is reading so that she can pass.
2. India is planning to enter manufacturing so that revenue can be generated.

Than: It is used for the purpose of comparison, e.g.

1. It is better to leave than doing it.
2. It was easier said than done.

That: It is used to join the two different clauses in the sentence. e.g.

1. She told me that she was a poet.
2. They know that you can be handy.

While: It is used to combine the two dynamic verbs that may be simultaneous or may not be.

e.g.

1. I was reading while eating.
2. She was talking while crossing.

To see:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1iSJ1Kn55UbcSkMTRaNVzBzYza2y67Nd5/view?usp=sharing>

Creative Writing:

Article Writing

An article is an expression of one's thoughts on an issue or a subject logically and coherently written in meaningful paragraphs. Writing an article is a challenging task. It needs creativity, good vocabulary, good knowledge of the subject and skill to organize ideas.

Purpose: To focus on issues of social concern, narrating an event, description of a place, etc.

Format:

- Heading/Title – must be catchy and sharp
- By – name of the author
- Body

I Para: Introduction -Start with a slogan, a question, an amazing fact, figure or statement.

II/III Para: Content -Causes, effects, the present state of affairs, etc.

IV Para: Conclusion -Draw solutions and conclusions

Points To Remember

- The title should catch the attention of the reader.
- Begin with a striking opening sentence which addresses the readers and gets them interested in the topic.
- Present a strong argument for your ideas supporting it with evidence or elaboration.
- Use linking devices (however, therefore, although, even though, in order to, etc) to make the composition appear as a whole.
- Introduce a new point at the beginning of each paragraph that follows, to strengthen your ideas.
- Develop your ideas as much as you can to make them interesting and substantial.
- Conclude with your strongest point.
- Name of the person writing the article.
- Follow the word limit.

Sample

Question: Parents today are facing a major problem with their children. They waste most of their time on Facebook and other social networking sites, with the result that their studies and other important activities are neglected. Write an article on this issue in about 150 – 200 words.

Effects of Social Networking Sites

-XYZ

Social networking has taken today's youth by storm. Teenagers go crazy over it and spend most of their time socializing on these sites. At the same time, it has created worry among the parents of teenagers. Parents now fear the worst, when they hear of ruined reputations, cyber-crimes, online predators and other dangers.

When we talk about the pros and cons then there are always two sides of a coin. Let us take the positive aspect of networking first. Social networking sites spread information faster than any other media. These sites are the best source

	<p>of news. The best advantage of social networking sites is for the students. They help a student to do better at school. They can easily discuss educational topics and assignments. Thus, they can score better grades in academics. It also improves relationships and increases friend circle. People can connect with their family and friends living abroad through skype and e-mail facilities. It helps to stay in touch with friends, they cannot meet regularly.</p> <p>Social network helps to spread false and unreliable information, which may harm groups, communities, and even nations. Students waste time by playing games and socializing. Therefore, they tend to score lower grades in academics, which leads to stress, misunderstandings, and arguments. Children spend less time in face-to-face interactions and this leads to self-centered personalities and behaviour. A person may suffer from loneliness, depression, anxiety, and general distress.</p> <p>To sum up we can say that it's wise to think carefully and be aware of the pros and cons before we indulge.</p>
Hindi	<p>प्रेमचंद - पाठ 3,4</p> <p>व्याकरण : मुहावरे व लोकोक्तियाँ</p> <p>रचनात्मक लेखन : अनौपचारिक पत्र लेखन, अनुच्छेद लेखन</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • प्रेमचंद की सर्वश्रेष्ठ कहानियाँ पूरक पुस्तक के पाठ-3 बड़े घर की बेटी(कहानी) <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-u9uOlGOWgQ</p> <p>मूल्यपरक बिंदु -</p> <p>पारिवारिक एकता से अवगत होंगे।</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • जीवन मूल्यों के अंतर्गत बड़ों के प्रति सम्मान और अनुज के प्रति स्नेह की भावना से परिचित होंगे। • परिवार और वटवृक्ष की समानता व गहराई को समझ सकने में योग्यता प्राप्त करेंगे। • नैतिक मूल्यों पर आधारित कहानियाँ सुनने व पढ़ने के लिए प्रेरित होंगे। जिससे उनमें श्रवण और वाचन कौशल का विकास होगा। <p>पाठ - 4 भाड़े के टट्टू</p> <p>लेखक - प्रेमचंद</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=idyl4VP_Seo (ऑडियो)</p> <p>http://premchand.co.in/story/bhaadey-ka-tattoo (कहानी)</p>

1. कहानी विधा : इसके माध्यम से पाठकों तक आसानी से अपनी बात रखी जाती है।

2. भाड़े के टट्टू पाठ दो मित्रों यशवंत और रमेश की कहानी है जिसके माध्यम से प्रेमचंद ने दोनों मित्रों के चरित्र को बड़े सुंदर तरीके से प्रस्तुत किया है।

3. मित्रता की अस्थिरता का कारण स्वार्थ होता है अर्थात् मित्रता में स्वार्थ नहीं होना चाहिए।

4. निस्वार्थ भाव से की गई मित्रता ही स्थाई होती है।

5. पाठ के दो प्रमुख पात्रों में यशवंत धन के लालच में एक स्वार्थी इंसान बन जाता है वह व्यवस्था व सत्तावर्ग से समझौता कर लेता है।

6. रमेश का चरित्र एक निडर व्यक्ति के रूप में आता है जो सत्ता की खुली चुनौती देता है सरकारी खजाने को लूट कर वह गरीबों की मदद करता है

शब्दार्थ

शब्द - अर्थ

मातहत - अधीन(वह कर्मचारी जो किसी के अधीन हो)

बेलौस - खरा

इजलास - मुकदमे सुनने का स्थान

गुस्ताखी - ढिठाई

युगांतर - पुरानी प्रथा की जगह नई प्रथा चलाना

फना - नवट, बरबाद

रूह - आत्मा

शरीक - शामिल होना

तज़वीज़ - फैसला

ठाट - ऐश्वर्य का प्रदर्शन

व्याकरण : मुहावरे (1 से 25) पुनरावृत्ति लोकोक्तियाँ (1 से 25)

मुहावरे का प्रयोग वाक्य के अंत, आरम्भ और बीच में कही भी किया जा सकता है। लोकोक्तियाँ अपने आप में एक पूर्ण वाक्य होती हैं। मुहावरा अपने

रूढ़ अर्थ के लिए प्रसिद्ध होता है। लोकोक्ति का अर्थ है लोक+उक्ति यानी लोकोक्तियाँ लोक में प्रचलित उक्ति होती हैं जो भूतकाल का लोक अनुभव होती हैं।

अंतर -

मुहावरे का प्रयोग वाक्य के अंत, आरम्भ और बीच में कही भी किया जा सकता है। लोकोक्तियाँ अपने आप में एक पूर्ण वाक्य होती हैं। मुहावरा अपने रूढ़ अर्थ के लिए प्रसिद्ध होता है। लोकोक्ति का अर्थ है लोक+उक्ति यानी लोकोक्तियाँ लोक में प्रचलित उक्ति होती हैं जो भूतकाल का लोक अनुभव होती हैं।

मुहावरे: मुहावरों एवं लोकोक्तियों का प्रयोग भाषा की सुंदर रचना हेतु आवश्यक माना जाता है। अपने साधारण अर्थ को छोड़ कर विशेष अर्थ को व्यक्त करने वाले वाक्यांश को मुहावरा कहते हैं। मुहावरा अरबी भाषा का शब्द है ,जिसका शाब्दिक अर्थ है 'अभ्यास' । मुहावरा पूर्ण वाक्य नहीं होता है, इसीलिए इसका स्वतंत्र रूप से प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता है।

लोकोक्तियाँ: साधारणतया लोक में प्रचलित उक्तियों को लोकोक्ति कहा जाता है। 'लोकोक्तियों' को 'कहावतों' के नाम से भी जाना जाता है। लोकोक्तियाँ अंतर्कथाओं से भी संबंध रखती हैं। लोकोक्तियाँ स्वतंत्र वाक्य होती हैं, जिनमें एक पूरा भाव छिपा रहता है।

लोकोक्तियों के उदाहरण

- अक्ल बड़ी या भैंस- शारीरिक शक्ति की अपेक्षा बुद्धि का महत्व अधिक होता है ।
- अक्ल के पीछे लट्ठ लिए फिरना- सदा मूर्खतापूर्ण बातें या काम करते रहना।
- अधजल गगरी छलकत जाए- थोड़ा होने पर अधिक दिखावा करना।
- अपना हाथ जगन्नाथ- स्वतंत्र व्यक्ति जिसके काम में कोई दखल न दें ।
- अपने पांव पर आप कुल्हाड़ी मारना- अपना अहित स्वयं करना।
- अपनी अपनी डफली, अपना अपना राग- विचारों का बेमेल होना।
- अब पछताए होत क्या जब चिड़िया चुग गई खेत- समय गुजरने पर पछतावा करने से कोई लाभ नहीं होता।

रचनात्मक लेखन : अनौपचारिक पत्र लेखन, विज्ञापन निर्माण

आपके चाचाजी ने आपको जन्मदिन का उपहार भेजा है। उपहार भेजने के लिए धन्यवाद देते हुए उन्हें पत्र लिखें।

परीक्षा भवन

क.ख.ग

दिनांक : XX अगस्त XXXX

आदरणीय चाचाजी ,

सादर प्रणाम ।

हम सब यहाँ पर कुशल मंगल से हैं। आशा है आप सब लोग कुशलपूर्वक होंगे। चाचाजी जन्मदिन के दिन ही मुझे आपका भेजा हुआ प्यारा सा उपहार मिला। उपहार पाकर बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई। आज मेरे जन्मदिन पर दीदी और जीजाजी भी आए हुए हैं। लेकिन आप नहीं आये हैं। इसीलिए मुझे आपकी कमी खल रही है।

माँ ने आज मेरी व आपकी पसंद का ढेर सारा खाना बनाया है और साथ में बेसन के लड्डू भी बनाए हैं।। अरे हाँ चाचाजी, आपने जन्मदिन के उपहार के रूप में मुझे जो टैबलेट भेजा है ना। वह मुझे बहुत पसंद आया। क्योंकि यह टैबलेट मुझे मेरी ऑनलाइन पढ़ाई में बहुत मदद करेगा। चाचाजी इस प्यारे से उपहार के लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

आपको जैसे ही समय मिले, आप घर अवश्य आइएगा। मैं आपकी प्रतीक्षा में रहूँगा।

आपका प्रिय भतीजा

क.ख.ग

विज्ञापन निर्माण

विज्ञापन से आप क्या समझते हैं?

किसी उत्पाद अथवा सेवा को बेचने अथवा प्रवर्तित करने के उद्देश्य से किया जाने वाला जनसंचार विज्ञापन (Advertising) कहलाता है।

ध्यान रखने योग्य प्रमुख बातें....

१. विज्ञापन के बाहरी विन्यास में संतुलन होना चाहिए ।

२. शब्दों का कम-से-कम प्रयोग ।

३. छोटे वाक्यों का प्रयोग ।

४. तथ्यों का ध्यान रखा जाये ।

५. सूचनाप्रद हो ।

६. नकारात्मक बातें न लिखें ।

७. संदेश या नारा विशेष रूप से रेखांकित हो ।

८. संदेश स्पष्ट होना चाहिए ।

९. भाषा रोचक, संक्षिप्त तथा आकर्षक होनी चाहिए ।

१०. तुक का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है ।

विज्ञापन में प्रयुक्त होने वाले कुछ प्रेरक वाक्य -

१. धमाका सेल !!

२. जल्दी कीजिये !

३. मौके का लाभ उठाएँ !

४. पहले आओ, पहले पाओ!

५. सोचिये मत खरीद लीजिये !!

६. १००% सुरक्षा की गारंटी !

७. आपके शहर में पहली बार !

८. ऐसा अवसर फिर नहीं मिलेगा !!

९. ऑफर सीमित समय के लिए !


१०. स्टॉक सीमित है, जल्दी करें !

2. लुभावने शब्द → धमाका

3. वस्तु के गुणों का उल्लेख → मशहूर हल्के टिकाऊ आकर्षक रंग एवं डिजाइन

5. प्रेरक शब्द → स्टॉक सीमित

1. विज्ञापित वस्तु का नाम → रक्षक हेलमेट

4. आकर्षक चित्र → 

6. रियायत का उल्लेख → पर 15% की भार छूट

7. तुकबंदी जैसे शब्द → महिलाओं के लिए विशेष हेलमेट भी उपलब्ध

8. संपर्क सूत्र → आपके सिर का रखवाला रक्षक हेलमेट एक बार अवश्य खरीदें संपर्क करें—09810.....

बिकाऊ है

बिकाऊ है

बिकाऊ है

200 वर्ग गज में निर्मित 2 मंजिल एक पुराना रहने योग्य मकान
बाजार, सब्जी मण्डी, मेन सड़क, स्कूल तथा रेलवे स्टेशन के नजदीक
बाबू गुलाब राय मार्ग, देहली गेट आगरा।

सम्पर्क करें - किशन सिंह
9872XXXXXX

Mathematics**Chapter 8: Comparing Quantities**

Value Points: Students will learn the various formulae by going through the pages of the NCERT textbook.

- $SP = CP + \text{Profit}$
- $SP = CP - \text{Loss}$
- $\text{Profit}\% = (\text{Profit} \times 100\%) / CP$
- $\text{Loss}\% = (\text{Loss} \times 100\%) / CP$
- Discount is a reduction given on marked price.
- $\text{Discount} = \text{Marked Price} - \text{Selling Price}$
- Sales tax is charged on the sale of an item by the government and is added to the bill amount.
- $\text{Sales tax} = \text{Tax}\% \text{ of sale amount}$
- Compound Interest is the interest calculated on the previous year's amount.
- Amount when interest is compounded annually is
- $A = P (1 + R/100)^n$ where P is the Principal, R is the Rate of Interest,
- n is the Time period
- Amount when interest is compounded semi-annually is
- $A = P (1 + R/200)^{2n}$ where P is the Principal, R is the Rate of Interest,
- n is the Time period

Science**Chapter 9: Reproduction in Animals**

- Students will explore the terms : Reproduction , Fertilization , Zygote, Embryo , Foetus , Metamorphosis, Binary fission .

Asexual Reproduction	Sexual Reproduction
(i) Single parent is involved.	(i) Two parents are involved.
(ii) No gametes are formed.	(ii) Gamete formation takes place.
(iii) No meiotic division takes place.	(iii) Meiotic division takes place.
(iv) Offsprings are genetically identical to parents.	(iv) Offsprings are not genetically identical to parents.

Zygote

It is a fertilized egg formed after the fusion of the sperm with the egg.

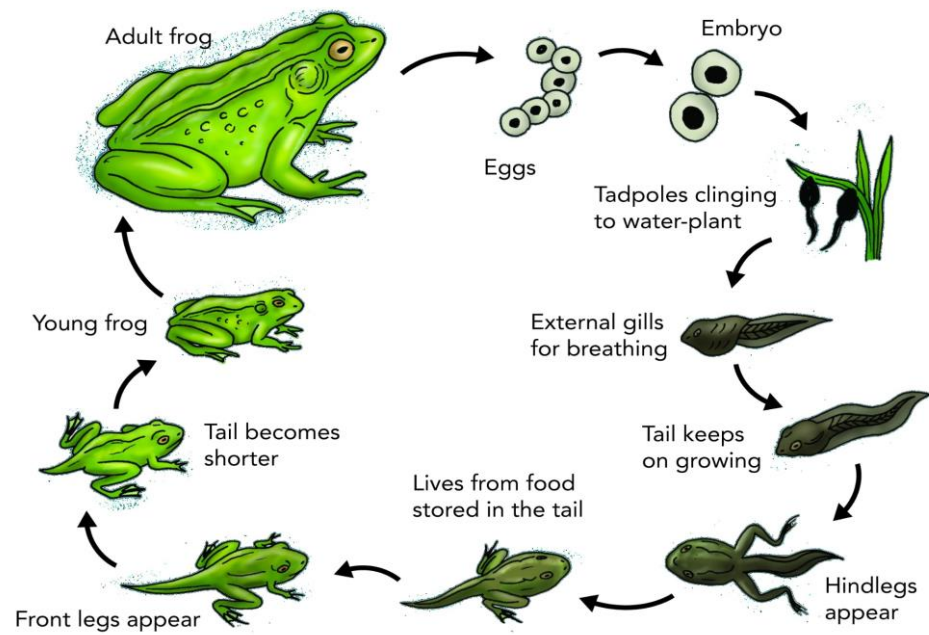
The zygote divides several times to form an embryo.

Foetus

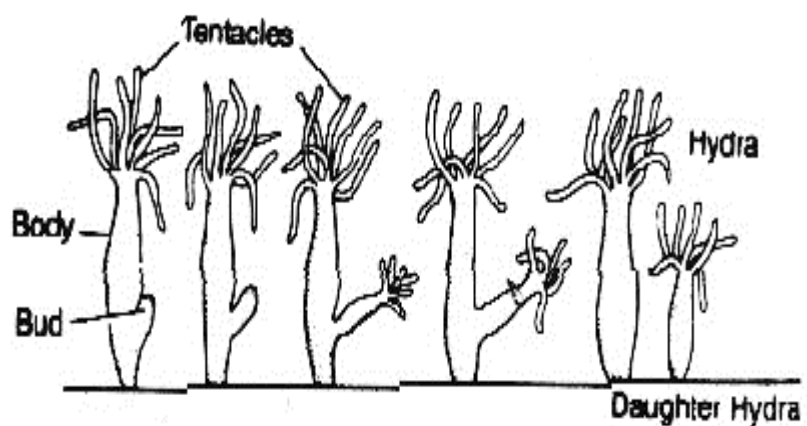
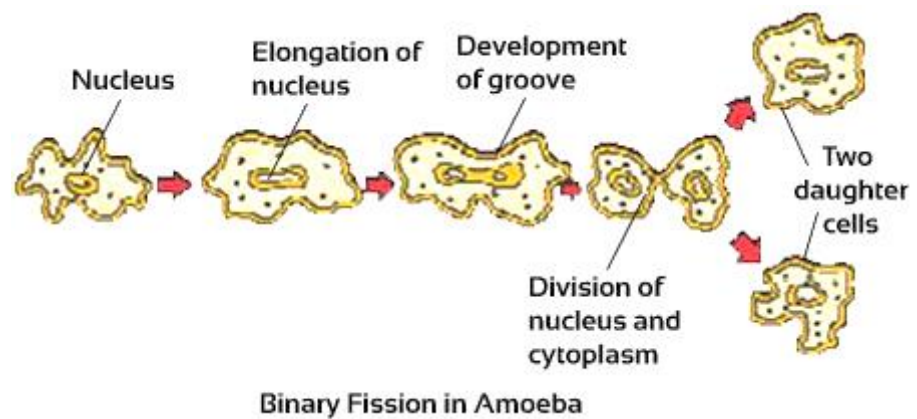
It is a stage of the embryo that shows all the main recognizable body parts of a mature organism.

An embryo gradually develops into a foetus.

- They will observe the image depicting the process of metamorphosis in a frog and note down the changes .



- They will note the difference between the budding in Hydra and binary fission in Amoeba



Activity: Students will be observe the permanent slide of Budding in Hydra under a compound Microscope.

Learning Objectives :

- Analyse the socio economic causes which led to the First battle of independence.
- Evaluate the reasons for the sepoy mutiny.

The Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 holds an important place in the history of the freedom movement in India. This was the first struggle against British rule to have support of a large section of the public and was spread over a large area of the country. In this lesson, you will read about factors which incited people's anger to an extent that people shook the British Empire when the right time came. You will also read about the dramatic changes in the equation of British rule in India after this revolt.

Nawabs lose their power

Nawabs and rajas lost their authority and power since the mid-eighteenth century. In order to protect their interests, many ruling families tried to negotiate with the Company. Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi wanted the Company to recognise her adopted son as the heir to the kingdom after the death of her husband. But, the Company turned down these pleas.

The peasants and the sepoys

Peasants and zamindars from the countryside resented the high taxes and the rigid methods of revenue collection. Many lost their lands as they failed to pay back their loans to the moneylenders.

Responses to reforms

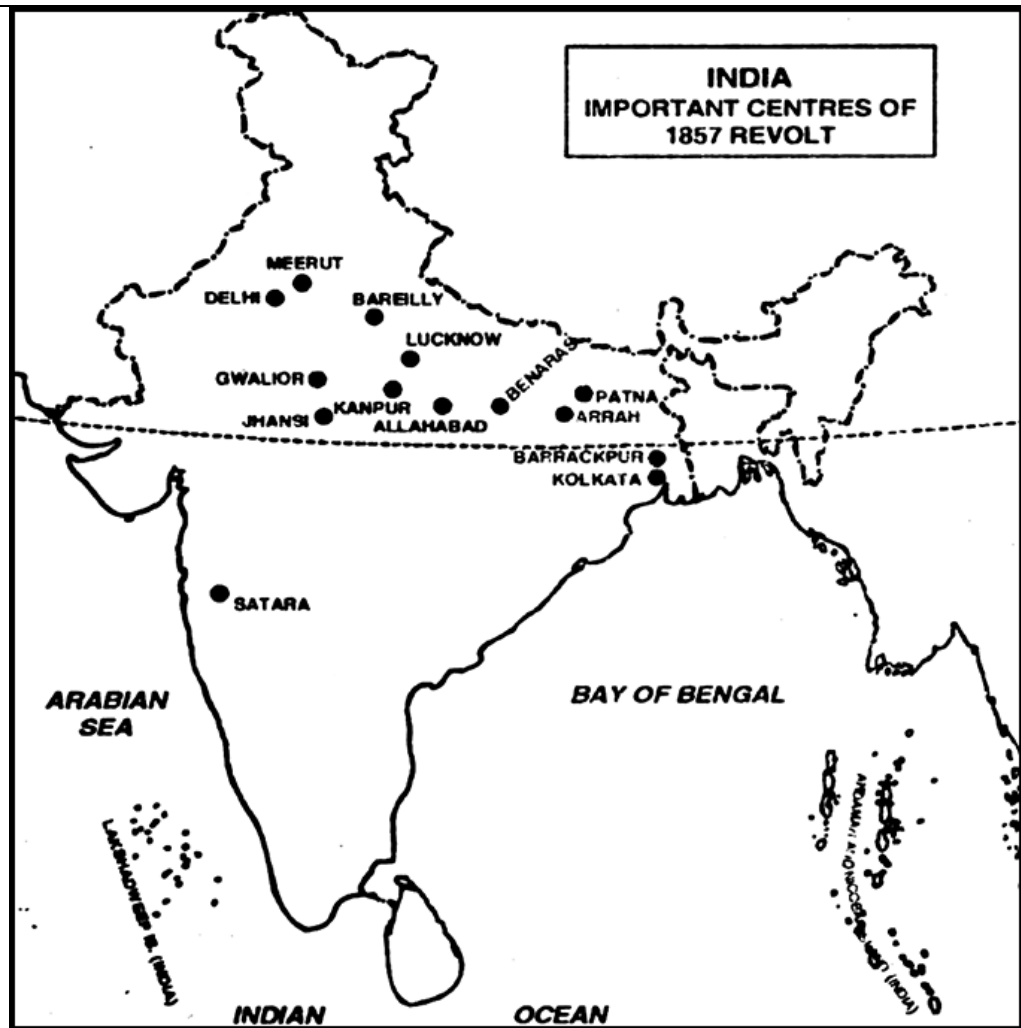
The British reformed Indian society by passing laws to stop the practice of Sati and to encourage the remarriage of widows. English education was widely promoted. After 1830, Christian missionaries were allowed to function freely in its domain and own land and property. A new law was passed in 1850, to convert into Christianity easier. The law allowed Indian Christians to inherit the property of their ancestors.

A Mutiny Becomes a Popular Rebellion

A large number of people believed that they had a common enemy and rose up against the enemy at the same time. For such a situation to develop people have to organize, communicate, take initiative and display the confidence to turn the situation around.

In May 1857, the English East India Company faced a massive rebellion. In several places, sepoys mutinied beginning from Meerut and a large number of people from different sections of society rose up in rebellion. It is considered as the biggest armed resistance to colonialism in the nineteenth century.

Important centers of Revolt



Political Science

Chapter 5 :Judiciary

What is the Role of Judiciary?

- The judicial system provides a mechanism for resolving disputes between citizens, citizens and the government, two state governments and the central and state governments.
- The judiciary has the power to strike down particular laws passed by the Parliament if it believes that these are a violation of the basic structure of the Constitution. This is called judicial review.
- Every citizen of India can approach the Supreme Court or the High Court if his/her Fundamental Rights have been violated.

What is an Independent Judiciary?

- India has an independence of the judiciary that allows the courts to play a central role in ensuring that there is no moisture of power by the legislature and the executive.
- It plays a crucial role in protecting the Fundamental Rights of citizens

because anyone can approach the courts if they believe that their rights have been isolated.

What is the Structure of Courts in India?

There are three different levels of courts in our country.

- At district level, we have **subordinate** or **district courts**. At the state level, we have several **High Courts**. The High Court is the highest judicial authority in a state. At the top is the **Supreme Court**.
- The **Supreme Court of India** is the highest judicial authority. It is located in New Delhi and is presided over by the **Chief Justice of India**. The decisions made by the Supreme Court are binding on all other courts in India.
- In India, we have an integrated judicial system, meaning that the decisions made by higher courts are binding on the lower courts.

What are the Different Branches of the Legal System?

- Court cases are broadly divided into **civil cases and criminal cases**.
- Civil laws deal with any harm or injury to rights to individuals.
- Criminal law deals with the conduct or acts that the law defines as offenses.
- In civil cases, a petition has to be filed before the relevant court by the affected party only.
- In criminal cases, it usually begins with the lodging of our **First Information Report (FIR)** with the police who investigate the crime after which a case is filed in the court.

➤ Does Everyone Have Access to the Courts?

- In principle, all citizens of India can access the courts in this country. This implies that every citizen has a right to justice through the courts.
- Legal procedures involve a lot of money and paperwork which take up a lot of time. Poor people often avoid going to court to get justice.

Public Interest Litigation

- The Supreme Court devised a mechanism of **Public Interest Litigation or (PIL)** to increase access to justice in the 1980s. It allowed any individual or organization to file a PIL in the High Court or the Supreme Court on behalf of those whose rights were being violated.
- The legal process was simplified and even a letter or telegram addressed to the Supreme Court, or the High Court could be treated as a PIL.
- The court exercises a crucial role in interpreting the Fundamental Rights of Citizens.
- The judiciary serves as a check on the powers of the executive and the legislature and protects the Fundamental Rights of the citizens.

<p>Sanskrit</p>	<p>७- भारतजनाताहं।</p> <p>अस्मिन् पाठे विशेषेण अस्माकं भारतदेशस्य गौरवस्य विषये प्रतिपादितं अस्ति। तत्र उक्तं यत् अस्माकं देशः कीदृशः अस्ति अत्रत्याः जनता कथं च वर्तते। विज्ञान कलाभिः परिपूर्णा भरत जनता अस्माकं। तथा उत्सवप्रियाः, श्रमप्रियाः, रसभरिता, भारतजनाताहं।</p> <p>व्याकरण-</p> <p>तुमुन् (तुम्)- (निमित्तार्थक) 'के लिए' अर्थात् क्रिया को करने के लिए इस अर्थ में धातु के साथ तुमुन् प्रत्यय लगता है। जब दो क्रिया पदों का कर्ता एक होता है तथा एक क्रिया दूसरी क्रिया का प्रयोजन या निमित्त होती है तो निमित्तार्थक क्रिया पद में तुमुन् प्रत्यय होता है।</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● रामः पठितुं विद्यालयं गच्छति। - राम पढ़ने के लिए विद्यालय जाता है। ● जलं पातुं गृहं गच्छति। - रजनी जल पीने के लिए घर जाती है। ● रमेशः स्थातुं स्थानं पश्यति। - रमेश ठहरने के लिए जगह देखता है। ● महेशः शब्दार्थं ज्ञातुं पुस्तकं पठति। - महेश शब्दार्थ जानने के लिए पुस्तक पढ़ता है।
<p>Computer Science</p>	<p>Important: Complete the projects, Practical Assignment & Revision Quiz of previous topic shared in Google Classroom.</p> <p>Refer to Google Classroom- Topic 3 (Google Forms) for detailed content on Google Forms.</p> <p>To Watch:</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BtoOHhA3aPQ</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ouFKWHQMxtQ</p> <p>To Read:</p> <p>Google Forms is a survey administration software included as part of the free, web-based Google Docs Editors suite offered by Google.</p> <p>Google Forms is only available as a web application. The app allows users to create and edit surveys online while collaborating with other users in real-time. The collected information can be automatically entered into a spreadsheet.</p> <p>Google Forms is a questionnaire tool that allows users to create fillable forms, quizzes, applications, and other documents that require user input. A variety of question types, including multiple-choice, short-answer, paragraph, and file uploads can be included in your Google Forms, allowing for a diverse set of</p>

	<p>data to be collected. Once the form is created, it can be shared with users across several platforms.</p>
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	<p>The tool is web-based, and accessible on any device with an Internet browser. Completed forms are available in a user's Google Drive.</p>
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POST-CLASS CONTENT (Subject-wise)

Subjects	Unit
English	<p>It so Happened</p> <p><u>Lesson 5 – Princess September</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Textual exercises (To be done in the book only after discussion in the class)● Comprehension check (Page 38)● Comprehension check (Page 43) <p><u>HOTS (SDG)</u></p> <p>‘Freedom practises its own logic. It puts a bouquet of rights in your right hand and a basket of duties in your left hand.’</p> <p>Taking into consideration the given thought from the chapter Princess September, write a letter to your friend discussing how the rights and duties go hand in hand and how you can maintain a balance between the both of them to be a good citizen of your country.</p> <p><u>Grammar</u></p> <p><u>Conjunctions (To be done in the Grammar notebook)</u></p> <p>I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate conjunctions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Susan is very fat..... very active.2. A student must obey..... he may leave.3. The bridge collapsed..... it was made of stones.4. He will try..... he is forced to.5. The old man cared for the puppy..... it were his baby.6. He is cheerful he has worked the whole day.7. Lydia likes to sing..... dance when she is happy.8. You will do well..... you study hard.9. The show started the chief guest arrived.10. He was rowing the boat..... I slept. <p>II. Join each pair of sentences into one by using suitable conjunction.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Gaurika apologized for her conduct. She was not spared.2. You have to wear a proper uniform. It is compulsory.3. It was raining hard. I stayed at home.

4. The movie was over. We went home.
5. A banyan tree is tall. A palm is taller.
6. I saw my school bus coming. I immediately ran toward it.
7. Nisha won the first prize. She was the best orator.
8. Preeti stood first in the competition. We congratulated her.

III. Integrated Grammar (Voice & Conjunction)

● **Change the following sentences to passive voice.**

1. I will finish the task before the evening.
2. The boy killed the ant.
3. They took all the necessary precautions.
4. They have informed him of his mother's death,
5. The students did some research on the topic.
6. The car hit the dog.
7. The dolphins have learned many tricks.
8. Thomas feeds the dog.

● **Fill in the blanks with appropriate conjunctions:**

1. The shirt is _____ pink _____ red, but purple.
2. It happened _____ I was out.
3. She did not fare well in her exams _____ she did not study hard.
4. We baked a cake _____ we did not eat it.
5. We were exhausted _____ we went to bed.
6. I won't see you tomorrow _____ I will call you up.
7. He is _____ smart _____ intelligent.

Creative Writing

Article Writing

Looking at the increasing obesity among school children, write an article on the topic in about 150-200 words.

Hindi

पाठ-3 बड़े घर की बेटी (कहानी)

प्रश्न-1 श्रीकंठ किस बात को जाति और देश दोनों के लिए हानिकारक समझते थे?

प्रश्न-2 "बड़े घर की बेटियाँ ऐसी ही होती हैं।" यह बात किसने और क्यों कही?

प्रश्न-3 श्रीकंठ की चारित्रिक विशेषताओं का संक्षेप में वर्णन कीजिए।

	<p>प्रश्न-4 'बड़े घर की बेटी' एक आदर्शोन्मुखी प्रेरणास्पद कहानी है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।</p> <p>प्रश्न-5 श्रीकंठ की बातों की लाल बिहारी पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई ?</p> <p>पाठ 4</p> <p>प्र 1 रमेश के गिरफ्तार होने पर यशवंत ने क्या किया?</p> <p>प्र 2 रमेश ने यशवंत को भाड़े का टट्टू क्यों कहा?</p> <p>प्र 3 रमेश की चारित्रिक विशेषताएं बताइए?</p> <p>प्र 4 यशवंत की चारित्रिक विशेषताएं बताइए?</p> <p>लोकोक्तियाँ -1- 25 (पुस्तक से पेज नंबर 204-205)</p> <p>अनुच्छेद लेखन -</p> <p>आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव, मेरा देश महान , मैं और मेरा वृक्ष</p> <p>पत्र लेखन -</p> <p>खेलों के महत्त्व को समझाते हुए अपने छोटे भाई को प्रेरणादायक पत्र लिखिए।</p> <p>विज्ञापन निर्माण-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. आधे दाम पर बेच रही पुस्तक बुक स्टोर के बारे में आकर्षक विज्ञापन 2. अपने एक पुराने घर को बेचने संबंधी विज्ञापन का उदाहरण लगभग 30-35 शब्दों में तैयार कीजिए। 3. अपने कुत्ते के घूम हो जाने पर विज्ञापन का उदाहरण (खोया-पाया) 4. XXX पेन्सिल बनाने वाली कंपनी की बिक्री बढ़ाने के लिए आकर्षक विज्ञापन बनाइए.
Mathematics	<p>Chapter 8- Comparing Quantities</p> <p>Do the questions of the following exercises after the discussion of value points and the examples</p> <p>Ex 8.1 Ex 8.2 Ex 8.3 (Excluding the questions on Compounded semi-annually)</p> <p><u>Extra practice Questions-</u> (To be done in the practice notebook)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Express the following in decimal form: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 12% (b) 25%

	<p>2. Evaluate the following:</p> <p>(a) 20% of 400</p> <p>(b) 12½% of 625</p> <p>3. 20% of x is 25, then find x.</p> <p>4. Express the following as a fraction</p> <p>(a) 35%</p> <p>(b) 64%</p> <p>5. Express the following into percent</p> <p>(a) 135</p> <p>(b) 2 : 5</p> <p>6. An article is marked at ₹ 940. If it is sold for ₹ 799, then find the discount percent.</p> <p>7. A watch was bought for ₹ 2,700 including 8% VAT. Find its price before the VAT was added.</p> <p>8. Find the SP, if</p> <p>(a) MP = Rs. 5450 and discount = 5%</p> <p>(b) MP = Rs.1300 and discount = 15%</p> <p>9. Jyotsana bought a product for Rs. 3155 including 4.5% sales tax. Find the price before tax was added.</p> <p>10. Prachi bought medicines from a medical store as prescribed by her doctor for Rs 36.40 including 4% VAT. Find the price of before VAT was added.</p>
Science	<p>Chapter 9: Reproduction in Animals</p> <p>Q1 What is a fertilized egg called?</p> <p>Q2 Name the reproductive organs of male.</p> <p>Q3 Which organ produces eggs or ovum?</p> <p>Q4 Give the full form of IVF. How is it conducted in the laboratory?</p> <p>Q5 Differentiate between :</p> <p>a) Asexual Reproduction and Sexual Reproduction</p> <p>b) Zygote and Foetus</p> <p>c) External Fertilization and internal Fertilization</p> <p>d) Oviparous and Viviparous Organisms</p> <p>Q6 Explain with well labeled diagrams: Binary fission in Amoeba and Budding in Hydra .</p> <p>Q7 Define the term Metamorphosis. Why does it not take place in viviparous organisms.</p>

Social Science	<p>History</p> <p>Chapter-5: When People Rebel</p> <p>Q1.What happened to the Nawabs when the British established political power in India?</p> <p>Q2. Analyze the socio -economic, religious and military causes that led to The Revolt of 1857.</p> <p>Q3. Which were the two British Acts that interfered with the Indian customs and religion?</p> <p>Q4.What were the important changes that were introduced by the British after regaining power at the end of 1859?</p> <p>Q5.Why did the revolt of 1857 fail? Give reasons.</p> <p>Q6.On an outline map of India represent the following centers of Revolts?</p> <p>(i) Meerut</p> <p>(ii) Delhi</p> <p>(iii) Bihar</p> <p>(iv) Kanpur</p> <p>(v) Jhansi</p> <p>(vi) Bareilly</p> <p>Political Science</p> <p>Chapter 5 : Judiciary</p> <p>Q1. Evaluate the role of Judiciary</p> <p>Q2. Do you think that any ordinary citizen stands a chance against a politician in this kind of judicial system? Why not?</p> <p>Q3. List two reasons why you believe an independent judiciary is essential to democracy.</p> <p>Q4. What is the appellate system? Interpret its importance with the help of a suitable example.</p> <p>Q5. Compare criminal law and civil law.</p> <p>Q6. Define PIL. Assess the role of PIL in ensuring access to justice by all. Support your answer with relevant examples.</p> <p>Q7.How do you think the Right to Constitutional Remedies connects to the idea of judicial review?</p>
Sanskrit	<p>कक्षा पश्चात् अभ्यास कार्य</p> <p>पाठ ७ के पीछे दिए गए अभ्यास 2- 7 तक कीजिए</p> <p>प्रश्नानां उत्तराणि लिखत।</p> <p>१- अहम् वसुन्धरां किं मन्ये?</p>

	<p>२-भारतजनताहं कैः परिपुरिता?</p> <p>३-मम सहजा प्रकृति का?</p> <p>४-अहं कुत्र सदा दृश्ये?</p> <p>व्याकरण-</p> <p>गम् + तुम् =</p> <p>पठ्+तुम् =.....</p> <p>खाद्+तुम् =.....</p> <p>हस्+तुम् =.....</p>
Computer Science	<p>Submit the practical tasks links in Google Classroom under respective assignment.</p> <p><u>Practical Task 1:</u> Create a Personality Check Form and collect data of your 10 friends.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Use Google form to collect data). - Share a link of your Google form in ICT Google Classroom. Copy the link of your form and paste in Google classroom assignment. Submit task. <p><u>Practical Task 2:</u> Create a Google Form considering following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make a Product Promotion Survey using 7-8 Questions. Ensure to include following elements: - Short Answer Question - Long Answer Question - MCQ - Check Boxes - Uploading a file (In any format i.e. doc, pdf, image, video) - Submit the link in Google Classroom ICT folder. <p><u>Practical Task 3:</u> Make a Google Form on following topics (any one):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey on carrier choices. 2. General Knowledge quiz at least 10 questions. <p><u>Practical Task 4:</u> Create an image/video based quiz using Google Forms on Sustainable Goals described by United Nation and share the summary of responses with Science teacher.</p>