

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
ONLINE CLASSES
WEEK – 35 (29.10.2020)
CLASS – VII

English: <https://youtu.be/HRwSyktXqG4>

Hindi: https://youtu.be/3a_OUKG4reI

Mathematics: https://youtu.be/_Y2chFpnSUI

General Science: Kindly see below

Social Studies: Kindly see below

Sanskrit: Kindly see below

Computer Science: <https://youtu.be/F5t-wSTnfq0>

General Knowledge: <https://youtu.be/9LLj2vyuJ60>

Moral Science: https://youtu.be/gjG0ifFAP_0

Physical Education: <https://youtu.be/qFp8IbV19n8>

Music (Guitar): <https://youtu.be/zXD8jJ03Nyc>

Music (Keyboard): <https://youtu.be/jdkWqjdTYA>

Health & Sanitation: <https://youtu.be/XRzEZqExQPg>

Art Education: <https://youtu.be/hwYW8hUDaVY>

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
SCIENCE
CLASS – VII

Assessment for Ch. : 2 – Nutrition in Animals

A. State true or false :

1. **The** feet of Amoeba are called proboscis.
2. Frog has a long tongue to catch its food.
3. Hydra uses its cnidocytes to paralyse its prey.
4. Starfish uses its arms to grip the prey.
5. Woodpeckers have curved beaks to grip the food.

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Elimination of undigested food and waste solid material is called ____
2. The process of digestion starts in _____ of human.
3. The inner wall of _____ has many finger – like projections called villi.
4. Ruminants have _____ chambered stomach.
5. Further chewing of cud is called _____.

C. Answer the following questions :

1. List the five steps of nutrition.
2. Name two animals having sticky tongue.
3. Which enzymes is secreted by salivary glands ?
4. What is peristaltic movement ?
5. What is bile ? How does it help in digestion ?
6. Define the following terms :

a. Ingestion

b. Digestion

c. Egestion.

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
SOCIAL STUDIES (Geography)
CLASS – VII
CHAPTER :-16 Part-1
" Moisture In The Air "

EXERCISE

I. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

- The process by which water changes from liquid form to gas is called _____.
 (a) Evaporation (b) Condensation (c) Freezing (d) None of these
 - The temperature at which air is fully saturated is known as _____.
 (a) Freezing point (b) Dew Point (c) Boiling point (d) None of these
 - Evaporation takes place more quickly in the _____.
 (a) Higher latitudes (b) Lower latitudes (c) all over the land area (d) None of these
 - _____ makes saturated air unsaturated.
 (a) Cooling (b) Heating (c) Clearing (d) None of these
 - Frost occurs when the dew point is _____.
 (a) Below boiling point (b) Below freezing point (c) Above freezing point (d) None of these
- Ans. 1.(a) Evaporation, 2.(b) Dew Point, 3. (b) Lower latitudes, 4.(b) Heating, 5.(b) Below freezing point

II. Fill in the blanks.

- At very low temperature, the water vapour changes into _____.
 - _____ is formed over the water when the cold current meet hot current.
 - _____ is a process by which water changes into vapour.
 - When Dew drops get frozen due to fall in temperature, it is called _____.
 - Rain caused by the rising current of air is known as _____ rainfall.
- Ans.1. Snow, 2. Fog, 3. Evaporation, 4. Frost, 5. Convectional

IV. Match the column of column A and Column B.

S.No.	Column A	S.No.	Column B
1.	Relief rain	(a)	Change of water vapour into water
2.	Leeward side	(b)	Moisture ordampness in the air
3.	Rain gauge	(c)	Rainfall related to mountains
4.	Humidity	(d)	Side of the mountain getting little rainfall
5.	Condensation	(e)	Instrument used for measuring rainfall

Ans.

Column A	Column B
1.	c
2.	d
3.	e
4.	b
5.	a

IV. Give brief answer.

Q1. What is humidity?

Ans. The amount of water vapour present in the air at a given time and at a given temperature is called humidity.

Q2. What is the dew Point?

Ans. The temperature at which the air gets saturated is called dew Point.

Q3. Define precipitation.

Ans. Rapid condensation of moisture in the air which produces rain, drizzles, snow, hail etc. is called precipitation.

Q4. what is a rain Shadow area?

Ans. The rainless area on the leeward side of a mountain is called the Rain Shadow Area.

Q5. How is fog formed?

Ans. Fog is formed over the water when cold current meets a hot current.

V. Answer these questions.

Q1. Which factors influence the rate of evaporation?

Ans. The factors influence the rate of evaporation are:-

(i) temperature, (ii) degree of dryness of the air and (iii) movement of the air.

Q2. What is condensation? What are the different forms of condensation?

Ans. The change of water vapour into droplets of water or snow is called condensation. Clouds ,fog, dew ,Frost are the different forms of condensation.

Q3. What are the different types of precipitation?

Ans. The different types of precipitations are:-

1.Rain:- Falling of bigger drops through the air on the ground is called rain.

2.Snowfall:- At very low temperature the water vapours changes into snow. When these flakes of snow fall on the ground then it is called snowfall.

3.Hail:-Hail is a form of precipitation. It happens in the colder region. In that case the raindrops get frozen. It may happen more than once till the weight of this frozen drop is more than the upward thrust of the air and then they fall on the earth in the form of hailstone.

Q4.What type of rainfall is more common in India and why ?

Ans. Relief rainfall is common in India because mostly the rain on the Western Ghats of India or on the southern slopes of the Himalayas is relief rainfall.

Q5. What is the difference between evaporation and condensation?

Ans.**Evaporation:-** The process by which water changes into water vapour and enters the atmosphere is called evaporation.

Condensation:-The change of water vapour into droplets of water or snow is called condensation.

Q6.What is underground water ? How is it useful ?

Ans. The water stored below the surface of the earth is called underground water.

It can be very useful for following way :-

1. He can dig well and satisfy his domestic requirement of drinking, cooking and washing.
2. With the help of well and tube-wells he can irrigate his field and grow crops and trees etc.
3. This water can be utilised in various industries like steel ,paper ,clothes dyeing etc.
4. Underground water is not subject to evaporation so it can be accumulated and used for a long period.
5. Underground water sustain the growth of vegetation on the land and gives life to the deep rooted trees.

Q7. Rainfall is the most important form of precipitation and the main source of water on the earth. Too much rainfall causes floods and lack of it's leads to drought. Discuss the significance of rainfall. What aesthetic and cultural values does it lend and support ?

Ans. Monsoon in the form of rainfall gives you economic boom to the country because if the monsoon is good the more food items comes in the market everybody got their needed things. Monsoon bring us so many festivals and fare so it is also important for cultural point of view.

VI. Distinguish between:

1. Frost and Dew

Ans. **Frost:-** When dew drops get frozen due to fall in temperature it is called the Frost.

Dew :- At night its moisture condenses into small droplets of water on the grass and other things. These droplets are known as dew.

2. Snowfall and Rain

Ans. Snowfall:- At very low temperature the water vapours change into snow. When these flakes of snow fall on the ground then it is called snowfall.

Rain:- Falling of bigger drops through the air on the ground is called rain.

Note:- 3. Humidity and precipitation (already done in give brief answers.)

VII. Give reason.

Q1. We feel uncomfortable when both temperature and humidity are high.

Ans. Because as the temperature is high we perspire but the sweat does not evaporate quickly as the air is moist and humid.

Q2. Equatorial region get convectional rainfall.

Ans. Because in the equatorial region the air becomes hot. It picks up a great deal of moisture when it begins to rise it produces a conventional air currents and rate of condensation is higher than other place.

Q3. The rain Shadow area does not receive much rainfall.

Ans. Because as winds cross over to the other side (leeward side) they lose most of their moisture. While descending they become warm and dry and hence there is less rain on the leeward side.

Q4. Underground water is important for men.

Ans. Because surface water is not freely available man can easily tap the underground water.

1. Assignment:

I. Rearrange the alphabets in the following words to form proper words. (Use the link provided).

- (a) EMITUSOR (Water vapour in air.) - Moisture.
- (b) RUBLETM (Vessel to hold water.) - Tumbler.
- (c) DIMIHUTY (Amount of water vapour in air.) - Humidity
- (d) TROFS (Types of condensation.) - Frost.
- (e) LIHA (Types of presentation.) - Hail.

II. Find the missing letters (using the hints provided).

- (a) L _ _ W _ RD : (The dry side of the mountain.) - LEEWARD
- (b) S _ _ WF _ _ L : (Type of precipitation.) - SNOWFALL
- (c) I _ E C _ YS _ AL : (Condensed droplet of water.) - ICE CRYSTAL
- (d) D _ WP _ I _ T : (Temperature at which air is fully saturated.) - DEW POINT
- (e) R _ L _ _ F : (Type of rainfall.) - RELIF RAINFALL

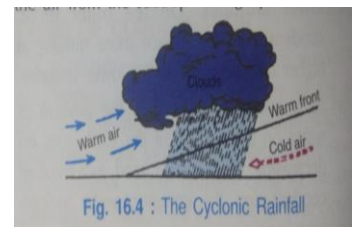
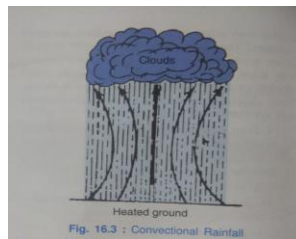
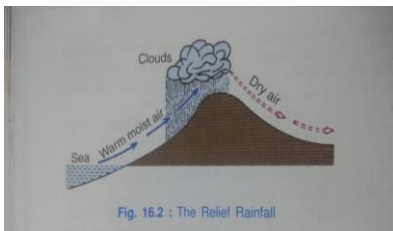
2. Activity :

- (a) Draw the picture of rainy day. (do yourself.)
- (b) Write your experience of rainy day in five lines. (do yourself.)
- (c) Draw diagram to explain relief and conventional and cyclonic rainfall.

Ans.(a).

(b)

(c)



EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

SANSKRIT CLASS – VII

एकादशः पाठः सूक्ति पुष्पांजलिः

1. प्रदत्तेभ्यः विकल्पेभ्यः उचितम् उत्तरं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

- (i) ख (ii) ग (iii) क (iv) ग (v) ग

2. एकपदेन उत्तरत-

- (i) धैर्यं
(ii) ज्ञानं
(iii) गुणाः
(iv) गुणिनो
(v) सर्वत्र

3. अधोलिखितवाक्यानां रेखांकितपदानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत-

- (i) शीलं काषां धनं ?
(ii) कीदृशाः जनाः नमन्ति ?
(iii) कया बुद्धिः उत्तमाः ?
(iv) गुणी कम् वेति ?
(v) विद्या किदृशम् भवति ?

4. अधोलिखितशब्दान् तेषां अर्थः सह मेलयत-

- (i) शीलं। शालीनता
(ii) सर्वत्र। सब जगह
(iii) सन्मित्रम्। अच्छा मित्र
(iv) चक्षुः। आँख
(v) गुणिनो। गुणवाले

5. लिखितशब्दानां पदपरिचयं दीयताम्-

- (i) सप्तमी विभक्ति, बहुवचन
(ii) षष्ठी विभक्ति, बहुवचन
(iii) द्वितीया विभक्ति, एकवचन
(iv) प्रथमा विभक्ति, बहुवचन
(v) तृतीया विभक्ति, एकवचन

6. अधोलिखितवाक्यानां संस्कृतभाषायां अनुवादं कुरुत-

- (i) जनाः परिश्रमेण सफलं भवन्ति।
(ii) सन्मित्रमित्राणि कठिनपरिस्थिषु सह एव भवन्ति।
(iii) वृक्षाः सज्जनानां परोपकाराः कुर्वन्ति।
(iv) सत्संगतिः मत्या जडतां दूरी करोति।
(v) अस्माभिः विदूषां सम्मानं करणीयम्।