

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
ONLINE CLASSES
WEEK – 20 (24.08.2020)
CLASS – VII

Hindi: Kindly see below

Mathematics: <https://youtu.be/K3eKcd2Myrc>

General Science: Kindly see below

Social Studies: Kindly see below

Sanskrit: Kindly see below

Computer Science: <https://youtu.be/dAoNRTqzvc>

General Knowledge: <https://youtu.be/Asa6MMosps0>

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

Music (Guitar): <https://youtu.be/7Z33u1CLKO8>

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

Health & Sanitation: <https://youtu.be/tCCwK6BJCxU>

Art Education: <https://youtu.be/ptEALGo1ZW8>

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

HINDI

CLASS- VII

पाठ-4 वर्तनी विचार

प्रश्न-3. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के शुद्ध रूप लिखिए-

परमात्मा।	प्यार
सौंदर्य।	अवनति
अतुलनीय।	विद्यालय
गणित।	समुद्र
ऐतिहासिक।	पत्नी
भस्म।	परस्पर
कवयित्री।	सम्मुख
पुष्प।	जगदीश
दुर्दशा।	दरिद्रता
मृत्यु।	माधुर्य

प्रश्न 4. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में शुद्ध वर्तनी वाले शब्दों पर गोला बनाओ-

निरक्षर,	ऋण,	अवनति,	ज्ञान,	कवयित्री,	सौंदर्य,	आलोचना
छात्रा,	सामग्री,	प्रणाम,	शिशिर,	अत्यधिक,	गोपी,	अग्नि।

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

SCIENCE CLASS- VII

Chapter : 8 – Winds, Storms and Cyclones

A. Multiple Choice questions :

1. (d), 2.(c), 3.(b), 4.(c), 5.(c), 6.(d), 7.(c)

B. Name the following :

1. Wind Patterns, 2. Anemometer, 3. Air Pressure, 4. Heating
5. Mausam, 6. Low Pressure, 7. Funnel, 8. Storm

C. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

1. High Pressure, 2. Cyclone 3. Wind currents, 4. 24, 5. Hurricane

D. State True (T) or False (F) .

- 1.(T) , 2. (F), 3. (T), 4. (F) , 5. (T)

E. Match the following.

- 1.(e), 2.(a), 3.(b), 4.(c), 5.(d).

F. Differentiate between :

1. Hurricane and typhoon

Hurricane :- Cyclone common in the American continent. It consists of violent and destructive winds.

Typhoon :- Tropical cyclones that occur in Japan and Philippines.

2. Wind and thunderstorm

Wind:- A movement of air in the atmosphere.

Thunderstorm :- The movement of the falling water along with rising air which produces sound, lighting, heavy rain, and strong winds

3. Depression and tornado

Depression :- Mild cyclonic storms which bring rain but do not cause any damage.

Tornado :- A violent destructive whirling wind accompanied by a funnel shaped cloud that developed in a narrow path over the land

4. Low pressure and high pressure

Low pressure :- It creates an area where the air rises up.

High pressure :- It creates an area where the air sinks

5. Direction and speed of wind

Direction :- It is found out by an instrument called wind Vane

Speed of wind :- It is measured with the help of an anemometer.

G. Very short – answer type questions. :

1. Write the main characteristics of wind.

Ans. : The main characteristics of wind are direction and speed.

2. What is the cause of wind currents ?

Ans. : Wind currents caused by

- (a) Uneven heating of the equator and the poles. (b) Uneven heating of land and water.

3. Why is the movement of air not exactly in the North – South direction ?

Ans. : The movement of air not exactly in the North – South direction because rotation of the earth causes a change in the direction.

4. In which direction do the monsoon winds flow during summer in India ?

Ans. : During summer in India the monsoon winds flow in the South – West direction.

5. Write the natural process which release a large amount of heat and light.

Ans. : Lightning is the natural process

H. Short – answer type questions :

1. How is a low pressure area formed ?

Ans. : When warm air rises from the surface of the earth, it creates an area of low pressure.

2. Where do hurricanes occur ?

Ans. : Hurricanes occurred in American continent.

3 . What is a waterspout ?

Ans. : When a tornado forms over a sea, it sucks up the water and looks like a giant grey snake. This is known as a waterspout.

4. What are the rain bearing winds known as ?

Ans. : The rain bearing winds known as monsoons.

5 . What is atmospheric pressure ?

Ans. : Air exerts pressure over the objects present on the earth due to its weight. This pressure is known as atmospheric pressure.

6 . What is a cyclone alert ?

Ans. : A cyclone alert is an alert issued by national Weather forecasting bodies to coastal areas threatened by the imminent approach of a tropical cyclone or tropical storm.

L. Long – answer type questions :

1. How is a storm formed ?

Ans. : Storms are formed when a centre of low pressure develops with the system of high pressure surrounding it. This combination of opposing forces can create winds and result in the formation of storms.

2 . How are wind currents generated ?

Ans. : Generation of wind currents

- (a) **Uneven heating of the Equator and the poles :-** The regions around the equator receive maximum heat from the sun throughout the year. Therefore, the air in these regions gets heated up. This warm air rises up and the cooler air from the surrounding 0 to 30° latitude belt, on either side of the equator, rushes towards the equator.
- (b) **Uneven heating of land and water :-** Equator warms up faster than the water in the oceans. The air over the land, also gets heated up and rises up. The cooler air over the seas rushes towards the land. These winds carry a lot of water and bring rain.

3 . How are cyclones formed ?

Ans. : When water evaporates, it takes up heat from the surroundings. The released heat warms the atmosphere. The warm air rises and a low pressure area is created. Air from the surrounding areas rushes to the centre of the storm. As more and more air spirals inwards towards the centre, it is forced to rise. This cyclic chain of events results in the formation of a low pressure system with high speed winds revolving around it thus cyclone formed.

4. How can you show that air exerts pressure ?

Ans. : Pour a little water in an empty tin can and heat it over a Bunsen flame, till it boils. Fix the lid tightly on it. Cool it under tap water. The can gets distorted when cold water [from the tap] is poured over it.

When cold water is poured over the can, the steam condenses to water and the pressure inside the can decreases. The air pressure outside the can being more, crushes the can. This activity proves that air exerts pressure.

5 . What precautions should you take during and after a cyclone ?

Ans. : Precautions to be taken in a cyclone hit area :-

- 1. Do not drink water in the locality as it may be contaminated.
- 2. Store drinking water for emergencies.
- 3. Do not touch wet switches and power lines.
- 4. Do not go outside the house or the cyclone shelter.
- 5. Do not pressure the rescue workers with undue demands.
- 6. Help and co - operate with friends and neighbours.

6 . Describe the structure of a cyclone.

Ans. : The centre of a cyclone is a calm area called the eye of the cyclone. The diameter of the eye varies from 10 to 30 km. It is a region of light winds and no clouds. Surrounding this region, are high speed winds and thick clouds with heavy rain. The speed of the wind varies from 150 – 250 km/h for a large cyclone. The size of a cloud region is about 150 km.

7. How are monsoon winds formed ? In which direction do they flow in our country ?

Ans. : In India the monsoon winds flow in the South – West direction during summer. This is due to the uneven heating of the land in the deserts of Rajasthan and the water of the Indian Ocean. In winter, the winds flow from the North – West colder lands. They carry little water and bring small amount of rain or no rainfall.

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
SOCIAL STUDIES (Geography)
CLASS – VII
Chapter :- 13
" Land And Interior Of The Earth "

EXERCISES :-

1. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1 the earth's crust is made up of _____ plates.

(a) Mantle (b) Tectonic (c) Fault.

2. Basalt is a _____ rock.

(a) Plutonic (b) Volcanic (c) Secondary

3. The upfold of the earth's crust are called _____ .

(a) Anticline (b) Syncline (c) Fault

4. The point where the volcanic originate is called the _____ of the earthquake.

(a) Epicenter (b) Focus (c) centre

5. Volcanoes that erupt front types of Lava in successive series are known as _____.

(a) Shield volcanoes (b) Cinder cone volcanoes (c) Composite volcanoes

Ans. 1.(b) Tectonic , 2. (b) Volcanic , 3.(a) Anticline , 4.(b) Focus , 5. (c) Composite volcanoe

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The _____ is the solid outer covering of the earth. (Crust / Core)

2. The _____ is a solid layer of the earth composed of the Crust and the Mantle. (Lithosphere / Asthenosphere)

3. The _____ rocks are formed by the cooling of the magma. (Metamorphic / Igneous)

4. _____ is an expanse of low and level land. (Plateau / Plain)

5. The next to which the lava gushes out is called the _____. (Shuft / Epicenter)

Ans. 1. Crust , 2. Lithosphere , 3. Igneous , 4. Plateau , 5. Shuft

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

S.No.	Column A	S.No.	Column B
1.	Hawaii	(a)	Composition volcano
2.	Tibetan	(b)	Plains
3.	Mt. Fujiyama.	(c)	Plateau
4.	Ganga and Brahmaputra	(d)	Cinder-cone and volcano
5.	Mexico	(e)	Shield volcano

Ans.

Column A	Column B
1.	E
2.	C
3.	A
4.	B
5.	D

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

SANSKRIT CLASS – VII

विलोमशब्दाः

वे शब्द जो एक दूसरे के विपरीत अर्थ प्रकट करते हैं, उन्हें विलोम शब्द कहते हैं।

शब्द	विलोम
धनिकः	निर्धनः
कृष्णः	श्वेतः
दुखी।	प्रसन्नः
अग्रजः	अनुजः
आरोहः	अवरोहः
क्रयः	विक्रयः
प्रत्यक्षः	परोक्षः
उचितं	अनुचितं
नूतनं	पुरातनं
उदयः	अस्तः
नवीनः	प्राचीनः
उपकारः	अपकारः
कृतज्ञः	कृतघ्नः
मूकः।श	वाचालः
उत्थानं	पतनं
स्वदेशः	परदेशः
शीतं	उष्णं
संयोगः	वियोगः
सज्जनः	दुर्जनः
आस्तिकः	नास्तिकः
शोकः	हर्षः
स्तुतिः	निंदाः
जयः	पराजयः
सत्यम्	असत्यम्
स्वतंत्रता	परतंत्रता