

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
ONLINE CLASSES
WEEK – 14 (04.08.2020)
CLASS – VII

English: Kindly see below

Hindi: <https://youtu.be/BV3p-Ltnb9Y>

Mathematics: <https://youtu.be/ie3hJSGGp-c>

General Science: Kindly see below

Social Studies: Kindly see below

Sanskrit: Kindly see below

Computer Science: <https://youtu.be/5OM8evR4yW0>

General Knowledge: Kindly see below

Moral Science: Kindly see below

Physical Education: <https://youtu.be/UB8dOIkpfjY>

Music (Guitar): <https://youtu.be/qvsCDFRN04g>

Music (Keyboard): <https://youtu.be/5yR1J-cWMyg>

Health & Sanitation: <https://youtu.be/vwd5iUA3ds0>

Art Education: <https://youtu.be/XJWJiPSJhp8>

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEA WAR

ENGLISH CLASS- VII

POEM – Wandering Singers

(Answer Key)

Understanding the Poem-

Answer these questions:

- Ans1.** The line “With lutes in our hands ever- singing we roam” tells us that the singers sing as they travel.
- Ans2.** Although the wandering singers have no permanent homes or families they do not show any sadness about it. In the line” All men are our kindred, the world is our home, the wandering singers tell us that they consider all mankind their family and the world their home.
- Ans3.** The wandering singers sing about the cities which were once great and famous, about the laughter and beauty of women who died long ago, old battles and kings and happy, simple and sad things.
- A3(a)** In terms of knowledge, listeners can learn something of history and folklore from the wandering singers as they sing about the cities battles, the women and the kings from the past.
- A3(b).** In terms of mood, the listeners can feel fascination, curiosity, admiration sadness and excitement as they hear about cities that used to be grand, women who were happy and beautiful, battles that were bravely fought and kings who were great but none of them exist anymore.
- Ans4.** The wandering singers do not wait anywhere because no close ties or loving relationships make them stay on at a particular place. Their happiness is not associated with a particular place where they might want to wait. Instead, the wind as it moves freely from one place to another, seems to call to the wandering singers to follow it. The sound of wind feels like a voice to the singers, calling out to them to travel to one place one day and another place the next day. Their destinations keep changing, like the wind. So they keep moving from one place to another.

Appreciating the Poem

- Ans1.** This poem is written in first person plural- ‘we’. The poet did not use ‘I’ because the poem is about a group of wandering singers- not any specific group but any or all wandering singers. She does not use ‘they’ because she wants it to seem as if the wandering singers are speaking to the reader directly, telling the readers their own story in their own words, rather than someone else talking about the singers.
- Ans2.** The words ‘wander’ and ‘roam’ means walk or move in a relaxed, unhurried manner with no fixed purpose. The words ‘march’ and ‘stride’ mean to walk quickly and with a purpose, in a specific direction. The first words have been used instead of the other because the wandering singers are never in a hurry; they have no fixed destination or place to reach. They move in a relaxed place, going whenever they feel like going, free to change as often as the wind.
- Ans3.** The rhyming scheme of this poem is aa bb cc dd ee ff. The poem does sound like a song when read aloud.
- Ans4.** Yes, these repetitions are particularly suitable for a poem about singing because these words bring a lyrical quality to the poem. They remind the reader of different things associated with sounds and music, such as echoes, voices and the wind, which also has songs of its own.
- Ans5.** 1 and 3 lines contribute to the sorrowful mood of the poem. 2 and 4 lines contribute to the happiness.

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
SCIENCE
CLASS- VII

Chapter – 6 : Physical and Chemical Changes

A. Multiple Choice Questions :

1. (d) , 2. (a), 3.(c) , 4.(b), 5.(a), 6. (c), 7(c), 8.(b), 9. (a), 10. (a),

B. Give one word for each :

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Crystallisation | 4. Crystals |
| 2. Evaporation | 5. Galvanisation |
| 3. Chemical change | |

C. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Rust, | 2.Chemical, | 3. MgO, | 4. Physical, | 5. Irreversible, |
| 6. Chemical, | 7. Released | 8. Chemical, | 9. Physical , | 10. Physical , |
| 11. Sodium hydrogen Carbonate, | 12. Calcium Carbonate, | 13. Painting , | Oiling | |

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

1. (F), 2. (F), 3. (T), 4. (F), 5. (T), 6. (F), 7. (T), 8. (F), 9. (T), 10. (T)

E. Match the items :

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

F. Give reason :

1. Iron objects are galvanised (coated with a layer of zinc metal)

Ans : Iron objects are galvanised because to prevent from rusting.

2.Germination of seed is a chemical change.

Ans : Germination of seed is a chemical change because it is irreversible change.

3. Rusting takes place faster near a sea coast.

Ans : Rusting takes place faster near a sea coast because sea water contains many dissolved salts.

4.Melting of snow is a physical change.

Ans : Melting of snow is a physical change because physical properties of the substance change only.

5.Photosynthesis in plants is a chemical change.

Ans : Photosynthesis in plants is a chemical change because it is irreversible process.

H. Very short-answer type questions :

1. Is burning of wood a chemical change or a physical change?

Ans : Burning of wood is a chemical change.

2. Ice melts and becomes water. Is it a chemical change or a physical change ?

Ans : Ice melts and become water is a physical change.

3. Is beating aluminium to make foil, a chemical change?

Ans : No beating aliminium to make aluminium foil is not a chemical change.

4. Which substance is represented by Ca(OH)_2 ?

Ans : Calcium hydroxide (Lime water)

5. The new substance formed when magnesium oxide is dissolved in water.

Ans : Magnesium hydroxide.

6 . Salt dissolved in water to form a solution. What change is it?

Ans : It is a chemical change

7 . Mention one way of preventing rusting of iron.

Ans : Painting prevents from the rusting of iron.

8. Cut surface of a brinjal turns brown. Name the change that takes place here.

Ans : It is a chemical change.

9. Is ripening of fruits a chemical change?

Ans : Yes, ripening of fruits is a chemical change.

I. Short- answer type questions (I) :

1. Classify the following into physical or chemical changes.

- (a). **Crystallisation of common salt :-** Physical change
- (b). **Burning of incense stick :-** Chemical change
- (c). **Cooking of food :-** Chemical change
- (d). **Tearing of cloth :-** Physical change

2. Define a physical change. Mention two examples of this change.

Ans : The change in which the physical properties of the substance change and no new substance are formed. Two examples are (1) melting of wax. (2) Tearing of paper.

3. Why does iron rust? How can it be prevented? Describe two methods to prevent rusting.

Ans : Iron reacts with oxygen and moisture thus iron rust. It can be prevented by painting, greasing. Best method is zinc coated on Iron articles and chromium. Coated on iron to prevent rusting.

4. When baking soda is mixed with lemon juice, bubbles are formed with the evolution of a gas. What type of change is it? Explain.

Ans : It is a chemical change. When Baking soda reacts with Lemon juice gives salt product which is new substance is formed and Properties also change.

5. (a) What is Galvanisation? Why is it done?

Ans : It is a process of depositing a layer of zinc on iron articles. It is done to prevent from rusting of iron.

(b) How does painting an iron grill prevent rusting of the grill ?

Ans : Painting of Iron does not react with air and moisture.

J. Short-answer type questions (II) :

1. What do you observe when magnesium is burnt? What is the new substance produced called? Is it acidic or basic?

Ans : We observe the dazzling white light is form. The new substance is magnesium oxide. It is basic in nature.

2. Describe a method to prepare a crystal of copper sulphate .

Ans : A solution of the substance is first prepared in water then it is concentrated by evaporation till it becomes saturated. Next, it is cooled, when it becomes Supersaturated and the crystals are separated out. Thus crystals of copper sulphate prepared.

3.(a) How would you show that curdling of milk is a chemical change?

Ans : Curdling of milk is a chemical change because a new substance is formed with a different set of properties.

(b) Explain why burning of wood and cutting it into small pieces are considered as two different types of change?

Ans : Burning of wood is a chemical change because a new product is formed with a different set of properties. Cutting of wood is a physical change because no new substance is formed and they change in physical properties also.

4.(a) Explain why rusting of iron objects is faster in coastal areas than in deserts.

Ans : Rusting takes place faster near a sea coast because sea water contains many dissolved salts.

(b) How can you explain that a reversible change is a physical change?

Ans : Physical change are reversible in nature because only physical properties of substance are changed but actual composition not get affected.

5. **Curdling is a desirable change, formation of ice from water is also a desirable change. But one is a chemical change and the other is a physical change. Decide which one is a physical and which one is a chemical change? Why are both change desirable?**

Ans : Curdling is a chemical changes and. Formation of ice from water is a physical change. Both are desirable changes because these changes are useful in our daily lives.

6. (a) Suggest three ways of preventing rusting of iron objects.

Ans : Three ways of preventing rusting of iron objects are by painting, by oiling and by galvanising.

(b) Raw rice boiled with water turns to cooked rice, why is it called a chemical change?

Ans : It is a chemical change because new substance is formed with a different set of properties and it is irreversible process also.

(c) Bursting of a fire cracker is a chemical change. Justify

Ans : Burning of a fire cracker is a chemical change because it produce sound, heat and light which shows change in chemical properties.

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
SOCIAL STUDIES(HISTORY)
CLASS – VII
Chapter :- 2
" New Kings And Kingdom (A.D. 700 - 1200)"

EXERCISE:

V Answer these questions.

Q1. Write short notes on

(a) Raja Bhoja (b) Dharmapala (c) Amoghavarsha (d) Devapala (e) Prithviraj Chauhan.

Ans. (a) Raja Bhoja:- Mihir Bhoja or Raja Bhoja was the most powerful ruler of the Gurjar Pratihara dynasty. He ruled from A.D. 836 to A.D. 885.

(b) Dharmapala :- Dharmapala was a great ruler of the Palas of Bengal and Bihar dynasty. Dharmapala (A.D. 780 -815) was a great warrior.

(c) Amoghavarsha :- Amoghavarsha was a great ruler of the Rashtrakuta dynasty. The king Amoghavarsha was a great scholar.

(d) Devapala :- Devapala (A.D. 815 to 855) who was an able ruler. He humbled many Rajput Clans in the neighborhood.

(e) Prithviraj Chauhan:- Prithviraj Chauhan the Rajput ruler of Delhi and Ajmer. Prithviraj Chauhan defeated Ghori in the first battle of Tarain.

Q2. Who were the Chahamanas? Write a brief note about them.

Ans. There were several branches of the Chahamanas who for about two centuries (middle of the eighth century to the end of the 10th century) ruled from small principalities line in certain parts of Rajasthan around Jaipur , Jodhpur , Ajmer , Marwar etc.

Q3. Who were the Rashtrakutas ? what were their achievements.

Ans. The Rashtrakutas belonged to the Dekhan. They came to power after the fall of the Chalukyas of Badami in the Deccan. Their achievements :-

1. King Krishna I built rock-cut Kailasha Temple at Ellora.

2. King Amoghavarsha was a great scholar. These kings maintained trade relations with foreign countries.

3. The state was prosperous under the Rashtrakutas.

Q4. Give an account of the achievement of Muhammad of Ghazni.

Ans. The achievements of Mohammed Ghazni:-

1. He never suffered defeat.

2. He was also great Patron of art and literature.

3. He adorned his capital Ghazni with many beautiful buildings including a University a beautiful Mosque you a museum library etc.

4. He also patronised Scholars like Alberuni and Firdausi. The latter wrote the great epic , ' shahnama'.

Q5. Who was the real founder of the Muslim empire in India? Give reasons

Ans. Mohammad Ghori was the real founder of the Muslim Empire in India.

There were following reasons:-

1. He did not feel content with nearly defeating the Rajputs and plundering their territories.

2. He annexed to his own Empire whatever he conquered.

3. Even when he was away from India he left it to his generals to complete his work of conquest.

4. In this way he made his conquest permanent. But Muhammad of Ghazni was interested only in the wealth of India and not in holding an Empire.

Q6. Give an account of the chief features of the administration of these Kingdom which flourished from A.D. 700 to A.D. 1200.

Ans. 1. In running the administration the ruler depended on the help of their 'Samanthas', Brahmanas and even the common castes and peasants.

2. The king was regarded as the owner of all lands under him and as such he claimed rent from peasants , cattle keepers and artisans and all other producer.

3. Taxes were also collected from traders, industrialist and all other professional.

4. The money thus collected was necessary for running the administration, for fighting wars as well as for constructing Temple etc.

5. Sometimes land grants were also given to the learned Brahmanas, especially those who wrote 'prashastis' in praise of Kings and helped them in running their administration.

Q7. Write brief notes on each of the following pertaining to this period.

(a) Society. (b) Economy (c) Education (d) Science and (e) Religion

Ans. (a) Society :- The caste system continued to be the backbone of Rajput. Out of the four original castes, many new sub-castes sprang up. The caste system had become rigid and the idea of untouchability had gained ground.

(b) Economy :- agriculture was the main occupation of the people. Trade and Commerce flourished well. Skilled artisans produced various kind of articles. On the whole India was a wealthy and prosperous country.

(c) Education :- The famous Buddhist monastery at Vikramshila, second only to Nalanda in fame, had been founded by Dharmapala. Nalanda also became famous all over the world during their reign.

(d) Science :- The people had developed good knowledge of various means of irrigation including the Persian wheel (Rahat) even before the coming of the Muslims. In the field of industry good progress had been made. Some fine varieties of woollen, silk and cotton textiles were also made. Metal working was also common.

(e) Religion :- The Rajputs were followers of Hinduism. So, this religion made great progress under them. The Bhakti movement led by Nayanars and Alvar in the south now spread to the north. The bhakti saints disregarded caste inequalities and laid emphasis on Vedas.

Q8. Muhammad of Ghazni carried out 17 raids on India during 25 years. Muhammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan and Jaichand and foundation of Muslim rule in India. Had these two rulers fought against Ghori unitedly, he would have been badly defeated. In this context explain the weakness of Indian rulers, particularly of the Rajput, which led to the establishment of Muslim empire. Which values did they lack?

Ans. Following reasons were :-

1. Rajputs who were continuously at war with one another. So a large number of states were being formed dissolved and formed again.

2. It was the weak political condition of India which attracted Muhammad Ghazni and Mohammad Ghori the most, as they did not face any tough resistance from the Indians. They had lacked of Unity.

VI. Give reason.

Q1. There was a tripartite struggle for Kannauj.

Ans. Because to capture Kannauj it meant the control of Ganga valley.

Q2. Mohammed of Ghazni invaded India.

Ans. Because it was the weak political condition of India which attracted him the most as he did not face any tough resistance from the Indians.

Q3. We say that Muhammad Ghori was interested in establishing an empire in India.

Ans. Because he did not content with merely defeating the Rajputs and plundering their territories. He annexed his own empire whatever he conquered. Even when he was away from India, he left it to his generals to complete his work of conquest. In this way he made his conquest permanent.

Map work :-

On an outline map of India locate and label the music in the aim of North India in early mediaeval period.

Ans.



Dharmapala
He fought
neighbouring
founded the
which grew
was succeeded
855) who v
many Rajput
a patron of
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Muslims to v
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(a) The Gurjara Pratiharas, (b) Chandellas, (c) Solankis, (d) Tomars, (e) Paramaras, (f) kalachuris (g) kesari, (h) Chahamanas, (i) Yadavas, (j) Senas

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
SANSKRIT
CLASS – VII

तृतीयः पाठः लङ्लकारः (मध्यमः पुरुषः)

क्रियाकलापाः

उत्तर-1 वाक्य निर्माण-

1. यूयं पाठम् अपठत।
2. त्वं जलं अपिबः।
3. युवां अधावतं।
4. त्वं अक्रीडः।
5. त्वं कुत्र अगच्छः।
6. त्वं पितामहेन सह अक्रीडः।
7. युवां चित्रागारं अगच्छतं।
8. युवां गृहं अगच्छतं।
9. त्वं ईश्वरं अनमः।
10. त्वं पुस्तकं अपठः।

2. निम्नलिखित गतिविधि में रंग -बिरंगे दो- दो गुब्बारे एक साथ दिए गए हैं ,जिनमें से एक में संज्ञा शब्द लिखे गए हैं दूसरे गुब्बारे में उस संज्ञा से संबंधित शब्द मंजूषा से चुनकर लिखिए-

अध्यापकः	पुस्तकानि
कृषकः	क्षेत्रं
पाचकः	भोजनं
कुम्भकारः	घटः
चिकित्सकः	रुग्णाः
मालाकारः	पुष्पाणि

स्वमूल्यांकनं

अधोलिखितवाक्यानां यथानिर्देशं वचनं परिवर्तयत-

- (i) किं युवां संस्कृतं अपठतं।
- (ii) यूयं मधुरं फलम् अखादत ।
- (iii) यूयं उद्याने अभ्रमत।
- (iv) त्वं हयः गंगायां स्नानं अकरोः।
- (v) त्वं देवालयं अगच्छः।

मूल्यपरकप्रश्नाः

1. (ख)
2. (ग)

Assignment Of Lesson - 4, 5, 6

2

- a. It is a disease characterised by shedding of skin.
- (i) Trigger finger (ii) Pica (iii) Peeling skin syndrome
- b. The disease in which organs are arranged in opposite position.
- (i) Progeria (ii) Situs inversus (iii) Pica
- c. The capital of Bangladesh is
- (i) Rome (ii) Dhaka (iii) Ottawa
- d. The capital of China is
- (i) Brussels (ii) Berne (iii) Beijing

5

- We have the power to elect our representatives to govern the country we are called _____.
- Our government aims to remove all social and economic inequalities we are called _____.
- In our country the head of the state is not a hereditary ruler, we are called _____ nation.
- The _____ is the currency of Russia.
- The capital of Italy is _____.

3

- Name the disease caused by the growth of bacteria and yeast in the mouth?
- The disease in which child has craving to eat clay, chalk, dust, sand?
- Wellington is the capital of which country?

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
MORAL SCIENCE
CLASS – VII
Chapter- 4 – Our Duty Towards Our Friends

(ANSWER KEY)

Exercises:

(a) Answer the following:

Ans1. Jamshed Banaji received the medal for being the best boy in Mumbai because he helped his friend Nicky who could not walk.

Ans2. Jamshed met his friend in his tuition class in his aunt's house.

Ans3. Nicky was unable to attend the school with other children because he was suffering from polio and he could not walk.

Ans4. Jamshed was declared as the best boy in Mumbai because for the last six years he was helping his friend Nicky who could not walk. Jamshed helped him by taking his friend to the class daily and helping him in his studies and doing his homework.

Ans5. When Jamshed received the medal he was very happy because he knew that Nicky was reacting favourably to his sickness and there was every possibility of his recovering.

(b) Explain the following lines:

Ans1. These lines express the love of Jamshed's mother as she says that her son has so much patience that when his friends call him to play outside, though he wants to play with them but he sacrifices his happiness and help his friend Nicky by taking him to class daily and helping him in studies and doing his homework.

Ans2. One of the member of the commission explained Jamshed that it was not an ordinary act that he was helping his friend in going to the class and his homework for so many years since his friend could not walk. It needs so much patience to sacrifice your happiness and help others. So it was a perfect example of a good and faithful friend and it will teach a good lesson to other boys.

(c) Your resolutions: (Tick if you agree, cross if you disagree.)

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. ✓ | 6. ✓ |
| 2. ✓ | 7. ✓ |
| 3. ✓ | 8. ✓ |
| 4. ✓ | 9. ✓ |
| 5. ✓ | 10. ✓ |