

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
ONLINE CLASSES
WEEK – 12 (27.07.2020)
CLASS – VII

English: Kindly see below

Hindi: <https://youtu.be/MacIDxU5Yo8>

Mathematics: <https://youtu.be/GTxHglCyz9Q>

General Science: <https://youtu.be/iQPvzuaQNBV>

Social Studies: Kindly see below

Sanskrit: <https://youtu.be/PuvMfYUqYS4>

Computer Science: Kindly see below

General Knowledge: https://youtu.be/ZEj43yuX_1U

Moral Science: Kindly see below

Physical Education: <https://youtu.be/44kRQnasUiw>

Music (Guitar): <https://youtu.be/mrF5H9t3XOA>

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

Health & Sanitation: https://youtu.be/n7JNDuf_ADg

Art Education: <https://youtu.be/yO5WkXGCglo>

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

ENGLISH READER

CLASS- VII

Chapter – 3- Homesickness

(Answer Key)

Ans1. The speaker thought that he might sound silly that a nine year old boy imagined a trick like that he had appendicitis because he wants to go home when he did not, and thus get send home from school. He argued that he was not silly by explaining that not long before his elder sister had actually had appendicitis, and he had observed closely that how she behaved and so he exactly knew how to pretend to be ill so that he would be believed.

Ans2. The speaker and his sisters were excited about the event of the operation inside their home. They lurked in the corridor outside the nursery while the operation was going on. They stood fascinated outside the nursery door, and were listening to the soft murmurs that could be heard from inside. They could smell the ether through the crack in the door and imagined what the patient might be looking like.

Ans3. The adults in the story are the speaker's Nanny, the speaker's mother, the school Matron, the school doctor and Dr. Dunbar. The speaker as a child admired Nanny because he thought she was very wise and had the answer of every question. He was rather afraid of the school matron. It could be because she was rather stern with him. He loved his mother and wanted to go home to her. He also admired Dr. Dunbar greatly because he was a skilful doctor as well as a wise and a kind person. He listened to the advise of Dr. Dunbar and he helped him.

Ans4. Dr. Dunbar taught the speaker a lesson by pointing out that life is tough and sooner he learn to cope with it the better it will be for him. He explained why the speaker needed to face with the homesickness, at the same time he was kind, understanding and sympathetic. He also told the school that the speaker had to stay at home for few days so that the speaker's plan was not a complete failure and he did get to spend some time with his family.

(B) Read these lines and answer the questions.

Ans1. (a) The speaker had asked his Nanny what causes an attack of appendicitis and she had said that if loose toothbrush bristles were swallowed, then they get stuck in the appendix and turn it rotten. That is why he would get nervous if he found a loose tooth brush bristle on his tongue.

(b) From this statement it is clear that the speaker had great faith in his Nanny's wisdom. He believed whatever she told him. The other words that shows his attitude towards his Nanny are "Nanny who in my eyes was filled with more wisdom than Solomon".

2. (a) The Matron's room in the speaker's school is being referred here in the story.

(b) The speaker was pretending to have an attack of appendicitis so he was clutching his stomach on the right hand side.

(c) The speaker was staggering pathetically because he was pretending to be in great pain he was pretending to be very ill so that he could not eat or walk properly.

3. (a) The clincher was the speaker's false report to the matron so that she could believe that he had been sick all morning.

(b) Here the word 'clinch' means the final argument or statement that would decide the case. It is because the speaker said that he had been sick that the matron finally began to believe him

4. Dr. Dunbar said this because he had understood that the speaker had lied and pretended to be sick in order to come back home. He knew that the speaker may be homesick again or face other problems at school, but he had to be strong and face them bravely.

Page.25 GRAMMAR EXERCISES:

EXERCISE- (A) Complete these sentences with the correct forms of the base verbs in the brackets.

Answers: (1) hidden (2) surprising (3) frightening (4) interested (5) relaxed (6) exciting

Page26 -EX- (B) Point out the relative clause and the noun or the noun phrase in the sentences:

Answers:- 2. **Relative clause** – that is known for selling good spices. **Noun phrase**- the shop.

3. **Relative clause**- who works hard to support a large family. **Noun –** Gomti.

4. **Relative clause** – who lose their passports must inform the police at once. **Noun-** People.

5. **Relative clause** – where there is a beautiful green house. **Noun phrase** - a large park.

6. **Relative clause**- who has won the Noble Prize is going to speak at the meeting. **Noun phrase -** The famous author.

- EXERCISE-(C) Answers:**
- (2) Is this the book that you borrowed from the library.
 - (3) We enjoyed the visit to the art museum where you can see some amazing sculptures.
 - (4) Further north is our family home which was built by my great grandfather.
 - (5) On Nandi hill there is an old bungalow where Mahatma Gandhi once stayed.
 - (6) We need time to get to Jodhpur which is quite some distance away.

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
SOCIAL STUDIES (HISTORY)
CLASS – VII
CHAPTER – 1 : " Where When And How "

EXERCISE :-

V. Answer the following questions:

Q1. What was the term used for the Indian subcontinent?

Ans. Bharatavarsha or Hindustan, Aryadesh(History), Brahmarshtra ,Sapta Sindhu (The Zend Avesta, the scared book of the Parsis used this term) ,Indos(Greeks) ,Aryavarta (Patanjali),Tien Chu (Chinese) were term used for the Indian subcontinent.

Q2. Which countries comprise the Indian subcontinent?

Ans. The Indian subcontinent comprising the present six countries of Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, India, Bhutan and Bangladesh .

Q3. Discuss the broad historical trends during the mediaeval period .

Ans. Broad historical trends :-

- (1) About this period, sufficient historical material is available as compared to the ancient period.
- (2) Most of the languages that we speak now , particularly Hindi and Urdu, developed during this period.
- (3)Most of our social customs and traditions and belief have their origin in the mediaeval period
- (4) during this period the true Indian culture developed with the fusion of Hindu and Muslim cultural traits.
- (5) The Institution of well -minted currency led to economic development of the country.

Q4. Throw light on the sources of medieval India.

Ans. We can roughly be divided into two main types of historical sources:

- (i) Archaeological sources
- (ii) Literary sources

(i) Archaeological sources : In the archaeological sources we include ancient monument, inscription and numismatic or coins.

(ii) literary sources: In literary sources we include autobiographies, Chronicles, documents etc. These things tell us important information from the writing autobiography(e.g. Babur's autobiography of many important things about different rulers in the first parson.) books are Chronicles of different authors about the life and activities of rulers and dynasty certain documents pertaining to make Jewel treaties among the different rulers of the grant of land to the nobles are important sources of historical knowledge.

Q5. Readable played is characterized by a great many changes in social economic political and religious field. Explain how these changes influenced the values and value system of the people at large.

Ans. Many changes in the social political economic and religious field are :

(i) social changes : The main castes were divided into many sub castes(or jatis), making their own rules of conduct.

(ii) Political changes : many groups of people like Rajput Maratha etc tried to become political important. Many great empires flourish during this period like- the Cholas, the khaljis,the Tughlaqs etc.

(iii) Economics changes : This period also saw lot of progress in the economic field as well as a result of the gradual clearance of forest there was a great extension of the agriculture.

(iv) Religious changes : The mingling of the Hindus and the Muslim culture was laid the foundation of the Bhakti movement.

VI. Give reason.

1. Inscriptions are considered an important source of history.

Ans. Because inscriptions weather on 16 for plates of copper provided important information about different aspects of the early mediaeval period.

2. The mediaeval period is fixed between 8th century -18th century.

Ans. Because the eighteenth century in India is definitely a century of change when everywhere, whether in the political, social or economic field, a great many changes were taking place. Similarly, the break-up of the

Mughal Empire and coming of the British in power in about the middle of 18th century has generally been taken as the end of the Medieval Period.

3. Memoirs are an important historical source of knowledge.

Ans. Because memoirs tell us many important things about different rulers in the first person like Babur's memories and Jahangir's memories.

Map Work :

On the map of Indian subcontinent mark and Bhim and the six countries which were included in it .

Ans. page no.3



EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
COMPUTER
CLASS – VII
Assignment Of Lesson – 4

Q1. Tick the correct answer:

- a. The repetition of statements takes place in _____.
(i) Conditional statement (ii) Sequence statement (iii) Looping statement
- b. You can end an infinite loop by pressing _____ at the keyboard during execution.
(i) CTRL-Z (ii) CTRL-Break (iii) CTRL-Shift
- c. A _____ loop is generally used as a counter loop when you know exactly how many times you need to execute the loop.
(i) FOR...NEXT (ii) DO...LOOP (iii) WHILE...WEND

Q2. Fill in the blanks:

- a. There are two types of looping. These are _____ and _____.
- b. The _____ loop must be within the outer loop.
- c. There are _____ types of conditional loop.
- d. _____ allow a specified group of statement to be executed a certain number of times.

Q3. Write True or False.

- a. WHILE loop is close with WEND. (_____)
- b. Next statement is given for the increment of FOR loop. (_____)
- c. We can have maximum 3 loops nested within a loop. (_____)
- d. The outer loop must be within the inner loop. (_____)

Q4. Answer the following:

- a. What is nesting of loop?
- b. What is looping? Describe the types of looping with examples.
- c. Differentiate between Conditional and unconditional looping.

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
MORAL SCIENCE
CLASS – VII
Chapter – 3 : Our Duty Towards The Government

ANSWER KEY

Exercises:

(a) Write one word for the following:

Answers

- (1) Patriotism (2) humanity (3) taxes
-

(b) Answer the following:

Ans1. In order to help the government in the development of the country the citizens of a country should provide all help, loyalty, obedience and full respect to the government of their country.

Ans2. Only those who have learnt to govern themselves and govern others can take part in politics. Therefore, it is not advisable for children to take part in politics.

Ans3. Each citizen must love his country. A citizen must be aware of all civic matters. He or she must take the trouble to vote. All citizens should take an interest in protecting the government property and in using it well. All the citizens must pay taxes in order to maintain the services provided by the government.

Ans4. Yes patriotism is the most important virtue because It implies a readiness to help and serve one's country.

Ans5. To use one's country for settling some personal score is false patriotism.

(c) Explain the following lines:

Ans1. Patriotism is the love for our country. It is the natural affection that unites a citizen to the country to which he belongs.

Ans2. The grown-ups or the elderly people have learnt to govern themselves and others and they have matured in all respects so taking part in politics it is rightly reserved for the grown-ups. The children should study and prepare themselves for the development of their own country. The suitable time for young people to take part in politics will come tomorrow when they will mature in all respects.

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

- (1) ✓ (2) ✓ (3) ✓ (4) ✓ (5) ✓
(6) ✓ (7) ✓ (8) ✓ (9) ✓ (10) ✓