

THE SCHOLAR SCHOOL

SUMMER VACATION HOMEWORK-(2021-22)

CLASS: VII

ENGLISH

NOTE:

Read the chapter again carefully and rewrite the below given work in your English Literature notebook.

Lesson 1: After Twenty Years

By (O' Henry)

I. WORD

MEANING

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1) avenue | a broad road typically having trees at regular intervals |
| 2) depeopled | without people |
| 3) swagger | to walk confidently |
| 4) plodder | someone who works slowly |
| 5) staunchest | loyal and committed |
| 6) stalwart | strongly build |
| 7) snapped | broken suddenly |
| 8) patrolman | a police officer whose job is to walk or drive around a particular area |

II. Frame sentences of your own from the above given words.

III. SHORT TYPE ANSWERS

Q1. What time does the story begin?

Ans) The story begins at 10 o'clock in the night.

Q2. Where was the man from the west leaning?

Ans) The man from the west was leaning in a doorway of a darkened hardware store.

Q3. When was 'Big Joe' Brady's restaurant pulled down?

Ans) 'Big Joe' Brady's restaurant was pulled down before five years at the time when Silky Bob arrived.

Q4. Where was Jimmy and Bob raised?

Ans) Jimmy and Bob were raised in New York.

IV. LONG TYPE ANSWERS

Q1. Describe the policeman on the beat.

Ans) The policeman on the beat made a fine picture of a guardian of peace. He was sturdily built and walked confidently as he went about twirling doors. He moved impressively to ensure everything is secure.

Q2. Why did the man speak up quickly when the policeman approached him?

Ans) The man spoke up quickly when the policeman approached him because he doesn't want his behavior to raise any suspicion. He wanted to ensure policeman that he was there to meet a friend.

Q3. Describe the watch that 'Silky Bob ' was wearing. What does this tell us about him?

Ans) The watch that Silky Bob was wearing looked beautiful with its lid set with small diamonds. It shows that the man was wealthy and could afford expensive things.

V. EXTRA QUESTION

Q1. Why did the two friends part? What did they promise each other twenty years ago?

Ans) The two friends parted because Bob wanted to go to the West to earn his fortune but Jimmy Wells did not want to leave New York as he thought it was the only place on earth. They both agreed that night they would meet again exactly twenty years from the date and time, no matter what their conditions would be or from what distance they would have to come.

VI. REFERENCE TO CONTEXT

1. "I m just waiting for a friend.it's an appointment made twenty years ago. Sounds a little funny to you,doesn't it"?

a) Who said this and to whom?

Ans) Silky Bob said these words to Patrolman Wells.

b) Why would it sound funny to the listener?

Ans) It would sound funny to the listener because Silky Bob had come all the way from the West to keep a promise made twenty years ago.

c) What happened twenty years ago?

Ans) The two friends parted and they decided to meet each other after twenty years.

2. *"It takes the West to put a razor -edge on him."*

a) Who said these words and to whom?

Ans) Silky Bob said these words to patrolman Wells.

b) Who does "him" refer to here?

Ans) "Him" here is referred to Silky Bob .Although it refers to any man that goes West to seek his fortune ,as he has to use his wits to survive.

c) How do you think Bob has become razor sharp?

Ans) Bob has become razor sharp by competing with some of the sharpest wits in the West to earn his wealth.

VII. HOMEWORK:

Write answers in your own words

Q1. Jimmy Wells and Silky Bob were great friends twenty years ago, but on recognizing that his friend is a criminal, Wells got him arrested. Do you think he did the right thing by having his old friend arrested ?Why or Why not?

Q2. What do you learn from the story. Write in about 100 - 150 words.

- **Do unseen comprehensions given at page no.27 and 61 in your English literature book.**
- **Write down any 20 sentences and identify subject verb and object in those sentences.**
- **Learn all the work done of lesson 1.**

MATHEMATICS

- Do the following work in an A4 size sheet or notebook.
- Write and memorize tables from 2-20.

1 Fill in the blank: $(-17) + 10 + \dots = -1$

2 Find: $(-3) \times 5 \times (-10) \times 0 = \dots$

3 Divide: 720 by (-12)

4 Solve: $\dots - 69 = -140$

5 Which of the following is commutative?

- a. $80 - 15$
- b. $80 \div 15$
- c. 80×15



6 Is $(-4) + [(-3) + (-10)] = [(-4) + (-3)] + (-10)$?

7 Is $(24) \div (12 \div 6) = (24 \div 12) \div 6$?

8 \dots is the multiplicative identity for integers.

9 According to the associative property, $15 \times (5 \times 3) = (\dots \times \dots) \times \dots$

10 Fill in the blank: $512 \div \dots = \text{not defined}$.

11 Which of the following shows the distributive property of $25 \times (5 + 10)$?

- a. $5 \times (25 + 10)$
- b. $(25 \times 5) + (25 \times 10)$
- c. $(10 \times 5) + (25 \times 5)$




12 Using distributive property, find $30 \times (-18) + 30 \times (-12)$.


1. Add the following integers using colorful bindis:

- a) $3 + 5$
- b) $2 + 1$
- c) $(-6) + (-4)$
- d) $5 + 3$
- e) $(-7) + (-1)$
- f) $(-3) + (-2)$

Instructions:

- Mathematics Holiday homework is to be done in A4 size sheets.
- Positive Integers should be represented with same color bindi and negative integers should be represented with same color bindi.

• Positive integer (+) \longrightarrow 

• Negative integer (-) \longrightarrow 

Eg: $(-2) + (-1)$

The integer (-2) can be represented with red bindi and (-1) can also be represented with red bindi.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (-2) & + & (-1) \\ \text{●} \quad \text{●} & & \text{●} \\ & + & \end{array}$$

Count the total number of bindis,

Hence, $(-2) + (-1) = -3$

SCIENCE

- Do exercise of chapter 1- nutrition in plants in your notebook.
- How would you test the presence of starch in leaves? (watch this experiment on youtube and write the description of experiment in your own words and draw the diagram also).
- Explain how cuscuta plant derive its food from host plant.

Note: do all the above work in your science notebook.

SOCIAL SCIENCE - (HISTORY)

General Instructions-

- Read the chapter and go through the sent videos.
- The remaining chapter will be discussed during Zoom classes after summer vacations.
- Read the given content carefully.
- Rewrite the work given below in neat and clean handwriting in your History Notebook.

Chapter 2 : New Kings and Kingdoms

NOTEBOOK WORK

Q1. List the names of the dynasties which rose to power during seventh to twelfth century in India.

Ans. Dynasties which rose to power during seventh to twelfth century are:

- Gurjara-Pratiharas
- Rashtrakutas
- Palas
- Cholas
- Chahamanas (Chauhans)
- Chandellas
- Paramars
- Cheras
- Pandyas
- Chalukyas
- Pallavas

Q2. Who were the parties involved in the 'tripartite struggle'? Write down the reason of this struggle.

Ans. The *Gurjara-Pratihara*, *Rashtrakuta* and *Pala* dynasties fought for control over the prized area of *Kanauj* situated in the *Ganga valley*. *Kanauj* was located on the *Ganga trade route* and was connected to the *Silk route*. It made *Kanauj* strategically and commercially very important.

Q3. What do you know about the invasions during seventh to twelfth century in India?

Ans. One of the best-known rulers to invade India during this period was *Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni*. He belonged to *Afghanistan*. He ruled from 997 to 1030. He extended his control over parts of Central Asia, Iran and north-western part of the subcontinent. He raided the Indian subcontinent almost every year. He raided the subcontinent 17 times in total. He used to target wealthy temples, including *Somnath* temple of *Gujarat*. He used this wealth to create a splendid capital city at *Ghazni*.

Other kings engaged in warfare were the *Chahamanas* who ruled around the area of *Delhi* and *Amer*, the *Chalukyas* of *Gujarat* and the *Gahadavalas* of western *Uttar Pradesh*.

Q4. How did Chola Dynasty rise to power in the southern part?

Ans. A minor chiefly family known as *Muttaraiyar* held power in the *Kaveri delta*. They were subordinate to *Pallava* kings of *Kanchipuram*. *Vijayalaya* belonged to an ancient chiefly family of the Cholas from *Uraiyur*. He captured the delta from *Muttaraiyar* in the middle of the ninth century. He built the town of *Thanjavur* and a temple for goddess *Nishumahasudini*. Successors of *Vijayalaya* like *Rajaraj I* and *Rajendra I* conquered neighboring regions and the kingdom grew in size and power. This is how Chola dynasty rose to power.

Q5. What were the activities associated with the Chola temples?

Ans. There were various *economic*, *social* and *cultural activities* associated with the Chola temples:

- They became the nuclei of settlements that grew around them.
- They were centers of craft production, like bronze sculptures.
- They received huge land endowments from rulers.
- The produce of these lands went into maintaining all the specialists who worked at and lived near the temple like- priests, garland makers, cooks, sweepers, musicians, etc.

Q6. Write an account on Al-Biruni. (Write the answer on your own)

Ans.

MAP WORK

Q. On an outline map of India, mark Kanauj also mark the boundaries of the region involved in the tripartite struggle. (use the map given on page no. 16 as reference)

Ans.

Gurjara-Pratihara -



Rashtrakuta -

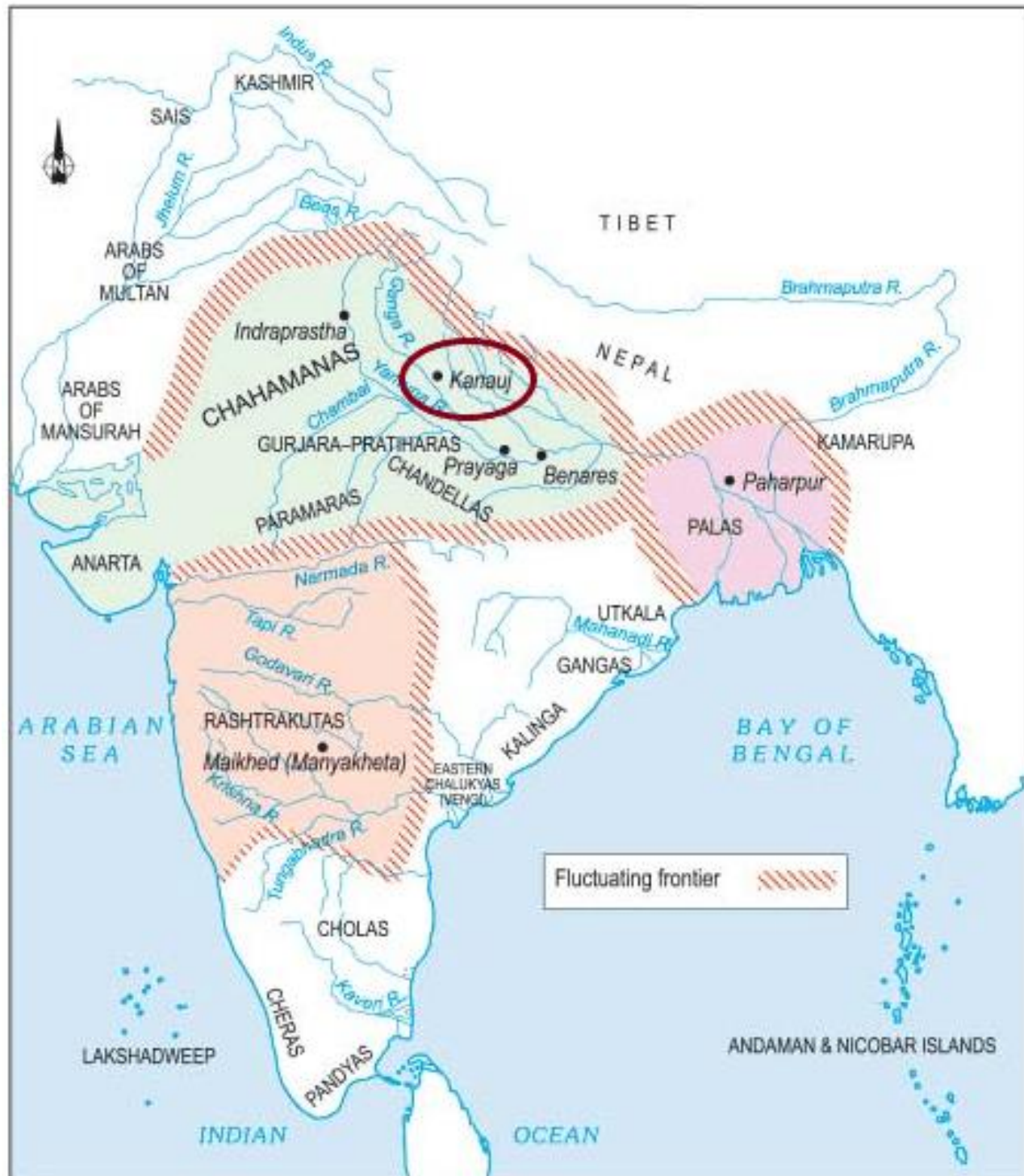


Palas –



Kanauj -





COMPUTER

General Instructions-

- Read the chapter and go through the sent videos.
- The remaining chapter will be discussed during Zoom classes after summer vacations.
- All the computer work should be done in one single interleaved notebook of computer.
- Read the given content carefully.
- Rewrite the work given below in neat and clean handwriting in your Computer Notebook.

Chapter 1 : Introduction to Computers

NOTEBOOK WORK

Q1. What is the relationship between computer hardware and software?

Ans. The hardware and software together make a computer system. Both are essential components of a computer system. Hardware is the physical component of a computer system, and software are the instructions or commands that make the hardware components operational. The software is the driving force of a computer.

Q2. Write short notes on the following with suitable examples.

Ans. Software is a set of programs or instructions. There are two types of software.

a) application software

It consists of programs that are designed to do specific tasks, such as payroll, inventory, word processing, graphics, spreadsheets and desktop publishing.

b) system software

It performs the basic functions that are necessary to operate a computer system. It controls the various resources of a computer system. The operating system (OS) is an example of system software. The various editions of Windows are the most commonly used operating system.

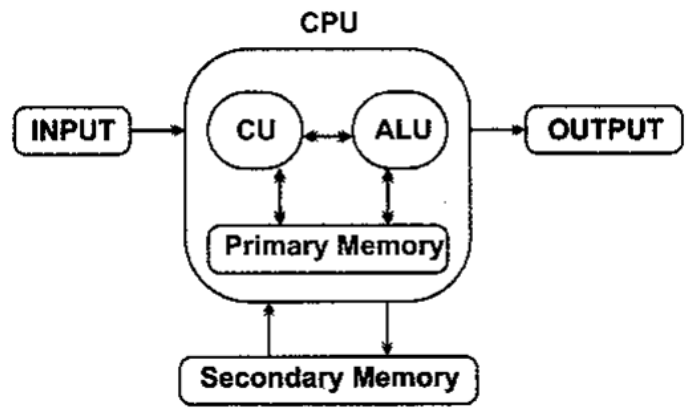
Q3. Write a short note on 3-D printing.

Ans. 3-d printing or Additive Manufacturing is a process of making three dimensional solid objects from a digital file. The creation of a 3-D printed object is achieved using additive process. In an additive process an object is created by layering down successive layers of material until the object is created. The most common material used in 3-D printing is plastic. Additive Manufacturing is used to create complex parts of machines, airplanes and cars.

Q4. Explain computer memory and its types with the help of a diagram?

Ans. The Central Processing Unit or CPU is the processing device of a computer. It is called the brain of the computer. It makes all the required calculations and processes data into information. It controls all input and output devices. The CPU consists of three units: ALU, CU and MU.

- **ALU or Arithmetic Logical Unit:** It performs all the arithmetic computations and logical operations. It performs the mathematical calculations involving addition, subtraction, division, multiplication, logical as well as relational operations such as AND, OR, greater than, less than, etc.
- **CU or Control Unit:** It controls and co-ordinates the activities of all the other units of a computer system. It controls all the operations of the computer. It decodes instructions, determines the storage of instructions and data. It takes data to the ALU, and from the ALU to the memory, and then to the output unit,
- **MU or Memory Unit:** It is an important part of the computer system. Memory unit receives data, holds it and then delivers it according to the instructions from the control unit.



URDU

*کتاب میں دی گئی حمد اور نعت کو اپنی کاپی میں لکھ کر زبانی یاد کریں۔

*پڑھائے گئے دونوں اسباق کا تمام تر تحریری کام مکمل کریں۔

*درج ذیل جملوں کی تصاویر بنا کر ان میں سے فعل۔ فاعل اور مفعول چھانٹیں۔

بچہ گیند سے کھیل رہا ہے۔

پرندے پیڑ پر بیٹھے ہیں۔

ابو اخبار پڑھ رہے ہیں۔

ہم کھانا کھا رہے ہیں۔

HINDI

पाठ -1 नदी

निर्देश :- नीचे दिए गए कार्यों को आप अपनी हिंदी की नोटबुक में सुंदर अक्षरों में लिखेंगे।

पुस्तक अभ्यासों (Book Exercises) को आप अपनी पुस्तक में पेंसिल से पूरा करेंगे।

प्रश्न -उत्तर (मौखिक)

प्रश्न 1. नदी हँस-हँसकर क्या बतलाती है ?

उत्तर नदी हँस-हँसकर यह बतलाती है कि संघर्ष ही जीवन स्रोत है।

प्रश्न 2. कवि नदी को विश्राम करने के लिए क्यों कह रहा है?

उत्तर कवि नदी को विश्राम करने के लिए इसलिए कह रहा है क्योंकि कवि ने नदी को हमेशा भागते - दौड़ते अर्थात् निरंतर बहते हुए ही देखा है।

प्रश्न 3. नदी गाँव और शहर को क्यों प्यारी है ?

उत्तर नदी गाँव और शहर, दोनों का माँ के समान पालन - पोषण करती है इसलिए वो दोनों को प्यारी है।

प्रश्न 4. नदी के छौने किन्हें कहा गया है ?

उत्तर नदी के छौने नंगल, भाखड़ा, रिहंद जैसे बाँधों को कहा गया है।

लिखित

प्रश्न 1. नदी में उठती लहरें किसका प्रतीक हैं ?

उत्तर नदी में उठती लहरें मानव जीवन में होने वाले संघर्षों का प्रतीक हैं।

प्रश्न 2. नदी को पर्वत से भी महान क्यों कहा गया है ?

उत्तर नदी को पर्वत से महान इसलिए कहा गया है क्योंकि वो सबको जीवन देती है।

प्रश्न 3. नदी बिजली बनकर रोशनी कैसे बाँटती है ?

उत्तर नदी के किनारे बने बाँधों में जमा पानी से बिजली पैदा की जाती है जिससे हमारे घरों में रोशनी होती है। इस प्रकार नदी बिजली बनकर रोशनी बाँटती है ।

प्रश्न 4. देशों की उन्नति और अवनति नदियों पर कैसे निर्भर है ?

उत्तर जहाँ जल है वहाँ जीवन है। जिन देशों में नदियाँ पाई जाती हैं वहाँ पर कृषि, उद्योग-धंधे, कल-कारखाने और पर्यटन को बढ़ावा मिलता है और वो आर्थिक रूप से समृद्ध बनते हैं लेकिन जिन देशों में नदियाँ नहीं होती, उन्हें दूसरे देशों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है और वो तरक्की नहीं कर पाते ।

आशय स्पष्टीकरण

1 तेरी लहरों में अंकित है संस्कृतियों का उत्थान - पतन

प्रस्तुत पंक्तियाँ “नदी” कविता से ली गई हैं इसके कवि श्यामनारायण पांडेय हैं। कवि कह रहे हैं कि हे नदी तुम्हारे तट पर ही अनेक संस्कृतियों का विकास हुआ और वो उजड़ भी गई। उनके उत्थान और पतन की कहानियाँ तुम्हारी लहरों में छपी हुई हैं।

2 जो लक्ष्य खोजने निकली थी वह लक्ष्य स्वयं हो जाती हो ।

प्रस्तुत पंक्तियाँ “नदी” कविता से ली गई हैं इसके कवि श्यामनारायण पांडेय हैं। कवि कह रहे हैं कि हे नदी जब तुम मीलों लंबी यात्रा करके और सारी बाधाओं को पार करके सागर में मिल जाती हो तो स्वयं सागर बनकर दूसरी नदियों के लिए लक्ष्य बन जाती हो।

BOOK -EXERCISES

प्रश्न सही विकल्प चुनकर सही का निशान लगाइए -

उत्तर क. संघर्ष

उत्तर ख. संस्कृतियों का उत्थान -पतन

उत्तर ग. विकसित और महान

उत्तर घ. कल- कारखानों में

प्रश्न दिए गए शब्दों के 3-3 पर्यायवाची लिखिए -

नदी - सरिता , तरणी , तटिनी

जीवन - प्राण , ज़िंदगी , जान

पर्वत - नग , पहाड़ , गिरि

रोशनी - उजाला , प्रकाश , ज्योति

सागर - समुद्र , जलधि पयोधि

दूध - क्षीर , दुग्ध , पय

प्रश्न इन शब्दों के वर्ण -विच्छेद कीजिए -

लक्ष्य - ल् + अ + क् + ष् + य् + अ

उत्थान - उ + त् + थ् + आ + न् + अ

क्रांति - क् + र् + आ + न् + त् + इ

संस्कृति - स् + अं + स् + क् + ऋ + त् + इ

प्रश्न दिए गए शब्दों में से तत्सम और तत्भव शब्द छाँटकर लिखिए -

तत्सम - स्रोत, विश्राम, उत्थान, लक्ष्य, पर्वत, जीवन

तत्भव - गाँव, दूध, रात, प्यार, ऊँचा

प्रश्न पाँच विदेशी और पाँच देशज शब्द सोचकर लिखिए -

विदेशी - ज़हर, ट्रेन, प्लेटफॉर्म, स्कूल, डॉक्टर

देशज - लोटा, पगड़ी, जूता, डिबिया, खिड़की

प्रश्न कविता में आए तुकांत शब्द चुनकर लिखिए -

वार-प्यार, छौने-बौने, जलती-चलती, लहर-शहर, टकराती-बतलाती

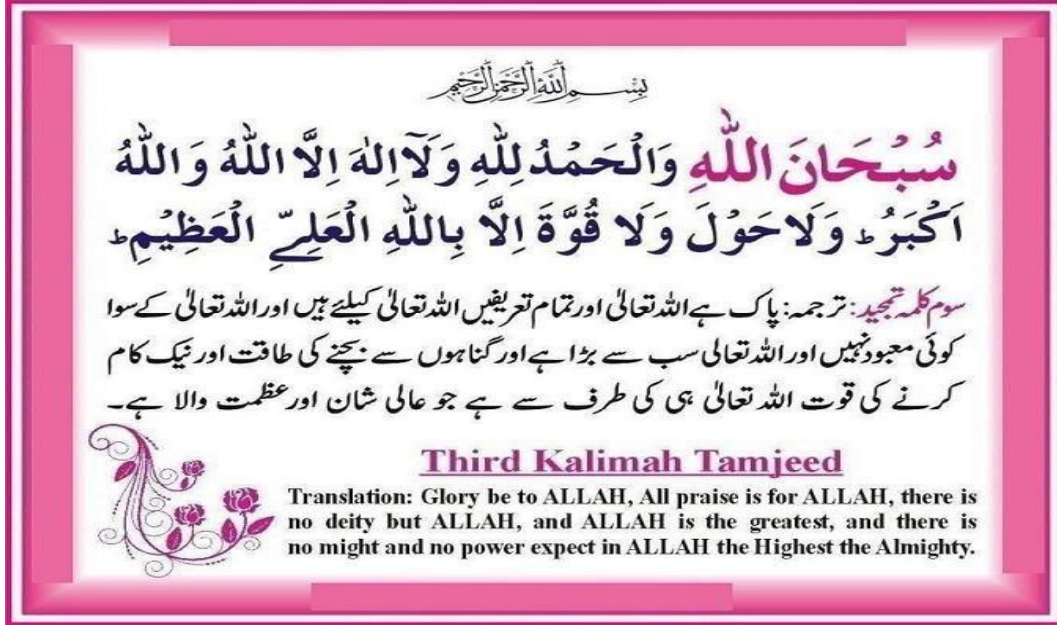
प्रश्न शब्दों में से उपसर्ग /प्रत्यय और मूलशब्द अलग कीजिए-

	मूलशब्द		उपसर्ग
कमज़ोर	कम	+	ज़ोर
व्यापकता	व्यापक	+	ता
महानता	महान	+	ता
अंकित	अंक	+	इत
	प्रत्यय		मूलशब्द
संस्कृति	सम्	+	कृति
उत्थान	उत्	+	थान

नोट - पाठ -1 के सभी कार्यों (प्रश्न -उत्तर, शब्दार्थ, पुस्तक के सभी अभ्यासों) को याद भी कीजिए।

ISLAMIC STUDIES

Q1. Learn Kalimah 3rd



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ
أَكْبَرُ وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ

سوم کلمہ تمجید: ترجمہ: پاک ہے اللہ تعالیٰ اور تمام تعریفیں اللہ تعالیٰ کیلئے ہیں اور اللہ تعالیٰ کے سوا کوئی معبود نہیں اور اللہ تعالیٰ سب سے بڑا ہے اور گناہوں سے بچنے کی طاقت اور نیک کام کرنے کی قوت اللہ تعالیٰ ہی کی طرف سے ہے جو عالی شان اور عظمت والا ہے۔

Third Kalimah Tamjeed

Translation: Glory be to ALLAH, All praise is for ALLAH, there is no deity but ALLAH, and ALLAH is the greatest, and there is no might and no power expect in ALLAH the Highest the Almighty.

Q2. Read surah takwir with meaning and with the help of this surah, write ten lines about the terror of the last hour.