

DEWAN PUBLIC SCHOOL INTERNATIONAL, MEERUT

CLASS 7TH (SESSION 2020-21)

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

TOPIC-1(Writing)

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS:

- Read the content carefully.
- Do the questions in a notebook. (not compulsory in a new notebook)

Subject teacher : Ms. Deepanjali (contact no: 9899031229)

Dear students, today we are going to learn about a Grammar Topic which helps us to safeguard information which can't be preserved if it's Oral and non-verbal, Therefore Using a **Notice** which is a type of written communication helps us to do the same.

DEFINITION:

What is a notice?

Notices are a means of formal communication targeted at a particular person or a group of persons. It is like a news item informing such person or persons of some important event. This can be an invitation to a meeting, an announcement of any event, to issue certain instructions, make appeals etc.

Format:

The Notice writing format should include: NAME OF THE INSTITUTION / ISSUING AUTHORITY / NOTICE / TITLE, DATE, and WRITER'S NAME WITH DESIGNATION.

A notice should contain all the necessary details such as:

- i. Name of the issuing agency (school, etc)
- ii. Date of issue/release of the notice
- iii. Title/Subject of the Event (what?)
- iv. BODY-Date/time/duration/Place/Venue (when and where?)
- v. Authorized signatory: Name and signature (contact details)

Name of the issuing agency/authority
NOTICE

Date of issue/Release of the notice

Title/Subject of the Event

BODY

(Date/time/duration/Place/Venue)

Authorized signatory
(Name, Designation and signature)

Notice Writing Format Question 1.

You are Raman/Rama, the head boy/girl of Aurobindo School, Dehradun. Your school is organising a tour to Rajasthan. Write out a notice inviting students who want to join the tour. Put the notice in the box.

AUROBINDO SCHOOL, DEHRADUN

NOTICE

7th July 20××

All the students will be pleased to know that our school is organising a five-day tour of Rajasthan, as per details given below:

Classes – VI to IX

Date of departure – 22nd July 20××

Date of arrival – 26th July 20××

Those who are interested may deposit Rs. 3000/- per head. The cost is inclusive of sight seeing, boarding and lodging at a 3-star hotel. Please do so by 12th July.

Rama

Head Girl

(in the above sample a title is not mentioned, please mention it)

Sample Practice question:

1. You are Kiran, School Secretary of Kabir Model School, Rohtak. Write a notice informing the students about a debate competition to be held on 25th April.

Notice writing on Lost and Found

2. Question 2: While walking in a park in your neighbourhood you found a small plastic bag containing some documents and some cash. Write a notice in about 50 words to be put on the park notice board asking the owner to identify and collect it from you. You are Amar/Amrita

SST Assignment

Teacher – Ms Asha Singh (Contact No. 8430682917)

Class 7

Chapter – 1 Geography Notes

Environment

- The nature, place, people, things, etc. that surrounding the living organisms make the environment.
- It has three components: Natural, human and human-made.
- It is a combination of both natural as well as man-made phenomena.
- Natural environment comprises biotic and abiotic-conditions, whereas the man-made phenomena comprises the activities and interactions among human beings.

- Natural Environment:

(i) Land, water, air, plants and animals comprises the natural environment.

(ii) Lithosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere and biosphere are the four domains of the natural environment.

(iii) Lithosphere is the solid crust or the hard top layer of the earth. It contains landforms like mountains, plateaus, plains and valleys.

(iv) Hydrosphere is the domain of water. It comprises water bodies like rivers, lakes, seas, oceans, etc.

(v) The atmosphere is the thin layer of earth that surrounds the earth. It protects us from the harmful rays and scorching heat of the sun.

(vi) Biosphere is a narrow zone of the earth where land, water and air interact with each other to support life.

- What is Ecosystem?

(i) The relation between the living organisms as well as the relation between the

organisms and their surrounding form the ecosystem.

(ii) There could be an ecosystem of large rainforest, grassland, desert, mountains, lake,

river, ocean and even a small pond.

- Human Environment:

(i) Human beings interact with the environment and modify it according to their needs.

(ii) Early humans adapted themselves to their natural surroundings.

(iii) With time, humans learnt to grow new things, domesticate animals and lead a settled

life.

(iv) Industrial revolution, transportation and information revolution and information

made communication easier and speedy across the world.

Video link- <https://youtu.be/Whz0leipCol>

Class 7 geography

Chapter 1. Environment worksheet

Very Short Q&A:

Q1:consist of living organism eg. plants and animal

Q2:Consist of non living elements eg. land etc.

Q3: Which of the following is not a natural ecosystem?

- a. Desert
- b. Forest
- c. Aquarium
- d. Land

Q4: Name the component which holds the atmosphere on the earth?

Q5: Name the three major components of our environment which combinedly termed as

biosphere?

Q6: The narrow zone of the earth where land water and air interact with each other to

support life is called

Onevery year world environment day is celebrated.

Q7: Trade in which goods are exchanged without the use of money termed as.....

Q8: Name the four sphere of the earth?

Q9:: Environment meaning

Short Q&A:

Q1: Define natural environment. What are its domains?

Q2: What is hydrosphere? Name its different component

Q3: Which gas plants use to make their food?

Q4: Plants take nitrogen directly from the air, yes or no?

Q5: What is the significance of oxygen in air?

Q6: What is hydrosphere?

Q7: Is air is element or compound?

Q8: Define environment?

Q9: Which gases found in lesser quantities in atmosphere

Q10: What is the impact of human activity on the natural environment?

Teacher Name- Mrs.Geeta Singh

Phone no. 9457290025

Class -7th

CHAPTER - 1

HAM PANCHI UNMAKT GAGAN KE:-

Explanation of lesson :-

Click on the link or copy this link and search on web browser for CHAPTER explanation :-

<https://youtu.be/hILt55XTn5c>

For reference from text book click below :-

http://ncertbooks.prashanthellina.com/class_7.Hindi.Vasant/index.html

HOMEWORK:-

कविता से



2

1. हर तरह की सुख सुविधाएँ पाकर भी पक्षी पिंजरे में बंद क्यों नहीं रहना चाहते?
 2. पक्षी उन्मुक्त रहकर अपनी कौन-कौन सी इच्छाएँ पूरी करना चाहते हैं?
 3. भाव स्पष्ट कीजिए—
या तो क्षितिज मिलन बन जाता / या तनती साँसों की डोरी।
-
1. बहुत से लोग पक्षी पालते हैं—
(क) पक्षियों को पालना उचित है अथवा नहीं? अपने विचार लिखिए।
(ख) क्या आपने या आपकी जानकारी में किसी ने कभी कोई पक्षी पाला है? उसकी देखरेख किस प्रकार की जाती होगी, लिखिए।

DEWAN PUBLIC SCHOOL INTERNATIONAL, MEERUT
CLASS VII (SESSION 2020-21)
SCIENCE
Chapter-1 (Nutrition In Plants)

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS:

Time – 30:00 Min

- Read the content carefully.
- Do the questions in a notebook. (not compulsory in a new notebook)

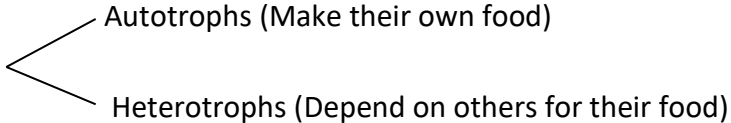
Subject Teacher: Ms. Neha Gupta (contact no: 7830304848) (WhatsApp only)

ASSIGNMENT-1

Video Link- <https://youtu.be/aBghNAghCYy>

Concept - 1 Nutrition, Mode of Nutrition

Keywords

1. Nutrients – A substance that provide nourishment.
2. Nutrition – Nutrition is the mode of taking food by an organism and its utilisation by the body.
 - All organisms take food and utilise it to get energy for the growth and maintenance of their bodies.
 - Types of organisms 
 - Autotrophs (Make their own food)
 - Heterotrophs (Depend on others for their food)

Q. 1. Why do organisms need to take food?

Q. 2. What do you mean by the term Autotrophs?

Q. 3. What do you mean by the term Heterotrophs?

Q. 4. Give two examples of Autotrophs and Heterotrophs.

ASSIGNMENT-2

Concept – 2 Photosynthesis – Food making process in plants

Keywords

1. Photosynthesis – A process by which plant prepare their food with the help of sunlight, CO₂, H₂O and chlorophyll.
2. Stomata – A tiny opening or pore that is used for gaseous exchange in plants.
3. Chlorophyll – A green coloured pigment present in leaves and is responsible for photosynthesis.
 - Chlorophyll and sunlight are the essential requirements for photosynthesis.

- Complex chemical substances such as carbohydrates are the products of photosynthesis.
- Solar energy is stored in the form of food in the leaves with the help of chlorophyll.
- Oxygen is produced during photosynthesis.
- Oxygen released in photosynthesis is utilised by living organisms for their survival.

Q. 1. Give a brief description of the process of synthesis of food in green plants.

Q. 2. Name the pigment that captures the solar energy in photosynthesis.

Q. 3. In which form the food is synthesised by the plants is stored as.

Q. 4. Multiple choice questions

a). Organisms which prepare food for themselves using simple naturally available raw materials are referred to as

(i) Heterotrophs (ii) Autotrophs (iii) Parasites (iv) Saprophytes

b). In the absence of which of the following will photosynthesis not occur in leaves?

(i) Guard cells (ii) Chlorophyll (iii) Vacuole (iv) Space between cells

1

Nutrition in Plants

In Class VI you learnt that food is essential for all living organisms. You also learnt that carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals are components of food. These components of food are called **nutrients** and are necessary for our body.

All living organisms require food. Plants can make food for themselves but animals including humans cannot. They get it from plants or animals that eat plants. Thus, humans and animals are directly or indirectly dependent on plants.



Boojho wants to know how plants prepare their own food.

1.1 MODE OF NUTRITION IN PLANTS

Plants are the only organisms that can prepare food for themselves by using water, carbon dioxide and minerals. The raw materials are present in their surroundings.

The nutrients enable living organisms to build their bodies, to grow, to repair damaged parts of their bodies and provide the energy to carry out life processes. **Nutrition** is the mode of taking food by an organism and its

utilisation by the body. The mode of nutrition in which organisms make food themselves from simple substances is called **autotrophic** (*auto* = self; *trophos* = nourishment) nutrition. Therefore, plants are called **autotrophs**. Animals and most other organisms take in food prepared by plants. They are called **heterotrophs** (*heteros* = other).



Paheli wants to know why our body cannot make food from carbon dioxide, water and minerals like plants do.

Now we may ask where the food factories of plants are located: whether food is made in all parts of a plant or only in certain parts? How do plants obtain the raw materials from the surroundings? How do they transport them to the food factories of plants?

1.2 PHOTOSYNTHESIS — FOOD MAKING PROCESS IN PLANTS

Leaves are the food factories of plants. Therefore, all the raw materials must reach the leaf. Water and minerals present in the soil are absorbed by the roots and transported to the leaves. Carbon dioxide from air is taken in

Cells

You have seen that buildings are made of bricks. Similarly, the bodies of living organisms are made of tiny units called **cells**. Cells can be seen only under the microscope. Some organisms are made of only one cell. The cell is enclosed by a thin outer boundary, called the **cell membrane**. Most cells have a distinct, centrally located spherical structure called the **nucleus** (Fig. 1.1). The nucleus is surrounded by a jelly-like substance called **cytoplasm**.

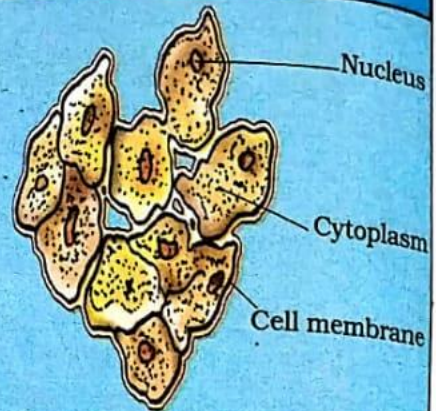


Fig. 1.1 Cell

through the tiny pores present on the surface of leaves. These pores are surrounded by 'guard cells'. Such pores are called **stomata** [Fig. 1.2 (c)].



Boojho wants to know how water and minerals absorbed by roots reach the leaves.

Water and minerals are transported to the leaves by the vessels which run like pipes throughout the root, the stem, the branches and the leaves. They form a continuous path or passage for the nutrients to reach the leaf. They are called vessels. You will learn more about transport of materials in plants in Chapter 11.



Paheli wants to know what is so special about the leaves that they can synthesise food but other parts of the plant cannot.

The leaves have a **green pigment** called **chlorophyll**. It helps leaves to capture the energy of the sunlight. This energy is used to synthesise (prepare) food from carbon dioxide and water. Since the synthesis of food occurs in the presence of sunlight, it is called **photosynthesis** (*Photo*: light; *synthesis*: to prepare). So we find that chlorophyll, sunlight, carbon dioxide and water are necessary to carry out the process of photosynthesis. It is a unique process on the earth. The solar energy is captured by the leaves and stored in the plant in the form of food. **Thus, sun is the ultimate source of energy for all living organisms.**

Can you imagine life on earth in the absence of photosynthesis!

In the absence of photosynthesis there would not be any food. The survival of almost all living organisms directly or indirectly depends upon the food made by the plants. Besides, oxygen which is essential for the survival

Besides leaves, photosynthesis also takes place in other green parts of the plant — in green stems and green branches. The desert plants have scale- or spine-like leaves to reduce loss of water by transpiration. These plants have green stems which carry out photosynthesis.

of all organisms is produced during photosynthesis. In the absence of photosynthesis, life would be impossible on the earth.

During photosynthesis, chlorophyll containing cells of leaves (Fig. 1.2), in the presence of sunlight, use carbon dioxide and water to synthesise carbohydrates (Fig. 1.3). The process can be represented in an equation:

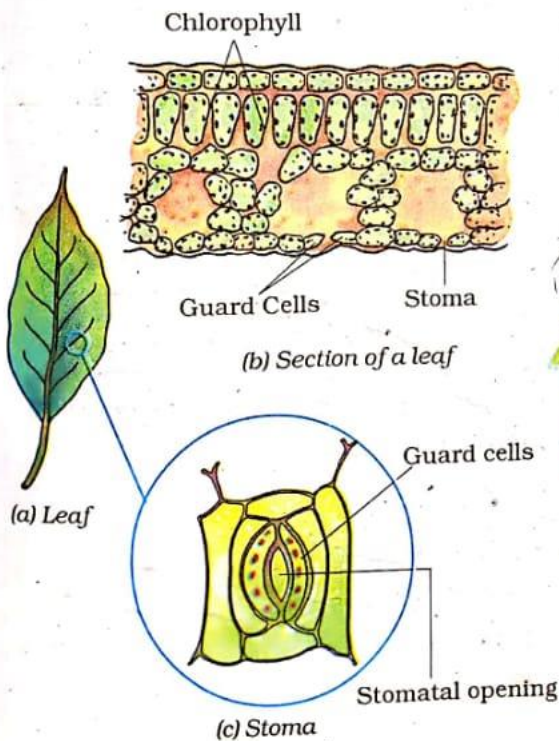
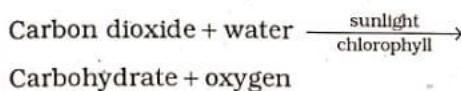


Fig. 1.2

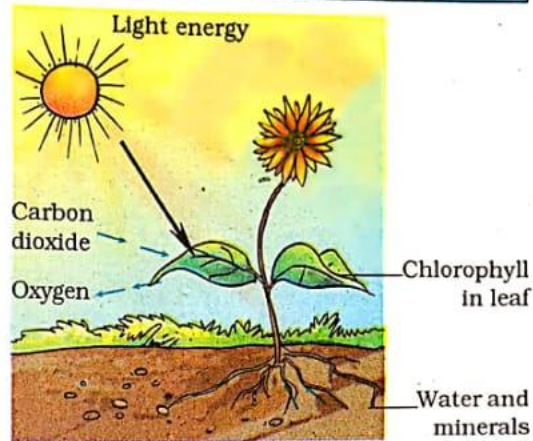


Fig. 1.3 Diagram showing photosynthesis

During the process oxygen is released. The presence of starch in leaves indicates the occurrence of photosynthesis. Starch is also a carbohydrate.



Boojho has observed some plants with deep red, violet or brown leaves. He wants to know whether these leaves also carry out photosynthesis.

Activity 1.1

Take two potted plants of the same kind. Keep one in the dark (or in a black box) for 72 hours and the other in sunlight.

Perform iodine test with the leaves of both the plants as you did in Class VI. Record your results. Now leave the pot which was earlier kept in the dark, in the sunlight for 3 – 4 days and perform the iodine test again on its leaves. Record your observations in your notebook.

The leaves other than green also have chlorophyll. The large amount of red, brown and other pigments mask the green colour (Fig. 1.4). Photosynthesis takes place in these leaves also.



Fig. 1.4 Leaves of various colours

You often see slimy, green patches in ponds or stagnant water bodies. These are generally formed by the growth of organisms called **algae**. Can you guess why algae are green in colour? They contain chlorophyll which gives them the green colour. Algae can also prepare their own food by photosynthesis.

Synthesis of plant food other than carbohydrates

You have just learnt that plants synthesise carbohydrates through the process of photosynthesis. The

carbohydrates are made of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. These are used to synthesise other components of food such as proteins and fats. But proteins are nitrogenous substances which contain nitrogen. From where do the plants obtain nitrogen?

Recall that nitrogen is present in abundance in gaseous form in the air. However, plants cannot absorb nitrogen in this form. Soil has certain bacteria that convert gaseous nitrogen into a usable form and release it into the soil. These are absorbed by the plants along with water. Also, you might have seen farmers adding fertilisers rich in nitrogen to the soil. In this way the plants fulfil their requirements of nitrogen along with the other constituents. Plants can then synthesise proteins and vitamins.

1.3 OTHER MODES OF NUTRITION IN PLANTS

There are some plants which do not have chlorophyll. They cannot synthesise food. How do they survive and from where do they derive nutrition? Like humans and animals such plants depend on the food produced by other plants. They use the **heterotrophic mode** of nutrition. Look at Fig. 1.5. Do you see a yellow wiry branched structure twining around the stem and branches of a tree? This is a plant called *Cuscuta* (Amarbel). It does not have chlorophyll. It takes readymade food from the plant on which it is climbing. The plant on which it climbs is called the **host**. Since it deprives the host of valuable nutrients,

CHAPTER 1 INTEGERS

Day 1

In integers we know that the numbers are

..... -6, -5, -4, - 3,- 2,- 1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,

The numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,, i.e. natural numbers, are called **positive integers**

and the numbers - 1,- 2, - 3, - 4, - 5, - 6, -7, -8,, are called **negative integers.**

The number 0 is simply an integer. It is neither positive nor negative.

We know about the addition and subtraction of integers.

In integers we will discuss on this in details and solve various types of examples on integers.

- On an integer number line, all numbers to the right of 0 are positive integers and all numbers to the left of 0 are negative integers.

- 0 is less than every positive integer and greater than every negative integer.
- Every positive integer is greater than every negative integer.
- Two integers that are at the same distance from 0, but on opposite sides of it are called opposite numbers.
- The greater the number, the lesser is its opposite.
- The sum of an integer and its opposite is zero.
- The absolute value of an integer is the numerical value of the integer without regard to its sign. The absolute value of an integer x is denoted by $|x|$.

Ex:

(i) Absolute value of - 7 is written as $|- 7| = 7$

(ii) Absolute value of + 2 is written as $|+ 2| = 2$

- The sum of two integers of the same sign is an integer of the same sign whose absolute value is equal to the sum of the absolute values of the given integers.
- The sum of two integers of opposite signs is an integer whose absolute value is the difference of the absolute values of addend and whose sign is the sign of the addend having greater absolute value.
- To subtract an integer y from another integer x , we change the sign of y and add it to x .

Thus, $x - y = x + (-y)$

- All properties of operations on whole numbers are satisfied by these operations on integers.
- If m and n are two integers, then $(m - n)$ is also an integer.
- $-m$ and m are negative or additive inverses of each other.
- Brackets are used in an expression when we want a set of operations to be performed before the others.
- **BODMAS** stands for Brackets, Order, Division, Multiply, Addition, Subtraction

ASSIGNMENT 1

RS AGGARWAL

Page No 4:

Question 1:

Evaluate:

(i) $15 + (-8)$

(ii) $(-16) + 9$

(iii) $(-7) + (-23)$

(iv) $(-32) + 47$

(v) $53 + (-26)$

(vi) $(-48) + (-36)$

Question 2:

Find the sum of:

(i) 153 and -302

(ii) 1005 and -277

(iii) -2035 and 297

(iv) -489 and -324

(v) -1000 and 438

(vi) -238 and 500

Question 3:

Find the additive inverse of:

(i) -83

(ii) 256

(iii) 0

(iv) -2001

Question 4:

Subtract:

(i) 28 from - 42

(ii) - 36 from 42

(iii) - 37 from - 53

(iv) - 66 from - 34

(v) 318 from 0

(vi) - 153 from - 240

(vii) - 64 from 0

(viii) - 56 from 144

WEB LINK (INTEGERS)

<https://youtu.be/AvjkzVPNi4A>