

HINDMOTOR HIGH SCHOOL

WORKSHEET

CLASS - 7

HINDMOTOR HIGH SCHOOL

Worksheet 3

SUBJECT-English Literature

Chapter- Home They Brought Her Warrior Dead

Summary:

The narrator describes how the husband's dead body was brought to his home after he had passed away while fighting in the war field. But his wife neither fainted nor started crying uncontrollably. However, the wife shocked everybody. She stood still and did not shed even a single tear. The maidens who had come to visit the widow tried in various ways to make her aware of the loss she had been through so as to evoke an emotional reaction from her. They spoke in gentle tones while praising her dead husband, and said that he had deserved all the love she had given him. They did this to remind her of the deep relation between husband and wife that she seems to have ignored in her shock. This would probably bring tears to her eyes. They also told, from society's point of view, that the warrior had been the 'truest friend' and the 'noblest foe' they had ever seen. The view was aimed at reminding the widow of the nobility and dignity her husband commanded from the world at large. But, none of their words seemed to have any effect on the wife. She still stood motionless and silent. However, one particular maiden made a concentrated effort from her own side to make the widow cry and thus express her grief. This maiden walked up slowly and quietly to the corpse and removed the face-cloth from the face of the warrior. Once again, the widow surprised everyone as she this time also neither moved nor wept. At last, an old nurse of ninety years' age placed the widow's child on her knee, and then to every one's relief, the widow's tears came down like the violent storm that occurs in summer. The widow uttered her first words since seeing her husband's corpse, and told her child that she would go on with her life for the child's sake. At the end she resolved that she would care for her child in every way and never let the child feel abandoned or unloved.

1) Explain the lines:

Then they praised him, soft and low,
Truest friend and noblest foe;
Yet she neither spoke nor moved.
Stole a maiden from her place,
Lightly to the warrior stepped,
Took the face-cloth from the face;
Yet she neither moved nor wept;

2) Answer the following questions:

- What did all her maidens who were watching say?
- What were the words said in praise of the warrior?
- Who did not speak or move? Why?
- Why are the tears compared to a summer tempest?
- Why do you think the widow cried after seeing her child?

HINDMOTOR HIGH SCHOOL

Worksheet 3

SUBJECT-English Language

Chapter- Adjectives

1) Adjectives- the word that describes nouns or pronouns by giving some information about a person's or an object's size, shape, age, colour, origin or material. Example- Ruhan is an **intelligent** student. Here 'intelligent' is a word that describes Ruhan as a student. Hence, 'intelligent' is an adjective.

2) Kinds of Adjectives-

- a. Adjectives of Quality- that describes the quality of a noun or a pronoun: 'what kind of'. Example- She is a very **poor** girl.
 - b. Adjectives of Quantity- that describes the quantity of a noun: 'how much'. Example- I have **many** dresses.
 - c. Demonstrative Adjectives- that point out a specific noun or pronoun. They are 'this, that, these, those'. Example- **This** dress is beautiful.
 - d. Interrogative Adjectives- used to ask questions and are always followed by a noun. Example- **Whose** dress are you wearing?
 - e. Possessive Adjectives- indicate ownership or possession and always come before the noun. Example- **My** parents are arriving today.
 - f. Adjectives of Number- indicate the number of the noun. Example- **Each** student was given chocolate.
 - g. Proper Adjectives- formed from proper nouns. Example- My uncle married a **Spanish** woman.
- 3) Formation of adjectives- Adjectives formed from nouns and verbs. Example: Cheer(verb)- cheerful(adjective)
 - 4) Degrees of Comparison-i) positive- base form of adjective- Example- She is tall. ii) comparative- comparison between two things or group of things adding **-er** or **more** to the base adjective. Example- She is **taller** than her brother. iii) superlative- to compare three or more nouns by adding **-est** or **most**. Example- She is the tallest girl in the class.

1) Fill in the blanks with appropriate adjectives:

- a. The ____ tea ceremony is a beautiful cultural activity. (Japan/ Japanese)
- b. One ____ of the boys in the class were absent. (fourth/ group/ amazing)
- c. I bought ____ mangoes from the seller. (actual/ nine/ sixth)

2) Complete the following sentences using the appropriate degrees of comparisons:

- a. Mani Bakery sells the ____ muffins in town. (good)
- b. Ritu is the ____ student in class. (soft- spoken)
- c. The resort is ____ than what you told me. (far)
- d. I have become ____ over the years. (wise)
- e. Mahim does Maths _____. (well)

3) Rewrite the sentences after correcting the errors:

- a) The white dress is the prettiest than the black one.
- b) The blue whale is the larger aquatic animal.
- c) The chemistry exam was the harder test I have taken this semester.
- d) Reading a more interesting book is always a good way to pass the time.

HINDMOTOR HIGH SCHOOL

Worksheet 3

SUBJECT-Chemistry

SYNOPSIS

MATTER: Physical substance in general, as distinct from mind and spirit; (in physics) that which occupies space and possesses rest mass, especially as distinct from energy.

PROPERTIES OF MATTER:

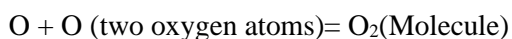
- ❖ Matter has mass
- ❖ Matter can occupies space
- ❖ Matter is

COMPOSITION OF MATTER:

Matter is made of of tiny particles known as atoms or molecules.

Atom: These are the tony particles that are the basic building blocks of any substance.

Molecules: These are the smallest unit of matter, which can exist independently. It is made up of two or more molecules.



Characteristics of Particles of Matter

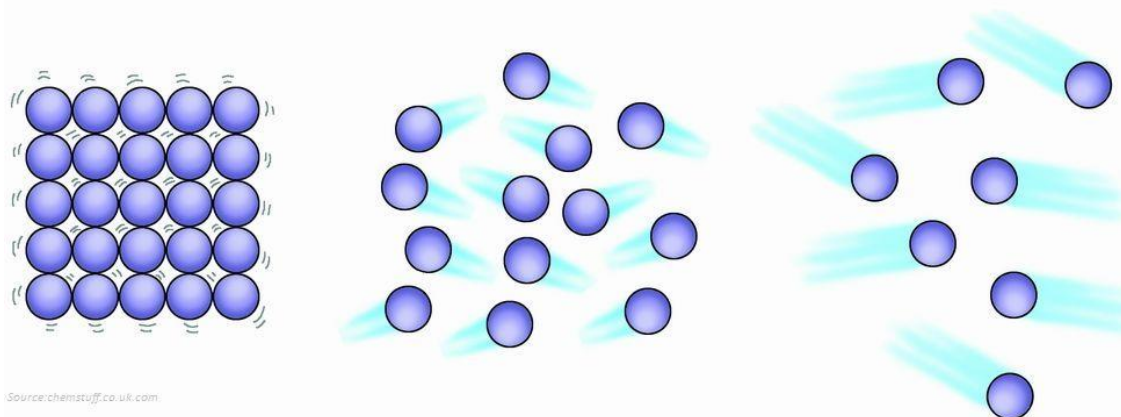
Everything around us is made up of tiny pieces or particles. The particles that make up matter are atoms, ions or molecules

1. The particles of matter are very, very small.
2. The particles of matter have spaces between them,
3. The particles of matter are constantly moving.
4. The particles of matter attract each other.

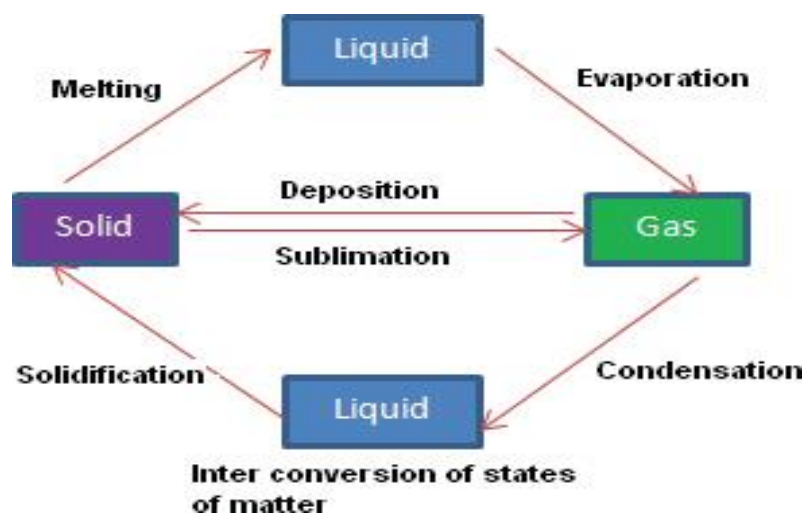
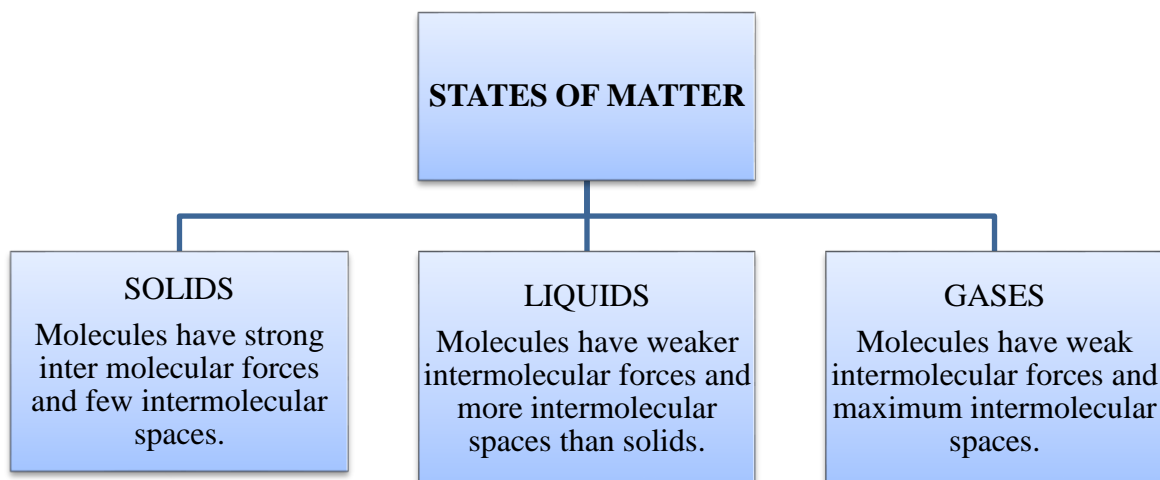


PROPERTIES OF PARTICLES OF MATTER

- ❖ Intermolecular space
- ❖ Intermolecular force of attraction: maximum in solids and minimum in gases
- ❖ Random motion



- ❖ Kinetic energy: Energy possessed by an object by virtue of its motion.



WORKSHEET 3

1. Answer the following questions:

- a. Give the characteristics of Gases and states any two differences between gases and solids.
- b. Explain one experiment to show that 'Matter has mass'.
- c. How do intermolecular forces of attraction determine the state of a matter.

2. Define the following:

- a. Atoms
- b. Molecules
- c. Incompressible

3. 'Gases can be easily compressed' ----- Is this true or false. Give support of your answer.

HINDMOTOR HIGH SCHOOL

Worksheet 3

SUBJECT-Physics

Chapter-1 Measurement

Determination of Density of an Irregular Solid:-

- **Principle of Displacement:-** When a body is partly or completely immersed in a liquid, the volume of the liquid displaced by it is equal to the volume of the portion of the body immersed. This is called the **principle of displacement**.

Principle of displacement is used to find the density of an irregular solid.

Formula for measuring density of an irregular solid is-

$$[\rho = m/V_2 - V_1]$$

Relative Density:- Relative density of a substance is defined as the ratio of the density of the substance to the density of a given reference material.

- Generally, the density of water at **4°C (1000 kg/m or 1 g/cm)** is taken as the reference density.
- Relative density is also known as **specific gravity**.
- The relative density of a substance is a **number**.
- It has **no unit**.
- It tells the number of times a substance is denser than water.
- **[Relative density of substance = density of the substance/density of water at 4°C]. Or**
[Relative density of substance = mass of substance/mass of water]

Speed:- It is defined as the distance travelled by the body per unit of time.

$$[\text{Speed} = \text{distance}/\text{time}]$$

Also,

$$[\text{Average speed} = \text{total distance covered}/\text{total time taken}]$$

- SI unit of speed is **m/s** and another unit commonly used to express speed is **km/h**.
- The Cheetah is the fastest land animal, running with a top speed of nearly 120 km/h or 33.33 m/s.
- The slowest animal is a garden snail moving at an average speed of 0.5 km/h or 0.14 m/s..

Exercise:-

1. A car covers a distance of 240 km in 4 hours. Find the speed of car.
2. Convert the speed of 30 m/s into km/h.
3. Distinguish between density and relative density.
4. A bus travels at a speed of 150 km/h to cover a distance of 750 km. What is the time taken by the bus to complete its journey?
5. **Match the following:-**

Column-A

Column-B

I. Volume

a. m²

- | | | |
|------|-------------------|--------------------|
| II. | Area | b. no unit |
| III. | Speed | c. kg/m^3 |
| IV. | Density | d. m/s |
| V. | Relative density. | e. m^3 |

HINDMOTOR HIGH SCHOOL

Worksheet 3

SUBJECT-Geography

The earth is continuously being heated by various gases and ultraviolet rays of the sun, this process is known as Global warming.

Greenhouse effect : During day time the earth absorbs the sun's heat and at night the earth gives out the heat in the form of infrared radiation. But some gases of the atmosphere trapping the heat and makes the atmosphere warmer, this process is known as greenhouse effect.

Carbondioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, chloflurocarbons and water vapour trap the heat causing green house effect. These gases are known as greenhouse gases.

Effect of Human Activities : Human activities also cause global warming and effect the environment.

Industries and air pollution : The emission of harmful gases like carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxide, sulphur, methane etc from the industries and vehicles like cars, buses, ships and aircrafts etc contribute a lot to industries and air pollution.

Deforestation : Due to mass clearing of forest which absorb a large amount of carbon dioxide during photosynthesis, the amount of this gas is increasing to the atmosphere causing global warming.

Agricultural : In large scale agriculture a lot of manure and fertilizer used when bacteria react with this organic substances methane gas level will increase.

Mining : Mining involves deep digging of the Earth's surface which allows methane present in underground to escape into the environment.

1.	Name any four green house gas.
2.	What do you mean by global warming?
3.	What do you mean by green house effect?
4.	How industries and vehicles contribute to global warming?
5.	Why large scale agriculture is a threat to global warming?
6.	Draw a diagram to show the layers of Atmosphere.

HINDMOTOR HIGH SCHOOL

Worksheet 3

SUBJECT-Biology

Chapter–1, Tissue

Character	Striated Muscles	Unstriated Muscles	Cardiac Muscles
1. Shape of cells	Cells are long cylindrical, non-tapering and un-branched	Cells are long with tapering ends (spindle shape) and un-branched.	Cells are non-tapering, cylindrical and branched.
2. Nucleus	Many nuclei (multi-nucleated) which are situated towards the periphery of muscle fibre.	The cells have only one nucleus (uni-nucleated) situated in the center.	Each cell contains one or two nuclei situated in the center.
3. Striation	Transverse alternate light and dark bands present.	Striations or strips are absent.	Cells have faint striations.
4. Mode of Contraction	Voluntary contract rapidly but soon undergo fatigue.	Involuntarily not at our will. Contract comparatively slow but do not fatigue.	Involuntary, rhythmically contract and relax throughout life without fatigue under normal conditions.
5. Example of location	Hands, legs and other skeletal muscles.	Stomach wall, intestine, ureter, bronchi etc.	Present in heart.

Blood :-Fluid Connective Tissue

Components- 1. Red Blood cell , 2.White Blood Cell , 3. Platelets

RBC-Carry oxygen,to and collect carbon dioxide from different body organs

WBC-Fight against infections

Platelets-Helps in clotting of blood.

[Along with these consult the previous synopses]

A) Rewrite these false Statements correctly.

- i) The cells of meristematic tissue are non dividing in nature.
- ii) Protective permanent tissues form the vascular system of a plant.
- iii) The only living component of Xylem are tracheids.
- iv) Xylem tissue contains specialized cells called companion cells.
- v) The cells of epithelial tissue are spread throughout ground substance or matrix.
- vi) Bones are made up of cells called chondrocytes.
- vii) Ligaments join muscles to bones.
- viii) Skeletal muscles are involuntary and unstriated muscles.
- ix) The nerve cells are also called nucleus.
- x) The dendrites of a neuron are further divided into dendrons.

B) Differentiate between:-

- i) Cartilages and bones
- ii) Meristematic tissue and permanent tissue
- iii) Skeletal muscles and smooth muscles

C) Answer the questions briefly.

- i) Write a short note on Cardiac muscles.
- ii) Write a short note on Blood – a fluid connective tissue.

HINDMOTOR HIGH SCHOOL

Worksheet 3

SUBJECT-Mathematics

CHAPTER- RATIO AND PROPORTION

A ratio is formed when two quantities are compared by division i.e. $a:b$ or a/b .

Usually a ratio is written in the simplest form.

A ratio has no unit.

If a quantity increase (or decrease) in the ratio $a:b$, then new quantity is b/a of the original quantity. b/a is called the multiplying factor.

An equality of two ratios is called proportion.

The first and fourth terms of a proportion are called extremes and second and third terms are called means.

Four quantities a, b, c and d are said to be in proportion,

If $a:b = c:d \Rightarrow a/b = c/d \Rightarrow ad = bc$, i.e. product of extremes = product of means

In a proportion $a : b :: c : d$, d is called fourth proportion.

The quantities a, b and c are said to be continued proportion, if $a : b = b : c$ or $a/b = b/c$ i.e. $b^2 = ac$.

In a continued proportion $a : b :: b : c$, b is called mean proportional between a and c and c is called the third proportional.

Exercise

Fill in the blanks:

- The ratio of the number of 30 days month to 31 days month in a year is -----.
- The ratio of $1/8:1/9:1/3$ in simplest form is -----.
- Which ratio is smaller? $7 : 10$ or $2 : 5$
- If $x : 5 = 18 : 30$, then $x =$ -----
- If the cost of 6 sandwiches is Rs.96, the cost of 10 sandwiches is -----
- Tick (\checkmark) the correct option.
- A fraction bears the same ratio to $1/27$ as $3/7$ does to $5/9$. The fraction is
- $7/45$ (b) $1/35$ (c) $45/7$ (d) $5/21$
- Which of the following arrangement of the numbers 75, 4, 3, 100 forms a proportion
- 100, 3, 75, 4 (b) 3, 4, 75, 100 (c) 3, 100, 4, 75 (d) 3, 75, 100, 4
- Which of the following ratio is the largest
- 5 : 8 (b) 1 : 4 (c) 10 : 33 (d) 2 : 3
- The third proportional to 0.8 and 0.2 is
- 0.6 (b) 0.16 (c) 0.05 (d) 0.4
- If $A : B = 7 : 9$ and $B : C = 6 : 7$, then $A : C$ is
- 2 : 3 (b) 3 : 2 (c) 1 : 7 (d) 2 : 7
- Write (T) for true and (F) for false
- The ratio $4 : \%$ is greater than $3 : 4$
- The simplest form of the ratio 380 : 570 is 2 : 9
- The ratio of 5 paise to 10 paise is 1 : 200.
- If $a/b = (2/3) \wedge b/c = 6/8$, then $c : a = 1 : 4$
- If a, b, c are in continued proportion, then $b^2 = ac$.
- The ratio of Seema's height to her father's height is 6 : 11. Seema is 0.96 m tall. How tall is her father.

- x. Find the value of x in proportion $1.2 : 3.9 :: 2 : x$.
- y. There are 30 girls and 27 more boys than girl in a school band . If 12 more boys join the band , what will be the new ratio of the number of girls to number of boys.
- z. A sum of Rs. 7000 is divided among A , B ,C in such a way that the share of A and B are in the ratio 2 : 3 and those of B and C are in the ratio 4 : 5. Find B's share.
- aa. The sum of squares of three numbers which are in the ratio 2 : 3 : 4 is 725 , Find the numbers.

HINDMOTOR HIGH SCHOOL

Worksheet 3

Chapter-1

SUBJECT-History

Recap: Initially, Christianity was opposed in the Roman Empire and Christians were tortured by Jews and Romans . Christians also refused to worship the Roman Emperor as their God. In early 4th century AD Eastern Roman Emperor Constantine attributed his victory in a battle to the divine inspiration of Jesus. Thereafter he declared Christianity as the official religion of the Roman Empire. Roman Emperor Constantine built the new imperial capital at Byzantium and renamed it Constantinople. The Barbarians like Huns, Goths, Visigoths, Franks, Vandals were responsible for the fall of Roman Empire. The oppressed people of Rome were attracted towards Christianity which preached equality and love for human beings. Emperor Consyantine's 'Edict of Toleration' marked a major turning point for the Roman. Government. St. Peter's Church in Rome became the religious headquarters of the Christian world and the Bishop of St. Peter's. Church became the Pope.

1. Write the answers in one or two words:

- a. Who abolished crusifixion and issued Edict of Toleration?
- b. What became the religious headquarters of the Christian world?
- c. Who were responsible for the fall of ROMAN EMPIRE?

2. Fill in the blanks:

- a. The BIshop of St. Peter's Church. is called the
- b. The new imperial capital of Byzantium was
- c. The Church of Hagia Sophia was built by

3. Write the following answers in short:

- a. Who was the Emperor of the. Eastern Roman Empire? How?
- b. Who were the Barbarians

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Worksheet 3

SUBJECT-Hindi

पद्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे लिखे प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए -

सुखी रहे सब जीव जगत के ,कोई काभी ना घबराए ।
बैर , पाप , अभिमान छोड़ जग , नित्य नए मंगल गाए ।
घर घर चर्चा रहे धर्म की , दुष्कृत दुष्कर हो जाए ।
ज्ञान-चरित उन्नत कर अपना , मनुज जनम फल सब पाए ।

- 1) नित्य नए मंगल गाने की संभावना कब बनती है ?
- 2) “दुष्कृत दुष्कर” किन स्थितियों में हो सकते है ?
- 3) मनुष्य को अपने जन्म का फल कैसे मिल सकता है ?

विलोम शब्द लिखिए :-

क) दुर्जन ख) प्रेम ग) सत्य घ) इष्ट इ) सरल च) जीवन
छ) उपकार ज) दोष झ) पाप

पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखें :-

क) पर्वत ख) नदी ग) उर घ) मृत्यु इ) मनुज

निम्नलिखित शब्दों के अर्थ लिखें :-

क) करुणा ख) क्रूर ग) क्षोभ घ) साम्यभाव ङ) ईर्ष्या

HINDMOTOR HIGH SCHOOL

Worksheet 3

SUBJECT-Bengali

বনগমনের প্রাককালে

কাসীরাম দাস

বনগমনের প্রাককালে কাব্যংশটি মহাভারতের বনপর্ব থেকে গৃহীত হয়েছে। কৌরবরা পাশাখেলায় পাণ্ডবদের হারিয়ে তাদের বনবাসে প্রেরণ করেন। এই সময় রাজ্যের প্রজারা দুর্যোধনের প্রতি প্রতিবাদে সচ্চার হয়ে ওঠে। তারা পাণ্ডবদের সঙ্গে বনে যেতে চায়। কারন পাপী দুর্যোধন ও শকুনি মন্ত্রীর সাথে তারা থাকতে রাজি নয়। পাপীর সংসর্গে থাকলে পাপ নিয়মিতই বাড়ে থাকে। যুদ্ধিস্টির প্রজাদের সান্তনা দিয়ে বলেছেন তারা যেন রাজ্যেই থেকে যায় এবং তারা যেন পিতামহ ভীষ্ম, জ্যেষ্ঠ ভাতা ধৃতরাষ্ট্র ও মাতা কুন্তিকে লোক নিবারণ করতে বলেন। যুদ্ধিস্টির তার ভাগ্যকে মেনে চলতে বলেছেন।

প্রশ্ন অনুশীলন

১. পাণ্ডবরা কি কারনে বনের পথে গমন করেছিলেন?
২. প্রজারা দুর্যোধনের মুখ দেখতে চায় না কেন?
৩. পাপীর সংসর্গে থাকলে কি হয়?
৪. যুদ্ধিস্টির প্রজাদের কী উপদেশ দিয়েছেন?
৫. শব্দার্থ লেখ -

ক্রোধে, কোমল, তথায়, নিতি,, সবিনয়ে

৬. বাক্যরচনা কর

সাধুজন,, চতুর্দিকে, অনুক্ষণ, সুগন্ধ, সংসর্গে