

DREAMLAND SCHOOL

HOME ASSIGNMENT – 2020-2021

CLASS –VII SUBJECT – ENGLISH LANGUAGE

CHAPTER- 5 AGREEMENT OF SUBJECT AND VERB

A VERB must AGREE with its SUBJECT in NUMBER and PERSON.A SINGULAR SUBJECT requires a SINGULAR form of the VERB,while a PLURAL SUBJECT requires a PLURAL form of the VERB.

1. If the SUBJECT consists of TWO or MORE SINGULAR NOUNS or PRONOUNS joined by **and** , it takes a PLURAL VERB.e.g.He and I are real friends.

EXCEPTIONS:– If two SINGULAR NOUNS refer to the same person or thing, the VERB is SINGULAR. e.g.My friend and guide has come.

2. Two NOUNS or PRONOUNS joined with, **with or as well as** , the VERB agrees with first of them.e.g. The king, with his attendants, was welcome; Iron as well as gold is found in India.

3. Two or more SINGULAR SUBJECTS are joined by,**or, nor, either...or,neither...nor** take a VERB in the SINGULAR.e.g. No boy or girl was left behind; Neither food nor water was available.

EXCEPTIONS:–When the SUBJECTS joined by or, nor are of different NUMBERS or PERSONS, the VERB agrees with the SUBJECT nearest to it. e.g.Either you or he is to blame.

3. **Each, either, neither, every, everyone, one of them**,take a SINGULAR VERB.

e.g. Each of these brothers play well; One of the thieves has been caught.

4. **Mathematical computation** may take either a SINGULAR or a PLURAL VERB. e.g. Four and four are eight ; A hundred rupees is not a big sum .

5. **If two SINGULAR SUBJECTS together express one idea, the VERB is in the SINGULAR.**

e.g. Bread and butter is my daily breakfast .

6. **A COLLECTIVE NOUN takes a SINGULAR VERB when the CLASS it names is considered as a UNIT; a PLURAL VERB, when the members of the CLASS are considered INDIVIDUALLY.**

e.g.The jury is finally complete.(as a UNIT);The jury were divided in their opinion.(individually)

EXERCISE- 1 In each of the following sentences supply a verb in agreement with its subject:-

1.The leader and the patriot _____present at the meeting.2.Neither you nor I ___to blame.

3. A few coins ___there in my pocket. 4. Neha or her sisters _____waiting for you .

5. One of the passengers _____hurt seriously. 6. Every mother _____her children.

7. Everyone in my family _____others. 8. Much help____ already been given to him .

9. The committee _____divided on certain issues.10. Fifty metres_____a good distance.

EXERCISE -2 Rewrite the following sentences by correcting the error :-

1. Nobody deny the fact . 2. One of the girls look sad . 3. Four and four is eight.

4. Neither she nor I is at fault . 5. Tea and coffee grows in India . 6.Time and tide wait for none .

7 . Rice and curry are my favourite dish . 8. The ship with its entire crew are lost .

9. A few of these quarters is still vacant . 10.The news are true .

DREAMLAND SCHOOL

HOME ASSIGNMENT – 2020-2021

CLASS – VII SUBJECT –ENGLISH LANGUAGE

CHAPTER- 7 EXPRESSING THE PRESENT

The **TENSE** of a **VERB** shows the **TIME** of an action or event suggested by the **VERB** .
A **VERB** that refers to the **PRESENT TIME** is said to be in the **PRESENT TENSE** .

The **PRESENT TENSE** is divided into **FOUR** tenses :-

1. SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE OR PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE –used to express habitual action; universal truth ; what is actually taking place at the present time and certain proverbs .

SENTENCE STRUCTURE - (S + 1st verb + s/es + O) e.g. **Ramesh reads a story book .**

2. PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE – used to express an action going on at the time of speaking.

SENTENCE STRUCTURE – (S + am/is/are + 1st verb+ing+ O))e.g.**Ramesh is reading a story book.**

3.PRESENT PERFECT TENSE – expresses that an action that began in the past, has just now been completed .

SENTENCE STRUCTURE –(S + has/have + 3rd verb + O) e.g. **Ramesh has read a story book .**

4. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE - Used to indicate an action which began at some time in the past and has not yet been completed . It is still going on .

SENTENCE STRUCTURE – (S + has/have + been +1st verb +ing + O)

e.g. **Ramesh has been reading a story book .**

[S=SUBJECT, 1st verb=PRESENT VERB, 3rd verb= PAST PARTICIPLE VERB, O= OBJECT]

EXERCISE - 1. Fill in the blanks with the simple present tense or present continuous tense form of the verb given in the brackets :-

1. He _____ English fluently. (speak)
2. The peon _____ the school bell . (ring)
3. She _____ water from the well . (draw)
4. We _____ exercise daily . (take)
5. He _____ for Kolkata tonight . (leave)

EXERCISE – 2 DO as directed :-

1. My sister irons my clothes . (Change to **PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE**)
2. I am travelling by bus to my office . (Change to **PRESENT PERFECT TENSE**)
- 3 . Mr. Sharma has understood the problem . (Change to **SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE**)
4. Umesh is sleeping for half an hour . (Change to **PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE**)
5. Satish has worked out his sums . (Change to **PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE**)
6. My sister helps me in solving the sums . (Change to **PRESENT PERFECT TENSE**)
7. The students are submitting their assignments to the teacher . (Change to **SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE**)

Dreamland school

Home assignment

Maths class (7)

Chapter 1 (Integers)

Ex.1.1

Q1. Arrange 7, -5, 4, 0 and -4 in ascending order and mark them on a number line.

Q2. Ruchi deposited ₹ 4370 in her account on Monday and then withdrew ₹ 2875 on Tuesday. Next day she deposited ₹ 1550. What was her balance on Thursday?

Q3. In a quiz, positive marks are given for correct answers and negative marks are given for incorrect answers. If Rohit's score in five successive rounds are 15, -3, -7, 12 and 8, what was his total at the end?

Ex.1.2 Q1. Write a pair of integers whose sum is -3, diff. is -5 and diff. is 4.

Q2. Find the sum of integers -72, 237, 84, 72, -184, -37.

Ex.1.3 Q1. Find the following products. (a) $(-13) \times (-15)$, (b) $(-3) \times (-6) \times (-2) \times (-1)$.

Q2. Verify the following. $37 \times [6 + (-3)] = 37 \times 6 + 37 \times (-3)$.

[If a, b, c are integers, then $a \times (b + c) = a \times b + a \times c$.

Q3. Verify the following: $(-21) \times [(-6) + (-4)] = ((-21) \times (-6)) + ((-21) \times (-4))$

Q4. Using suitable properties, evaluate the following:

(a) $8 \times 53 \times (-125)$

(b) $724 \times (-56) + (-724) \times 44$

[Example. $(-8) \times (-2) \times 3 \times (-5)$

Using associative property

$(-2) \times (-5) \times (-8) \times (-5)$

$= +10 \times (-8) \times 3$

$= -80 \times 3$

$= -240$

Dreamland school

Home assignment (2020)

Maths class 7

Chapter 2(Fractions and decimals)

Ex.2.1

Q1. Convert the following fractions to improper fractions.

(a) 2 and $\frac{7}{9}$, (b) 5 and $\frac{4}{11}$

Q2. Fill in the missing numbers in the following equivalent fractions.

(a) $\frac{3}{7} = \frac{\quad}{35}$

Q3. Arrange the given fractions in ascending order. (a) $\frac{5}{7}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{9}{14}, \frac{20}{21}$

Q4. Reduce the following fractions to their simplest form: (a) $\frac{48}{72}$, (b) $\frac{72}{336}$

Ex 2.2

Q1. Evaluate : $\frac{5}{12} + \frac{1}{18} - \frac{2}{9}$

Q2. Jaishree studies for 5 and $\frac{2}{3}$ hours daily. She devotes 2 and $\frac{4}{5}$ hours of her time for science and mathematics. How much time she devotes for other subjects?

Ex. 2.3

Q1. Evaluate 5×6 and $\frac{3}{4}$

Q2. Find the value of $\frac{1}{3}$ of ₹ 42

Ex. 2.4

Q1. Evaluate $3 \text{ and } \frac{1}{5} \div 1 \text{ and } \frac{2}{3}$

Q2. By what number should $4 \text{ and } \frac{7}{8}$ be multiplied to get $87 \text{ and } \frac{3}{4}$?

Ex.2.5

Write the following number in the expanded form. 20.03.

Example: $2.034 = 2 \times 100 + 0 \times 10 + 0 \times 1 + 0 \times \frac{1}{10} + 3 \times \frac{1}{100}$.

Ex.2.7 simplify: $\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{8} - 2 \times \frac{3}{5}$

DREAMLAND SCHOOL

Home Assignment 2020-21

Class-VII

Subject- Higher Hindi

QUESTION: 1- निम्नलिखित विषय पर दिए गए बिंदुओं के आधार पर निबंध लिखिए-

नदी की आत्मकथा- नदी के अनेक नाम, नदी का जन्म, मार्ग की बाधाओं से लड़कर मार्ग बनाना, बाढ़ के समय विकराल रूप, खेतों की सिंचाई, जल-बिजली परियोजनाएँ, सागर में जाकर मिलना ।

QUESTION: 2- निम्नलिखित विषय पर पत्र लिखो-

आपने कोई नयी पुस्तक पढ़ी है उसकी चर्चा करते हुए अपने मित्र को पत्र लिखिए ।

QUESTION 3- निम्नलिखित मुहावरों से वाक्य बनाइये-

- i. आग लगाके तमाशा देखना (झगडा कराकर आनंद लेना)
- ii. आसमान के तारे तोडना (अनहोनी बात करना)
- iii. इधर कुआ उधर खाई (हर तरफ मुसीबत)
- iv. सिक्का जमाना (रौब जमाना)
- v. हाथ-पाँव फूलना (घबरा जाना)
- vi. मैदान मारना (सफलता प्राप्त करना)
- vii. रंगा सियार होना (कपटी होना)
- viii. मुट्ठी गर्म करना (रिश्वत देना)
- ix. आखें फेर लेना (बदल जाना)
- x. अपने पैरो पर खड़े होना (स्वावलंबी बनना)

DREAMLAND SCHOOL
HOME ASSIGNMENT 2020-21
CLASS-VII
SUBJECT- HIGHER BENGALI

Q 1. নিম্নে লিখিত সূত্র অনুসরণ করে প্রবন্ধ রচনা কর :-

বিষয় : একটি গাছ একটি প্রাণ

সূত্র : ভূমিকা – গাছ কাটার কারণ – মানবজীবনে বৃক্ষের অবদান– গাছ কাটার কুফল - উপসংহার

Q 2. নিম্নলিখিত বিষয়ে পত্র রচনা কর :-

১) বিদ্যালয়ে সরস্বতী পূজোর বর্ণনা দিয়ে বন্ধু বা বান্ধবীকে পত্র

Q 3. নিম্নলিখিত শব্দগুলি দিয়ে বাক্য রচনা কর :-

১) চক্ষু

২) রুদ্ধ

৩) মুক্তি

৪) অনন্ত

৫) আঁধার

৬) কমলকানন

৭) মাতৃভাষা

৮) স্বপ্ন

৯) ভ্রমণ

১০) আঙা

DREAMLAND SCHOOL
HALF YEARLY PROJECT 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT
CLASS -7 HISTORY

RED HOUSE and **BLUE HOUSE** students choose any one topic from the below given project topics

Each subtopic notes to be written not more than 2 project pages

1. Christianity in Europe :- Christianity was founded by Jesus Christ . This religion was based on the teachings of Jesus Christ .After Jesus Christ was crucified his preachings were spread by this chosen disciples like ST. Paul and St peter who were called ‘Apostles’ . Later on emperor Constantine and Emperor Theodosius played an important role in making Christianity legal and official religion of the Roman Empire. In the Medieval Europe , Monasteries played an important role in the spread of Christianity .

[Index, Preface, Acknowledgement, Topic name, Introduction, Note on –(i)Early life of Jesus Christ ,his teachings and Crucification (ii)Role of Emperor Constantine and Emperor Theodosius (iii) Role of Monasteries and their Impact(iv)Crusades. Conclusion and Bibliography]

2. Islam :- The new religion Islam was founded by Prophet Muhammad in the 7th Century AD . This religion stands on the five pillars of Islam. The followers of this religion known as Muslims . Their Muslim calendar is known as Hijri and it stands with Hijrat, the migration of Prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Medina in 622 CE. After the death of Prophet Muhammad the Caliphate period was responsible in the spread of Islam with its impact on trade , culture and science.

[Index, Preface, Acknowledgement , Topic :- Islam ,Introduction Note on (i) Early life of Prophet Muhammad (ii) Five pillars of Islam (iii) The Caliphate Period – (a) The Rashidun Caliphate (b) The Umayyad Caliphate (c) The Abbasid Caliphate (d) The Ottoman Empire . Conclusion and Bibliography]

3. Turkish Invasion :- The Turks were a war like people of Central Asia who were recruited by the Caliphs in their armies . Gradually they acquired power and established their independent states in Central Asia including Ghazni and Ghor. Disunity among the Rajputs in India made it possible for the invaders to attack the country. The year 1000 AD marks the beginning of series of Muslim invasions.

Mahmud of Ghazni was the first Turkish invader to attack India from the North Western side Muhammad Ghor gets the credit for establishing a muslim empire in India

[.Index, Preface, Acknowledgement, Topic;- Turkish invasion, Introduction, Subtopic:- Note on(i) Mahmud of Ghazni (His introduction, attacks on India Somnath attack)(ii) Muhammad Ghor(His Introduction, Conflict with Prithviraj Chauhan) Conclusion(How the Turkish were successful), Bibliography.]

GREEN HOUSE and **YELLOW HOUSE** students choose any one topic from the below given project topics:-

Each subtopic notes to be written not more than 2 project pages

1. **The Constitution of India** :- A Constitution is a set of rules and laws according to which a country is governed. The need for a Constitution of India was felt when by 1946 the British Government began preparing for the transfer of power to the Indians. The constitution of India came into effect on 26 th January 1950.

[Index, Preface, Acknowledgement, Topic :- The Constitution of India , Introduction , Sub topics Note on:-(i) Preamble(Define and Explain the terms of Preamble) (ii) Fundamental Rights [A small ½ page note all Fundamental Rights] (iii) Fundamental Duties , Conclusion , Bibliography.]

2. **Delhi Sultanate** :- The period between 1206 Ad and 1526 AD is known as the Delhi Sultanate period in the history of India. The rulers during this period called themselves Sultans and ruled from the capital Delhi . During this period five dynasties rules one after the other They were (i) The Slave or the Mamluk Dynasty (ii) The Khalji Dynasty (iii) The Tughlaq Dynasty (iv) The Sayyid Dynasty (v) The Lodi Dynasty

[Index, Preface, Acknowledgement , Topic :- Delhi Sultanate , Introduction [Give a brief note on all the five dynasties] Sub topic Note on (i) Ala ud din Khalji (His military conquest, economic reforms, contribution towards art & architecture) (ii) Muhammad bin Tughlaq (His military conquest and his schemes – Transfer of capital, Taxation policy , Issue of Token currency , Military Expeditions) Conclusion, Bibliography.]

3. **Cultural Developments under the Delhi Sultanate** :- During the Delhi Sultanate period the five dynasties other than having military expeditions they had a great taste and liking for art and culture . This was the time when the society was divided into aristocracy, the clergy, the city dwellers and the peasants . This was a time period when the Urdu language was born and Indo Islamic style of architecture developed

[Index, Preface, Acknowledgement, Topic :- Cultural Development under the Delhi Sultanate , Introduction, Subtopic:- Note (i) Society during Delhi Sultanate Period (ii) Language & Literature (iii) Dance and Music (iv) Architecture (v) Religion , Conclusion, Bibliography.]

DREAMLAND SCHOOL

CLASS - 7

CHAPTER 1 - PRACTICAL GEOGRAPHY (MAPS & SCALES)

EXPLANATION: Globe is a spherical representation of Earth. We can see map of the world in it. Map is a visual representation of an entire area or part of an area showing physical and cultural features, typically represented on flat surface. Every map is drawn in a particular scale. A scale is the ratio between two places on map to the actual distance between the same places on ground. According to scale maps are two types-1) Large scale map 2) Small scale map. Topographical map is an example of large-scale map that shows physical and cultural features of a particular area of land. Some typical symbols and colours are used to show these features. It has contour lines to show elevation and grid to show location of that area. The map scale are used to represent in three ways - 1) verbal or statement scale, 2) graphical or linear scale, 3) representative fraction or RF.

Answer the followings.

1) what is contour lines?

Ans:- A contour line is an imaginary line on map connecting points at the same height above sea level.

2) which three ways are used to represent the scale of map?

Ans :- The three ways used to represent the scale of map are --

a) Verbal or statement scale - The scale stated in words.

b) Graphical or linear scale - This consists of a straight line which is divided into lengths that represent given distances of the earth's surface.

3) Representative Fraction (RF)- This is a fraction in which the numerator expresses the distance on map and the denominator represents the actual distance on ground with same unit.

HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT

1) What is topographical map?

2) What is map??

3) What is contour line?? Where we can find it??

4) How many types of map are there???

CHAPTER 1 - PRACTICAL GEOGRAPHY (MAPS & SCALES)

EXPLANATION: Atmosphere (Greek word '**atmos**' means **vapour** and '**shaira**' means **ball** or **sphere**) is a layer of gases or air surrounding the Earth held in place by gravitational force of Earth. The atmosphere is composed of different gases like N₂, O₂, CO₂ etc. It consists ozone layer that protects living organisms from solar UV radiation. Moving upward from the ground level, atmosphere has the following layers - **Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere, and Exosphere**. We can find all the climatic phenomenon in troposphere only. But nowadays Earth's climate getting warm due to human activities. A gradual increase in the overall temperature of the earth's atmosphere generally attributed to the greenhouse effect caused by increase level of CO₂, CFCs and other pollutants is called **global warming**. **The greenhouse effect** is natural process that warms earth's surface and it happens due to some greenhouse gases like CO₂, Methane, water vapour, ozone and CFCs.

Answer the followings.

1) Name the important gases found in atmosphere.

Ans:- The important gases that are found in atmosphere are nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, hydrogen, helium and argon.

2) State any three characteristics of stratosphere.

Ans :- a) There are no weather changes so it safe for air travel.

b) It extends from the top of troposphere upto 50km above the surface of Earth.

c) This layer has a band of ozone gas which protects us from Sun's harmful UV rays.

4) Explain the significance of the Earth's atmosphere.

Ans :- i) It gives us air to breath.

ii) It forms a protective shield against extreme heat.

iii) It also protects us against falling debris from space.

iv) It supports the formation of clouds and rain.

HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT

1) What is global warming? What do u understand by the term ' greenhouse effect'?

2) Name two greenhouse gas.

3) What is ozone layer? How is the presence of it essential to preserve life on Earth?

4) What is atmosphere? Explain the significance of the earth's atmosphere.

DREAMLAND SCHOOL (2020-2021)
HOME ASSIGNMENT
CLASS- 7 SUB- PHYSICS
CHAPTER-1 (PHYSICAL QUANTITIES & MEASUREMENT)

A] Define :-

- 1) Volume- It is amount of space occupied by an object.
- 2) Area- It is the amount of space taken up by a two-dimensional object or surface.
- 3) Density- It is defined as mass per unit volume of an object.

B] Important points to remember :-

- 1) S.I. Unit of volume is cubic metre (m^3).
- 2) S.I. Unit of area is square metre (m^2).
- 3) S.I. Unit of density is kilogram per cubic metre (kgm^{-3}).
- 4) Area of irregular surface is measured by using Graph Paper.
- 5) Volume of a irregular solid is measured by “ Displacement Method”.
- 6) Volume of liquids is measured by devices like- Measuring Cylinder, Measuring Beaker.

C] Some important relations :-

- 1) $1\text{ mm}^2 = 10^{-6}\text{ m}^2$
- 2) $1\text{ mm}^3 = 10^{-9}\text{ m}^3$
- 3) $1\text{ cm}^2 = 10^{-4}\text{ m}^2$
- 4) $1\text{ cm}^3 = 10^{-6}\text{ m}^3$
- 5) $1\text{ dm}^3 = 10^{-3}\text{ m}^3$
- 6) $1\text{ dm}^2 = 10^{-2}\text{ m}^2$
- 7) $1\text{ dm}^3 = 1\text{ litre (l)}$
- 8) $1\text{ l} = 10^3\text{ ml}$.
- 9) $1\text{ km}^2 = 10^6\text{ m}^2$
- 10) $1\text{ hectare} = 10000\text{ m}^2$
- 11) $1\text{ dam}^2 = 100\text{ m}^2$
- 12) $1\text{ gcm}^{-3} = 10^3\text{ kgm}^{-3}$

D] Answers the following questions :-

- 1) Which method is used to measure volume of an irregular solid?
- 2) Amount of space occupied by an object is called its _____.
- 3) Name any two devices to measure volume of liquids.
- 4) What is density? What is its S. I units?
- 5) What is the relation between mm^3 and S. I unit of Volume?
- 6) _____ is used to measure area of irregular surface.

DREAMLAND SCHOOL (2020-2021)
HOME ASSIGNMENT
CLASS- 7 SUB- PHYSICS
CHAPTER-2 (MOTION)

A] Define:-

- 1) Motion - A body is said to be in motion if it moves with respect to a fixed point in its surroundings and time.
- 2) Rest - A body is said to be at rest if it does not change its position with respect to time and surroundings.
- 3) Translatory motion - In this motion every point of the body moves through same distance in same time interval.

Example- A boy riding a bicycle

- 4) Rectilinear motion - It is motion of a body along a straight line.

Example - Bullet fired from a gun.

- 5) Curvilinear motion - It is motion of a body along a curved path.

Example - Motion of a snake

- 6) Rotatory motion - It is motion of an object about a fixed axis or a fixed point.

Example - Blades of ceiling fan.

- 7) Oscillatory Motion - It is the to and from motion of an object from its mean position.

Example - Motion of a swing.

- 8) Periodic Motion - It is the motion which repeats itself at regular intervals of time.

Example- Rotation of Earth.

- 9) Uniform motion - Here, object covers equal distance in equal interval of time.

Example - Movement of hands of a clock.

- 10) Weight - It is defined as force of gravity exerted upon a body. S.I. Unit of Weight is newton (N)

B] Answer the following questions:-

- 1) Define Rest and Motion?
- 2) Which motion is exhibited by blades of ceiling fans?
- 3) S. I unit of weight is _____.
- 4) What is Translatory motion ?
- 5)_____ is an example of Periodic Motion.
- 6) What is Oscillatory Motion? Give an example.

DREAMLAND SCHOOL

CLASS-7

SUB-CHEMISTRY

CHAPTER-1 MATTER AND ITS COMPOSITION (EXPLANATION)

Matter is anything that has mass, occupies space and can be perceived by our senses. This matter is made up of extremely small particles called atoms and molecules.

These particles of matter have some characteristics as follows:

- I. They have space between them which is called intermolecular space.
- II. They have a force of attraction between them which is called intermolecular force of attraction.
- III. They are always in a random motion.

Depending upon the first two characteristics matter can be divide into three states. They are:

- I. **Solid**- Solid particles are very tightly packed because they have very strong intermolecular force of attraction. Due to this particles vibrate at its own place and solids have become very rigid.
- II. **Liquid**- Liquid particles are loosely packed with compare to solids because they have weak intermolecular attraction force. So they are free to move in a bulk.
- III. **Gas**- Gas particles are very loosely packed because they have very weak intermolecular attraction force with compare to solid and liquid. Due to this they can move freely in any direction.

Being a matter all these solids, liquids, and gas occupy space but small particles which can be soluble into other substances (especially liquid) will not take any extra space inside the container.

HOME ASSIGNMENT- CHAPTER-1 (ONE INDEX):

Answer the following questions:

1. Define what is matter? Mention how many states of matter are there?
2. Depending upon which characteristics matter can be divided into different states?
3. Why solids cannot flow?
4. When a stone is dipped into a glass containing some water what will be your observation and explain the reason behind it.
5. If a spoon of sugar is added to a glass containing water why does the sugar disappear after stirring well? Explain.

DREAMLAND SCHOOL
CLASS-7
SUB-CHEMISTRY
CHAPTER-2 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHANGES (EXPLANATION)

Change is an important feature of nature. In every moment there are some changes occurring in our surrounding.

Here are the type of changes mentioned below-

- I. **Slow change and fast change:** The changes that take a longer time to complete is called slow change.
The change which is completed within a short time is called fast change.
- II. **Natural and man-made change:** Some changes which occur naturally is called natural change.
Some changes which is caused by human beings is called man-made change.
- III. **Periodic and non-periodic change:** The change which is repeated in a regular interval of time is called periodic change.
The change which does not occur in a regular interval of time is called non-periodic change.
- IV. **Desirable and undesirable change:** The change which is useful to mankind is called desirable change.
The change which is destructive is called undesirable change
- V. **Reversible and irreversible change:** when the change in a substance can be reversed by changing the condition then it is called reversible change.
- VI. **Physical and chemical change:** The change where the physical composition of a substance will be changed but the chemical composition will be unchanged is called physical change.
The change where the chemical composition of a substance will be changed but the physical composition may or may not be changed is called chemical change.

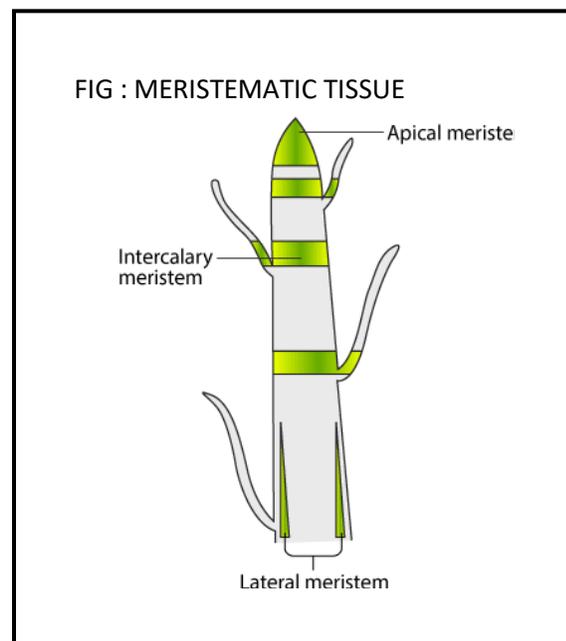
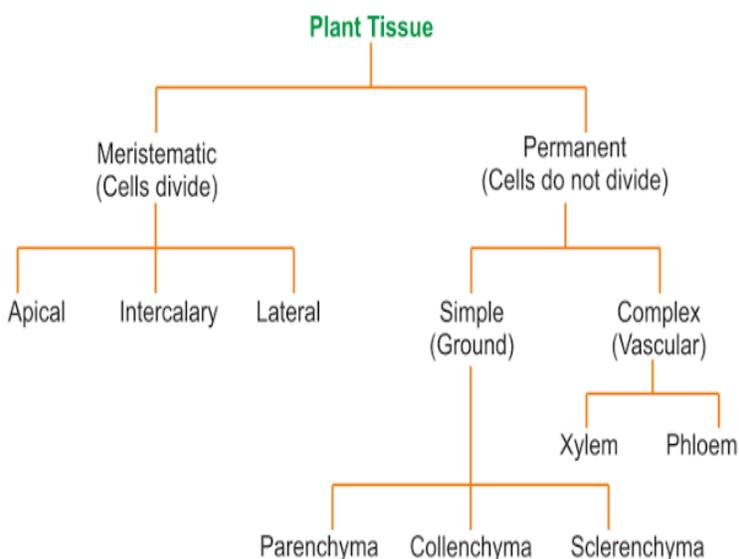
HOME ASSIGNMENT- CHAPTER-2 (ONE INDEX):

Answer the following questions:

1. Mention which type of change occurs in the following?
 - i. Raining
 - ii. Earthquake
 - iii. Milk turns to curd
 - iv. Cutting of vegetables
 - v. change of day and night
 - vi. A young man growing old
 - vii. Lightning of an electric bulb
 - viii. Ripening of raw mango
2. If magnesium ribbon is burnt in air it will produce a white powder of magnesium oxide. Which type of change is this explain with reason.
3. Is burning of a candle physical change or chemical change or both of them simultaneously?

DREAMLAND SCHOOL (2020-2021)
HOME ASSIGNMENT CLASS-7
SUBJECT- BIOLOGY CHAPTER-1 (PLANT TISSUE)

- **TISSUE** - Tissues are a group of cells that have a similar structure and act together to perform a specific function.
- **PLANT TISSUE** – Plant tissue is a collection of similar plant cells performing a specific function for plants.
- **TYPES OF PLANT TISSUE** –



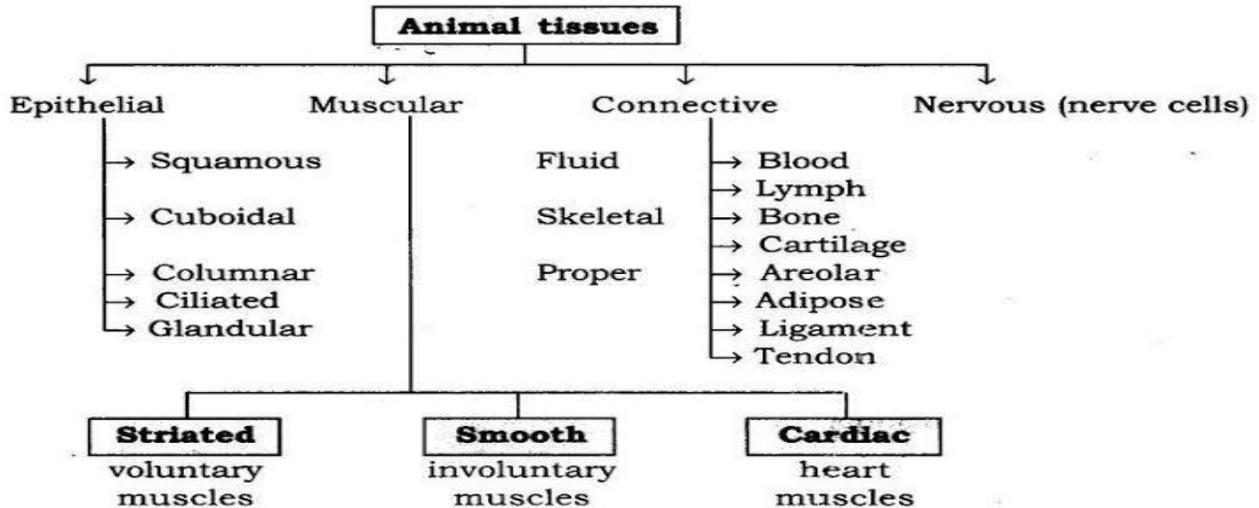
- **MERISTEMATIC TISSUE** - A meristematic is a tissue in plants that consists of undifferentiated living cells capable of cell division. Meristematic tissue gives rise to various tissues and organs of plants and are responsible for growth. In essence, the cells within the **meristematic tissues** are what allow a plant to increase its length and girth.
- **FUNCTION OF 3 TYPES OF MERISTEMATIC TISSUE** –
 - **APICAL MERISTEM** - A **meristem** at the tip of a plant shoot or root that causes the shoot or root to increase in length. Growth that originates in the **apical meristem** is called primary growth.
 - **INTERCALARY MERISTEM** - The **intercalary meristems** are **located** at the internodes or the base of the leaves. The **intercalary meristems** help in increasing the length of the internode.
 - **LATERAL MERISTEM** - The **lateral meristems** are **present** on the **lateral** side of the stem and root of a plant. These **meristems** help in increasing the girth of the plants.
- **PERMANENT TISSUE** - The **permanent tissues** in a plant are those **tissues** that contain nondividing cells and are derived from the meristematic **tissue**. The **permanent tissue** in plants mainly helps in providing support, protection as well as in photosynthesis and conduction of water, minerals, and nutrients. **Permanent tissue** cells may be living or dead.

HOMEWORK QUESTIONS :

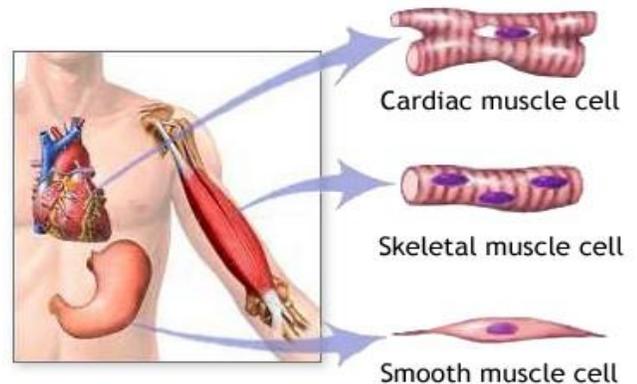
- 1) Answer the following question
 - i. Write down the definition of plant tissue.
 - ii. Write one difference between permanent tissue and meristematic tissue.
 - iii. Write down the function of the following : a) Permanent tissue b) Lateral meristem
 - iv. Give the location of the following ; a) Intercalary meristem b) Apical meristem
 - v. Give a schematic diagram mentioning the types of permanent tissue.
 - vi. Meristematic tissue is _____ while permanent tissue may be _____ or _____.
 - vii. A tissue performs a _____ function.

CHAPTER - 2 (ANIMAL TISSUE)

- ANIMAL TISSUE - Animal **tissue** is a group of similar cells that have a similar function within an organism.
- TYPES OF ANIMAL TISSUE –



- EPITHELIAL TISSUE - **Epithelial tissues** line the outer surfaces of organs and blood vessels throughout the body, as well as the inner surfaces of cavities in many internal organs. An example is the epidermis, the outermost layer of the skin. They perform a variety of functions that include **protection** secretion, absorption, excretion, filtration, diffusion, and sensory reception.
 - **SQUAMOUS** - **Squamous epithelium** is **found** lining surfaces such as the skin, and alveoli in the lung, enabling simple passive diffusion as also **found** in the alveolar **epithelium** in the lungs.
 - **CUBOIDAL** - These cells are cuboidal in shape. They are found in the salivary glands, kidney tubules, sweat glands, etc. Their main function includes absorption, **secretion**, and excretion.
 - **COLUMNAR** – It is further divided into ciliated and glandular epithelium.
- MUSCULAR TISSUE - **Muscle tissue** is a soft **tissue** that composes **muscles** in animal bodies, and gives rise to **muscles'** ability to contract.
 - **STRIATED** - Striated muscle fibers occur in muscles which are attached to the skeleton. They are striated in appearance and are under voluntary control.
 - **SMOOTH** - Smooth muscle fibers are located in walls of hollow visceral organs, except the heart, appear spindle-shaped, and are also under involuntary control.
 - **CARDIAC** - Cardiac muscle cells are located in the walls of the heart, appear striated, and are under involuntary control.



HOMWORK QUESTIONS :

- 1) Answer the following question.
 - i. Write down one difference between striated and smooth muscle.
 - ii. Why striated muscle is named so?
 - iii. Write down the function of the following : a) Muscular tissue b) Epithelial tissue.
 - iv. Name one fluid connective tissue.
 - v. Columnar epithelium is further divided into _____ and _____.
 - vi. Give the location of the following : a) Cardiac muscle b) Squamous epithelium
 - vii. What are the main types of animal tissue?