

HOME ASSIGNMENT

CLASS – VII

SUBJECT – ART EDUCATION

DATE - 02.05.2020

Do the pencil sketch of this two pictures :-





EXPLANATION OF THE REST PART OF CHAPTER 2

- **CONNECTIVE TISSUE** : As their name suggests, they connect and support the different tissues, organs, and parts of the body. Among the animal tissues, connective tissues are the most abundant ones in the body. The connective tissue cells are freely arranged in a matrix and are widely distributed in the body. Different types of connective tissues include areolar tissue, adipose tissue (fat), blood, lymph, bone, and cartilage. Except for blood, all connective tissue consists of three main components: fibers (elastic and collagenous fibers), ground substance and cells.
- ✓ **Elastic fibers** are bundles of proteins (elastin) found in extracellular matrix of connective tissue. Elastic fibers allow connective tissue to stretch and recoil.
- ✓ **Collagen** is the main structural protein in the extracellular matrix in the various connective tissues in the body. It provides strength and cushioning to many different areas of the body,
- ✓ **Ground substance** is an amorphous gel-like substance in the extracellular space that contains all components of the extracellular matrix [The animal extracellular matrix includes the interstitial matrix and the basement membrane. Interstitial matrix is present between the intercellular spaces] except for fibrous materials such as collagen and elastin. Ground substance is active in the development, movement, and proliferation of tissues, as well as their metabolism. Additionally, cells use it for support, water storage, binding, and a medium for intercellular exchange (especially between blood cells and other types of cells). Ground substance provides lubrication for collagen fibers.

The connective tissues perform the following functions:

1. Provides insulation to the body.
2. Helps in binding the organs together and provides support.
3. Protects against the invasions of pathogens by their phagocytic activity.
4. Provides shape to the body, conserves body heat and also stores energy.
5. Involved in transporting nutrients, hormones, gases, wastes, and other substances within the body.

The connective tissues are classified as follows:

Classification	Function
Connective Tissue Proper	Provides support and protection to the body
Fluid connective tissue	Transport of materials in the body
Skeletal Tissue	It supports the body and gives it proper shape and form

I. CONNECTIVE TISSUE PROPER

Connective tissue proper consists of loose connective tissue and dense connective tissue. Loose and dense connective tissue are distinguished by the ratio of ground substance to fibrous tissue. Loose connective tissue has much more ground substance and a relative lack of fibrous tissue, while the reverse is true of dense connective tissue.

• AREOLAR TISSUE:

Loose, irregularly arranged connective **tissue** that consists of collagenous and elastic fibers, a protein polysaccharide ground substance.

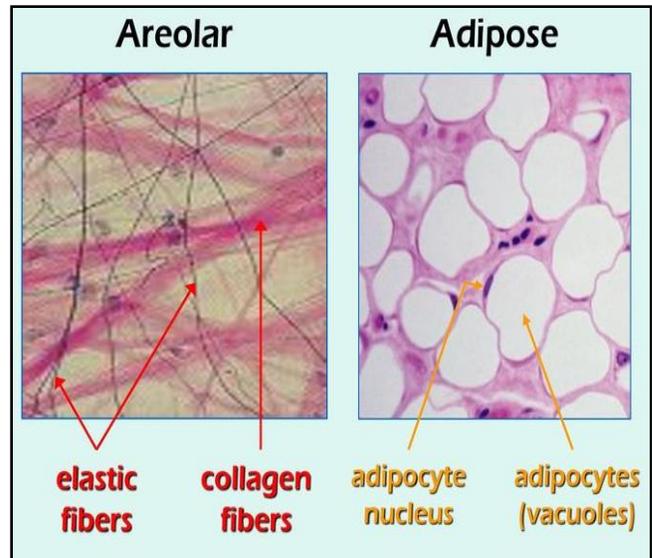
1. It is found underneath the skin; also around nerves and blood vessels.
2. It is composed of fibroblasts, macrophages and mast cells.
3. It provides support and repair tissues.

• ADIPOSE TISSUE:

Adipose tissue, or fat, is an anatomical term for loose connective tissue composed of adipocytes

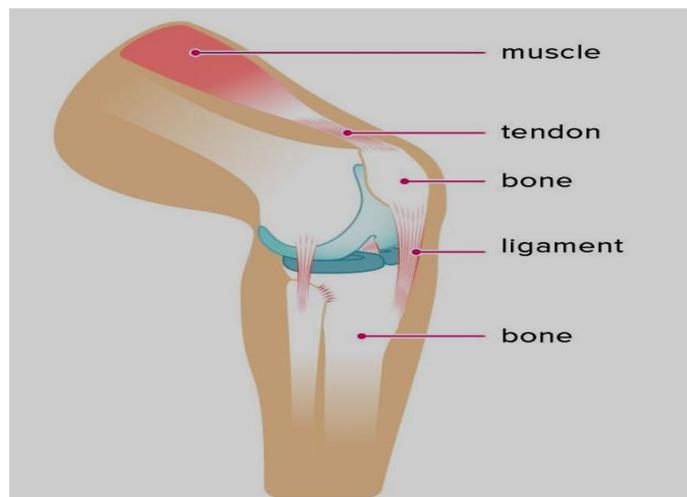
1. In humans, adipose tissue is located: beneath the skin (subcutaneous fat), around internal organs (visceral fat), in bone marrow (yellow bone marrow), intermuscular (Muscular system) and in the breast (breast tissue). Adipose tissue is found in specific locations, which are referred to as adipose depots.
2. It is composed of fat globules and is characterized by fat storage
3. Adipose tissue helps to store energy in the form of fat, cushion internal organs, and insulate the body.

Areolar tissue and adipose tissue are two types of loose connective tissues where the cells and fibers are loosely scattered in the semi-fluid matrix



• TENDON AND LIGAMENT :

Dense regular connective tissue, found in structures such as tendons and ligaments, is characterized by collagen fibers arranged in an orderly parallel fashion, giving it tensile strength in one direction. This arrangement allows the fibers to have a good resistance to forces pulling along a single axis, but also gives some ability to stretch. Tendons and ligaments attach to bones, and the role of dense regular connective tissue is to transfer forces to bones. Both of these tissues have a special type of cell called Fibroblast that forms the structural framework for connective tissues. They contain plenty of collagen.



[FIG ; Bone joint]

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TENDON AND LIGAMENT

Tendons	Ligaments
Connects skeletal muscles to bones.	Connects bones to bones.
Tough and elastic.	Elastic.
Connects the end of the muscles to bones.	Connects the end of the bones at joints.
Each muscle contains only one tendon.	Each joint contains many ligaments.
Proteoglycan [a protein forms the "filler" substance existing between cells in an organism.] content is less.	Proteoglycan [a protein forms the "filler" substance existing between cells in an organism] content is more.
White in colour.	Yellow in colour.
Blood supply is good.	Blood supply is poor.
Fibroblasts lie in a continuous row.	Fibroblasts are scattered.
The fibres are compact and present in parallel bundles.	They are not arranged in parallel bundles but are compactly packed.
No such classification.	They are classified into 3 types, namely: Articular ligaments, Remnant ligaments and Peritoneal Ligaments

II. FLUID CONNECTIVE TISSUE

Fluid connective tissue are those group of cells which make connections between different organs, thus tissues by there fluid matrix. The connections are mostly meant for supplying nutrients,gases (O₂ andCO₂) essential for the cells for their living. The fluid connective tissue is mainly blood and lymph.

- **BLOOD :**

Blood is made up of various cells present in the plasma. The blood contains red blood cells (RBCs), white blood cells (WBCs) and platelets.

1. RBCs have haemoglobin due to which blood is red. RBCs transport oxygen.
2. WBCs form a defence system and protect from foreign antigens.
3. Platelets are important for blood clotting.

4. Plasma contains proteins, water, hormones, salts, etc. to transport to different parts of the body.
5. WBC forms antibody which helps to fight against diseases.

Composition of blood

Blood is composed of mainly two parts:

- Plasma
- Blood cells

Blood cells:

1. Erythrocyte/RBC
2. Leukocyte/WBC
3. Thrombocyte/Platelet

The elements of blood

Plasma (about 55%)

Platelets (0,01)

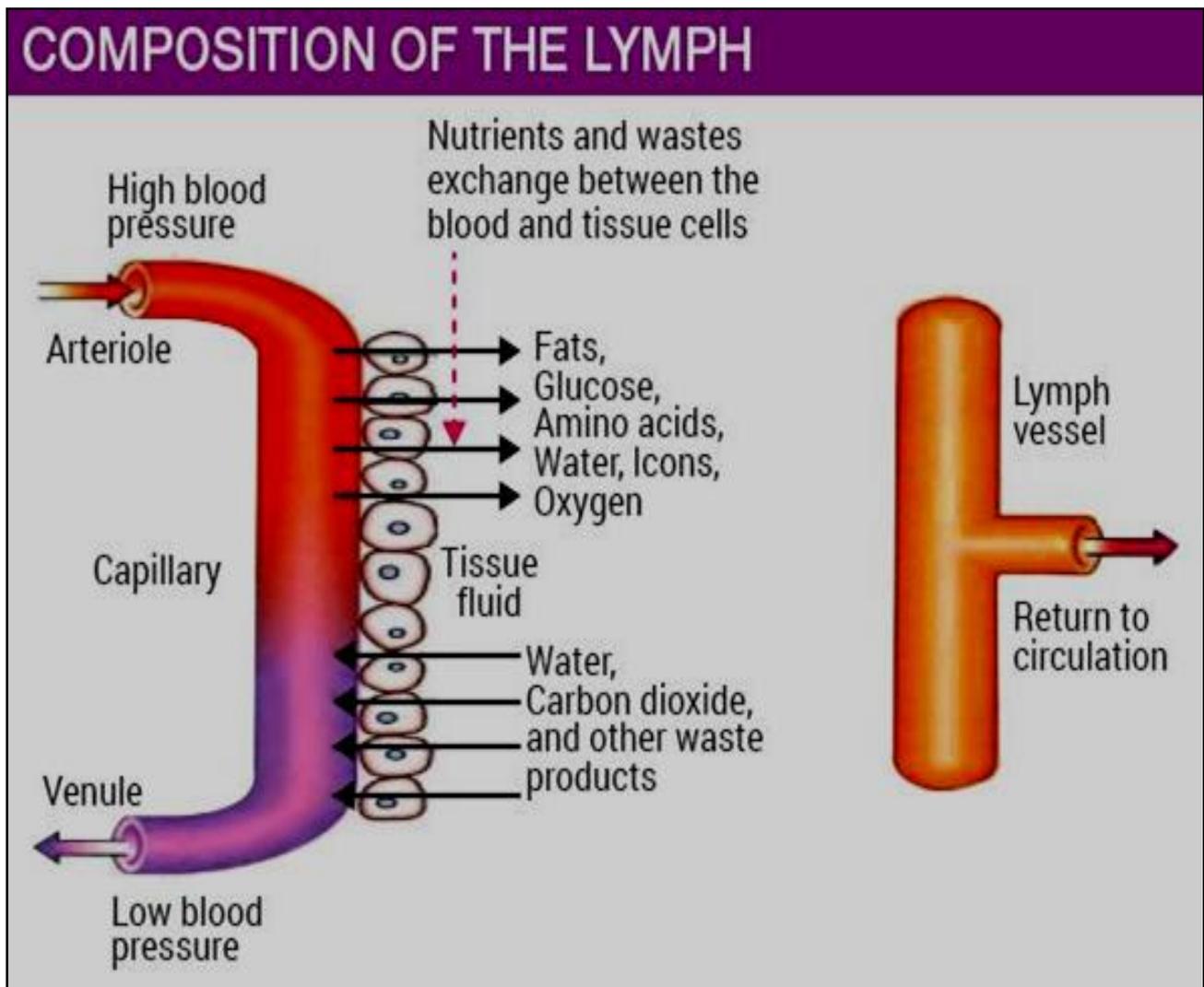
Red blood cells (about 41%)

White blood cells (about 4%): Lymphocyte Basophil Eosinophil Monocyte Neutrophil

- **LYMPH :**

Lymph is the fluid that circulates throughout the lymphatic system. The lymphatic system is composed of lymph, lymph vessel and lymph node.

1. Lymph (from Latin, *lymph* meaning "water") is the fluid that flows through the lymphatic system, a system composed of lymph vessels (channels) and intervening lymph nodes whose function, like the venous system, is to return fluid from the tissues to the central circulation.
2. Lymph contains a variety of substances, salts, glucose, fats, **water**, and white blood cells. There is no red blood cells in lymph.
3. An important function of lymph is that it captures the bacteria and brings them to lymph nodes, where they are destroyed.
4. It also helps in the absorption of fatty acids and transport of fat and chyle to the circulatory system.
5. It helps in the production of immune cells- lymphocytes, monocytes antibody-producing cells (plasma cells).



Differences between the Blood and the Lymph

Lymph	Blood
It is a colourless fluid.	It is a reddish coloured fluid.
It is part of the lymphatic system	It is part of the circulatory system
It helps in body defence and is a part of the immune system.	It is associated with the circulation of oxygen and carbon dioxide, nutrients hormones, waste products.
It contains plasma and a lesser number of WBCs and platelets.	It contains plasma, RBCs, WBCs, and platelets.
Carries less amount of oxygen and digested food.	Carries more amount of oxygen and digested food.
Lymph plasma has less proteins.	Blood plasma consists of proteins, calcium, and phosphorus.
Transports nutrients from the tissue cells to the blood, through lymphatic vessels.	Transports nutrients and oxygen from one organ to another.
The flow of lymph is slow.	The flow of blood in the blood vessels is fast.
Clots slowly due to the presence of less fibrinogen.	Clots quickly due to the presence of more amount of fibrinogen.
The movement of lymph is in a single direction.	The movement of Blood is in a circular motion.

N.B : For further information and better understanding , click on the following links

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L3OydHheqKA>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rivZnGBp4F4>

HOMEWORK QUESTIONS :

1. Fill in the blanks of the following.
 - a) ___ is a fluid connective tissue.
 - b) RBC contains ___.
 - c) Elastic fibres are bundle of ___.
 - d) Full form of ECM is ___.
 - e) ___ is the cell which is present in blood but not in lymph.

2. Write down one function of the following.
 - a) Collagen
 - b) Platelets
 - c) Plasma of blood
 - d) Ligament
 - e) Adipose tissue

3. Differentiate between the following.
 - a) Loose connective tissue and dense connective tissue.
 - b) Areolar and adipose tissue.
 - c) Connective tissue proper and fluid connective tissue.
 - d) Blood plasma and Blood cells.

4. State whether the statements are true or false. Correct the false statements.
 - a) Blood plasma contains protein.
 - b) Tendons are yellow in colour.
 - c) The flow of lymph is fast.
 - d) Blood flows through lymphatic vessel.
 - e) Areolar tissue contains fat cells.
 - f) Ground substance is an amorphous gel-like substance in the extracellular space.

5. Show a diagram of bone joint and mention different parts.

6. Write short note on the following.
 - a) Components of connective tissue.
 - b) Areolar tissue.

Exponents and Powerch - 4Introduction

The mass of earth is 5,970,000,000,000,000,000 kg. It is very difficult to read this number. Again, distance between Saturn and Uranus is 1,439,000,000,000 m. These very large numbers are difficult to read, understand and compare. To make these numbers easy to read, understand and compare, we use exponents. In this chapter we will learn exponents and also learn how to use them.

Exponents:- we can write large numbers in a shorter form using exponents.

$$10,000 = 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 10^4$$

Here '10' is called base and '4' is called the exponent. The number 10^4 is read as 10 raised to the power of 4 or simply as 4th power of 10. 10^4 is called the exponential form of 10,000.

Similarly $10^3 = 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 1000$ and

$$10^5 = 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 100000$$

So, 10^3 is the exponential form of 1000 and 10^5 is the exponential form of 100000.

We can write a given number in expanded form as, $47561 = 4 \times 10000 + 7 \times 1000 + 5 \times 100 + 6 \times 10 + 1$

This can be written as, $4 \times 10^4 + 7 \times 10^3 + 5 \times 10^2 + 6 \times 10^1 + 1 \times 10^0$

In all the given examples, we have seen numbers whose base is 10. However the base can be any other number also. For example,

$81 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$ can be written as $81 = 3^4$, here '3' is the base and '4' is the exponent.

when the base is negative

$$(-2)^3 = (-2) \times (-2) \times (-2) = -8$$

$$(-2)^4 = (-2) \times (-2) \times (-2) \times (-2) = 16$$

So, when the base is negative, the number is a negative number if the power is odd. And when the base is negative and power is positive, the number is positive number.

$a \times a \times b \times b \times b \times b$ can be expressed as, $a^2 b^4$.

NOTE:- $a^3 b^2$ and $a^2 b^3$ are different terms as powers a and b are different.

1 raised to any power is 1, as for example, $(1)^5 = 1$, $(1)^{1000} = 1$.

$$(-1)^3 = (-1) \times (-1) \times (-1) = -1$$

$$(-1)^4 = (-1) \times (-1) \times (-1) \times (-1) = 1$$

So, (-1) raised to any odd power is (-1) and (-1) raised to any even power is 1.

Examples

(i) Simplify:-

$$7 \times 10^3 = 7 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 1000 \times 7 = 7000.$$

$$(ii) (-2)^3 \times (-10)^4 = (-2) \times (-2) \times (-2) \times (-10) \times (-10) \times (-10) \times (-10)$$

$$= (-8) \times 10000$$

$$= -80000.$$

Identify the greater number

(i) 4^3 or 3^4

$$4^3 = 4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$$

$$3^4 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 81$$

$$\therefore 81 > 64 \therefore 3^4 > 4^3$$

Write the following number as powers of 2.

$$1024 = \begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 1024} \\ \underline{2 \quad 512} \\ 2 \overline{) 256} \\ \underline{2 \quad 128} \\ 2 \overline{) 64} \\ \underline{2 \quad 32} \\ 2 \overline{) 16} \\ \underline{2 \quad 8} \\ 2 \overline{) 4} \\ \underline{2} \end{array}$$
$$= 2^{10}$$

Write the following number as powers of (-3).

$$-27 = (-3) \times (-3) \times (-3) = (-3)^3$$

Find the value of x in the following term.

$$7^x = 343$$

$$343 = \begin{array}{r} 7 \overline{) 343} \\ \underline{7 \quad 49} \\ 7 \end{array}$$

$$= 7^3$$

$$\therefore 7 = 343 = 7^3$$

$$\therefore x = 3$$

Write the prime factorization of the following number in exponential form.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \overline{) 2280} \\
 2 \overline{) 1140} \\
 2 \overline{) 570} \\
 3 \overline{) 285} \\
 5 \overline{) 95} \\
 19
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore 2280 &= 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 19 \\
 &= 2^3 \times 3^1 \times 5^1 \times 19^1
 \end{aligned}$$

H.W

Ex 4.1

Q.1 Fill in the blanks:-

(i) In the expression 3^7 , base = and exponent = .

Q.2 Find the value of the following:-
 (i) 2^6 , (ii) $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^4$

Q.3 Express the following in the exponential form. (i) $6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6$, (ii) $2 \times 2 \times a \times a \times a$

Q.4 Simplify the following:-

(i) $2^5 \times 9$ (ii) $3^3 \times 10^4$ (iii) $(-1)^9$ (iv) $4^2 \times 3^3 \times (-1)^{122}$

Q.5 Identify the greater number in the following:- (i) 7^3 or 3^7 (ii) 2^{10} or 10^2

Q.6 Write the following numbers as powers of 2. (i) 8 (ii) ~~12~~ 128

Q.7 To what power (-2) should be raised to get 16?

Q.8 Write the following numbers as powers of (-3) . (i) 9, (ii) 81

Q.9 Find the value of x in each of the following:- (i) $3^x = 729$, (ii) $\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^x = \frac{32}{3125}$

Q.10 Write the prime factorization of the following numbers in the exponential form.
(i) 72 (ii) 360 (iii) 540

SUBJECT – ENGLISH LANGUAGE
CLASS - VII
STUDY MATERIAL NUMBER – 7
EXPLANATION & HOME ASSIGNMENT
DATE- -02/05/2020

SOLUTION OF [CHAPTER -12 [CONJUNCTIONS]
OF DATE (29/04/2020)
HOME ASSIGNMENT NUMBER- 6

EX- C) Identify the conjunctions in the following sentences. :-

1. I need to work hard, **so that** I can pass the exam.
2. **Although** he was the best candidate, he didn't win the elections.
3. **When** you come back from your trip, we'll meet to discuss the problem.
4. They said **that** the movie was fantastic, so I watched it.
5. **Although** he was very ill, he didn't take any medicine.
6. I don't know **where** I can buy a pair of jeans.
7. She went to the shops, **but** couldn't find anything that could fit her needs.
8. Everybody likes him **because** he is nice **and** helpful.
9. **Since** he was angry with her, he didn't utter a word.
10. Keep quiet **or** go out.

EX-D) Use the following conjunctions to make sentences. :-

- 1.** Yet - Though he is poor **yet** he is honest.
- 2.** As if - Akash always talked in a naughty way **as if** he had conquered the world
- 3.** Nonetheless - It was a prohibited area. **Nonetheless** the officer allowed us to see the peacock from near the gate
- 4.** Now that - **Now that** Kejariwal has become the CM, let's see what New Delhi gets to see.
- 5.** Because -The project cannot be approved **because** it lacks in many aspects.
- 6.** Though - This place is comfortable **though** not so spacious.

EX – E) Circle the best word for each sentence and write it in the space :-

- 1) It is cold, so I wear my hat and my mitts.(and / **so**)
- 2) I want cake, **but** I'm not allowed. (**but** / or)
- 3) I would go, but it is too far. (so / **but**)
- 4) I will finish my homework, **and** then I can play video games. (**and** / but)
- 5) We washed the dishes, **and** we put them away.(**and** / but)
- 6) I know Michael, but I don't know his brother.(**but** / or)
- 7) It will be sunny, or there will be no game.(and / **or**)
- 8) I will read a book, or I'll just watch TV. (but / **or**)
- 9) The teacher is talking, so we need to listen.(or /**so**)
- 10) John got dressed, **but** he forgot his socks! (**but** / so)

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DATE – 02/05/2020

STUDY MATERIAL NUMBER – 7

EXPLANATION & HOME ASSIGNMENT

CHAPTER-12 [CONJUNCTIONS]

*[CONTINUATION OF CHAPTER-12 (CONJUNCTION)]

EXPLANATION CONTINUED

4. Let us now understand the use of different conjunctions that we routinely use in our day-to-day communication.

- For- It is used to sight a reason or purpose. *Example: I bought a new bag for my upcoming trip.*
- And- It connects or adds one thing to another. *Example: I love both apples and bananas.*
- Nor- It is used to indicate a negative idea to an already existing negative idea. *Example: Neither the white dress nor the yellow one looks good on me.*
- But- It is used to show a contrast between two items or ideas. *Example: I wanted to go for a hike but I have to go to work today.*
- Or- It is used to present an alternative to an already present positive idea. *Example: Would you like tea or coffee?*
- Yet- It is used to introduce an idea that adds something to a previous idea and is usually contrasting with it. *Example: I practice daily yet I couldn't put up a good show yesterday.*
- So- It is a conjunction that is used to indicate the effect or result of an occurrence. *Example: Both parents worked hard so that their children could study in good schools.*

5. Notes :

Some conjunctions, like the subordinating conjunctions, can come at the beginning of the sentence as well. They introduce a dependent clause and join it to an independent clause. Examples of this type of conjunction: *As, because, if, till, since, and when*. Few sentences that show the use of the above-mentioned conjunctions are:

- It is because of my parents that I can stand on my feet today.
- Life has not been the same since I fell for you.
- I'm sure of getting good grades because I study every day.

The third type of conjunctions i.e correlative conjunctions, as mentioned earlier in the chapter, are those which occur in pairs. They need to be used in the same sentence at different parts to make sense out of the sentence. Examples of these types of conjunction are: *Either: or, neither: nor, both: and, not only: but also, not: but* etc.

Few sentences that show the uses of the above-mentioned conjunctions are:

- You can *either* have the cheesecake *or* the frozen hot chocolate.
- She said she *neither* wanted the yogurt *nor* the ice cream.
- I am in the mood for *not* ice cream *but* for some waffles.

6. Few examples to make the concept of conjunctions clear :-

- Meera does not like to swim, _____ she does enjoy cycling.
A. and B. or
C. but D. nor

Solution:-. (c) But

The sentence talks about Meera who doesn't like to swim. Meera enjoys cycling. Since the two ideas are contrasting, we use the conjunction 'but' and so option C) is the correct answer.

- 7.** Identify the conjunction in the following sentence: Practice regularly, otherwise, you will not become a great pianist.
- a. you
 - b. will
 - c. otherwise
 - d. become

Ans: The correct answer is Option C. We are to identify the conjunction in the given sentence. A conjunction is a word that is used to connect clauses or sentences or to coordinate words in the same clause (e.g. and, but, if). In the given sentence 'otherwise' is the conjunction that joins two sentences i.e. practice regularly and you will not become a great pianist. The remaining options are incorrect because:

- A) – YOU is a pronoun
- B) – WILL is used to indicate future tense.
- D) – BECOME is a verb

8. She is neither rich _ educated.

- a. either
- b. or
- c. nor
- d. but

Sol. (c) nor. The sentence is given needs correlative conjunction to fill in the blank. The word that is already given in the sentence i.e 'neither' is a clue. Since correlative conjunctions always exist in pairs, the option to fill in the blank is option c) nor which is the pair for neither.

EX-F) Fill in the blanks with conjunctions :-

1. This is a small interesting story.
2. Manu and Anu help
3. I was a child, I lived in Dubai.
4. Make hay the sun shines.

5. We will visit Paris Rome during the summer.
6. Let us wait here the rain stops.
7. he worked hard he failed.
8. I regard my mother my best friend.
9. I was suffering from fever I couldn't attend the class.
10. My sister is not intelligent my brother.
11. He is tall his father.
12. Do your duty you live.
13. He was treated a guest.

EX- G) Choose the correct conjunction :-

1. _____ being very rich, he never shows off.	
<input type="radio"/> Other than	<input type="radio"/> Instead
<input type="radio"/> Despite	<input type="radio"/> Otherwise
2. I am not feeling well, _____ I will come to the party.	
<input type="radio"/> because	<input type="radio"/> since
<input type="radio"/> however	<input type="radio"/> unless
3. _____ I had my lunch, I didn't miss Pizza.	
<input type="radio"/> Although	<input type="radio"/> Finally
<input type="radio"/> Moreover	<input type="radio"/> Already
4. She never helps anyone _____ having a lot of money.	
<input type="radio"/> otherwise	<input type="radio"/> inspite of
<input type="radio"/> however	<input type="radio"/> instead
5. You shouldn't go out _____ it's raining heavily.	

<input type="radio"/> for	<input type="radio"/> because
<input type="radio"/> already	<input type="radio"/> but
6. My mother _____ I went to the market for shopping.	
<input type="radio"/> or	<input type="radio"/> either
<input type="radio"/> neither	<input type="radio"/> and
7. Thomas was not telling the truth. _____ he was shouting at me.	
<input type="radio"/> Provided	<input type="radio"/> Although
<input type="radio"/> Moreover	<input type="radio"/> In order to
8. Please come on time, _____ we may miss the flight.	
<input type="radio"/> otherwise	<input type="radio"/> so
<input type="radio"/> therefore	<input type="radio"/> but
9. We should avoid oily food _____ be healthy.	
<input type="radio"/> finally	<input type="radio"/> consequently
<input type="radio"/> in order to	<input type="radio"/> for
10. I will give you my car _____ you come back before 5'o clock.	
<input type="radio"/> as	<input type="radio"/> although
<input type="radio"/> because	<input type="radio"/> provided

□

EX-H) Complete each sentence using the subordinating conjunction from the parenthesis :-

1. I visit the Grand Canyon _____ I go to Arizona. (once, whenever, wherever)
2. This is the place _____ we stayed last time we visited. (where, when, how)
3. _____ you win first place, you will receive a prize. (wherever, if, unless)
4. You won't pass the test _____ you study. (when, if, unless)
5. I could not get a seat, _____ I came early. (as, though, when)
6. We are leaving Wednesday _____ or not it rains. (if, whether, though)

7. Pay attention to your work _____ you will not make mistakes. (so that, unless, or)
8. The musicians delivered a rousing performance _____ they had rehearsed often. (though, as, once)
9. She's honest _____ everyone trusts her. (if, so, when)
10. Write this down _____ you forget. (or, when, lest)

EX-I) Complete each sentence using the correct correlative conjunction pair from the parenthesis:-

1. I plan to take my vacation _____ in June _____ in July. (whether / or, either / or, as / if)
2. _____ I'm feeling happy _____ sad, I try to keep a positive attitude. (either / or, whether / or, when / I'm)
3. _____ had I taken my shoes off _____ I found out we had to leave again. (no sooner / than, rather / than, whether / or)
4. _____ only is dark chocolate delicious, _____ it can be healthy. (whether / or, not / but, just as / so)
5. _____ I have salad for dinner, _____ I can have ice cream for dessert. (if / then, when / than, whether / or)
6. _____ flowers _____ trees grow _____ during warm weather. (not only / or, both / and, not / but)
7. _____ do we enjoy summer vacation, _____ we _____ enjoy winter break. (whether / or, not only / but also, either / or)
8. Calculus is _____ easy _____ difficult _____ (not / but, both / and, either / or)
9. It's _____ going to rain _____ snow tonight. (as / if, either / or, as / as)
10. Savory flavors are _____ sweet _____ sour. (often / and, neither / nor, both / and)

EX-J) Complete each sentence using the correct coordinating conjunction from the parenthesis:-

1. My car has a radio _____ a CD player. (but, or, and)
2. Sharon hates to listen to rap music, _____ will she tolerate heavy metal. (but, nor, or)
3. Carol wanted to drive to Colorado, _____ Bill insisted that they fly. (and, or, but)
4. I'm afraid of heights, _____ I appreciate the view from the top of this building. (and, yet, nor)
5. I have to be on time, _____ my boss will be annoyed if I'm late. (and, nor, for)
6. Do you like chocolate _____ vanilla ice cream better? (or, nor, and)
7. I have to go to work at six, _____ I'm waking up at four. (but, so, yet)
8. I was on time, _____ everyone else was late. (so, but, for)
9. Nadia doesn't like to drive, _____ she takes the bus everywhere. (but, yet, so)
10. Our trip to the museum was interesting, _____ there were several new artifacts on display. (but, for, yet)

Date: 02.05.2020

**COMPUTER (HOME ASSIGNMENT – 4)
CLASS – 7**

**CHAPTER: 1 (COMPUTER HARDWARE COMPONENTS)
STUDY MATERIAL NO. – 1.4**

6) SCANNER:

A scanner is a digital device that converts films, documents and photographic prints to digital images. It scans documents, which can be sent to a computer, printer, flash drive or email address. Scanned files can be stored on a computer's hard drive, flash drive or shared network folders.



7) PROJECTOR:

A projector is an output device that can take images generated by a computer or Blu-ray player and reproduce them by projection onto a screen, wall, or another surface. In most cases, the surface projected onto is large, flat, and lightly colored. For example, you could use a projector to show a presentation on a large screen so that everyone in the room can see it. Projectors can produce either still (slides) or moving images (videos). A projector is often about the size of a toaster and weighs only a few pounds.



8) USB DRIVE:

A USB drive is any drive connected to a USB port on a computer. The most common type of USB drive is a flash drive, as shown in the picture. However, a USB drive can also refer to a disc drive, external hard drive, RAID(**Redundant Array of Independent Disks**) is a way of storing the same data in different places on multiple hard disks or solid-state drives to protect data in the case of a drive failure), or any other media connected to a computer using the USB port.

9) HEADPHONE:

External speakers or a headphone that are connected to a computer improves the audio quality while enjoying web content, digital music, and other sound sources. Speakers or headphones for computers come in two variants:

- Wired speakers or headphones - can be connected to a computer using a 3.5mm audio connector or USB.
- Wireless speakers or headphones - can be connected to a computer using Bluetooth.

10) MICROPHONE:

A microphone is a hardware peripheral and input device originally invented by Emile Berliner in 1877. It allows computer users to input audio into their computers.

Below is a short list of all the different uses for a microphone on a computer.

- Audio for a video
- Voice recorder
- VoIP - Voice Over Internet Protocol (It allows telephonic calls i.e. long distance calls to be made over a computer network).
- Voice recognition.
- Computer gaming.
- Online chatting.
- Recording voice for dictation, singing.
- Recording musical instruments

11) JOYSTICK:

A joystick is an input device that can be used for controlling the movement of the cursor or a pointer in a computer device. The pointer/cursor movement is controlled by maneuvering a lever on the joystick. This input device is mostly used for gaming applications and, sometimes, in graphics applications. A joystick also can be helpful as an input device for people with movement disabilities.

CLASS-VII (Session- 2020-21)

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

HOME WORK-2

How exercise can help to make us fit:

Regular **physical activity** can improve your muscle strength and boost your endurance. **Exercise** delivers oxygen and nutrients to your tissues and helps your cardiovascular system work more efficiently. And when your heart and lung health improve, you have more energy to tackle daily chores.

1. **EXERCISE:- (PUSH-UP)**

A basic push up is an effective way to strengthen the chest and arm muscles and can be easily scaled as you get stronger. Simple push-ups require no equipment other than your own bodyweight and your arms, and they can be done anywhere there is a firm surface with enough space for you to stretch out flat in.

1.

Assume a face-down prone position on the floor.

Keep your feet together. Your weight should be on your chest.

- Position hands palms-down on the floor, approximately shoulder width apart. They should be about next to your shoulders, with your elbows pointed towards your toes.
- If you are on a relatively cushioned surface, such as a carpeted floor, you may also support yourself on your fists between the first and second knuckles for a greater challenge. If you are on a less forgiving surface, consider investing in some push-up grips, (they look like handles you put on the floor).
- Curl your toes upward (towards your head). The balls of your feet should touch the ground.

Raise yourself using your arms. At this point, your weight should be supported by your hands and the balls of your feet. Make a straight line from your head to your heels, and contract your abdominals to keep your hips from sagging. This position is called a "plank," which is used for other various exercise. 3 This is the beginning and the end position of a single push up.

Pick the type of push up that works best for you. There are actually three types of basic push up variations that use different muscles. The difference is where you place your hands while in the plank position. The closer your hands are together, the more you will engage your triceps. The wider apart they are, the more you will engage your chest.

- Regular: your hands should be slightly wider than your shoulders. This works both your arms and your chest.
- Diamond: put your hands close together in a diamond shape, keep them directly under your chest. This will require you to engage your arms much more than a standard push up.
- Wide-arm: place your hands a good way's out from your shoulders. This version mostly works the chest and requires less strength in the arms.



PUSH-UP

Click on the below link for Push-up video:-

<https://youtu.be/rjc007OXS3g>