

CLASS 7
HISTORY

DATE: 29/04/20

CHRISTIANITY IN EUROPE

CONTINUED.....

CLASS WORK QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS -

Q.1 Define Bible.

Ans. The Bible has two parts- the Old Testament and the New Testament. The Gospels which are the account of Jesus' life, teachings and miracles as recorded by four of his disciples are part of the New Testament. Thus, the teachings of Christ are part of the Bible.

Q.2 Write a short note on Byzantine Empire.

Ans. After the fall of the Western Roman Empire, the Eastern Roman Empire continued to flourish. This empire came to be known as Byzantine Empire and it was ruled from its capital Constantinople. This empire survived for next 1000 years and in the course of time, it flourished as a centre of art, culture and learning. This empire also served as a major transit and trade point between Europe and Asia.

Q.3 Why were the Barbarians successful in capturing Rome?

Ans. The invading Barbarians were more than the Romans during their attacks. The Western Roman Empire which was already crumbling could not withstand the Barbarian attacks. Thus, the Barbarians were successful in capturing Rome.

Q.4 Explain the role of Emperor Constantine in the spread of Christianity?

Ans. The Roman Emperors before Constantine took to persecuting Christians. Constantine I took a tolerant attitude towards Christianity. It is said that while preparing for the battle he had seen a flaming cross in the sky. The cross is believed to be the symbol of Christianity. After adopting the cross in the battle, he won. Thereafter, he declared himself a Christian. Under Constantine, Christianity became legal in the Roman Empire. He built churches and insisted that his soldiers go to church parades. Under him, the city of Constantinople that he built emerged as the new Christian capital of the Roman Empire.

HOME WORK QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS –

1. Who were the Seljuk Turks?
2. Who was Saint Benedict? What did he establish?
3. Define Cluniacs.
4. Explain what were the Crusades/
5. With reference to the monasteries of the Medieval Europe:
 - [a] Discuss how monasteries made the people respect the Church once more.
 - [b] Explain how the monasteries were centre of production?
 - [c] Describe the contribution of the monasteries in the development of art.
 - [d] The monasteries were agents of change in medieval history. Justify this statement in your words.

This chapter will have two indexes 1 class work and 1 home work [include earlier H.W in this one. So total 10 H.W Q/A], This chapter finishes today.

- [Solution of Third assignment of Ch-1(Physical Quantities and Measurement) Date : 27/04/20]

Ans 1. Steps are:-

- For this, a measuring beaker of 200ml capacity is taken. It is washed and dried.
- Then the measuring beaker is immersed well inside the milk contained in the bucket so that beaker gets completely filled with milk.
- Now, from the bucket measuring beaker is taken out gently so that no milk splashes out and then the milk from measuring beaker is poured into another empty vessel.

Ans 2. Water contracts when heated from 0 °C to 4 °C. Due to contraction, volume decreases .Decrease in volume results in increase in density. So, density of water increases when heated from 0 °C to 4 °C.

Ans 3. 4 °C

Ans 4. Squares which are complete and half or more than half are counted whereas less than half are not counted.

Ans 5. a) Volume = l x b x h = (2 x 4 x 5) cm³ = 40cm³

We know, $1\text{cm}^3 = \frac{1}{1000000} \text{m}^3 = 10^{-6} \text{m}^3$

So, $40\text{cm}^3 = 40 \times 10^{-6} \text{m}^3$

b) Area = l x b = (30 x 15) m² = 450 m²

We know, $1\text{m}^2 = \frac{1}{10000} \text{hectare}$

So, $450 \text{m}^2 = \frac{450}{10000} \text{hectare} = 0.045 \text{hectare}$

*****END*****

29.04.2020.

CLASS-7 SUB-PHYSICS
CHAPTER-2 MOTION

- **Define**

- Circulation Motion**:- It is the motion of an object around a circular path . Example- Earth revolving around the sun.
- Vibratory Motion**:- Motion in which one end of body remains fixed and other end moves to and fro is called Vibratory Motion. Example:- Movement of strings in musical instruments.
- Non-Periodic Motion**:- It is the motion which does not repeat itself after regular interval of time. Example:- Motion of sea tides.
- Non uniform motion**:- Here, object covers equal distances in equal intervals of time . Example:- car moving on a busy road.
- Random Motion**:- Motion which neither follows a specific path nor has a specific direction is called Random motion. Example:- Smoke coming out of chimney.

- **Differentiate between:-**

1) **Periodic Motion and Non-Periodic Motion**

Periodic Motion	Non-Periodic motion
It get repeated after regular intervals of time. Example:- Revolution of Earth around the Sun.	It does not get repeat itself after regular intervals of time. Example :- Motion of sea tides.

2) **Uniform Motion and Non – Uniform Motion:-**

Uniform Motion	Non Uniform Motion
i) Here, body covers equal distances in equal intervals of time.	i) Here, body covers unequal distances in equal intervals of time.
ii) In this case, direction of motion remains the same.	ii) In this case, direction of motion changes.

3) **Rotatory Motion and Circular Motion:-**

Rotatory Motion	Circular Motion
Here, axis of rotation passes from a point in the body itself.Eg:- Rotation of Earth about its own axis.	Here, axis of revolution passes through a point outside the body. Eg:- Revolution of Earth around the Sun.

- **Concept of Mixed Motion:-**

A body is said to possess mixed motion if it shows more than one type of motion at the same time.
Example:

- 1) Wheels of a moving vehicle has both **Translatory Motion** and **Rotatory Motion**.
- 2) Earth rotates about its axis. It is an example of **Rotatory Motion, Circular or Curvilinear Motion** and **Periodic Motion**.
- 3) Drill Machine has both **Translatory Motion** and **Rotatory Motion**.
- 4) Carpenter's Saw has both **Translatory Motion** and **Oscillatory Motion**.

- **Comment on the statement “Rest and Motion are Relative Terms”**

This statement can be explained with the help of an example. Suppose, we are sitting inside a moving bus . On looking outside we observe that we are moving .So, we find we pass by buildings, trees ,poles etc. Thus, we are in state of motion. But at the same time, if we look to the roof of the bus or passenger sitting next to us we find ourselves at Rest.

- **Concept of Average Speed:-**

Average speed is calculated in case of a **Non-Uniform Motion**.

Average Speed is calculated by dividing the total distance travelled by the body to the total time of its journey.

$$\text{So, Average Speed} = \frac{\text{Total distance travelled}}{\text{Total time taken}}$$

• **Fourth Home Assignment:-**

- 1) Differentiate between Uniform Motion and Non-Uniform Motion.
- 2) Write any two examples of Mixed Motion.
- 3) What is Average Speed?
- 4) **Define:-** a) Random Motion. b) Circular Motion

5) **Name the types of motion in each case:-**

- i) Needle of a Sewing machine.
- ii) Pendulum of a Wall Clock.
- iii) Flying Kite.
- iv) Spinning Top.
- v) Expansion and Contraction of Chest
- vi) Girl whirling a stone tied at end of a string.
- vii) Apple falling from a tree .

Examplesch-3 (Rational numbers)

Q.1 Add the following pairs of rational numbers.

$$(i) \frac{3}{11} + \left(-\frac{5}{11}\right)$$

$$= \frac{3-5}{11}$$

$$= \frac{-2}{11}$$

$$(ii) \frac{5}{7} + \left(-\frac{2}{7}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{-2}{-7} = \frac{2}{7}$$

$$\therefore \frac{5}{7} + \frac{2}{7}$$

$$= \frac{5+2}{7}$$

$$= \frac{7}{7} = 1$$

Q.2 Find the sum.

$$-3\frac{1}{6} + 2\frac{3}{8}$$

$$= -\frac{19}{6} + \frac{19}{8}$$

$$= \frac{-76+57}{24}$$

$$[L.C.M \text{ of } 6, 8 = 24]$$

$$= \frac{-19}{24} \text{ (Ans)}$$

Q.3 Subtract

$$(i) \frac{-6}{13} \text{ from } \frac{4}{13}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{13} - \left(-\frac{6}{13}\right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{13} + \frac{6}{13}$$

$$= \frac{4+6}{13}$$

$$= \frac{10}{13} \text{ (Ans)}$$

Q.4 Find

$$(i) \frac{5}{63} - \left(-\frac{6}{21}\right)$$

$$= \frac{5}{63} + \frac{6}{21}$$

$$= \frac{5+18}{63}$$

$$= \frac{23}{63} \text{ (Ans)}$$

Q.5 what rational number should be added to $-\frac{5}{12}$ to get $-\frac{7}{8}$?

Let, the number to be added is x

$$\therefore -\frac{5}{12} + x = -\frac{7}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{7}{8} - \left(-\frac{5}{12}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{7}{8} + \frac{5}{12}$$

$$= \frac{-21 + 10}{24}$$

[L.C.M of 8, 12 = 24]

$$= -\frac{11}{24} \text{ (Ans)}$$

Q.6 Find the product

$$(i) \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{7}{84}$$

$$= \frac{-7}{12} \text{ (Ans)}$$

$$(ii) -\frac{5}{11} \times \left(\frac{11}{-5}\right)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{-1} = 1 \text{ (Ans)}$$

Q.7 Find the value of

$$(i) (-6) \div \frac{2}{5}$$

$$= -6 \times \frac{5}{2}$$

$$= -15 \text{ (Ans)}$$

$$(ii) 3\frac{1}{7} \div \left(-\frac{33}{24}\right)$$

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{34}{-33}$$

$$= \frac{68}{-21} = -\frac{68}{21}$$

$$= -3\frac{5}{21} \text{ (Ans)}$$

Q.8 Find the value of

$$\left(\frac{13}{21} \div \frac{39}{42}\right) \times \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right)$$

$$= \frac{13}{21} \times \frac{42}{39} \times \frac{-3}{5}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{5} \text{ (Ans)}$$

Q.9 Find the reciprocal of the following:-

$$(i) \frac{3}{13} \div \frac{-4}{65}$$

$$= \frac{3}{13} \times \frac{65}{-4}$$

$$= \frac{15}{-4} \therefore \text{reciprocal of it} = \frac{-4}{15}$$

H.W

Ex - 3.3

Q.1 Add the following pairs of rational numbers
(i) $\frac{4}{9}, \frac{5}{-9}$, (ii) $-\frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{4}$

Q.2 Find the sum:-

(i) $-\frac{1}{18} + -\frac{3}{8}$ (ii) $-2\frac{4}{5} + 4\frac{3}{10}$

Q.3 Subtract

(i) $-\frac{1}{2}$ from $-\frac{2}{3}$ (ii) $\frac{5}{9}$ from $-\frac{2}{3}$

Q.4 Find
(i) $-\frac{6}{13} - (-\frac{7}{15})$ (ii) $3\frac{1}{8} - (-1\frac{5}{6})$

Q.5 The sum of two rational numbers is $\frac{2}{5}$. If one of them is $-\frac{4}{7}$, find the other.

Q.6 What rational number should be subtracted from $-\frac{2}{3}$ to get $-\frac{5}{6}$?

Q.7 Find the product :-

(i) $-\frac{6}{7} \times \frac{5}{7}$ (ii) $-\frac{105}{128} \times (-1\frac{29}{35})$

Q.8 Find the value of

(i) $-\frac{1}{10} \div -\frac{8}{5}$ (ii) $-\frac{48}{49} \div \frac{72}{-35}$

Q.9 The product of two rational numbers is $\frac{18}{35}$. If one of them is $-\frac{2}{5}$, find the other.

Q.10 Find the value of

$(-5\frac{5}{21}) \div (\frac{7}{11} \times \frac{5}{12})$

एक-दूसरे के सर्वथा उलटे अर्थवाले शब्द विलोम या विपरीतार्थक शब्द कहलाते हैं।

1. सुंदर	×	असुंदर
2. ठंडा	×	गरम
3. प्रातः	×	सायं
4. सख्त	×	नरम
5. आलस	×	चुस्ती
6. गुण	×	दुर्गुण/अवगुण
7. तीव्र	×	मंद
8. उपस्थित	×	अनुपस्थित
9. ऊँचा	×	नीचा
10. आशा	×	निराशा
11. हार	×	जीत
12. सुगंध	×	दुर्गंध
13. समीप	×	दूर
14. नेक	×	दुष्ट
15. उत्तर	×	दक्षिण
16. सरल	×	कठिन
17. बुरा	×	भला
18. खिलना	×	मुरझाना
19. रोगी	×	नीरोगी/स्वस्थ

20. योग्य	×	अयोग्य
21. विजय	×	पराजय
22. सुविधा	×	असुविधा
23. परिश्रमी	×	आलसी
24. निडर	×	डरपोक
25. प्रशंसा	×	निंदा
26. बलवान	×	निर्बल
27. शुद्ध	×	अशुद्ध
28. सत्य	×	असत्य
29. न्याय	×	अन्याय
30. स्वतंत्र	×	परतंत्र
31. धूप	×	छाँव
32. भोर	×	साँझ
33. उच्च	×	निम्न
34. सम्मान	×	अपमान
35. आय	×	व्यय
36. आधुनिक	×	प्राचीन
37. चतुर	×	मूर्ख
38. सदुपयोग	×	दुरुपयोग

HOME - WORK



अब आपकी बारी

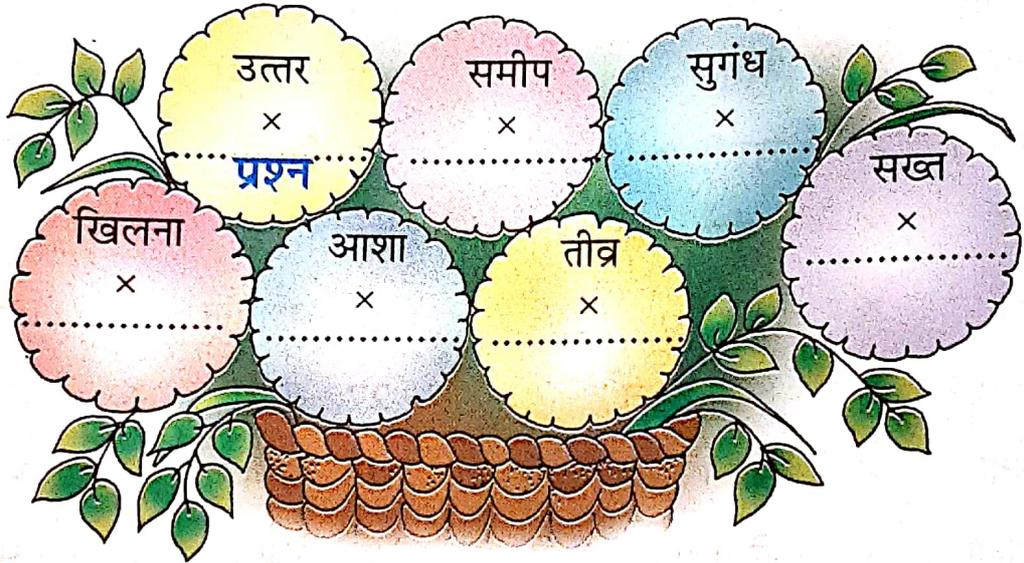
पहचान और प्रयोग पर आधारित

1. विलोम शब्दों के जोड़े बनाकर लिखें—

..... × ×
..... × ×

धूप सत्य शत्रु मित्र
असत्य उचित अनुचित
अनुचित छाँव अनुचित

2. फूलों में लिखे शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखें—



3. वाक्यों में दिए रंगीन शब्दों के विलोम लिखकर खाली स्थान भरें—

- राम चतुर है और किशन मूर्ख है।
- आज मैं कक्षा में उपस्थित था और मेरा दोस्त
- तुम जल्दी से शिक्षिका के प्रश्न का दे दो।
- रोहन का उत्तर ठीक था और मेरा था।
- सूर्य पूर्व दिशा में उदय होता है और पश्चिम में होता है।

CLASS-VII
SUBJECT- LOWER BENGALI
PREVIOUS HOME ASSIGNMENT SOLUTION 2020-21 (DATE – 22.04.2020)

DATE – 29.04.2020
WEDNESDAY

HOMework SOLUTION

Q.1 . অ থেকে ঔ পর্যন্ত লেখো ১০ বার ।

(Write অ to ঔ 10 times)

উঃ- অ আ ই ঙ উ ঊ
ঋ ঌ এ ঐ ও ঔ

Q.2 . ১ থেকে ৩০_পর্যন্ত সংখ্যায় লেখো ।

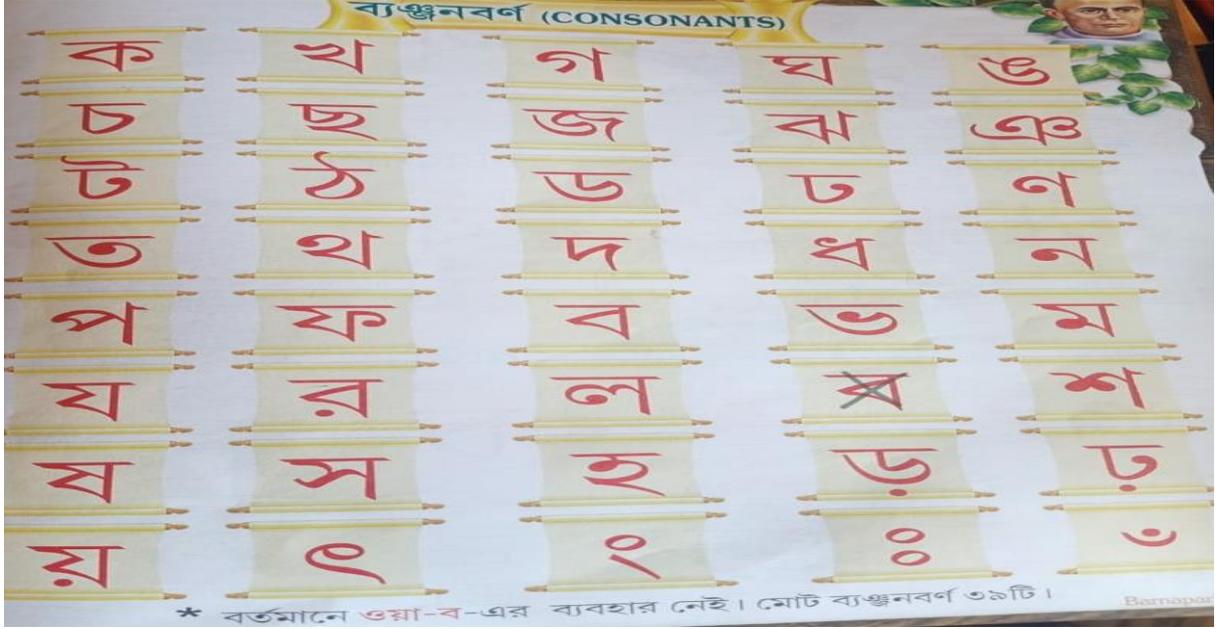
(Write ১ to ৩০ in number)

উঃ- ১ ১১ ২১
২ ১২ ২২
৩ ১৩ ২৩
৪ ১৪ ২৪
৫ ১৫ ২৫
৬ ১৬ ২৬
৭ ১৭ ২৭
৮ ১৮ ২৮
৯ ১৯ ২৯
১০ ২০ ৩০

CLASS-VII
SUBJECT- LOWER BENGALI
HOME ASSIGNMENT 2 2020-21

DATE – 29.04.2020
WEDNESDAY

CLASSWORK



HOMEWORK

Q.1 . সাজিয়ে লেখো ।



SUBJECT – ENGLISH LANGUAGE
CLASS - VII
STUDY MATERIAL NUMBER – 6
EXPLANATION & HOME ASSIGNMENT
DATE- 29/04/2020

SOLUTION OF [CHAPTER -12 [CONJUNCTIONS]
OF DATE (24/04/2020)
HOME ASSIGNMENT NUMBER- 5

EX- A) Fill in the blanks with appropriate conjunctions :

1. Susan is very fat **but** very active.
2. A student must obey **or** he may leave.
3. The bridge collapsed **though** it was made of stones.
4. He will try **if** he is forced to.
5. The old man cared for the puppy **as though** it were his baby.
6. He is cheerful **though** he has worked the whole day.
7. Lydia likes to sing **and** dance when she is happy.
8. You will do well **if** you study hard.
9. The show started **as soon as** the chief guest arrived.
10. He was rowing the boat **while** I slept.

EX-B) Complete the following sentences using an appropriate conjunction.

1. *We brought the food**and**..... they supplied the drink.*
but
and
for
2. *She was poor**but**..... she was honest.*
but
or
so
3. *We can go jogging**or**..... we can stay here.*
and
but
or
4. *People liked her**because**..... she was honest.*
so
because
but
while
5. *I will phone you**when**..... I arrive.*
as
while
when
6. *He told me**that**..... he loved me**but**..... it was a lie.*
what, and
that, but
that, and
7. *It is a problem**whose**..... solution has baffled even the experts.*
that
whom

whose

8. *It is a question ...that/which..... nobody can answer.*

that

which

Either could be used here

9. *I stayed an extra nightso that..... I could see more of Mumbai.*

so

so that

Either could be used here

10. *...If..... you need help, just let me know.*

If

Unless

Whether

DATE – 29/04/2020

STUDY MATERIAL NUMBER – 6

EXPLANATION & HOME ASSIGNMENT

CHAPTER-12 [CONJUNCTIONS]

*[CONTINUATION OF CHAPTER-12 (CONJUNCTION)]

EXPLANATION CONTINUED

3. Explain the types of conjunctions in details (CONTINUED)

iii) Subordinating Conjunctions :-

after	if	though	although
if only	till	as	in order that
unless	as if	now that	until
as long as	once	when	as though
rather than	whenever	because	since
where	before	so that	whereas
even if	than	wherever	even though
that		while	

A subordinating conjunction joins a clause to another on which it depends for its full meaning.

After

It is used to express the sequence of happening of two things.

e.g.

1. I will drink the milk **after** my brother drinks it.
2. You could go and play **after** you have done the dishes. –

If

‘If’ is used to express a condition in the clause,

e.g.

1. **If** you work hard you will pass.
2. She may look beautiful **if** she uses this cream.

Though, Although and Even though

It is used to show a contrast between the two clauses,

e.g.

1. **Though** he is poor, he is honest.

2. **Though** she was intelligent, she failed.
3. I am happy **although** I want to be more.
4. **Although** they are good at it, they did mistakes.
5. I was late to my work **eventhough** I helped the old lady.

If only

It is used to show a specific condition stated in the clause.

e.g.

1. **If only**, I would be a Prime Minister.
2. I could get there, **if only**, tomorrow.

Till

It is used to show the extent of time in the clause,

e.g.

1. Wait here **till** I come.
2. He practised for the exams **till** late.

As

It is used to show time, cause and reason in a sentence.

e.g.

1. **As** I left my home, I found a purse.
2. She is weak **as** she was ill.

In order that

It is used to show the purpose in the sentence,

e.g.

1. We eat **in order that** we may live.
2. She walked faster **in order that** she could get the bus.

Unless

It shows the negativity stated in a condition,

e.g.

1. You will not pass **unless** you study.
2. She will not stop crying **unless** she meets her father.

As if

This is used to show an imaginary condition in a sentence.

e.g.

1. He talks me **as if** he were my boss.
2. She behaves **as if** she were a dictator.

Now that

This is used to show a current situation which is the outcome of some past event.

e.g.

1. **Now that** it is clear India is in the semifinal, we are celebrating.
2. **Now that** her marriage has been fixed she wanted to quit her job.

Until

It shows the negativity related to time in a sentence,

e.g.

1. Do not go **until** I come.
2. They are not ready to pay **until** they get the house.

As long as

It is used to show the extent of time and its duration related to an event.

e.g.

1. **As long as** electricity is supplied, the machine will run.
2. She is the new captain **as long as** the previous captain recovers.

Once

It shows the limited frequency of an event to one.

e.g.

1. **Once** she was in England.
2. I take tea **once** in a day.

When

It shows the time related to an event in a sentence,

e.g.

1. I know the time **when** she was born.
2. She is aware **when** they could harm her.

As though

It shows the manner of an event in the sentence.

e.g.

1. He showed the anger **as though** he were the victim of it.
2. She cared the baby **as though** she were her mother.

Rather than

This is used to show preferences or choices in a sentence.

e.g.

1. She would die **rather than** beg.
2. I would live in Delhi **rather than** London.

Whenever

This shows the definite situation in a sentence.

e.g.

1. **Whenever** I wanted to meet him, he didn't come. .
2. I keep myself in my mother's cap **whenever** I feel sad.

Because

It is used to express the reason of an action,

e.g.

1. I will eat a pizza **because** I am hungry.
2. We have to clean the house **because** tomorrow is Diwali.

Since

This is used to show a time reference in a sentence,

e.g.

1. I have been doing this **since** January.
2. She may pass **since** she had studied this subject.

Where

It shows place or position specification in a sentence,

e.g.

1. I do not know **where** it is to be kept.
2. She may go **where** she wanted to.

Before

It is used to show a position, a time that states an event finished earlier.

e.g.

1. Get ready to go **before** the jury.
2. She had written a letter **before** me.

So that

It is used to show a result or an outcome of any event,

e.g.

1. She is reading **so that** she can pass.
2. India is planning to enter manufacturing **so that** revenue can be generated.

Whereas

It shows the contrast between the two clauses,

e.g.

1. She is intelligent **whereas** her brother is not.
2. America is developed **whereas** India is developing.

Even if

It is used to put a stress on the given conditionals,

e.g.

1. I shall not give it you **event if** I am told officially.
2. She will continue her education **even if** she gets married.

Than

It is used for the purpose of comparison,

e.g.

1. It is better to leave **than** doing it.
2. It was easier said **than** done.

Wherever

It is used to put positional stress in a sentence,

e.g.

1. I shall go with you **wherever** you go.
2. Police shall take him out no matter **wherever** he has hidden himself.

That

It is used to join the two different clauses in the sentence.

e.g.

1. She told me **that** she was a poet.
2. They know **that** you can be handy.

While

It is used to combine the two dynamic verbs that may be simultaneous or may not be.

e.g.

1. I was reading **while** eating.
2. She was talking **while** crossing.

On condition that

It is used to express a condition which is a necessity for another action.

e.g.

1. I can give you this book **on condition that** you will keep it safe.
2. She returned the phone **on condition that** he would never irritate her.

Provided that

It is used to express a conditional statement which is either a warning or a requirement for the other action.

e.g.

1. You may go on leave **provided that** the project should be finished on time.
2. She will marry you **provided that** she would be allowed to study further.

iv) Compound Conjunctions :-

Compound conjunctions are the groups of words (phrases) that are used as conjunction.

In order that	This conjunction is used to express purpose.
On condition that	It is used to express a condition which is a necessity for another action.
Even if	It is used to express an action done in spite of a negative condition or an unfavourable situation.
So that	This is used to express purpose just as 'in order that' is used.
Provided that	It is used to express a conditional statement which is either a warning or requirement for the other action.
As though/As if	'As if' and 'as though' are used to express an imaginary situation.
As well as	It is used to join two nouns (persons) or phrases of the same rank just as co-ordinating conjunction 'and' does.
As soon as	It is used to join two actions which happen one after another.

v) **Linking Adverbs and Transition Words :-**

These are used to connect two independent clauses or sentences. The linking adverbs and transition words are used to provide transition between ideas. Linking adverbs and transition words include.

accordingly	however	nonetheless	also
indeed	otherwise	besides	instead
similarly	consequently	likewise	still
conversely	meanwhile	subsequently	finally
moreover	then	furthermore	nevertheless
therefore	hence	next	thus

HOME ASSIGNMENT OR HOME WORK

SOLVE THE FOLLOWING EXERCISES GIVEN BELOW :-

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 -
2. As if -
3. Though -
4. Nonetheless -
5. Now that -
6. Because -

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

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

(This chapter will be continued in the next day...)