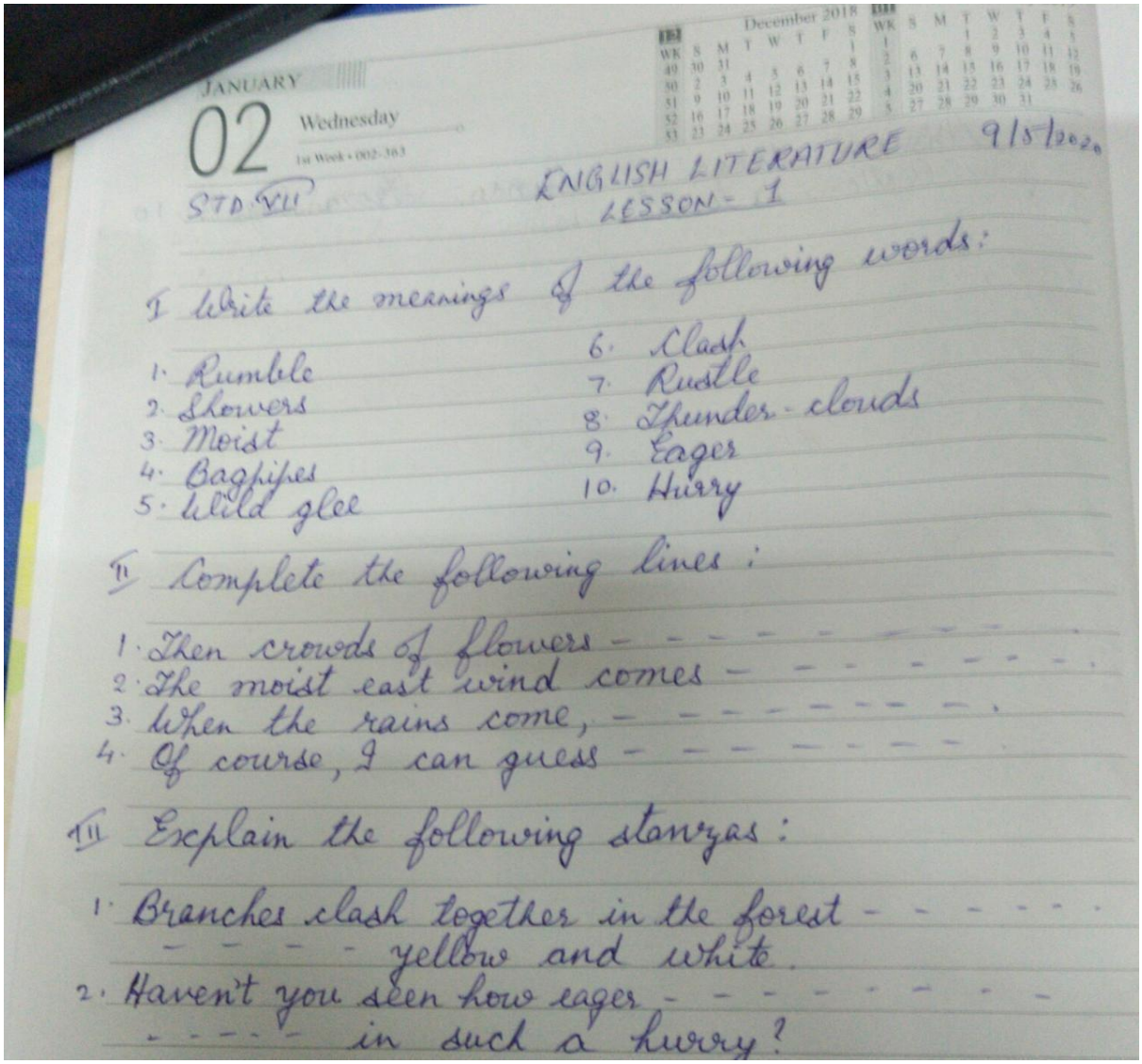
ST. TERESA'S SCHOOL, BOLPUR

STD: VII

SUB: ENG (LITERATURE)

WEEK ASSIGNMENT



JANUARY
02 Wednesday
1st Week • 002-363

December 2018

STD VII

ENGLISH LITERATURE 9/5/2020
LESSON - 1

I Write the meanings of the following words:

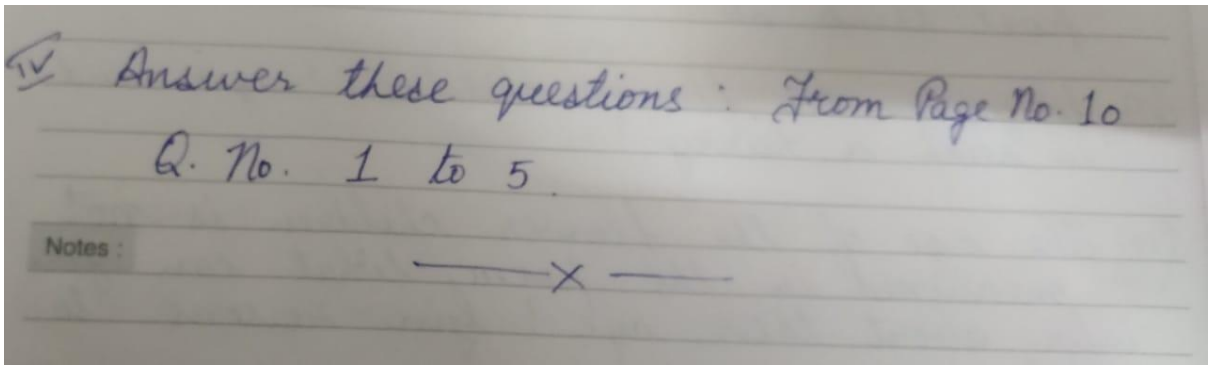
1. Rumble
2. Showers
3. Moist
4. Bagpipes
5. Wild glee
6. Clash
7. Rustle
8. Thunder-clouds
9. Eager
10. Hurry

II Complete the following lines:

1. Then crowds of flowers - - - - - - - - - - - - .
2. The moist east wind comes - - - - - - - - - - .
3. When the rains come, - - - - - - - - - - - - ,
4. Of course, I can guess - - - - - - - - - - - .

III Explain the following stanzas:

1. Branches clash together in the forest - - - - - - - - - - - - yellow and white.
2. Haven't you seen how eager - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - in such a hurry?



IV Answers these questions: From Page No. 10
Q. No. 1 to 5.

Notes :

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ST. TERESA'S SCHOOL, BOLPUR

STD: VII

SUB: GEOGRAPHY

WEEK ASSIGNMENT

Representation of Geographical Features :-

Q1.Define: a) Topographical maps b) Contours c)Scale d)Opisometer e)Conventional symbols

Q2. Write the use of following colours : Blue, Red, Yellow, Brown, Green, White and Black.

Q3)What are the three types of scale used in the topographical map? What is the linear scale?

Q4 Explain how does the straight distance measure along with a strip of paper?

Q5 Mention any two ways to measure the curved distance

Q6 "Every map has a legend " why?

Q7 "Topographical maps are also called contours map" why?

Q8 What are the different manmade features and natural features found in the Topographical map? Mention four features of each.

Q9. From the exercise of the text book:-

A. Choose the correct option :-

B. Fill in the blanks:-

C. Mark the wrong statement and correct them:-

ANSWERS

Q. 1. a)Topographical maps:-

The maps that show great details of both natural and human-made features of a small area, with the help of contour lines, colour and conventional symbols are known as topographical maps.

b) Contour:-

The imaginary lines joining the places having same height above the mean sea level is known as contour.

c) Scale:-

The ratio between map distance and the actual distance on the ground is called scale.

d) Opisometer:-

An instrument that is used to measure distances along curved lines is called Opisometer.

e) Conventional symbols:-

The common signs and symbols that are internationally accepted and used in maps are called conventional symbols.

Q2. Blue- used for all water bodies.

Red- Grid lines, settlement, roads, track etc.

Yellow- used for farm land/agricultural land.

Brown- used for contour lines, sand dunes, highlands, stony wastelands etc.

Green- used for forest/vegetation, grasslands etc.

White- used for Rocky/bad lands, uncultivated lands etc.

Black- used for latitude, longitude,

Boundaries, railway, telephone and telegraph lines, embankment, broken ground, dry stream,tank and canal etc.

Q3. Three types of scale are:- i) Verbal statement. ii) Linear scale. iii) Representative Fraction (RF)

Linear Scale:- A linear scale is a line which is divided into equal parts. It is used on maps to show the relationship between particular distance on a map and the actual distance on the earth. It is also called bar scale/graphic scale.

Q4. Straight distance (crow flies distance) :-

i) Place the straight edge of a strip of paper along the line between two places.

ii) Mark the points on the strip with a pencil.

iii) Then place the strip of paper properly along the linear scale.

iv) Now we can read the distance from the scale and calculate the actual distance.

Q5. Curved distance:-

i) Thread or twine can be used to measure the distance of a curved line (road,railway line, river) on a map.

ii) Place the thread or string along the curved line between two places.

iii) Now thread is straightend ,Then place the thread along a ruler (scale) which gives the distance in centimeters.

iv) At last the distance of centimeters is converted into kilometres according to map scale.

Q6. Every map has legend or key because it explains the different colours and symbols used in it.

Q7. Topographical maps are called contour maps because on these maps contour lines are used to show the relief or height of the land.

Q8. Man made features-settlement, post office, police station, well, roads etc

Natural features-Rivers, Vegetation, Mountain, Hill, Peak, Sand dunes etc.

Q9(From the Exercise of text book)

A. 1 b- Settlement

2a- 1:10, 00000

3c- Divider

QB) Fill in the blanks

1) Yellow Colour

2) Kilometre and Metre and Centimeters

3) Legend or a key

QC. 1) Black colour-Brown colour

2) True

3) 1 centimeters on the maprepresents

2km on the ground.

(OVER-THANK YOU)

ST. TERESA'S SCHOOL, BOLPUR

STD: VII

SUB: MATHEMATICS

WEEK ASSIGNMENT

class:- VII, sub: Maths

FEBRUARY 2010

Lesson: Concepts of sets.

Dt:- 09/04/2020

17 WED

Dear students, at first you have to go through the theoritical part of this lesson.

After that you have go through the examples sums of this lesson.

You have to Remember the following Points:

i) Definition of a set.
ii) Well-defined objects.
iii) Notations for some special sets.
iv) Method of Representation of a set. (Roster method or tabular form and Rule method or set-builder form)
v) Types of sets. [i) Finite set ii) Infinite set (iii) Empty set or Null set; iv) Universal set (v) Cardinal number of a set (vi) Equivalent sets, (vii) Equal sets]

18 THU

Venn diagrams

i) Definition of venn diagram.
ii) Representation of a set along with universal set.
iii) Representation of two sets by a digram.

Home work

Ex: 1 A ; Question No: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

P.T.O.

March 2010

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

Notes

Solution:

19 FRI 1. i) All the months of a year.

Ans:. This is a set because it is possible to decide the member of the collection. [Jan, Febs, Mar., April, May, June, July, Aug., sept., Oct., Nov., dec.]

ii) All superactors of India

=> This is not a set, as there is no definite way to decide whether a particular actor is superactor of India.

(iii) All the letters of the word MIZORAM.

=> This a set because it is possible to decid the the member of the collection. [M, I, Z, O, R, A]

iv) All the natural number less than 20 which are perfect squares.

=> ~~this~~ This is a set because it is possible to decid

20 SAT the member of the collection. [1, 4, 9, 16]

v) All the integers lying between -5 and 5.

=> This is a set because it is possible to decid the member of the collection. [-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4].

vi) All the good boys of your neighbourhood.

=> This is not a set, as there is no definite way to decide whether a perticular boy is a good boy.

2. i) $0 \in A$, (ii) $3 \in A$ iii) $-4 \notin A$ iv) $5 \notin A$.

3. i) Roster method = {T, E, R, A, C, O}

Rule method = {x : x is a letter of the word TERRACOTTA}

ii) Roster method = {0, 1}

Rule method = $\{x : x \in W, -4 < x < 2\}$

Notes

FEBRUARY 2010

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3. iii) Roster method: {R, B, N, D, T, H}
Rule method: {x: x is a consonant in the word RABINDRANATH}

iv) Roster method = {-8, -6, -4, -2, 0, 2, 4, 6, 8}
Rule method = {x: x = 2n, n ∈ Z, -4 ≤ n ≤ 4}

4. (i) A = {1, 2}, n(A) = 2
(ii) B = {2, 3, 5, 7}, n(B) = 4.
(iii) C = {15, 30, 45, 60, 75, 90}, n(C) = 6
(iv) D = {B, H, A, R, T, I}, n(D) = 6.

5. (i) {x | x is a vowel of English alphabet}
(ii) {x | x = 5n, n ∈ W and x ≤ 15}.

iii) {x | x is an odd natural number}

22 MON

iv) {x | x ∈ Z, x ≤ 0}

6. i) A = {x | x > 4 and x ∈ N} → Infinite set.
ii) B = {x | x < 5 and x ∈ 5} = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4} Finite set, n(B) = 5.
iii) C = {x | x < 5 and x ∈ Z} Infinite set.
iv) D = {..., -3, -2, -1, 0} Infinite set.
v) E = {x | x < 1 and x ∈ N} = {} finite set. n(E) = 0.
vi) F = {x | x = 1/(n²+1), n ∈ Z} Infinite set.

P.T.O.

March 2010

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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Notes

FEBRUARY 2010

23 TUE 7. (i) $A = \{0\}$, singleton.

(ii) $B = \{x : x^2 - 9 = 0, x \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

$B = \{-3, 3\}$, $n(B) = 2$, pair set.

iii) $C = \{x \mid x^2 = 25, x \in N\} = \{5\}$, singleton.

iv) $D = \{x \mid 5x - 4 = 8, x \in W\} = \{\}$, Empty set.

8. i) $x = y$, False (ii) $x \longleftrightarrow y$ False.

9. $P = \{1, -1\}$, $Q = \{x \mid x^2 = 4, x \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{-2, 2\}$, $R = \{-2, -1, 1\}$

(i) $P \longleftrightarrow Q$, (T) (ii) $P = Q$, (F) (iii) $Q \longleftrightarrow R$, (F) (iv) $P \longleftrightarrow R$ (F),

(v) $Q = R$, (F) (vi) $P = R$, (F).

10) $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, $B = \{a, b, c, d\}$ and $C = \{x \mid x < 5, x \in N\}$
$= \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

(i) $A \longleftrightarrow B$, (T) (ii) $A = B$ (F) (iii) $A = C$ (T)

24 WED (iv) $B \longleftrightarrow C$ (T) (v) $B = C$ (F).

11) $A = \{1, 3, 5, 7, \ldots\}$

$B = \{x \mid x = 2n - 1, n \in N\}$

Putting, $n = 1, 2, 3, \ldots$ we get,

$B = \{1, 3, 5, 7, \ldots\}$

$C = \{x \mid x = 4n - 1, n \in N\}$

Putting, $n = 1, 2, 3, 4 \ldots$

$C = \{3, 7, 11, 15, \ldots\}$.

$\therefore$ (i) $A = B$ and $C \neq B$. (Ans)

Notes

FEBRUARY 2010

25 THU

12) i) $\overset{N}{A} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

ii) $W = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$

iii) $Z = \{\ldots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$

13. i) $N = \{1\}$ (ii) $W = \{0, 1\}$ (iii) $Z = \{-1, 0, 1\}$

Md Zaker Ali Mondal

26 FRI

Computer Std 7

Hardware Components-L1

To learn the lesson link of two videos are given below :

1. https://youtu.be/Q-m4mvPmjB0 (Computer Hardware Components Part A class-7) Kriti educational videos
2. https://youtu.be/donF3K5lLZE (Computer Hardware Components Part B class-7) Kriti educational videos

WATCH THESE TWO VIDEOS ,THEN GO THROUGH YOUR TEXT BOOKS AND FINISH YOUR EXERCISE.

Some Extra questions are added here:

Full form:- VDU, PCB, CPU, CD, DVD, SMPS, PSU, PCI, AGP, MODEM

Define:-

MODEM, VIDEO CARD, HEAT SINK, SCANNER, FLASH DRIVE, PROJECTOR.

Differentiate :-

1) Soft copy and Hard copy
2)Input and Output Devices
3)Internal and External Devices
4)Printer and Scanner