

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
HOME ASSIGNMENT (14th June to 26th June 2021)



CLASS	SUBJECT	TOPIC / CHAPTER	MODULE / ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE LINKS
VI	ENGLISH LANGUAGE	Comparison of Adjectives	Do exercise 15 (Q.no.20 to 29) from Wren & Martin book in your English Language notebook.	https://youtu.be/twZS6OD59aE
		Comparison of Adjectives	Do exercise 17,18,19,20 (Q.no.10 to 20) from Wren & Martin book in your English Language notebook.	https://youtu.be/fenDGO7YXAs
		Revision	<p>Point out the nouns in the following sentences, and say whether they are Common, Proper, Collective or Abstract-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The crowd was very big. Ans. crowd- collective noun Always speak the truth. Ans. truth- abstract noun The elephant has great strength. Ans. elephant- common noun strength- abstract noun Solomon was famous for his wisdom. Ans. Solomon- proper noun wisdom- abstract noun He gave me a bunch of grapes. Ans. bunch- collective noun grapes- common <p>Form Abstract nouns from the following words:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Poor- poverty dark- darkness Free- freedom Friend- friendship <p>Underline the subject in the following sentences:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The cackling of the geese</u> saved Rome. <u>The boy</u> stood on the burning deck. <u>Nature</u> is the best physician. <u>A sick room</u> should be well aired. <u>All matter</u> is indestructible. 	

	<u>Maths</u>	<u>Ratio & proportional</u>	<p>Module 1 Ex.8.1: Q1– Q14</p> <p>Module 2 Ex.8.2: Q1 – Q5</p> <p>Module 3 Ex.8.3: Q1 – Q12</p> <p>Module 4 Ex.8.4: Q1 – Q4</p> <p>Module 5 Ex.8.5: Q1 – Q3</p>	<p>https://youtu.be/1MU7iOWBX-Y</p> <p>https://youtu.be/rpci5WLykVU</p> <p>https://youtu.be/6BTBlqs8NUY</p> <p>https://youtu.be/aldPGpTm22Q</p> <p>https://youtu.be/86xuTrYOdV8</p>
	Bio	Cell	<p>Fill in the blanks:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The cell was discovered by _____. 2. The cell is known as _____ and functional unit of life. 3. The word cell is derived from _____ word. 4. The branch of biology which deals with the study of cell is called _____. <p>Answer the following question:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define protoplasm. 2. Who developed the simple microscope? 3. Why is cell called the functional and structural unit of life? 4. What is cell made up of? 5. Give example of unicellular organism. 6. Why human being comes under multicellular organism? 	<p>https://youtu.be/4x-2GHBel0A</p>
	History and Civics	<u>The Indus Valley Civilization</u>	<p><u>REVISION</u></p> <p>I. Fill in the blanks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Indus Valley Civilization flourished from _____ to _____. 2. _____ and _____ were the the two main cities of the Indus Valley Civilization. 3. _____ was built on a raised platform made of mud and bricks. 4. _____ was the primary occupations of the Harappans. 5. The Indus people traded with _____, _____ and _____. 	<p>https://youtu.be/7731tIe2aYU</p> <p>https://youtu.be/j4JNvjfLXyY</p> <p>https://youtu.be/mUI8stgpOT8</p>

**Ch – 1 : Rise and spread of Islam
Std: VII**

II. Write True or False:

1. The common people lived in the citadel.
2. The dock at Lothal was used for trading.
3. The figure of the dancing girl was made of copper.
4. The great granary was a place for ritual bathing.

III. Answer the following questions:

- Q1. Name the four ancient civilizations.
- Q2. Mention any five sites from where the remains of Harappan civilization have been excavated.
- Q3. Why did early civilization flourish near river valleys?
- Q4. Write a short note on the highly developed town planning of the Harappans.
- Q5. What were the important causes of the decline of Harappan civilization?

I. Fill in the blanks:-

1. Before the birth of Muhammad, Arabia was inhabited by nomads called _____.
2. _____ sent a marriage proposal to Muhammad.
3. Muhammad had a vision of Angel Gabriel in _____ in 610 AD.
4. The caliphate represented the political leadership of the Muslim _____.
5. After the death of Ali, _____ became the caliph.
6. Islam as a religion is based on the _____ religious traditions.
7. The followers of _____ are known as Muslims.
8. God revealed the Quran to Muhammad through Angel _____.
9. Muhammad belonged to the powerful _____ tribe.
10. In Mecca there was an ancient square shrine called _____.
11. Kaaba housed the idols of _____ Gods and Goddesses.
12. Muhammad was born in _____ AD.
13. In _____ AD Muhammad had a spiritual experience.
14. The word _____ means submission or complete surrender to God.
15. Arabic word for God is _____.
16. Muhammad was brought up by his uncle _____.
17. A wealthy widow _____ employed him as an agent .
18. Muhammad married at the age of _____.
19. Muhammad did not like _____ worship and other _____ religious practices.

Part 1:-
<https://youtu.be/SvkO04uhsv0>

Part 2:-
<https://youtu.be/I3GcS9VeCpk>

Part 3:-
<https://youtu.be/29ECyEDnPcg>

20. Muhammad was meditating in _____ in 610 AD when he had a vision of Angel Gabriel.
21. Allah has chosen _____ to be his messenger or prophet.
22. All the verses that Gabriel revealed to Muhammad are compiled in the Holy book _____.
23. The Arabic word Quran means _____.
24. Leading citizens of Mecca opposed Muhammad's idea of one _____.
25. Muhammad and his followers flee to _____ in 622 AD.
26. The migration of Muhammad to Medina is known as _____.
27. Muhammad died in _____ AD in _____.
28. Muhammad preached the observance of five _____ of Islam.
29. After the death of Muhammad _____ was established.
30. The head of the Caliphate was known as _____.
31. The first caliph was _____.
32. The _____ dynasty ruled from 661 AD to 750 AD.
33. Umayyads constructed the Dome of the Rock at _____.
34. The Abbasids overthrew the Umayyads in _____ AD.
35. The Abbasids ruled for about _____ years.
36. The Abbasids shifted their capital from Damascus to _____.
37. The reign of the _____ is also termed as the Islamic Golden Age.
38. The political power of the Abbasids started declining at the end of _____.
39. The number of _____ slaves grew in the Abbasid administration.
40. The Abbasid rule ended with the capture of Baghdad by the _____.
41. The Abbasids established the _____ in Baghdad.
42. _____ is the collection of folk tales.
43. Islam added a new dimension to the art of _____.
44. Muslims learnt and improved upon the _____ techniques of paper making.
45. Muslims invented the famous _____ carpet.
46. _____ was written by Firdausi.
47. Rubaiyat was written by _____.
48. By _____ AD, the Islamic Empire stretched from the Indus Valley in the east to Spain in the west.
49. _____ is the second largest religion in the World.
50. Muslims must on a pilgrimage or _____ to Kaaba.

			<p>Modules : 1) Political Causes 2) Religious & social causes 3) Economic causes I) From ‘Exercises’ (Given at the end of chapter)</p> <p>Question No : 1 to 14</p> <p>II) Write short notes on :- a) Subsidiary Alliance b) Treatment meted out to the Mughal Emperor</p> <p>Modules: 1) Military Causes I) From ‘Exercises’ (Given at the end of chapter) Question No : 15 to 23</p> <p>II) From ‘Structured Questions’ (Given at the end of chapter) Question No : 4 &5 (Each point of the answer should be written in bullets and not as a complete paragraph)</p> <p>NOTE: Read the chapter thoroughly before answering the questions and try to write your answers in points.</p>	
GEOGRAP HY	Major Water Bodies		<p>Q1. Define the following:- a) Hydrosphere b) Ocean c) Sea d) Confluence e) Aquifers</p> <p>Q2. Name the following:- a) Second largest ocean on the earth – b) The deepest ocean trench in the world- c) Artificial lake on the River Satluj – d) Very small islands are called – e) Point at which river begins – f) Pollution occur by radioactive waste –</p> <p>Q3. Answer the following questions:- a) How did Lake Baikal form? b) Mention any three importance of the Rivers? c) How are oceans useful to us? Mention any 3 advantages with examples. d) What is transboundary pollution? e) Name the different courses of the rivers.</p>	<p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tpXCVDGSv1w&t=22s</p>

			Q4.Differentiate between – a) Point- source pollution and Non- point source pollution b) Erosional lake and Depositional lake	
HINDI LANG	मुहावरे, निबंध - व्यायाम से लाभ, अपठित गद्यांश	<p>मुहावरे:- आँखों का तारा, अँधे की लकड़ी, अँगारे उगलना, आँखों म धूल झोंकना, अंग-अंग ढीला होना आकाश - पाताल एक करना, आसमान सिर पर उठाना, आवाज उठाना, ईद का चाँद होना एड़ी - चोटी का जोर लगाना, कमर कसना, कलेजे का टुकड़ा, कान भरना, कमर टूटना, कोल्हू का बैल, घड़ों पानी पड़ना, घी के दीए जलाना, चिकना घड़ा, छक्के छुड़ाना, छाती पर साँप लोटना।</p> <p><u>निबंध का प्रारूप:- व्यायाम के महत्व</u> भूमिका, व्यायाम की आवश्यकता, स्वास्थ्य का उत्तम साधन, स्पू ति का स्रोत, मन पर नियंत्रण उपसंहार अपठित गद्यांश:- प्रयाग के मुख्य मार्गों से विशाल जुलूस निकल रहा था। इसका नेतृत्व कर रही थी एक नन्हीं बालिका। वह खादी का मरदाना कुरता, चूड़ीदार पाजाम और सिर पर खदर की टोपी पहने हुए थी। उसके पीछे चल रहे थे - सहस्त्रों बालक। आकाश मं "भारत माता की जय" का उद्घोष गूँज रहा था। बालकों म उत्साह और जोश भरा था। उन्हें गवं था कि वे भी देश की स्वतंत्रता के</p>		

			<p>लिए लड़ रहे थे। बीच - बीच में "वंदे मातरम" का नारा गूँजता था। लम्बी कतारों में अनुशासनबद्ध तरीके से चलते ये बच्चे प्रयागवासियों के कौतूहल का कारण थे। सबके हाथों में तिरंगे झंडे थे। हृदय में साहस और उत्साह की लहर उमड़ रही थीं। यह कमाल था इंदिरा द्वारा बनाई "वानर सेना" का। पंडित मोतीलाल नेहरू ने बच्चों के इस जुलूस को देखा। उनके मुँह से अचानक निकला - "वानर सेना जिंदाबाद", "इंदिरा बेटी जिंदाबाद"।</p> <p>प्रश्न 1 - त्व ?</p> <p>प्रश्न 2. क्य ?</p> <p>प्रश्न 3. च्चे ?</p> <p>प्रश्न 4. प्र क्य ?</p> <p>प्रश्न 5. च्चं रू क्य ?</p>	
SANSKRIT	Ch - पाठ 4 पुनरावतन-मध्यम एवं उत्तम पुरुष		<p>1. रु र्क्त् र ः ः</p> <p>a) ----- ()</p> <p>b) त्व ----- ()</p> <p>c) ----- स्पृ ()</p> <p>d) ः ----- (र्क्त्)</p> <p>e) ----- ()</p> <p>f) त्र----- (भ्र)</p> <p>2. ब्दं र्क्त् र ः ः</p> <p>a) , , त्व , ः , , ,</p> <p>b) -----</p> <p>c) त्व -----</p> <p>d) -----</p>	

- e) -----
f) ----- ल्य :
g) ----- ष्य श्य

3. ----- ल्य :

- a) त्व श्रेष्ठा (स्ति/ स्मि/)
b) : (श्य / श्य / श्य :)
c) ग्र (च्छ / च्छ / च्छ)
d) म्र (/ :/ :)
e) क्ष (:/ :/)

5. निम्नलिखित क्यं क्रे द्भ :

- a) त्व ?
b) श्व नमन्ति।
c) ग्ध
d) :
e) स्ति
f) : : न्ति

6. म्र ि क्यं :

- a) : स्मि
b) त्व ल्य
c) त्र ष्ट :
d) त्रर्क ?
e) :
f) म

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