

Worksheet-2
Class - VII : Science :
Food

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. Man is an _____ .
2. _____ is produced during photosynthesis.
3. _____ nutrition is shown by mistletoe .
4. _____ cannot make its own food.
5. The mode of nutrition in lichens is _____ .

II. Name the.

1. Required for photosynthesis.
2. Modes of nutrition in plants.
3. Factors affecting photosynthesis.
4. Methods to replenish nutrients in plants.
5. Plants that are saprophytes.

III. Short answers.

1. What is photosynthesis ?
2. What is heterotrophic nutrition ?
3. What is stomata ?
4. What are insectivorous plants.
5. What are lichens ?

IV. Write True / False.

1. Energy is stored in the food materials as chemical energy.
2. Modes of nutrition in green plants is heterotrophic.
3. The sun is the ultimate source of energy for all living organisms.
4. Chlorophyll is red in colour.
5. Plants get nitrogen from the soil.

V. Give an example of

1. A plant that prepares their own food by photosynthesis.
2. Saprophytes
3. Insectivorous plant.
4. Parasites
5. Food obtained from plants and animals.

Computer: Read Ch-1 Computer Fundamental.

Assembly Language: It was developed to overcome some of the many inconveniences of machine language. This is another low level but a very important language in which operation codes and operands are given in the form of alphanumeric symbols instead of Zeros (0) and Ones (1). These alphanumeric symbols will be known as mnemonic codes and can have maximum upto five letter combination, e.g., ADD for Addition, SUB for Subtraction, START, LABEL, etc. Because of this feature, it is also known as '**Symbolic Programming Language**'. This language is also very difficult and needs a lot of practice to master it because very little English support is given to this language. The language mainly helps in compiler orientations. The instructions of the assembly language are also converted in machine codes by language translator to be executed by the computer.

Advantages of Assembly Language

- a. It is easier to understand and use as compared to machine language.
- b. It is easy to locate and correct errors.
- c. It can be modified easily.

Disadvantages of Assembly Language

- a. Like machine language, it is also machine dependent.
- b. Since it is machine dependent the programmer must also have the knowledge of the hardware.

High-level Languages

High-level languages give formats close to English language, and the purpose of developing high-level languages is to enable people to write programs easily and in their own native language environment (English). High-level languages are basically symbolic languages that use English words and/or mathematical symbols rather than mnemonic codes. Each instruction in the high level language is translated into many machine language instructions, thus showing one to many translations.

Types of High-Level Languages

Many languages have been developed for achieving a variety of tasks. Some are fairly specialised, whereas others are of quite general purpose.

According to the uses they are categorised as follows :

- **Algebraic-Formula-Types Processing:** These languages are oriented towards the computational procedures for solving mathematical and statistical problems. Examples are :

• **Basic Instruction Code (BASIC)** (purpose Symbolic Instruction Code)

• **FORTRAN** (FORmula TRANslation)

दिनांक

16 अप्रैल, 2020

पाठ:- 2. बकरी दो गाँव खा गई

प्रश्न:- (घ) क्या बादशाह को किसान की बात समझ आ गई?

उत्तर:- हाँ बादशाह को किसान की बात समझ आ गई थी।

उसने किसान को कहा कि तुमने मुझे यह बात सिखाई है जो बड़े-बड़े विद्वान वरु भी अपने शासकों को नहीं सिखा पाते। किसान ने बादशाह को पाठ पढ़ाया कि जहाँ नीयत अच्छी है वहाँ कर्म होती है।

प्रश्न:- (ङ) बादशाह अकबर ने किसान को इनम स्वरूप क्या दिया?

उत्तर:- बादशाह अकबर ने किसान की बातों को सुनकर उसके खेत का लगान माफ कर दिया और एक पीफल का पत्ता लेकर बोले - "हम इस पर तुम्हें दो गाँव देने का हुक्म लिख रहे हैं। तुम्हारे खाने पीने का इंतजाम इन गाँवों की आमदनी से हो जाएगा।"

⇒ शब्द-निर्माण करो:-

(क) अन + पढ़ = अनपढ़ (ङ) अन + कहा = अनकहा

(ख) अन + बन = अनबन (च) अन + उपस्थित = अनुपस्थित

(ग) अन + सुना = अनसुना (छ) अन + मेल = अनमेल

(घ) बे + कार = बेकार (ज) बे + नाम = बेनाम

गृहकार्य:- उपर्युक्त शब्दों को हिन्दी कवि-पुस्तिका में लिखो व याद करो।

दिनांक

16 अप्रैल 2020

द्वितीयः पाठः समयस्य महत्ता

वृहस्पतिवचनः (Importance of Time)

शब्दार्थः (Word-Meaning):-

दुर्लभम् = कठिन (Difficult)

बहु = बहुत (Many)

प्रयत्नयोग्यम् = प्रयत्न करना चाहिए (Effort worthy)

आपयन्ति = बिताने है (Spends)

रुग्णाः = रोगी (Patients)

द्यूत = जुए में (in Gamble)

पृथा = बेकार (Useless)

सोपानम् = सीढ़ी (Steps)

गृहकार्य:- पाठ-2 के शब्दार्थ पढ़ो, लिखो व याद करो।

Chapter-1 Lines written in the Early Springs

Read, write and learn these textbook questions

Que-1 Which word in the stanza suggests that all the sounds of natures are in harmony with on another.

Ans- A thousands blended notes.

Que-2 Where and when did the poet hear a thousand blended notes?

Ans- The poet heard a thousand blended notes when he was sitting under a Grove and when he was in sweet mood with pleasant thoughts.

Que-3 Who is the speaker in the poem" lines written in early spring?"

Ans- The speaker of the poem"lines written in early spring" is 'William Wordsworth'.

Que-4 Write lines for the poem that shows Metaphor.(अलंकार)

Ans- "In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts,
Bring sad thoughts to the mind."

Que-5 Write the meaning of the phrase- "Man has made of man."

Ans- It means, that the Nature has given so many things to all the creatures of the earth but the man, who is the greatest of the God creation on this earth just destroyed everything for his fulfillment and nothing made anything for the men. It is shameful for him because he did not learn anything from the Nature and just misused it completely.

HOME ASSIGNMENT OF 7th CLASS MATHS

TOPIC: - FRACTIONS AND DECIMALS

CLASS:- VII

DATE: 16. 4. 2020

Do the following questions with solution in your notebook.

EXAMPLE :-

Q.1. Find

$$(a) \frac{3}{5} \div \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{4}{1}$$

$$= \frac{12}{5} = 2 \frac{2}{5} \text{ Answer.}$$

$$(b) 2 \frac{1}{2} \div \frac{3}{5}$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} \times \frac{5}{3}$$

$$= \frac{25}{6} = 4 \frac{1}{6} \text{ Answer.}$$

Solve these questions

$$Q.1. \frac{2}{5} \div \frac{1}{2}$$

$$Q.2. \frac{4}{9} \div \frac{2}{3}$$

$$Q.3. 2 \frac{1}{3} \div \frac{3}{5}$$

$$Q.4. 3 \frac{4}{9} \div \frac{2}{3}$$

$$Q.5. \frac{4}{9} \div 2 \frac{2}{3}$$

NOTE :- Learn and write the tables of 11 and 16 in the notebook.

Subject :Social Study(Geo)

Date :16th April 2020

Note: Attempt all questions and answers in your notebook and learn it.

(A) Tick the correct option :

1. The term _____ comes from the French word 'environer' which means to surround .
(a) environment (b) lithosphere.(c)atmosphere

Ans.A

2. Atmosphere consists of
(a) vapour (b)gases (c) all of these

Ans.C

3. Which is human made environment ?
(a)river (b) building (c)Sun

Ans. B

4. Which of the following is part of biotic environment?
(a)Plant (b) human beings (c) all of these

Ans. C

5. Which of the following is the innermost layer of the earth: (a)core (b)mental (c)none of these.

Ans A

