

M.D. SENIOR SECONDRY SCHOOL-MANKROLA(GRG)

HOMEWORK FILE

CLASS-VII

SUBJECT-ENGLISH

DATED-25-07-20

TEXTBOOK EXERCISE-6-CHINA'S GIFTS TO THE WORLD.

QUE-1

ANS- BETWEEN THE YEARS 1415 AND 1450.

QUE-2

ANS-AS THE CHINESE ADMIRAL "CHENG HO" DIED, THE CHINESE DIDN'T CONTINUE HIS WORK, ALSO THEY WERE A PROUD, AND FELT THAT THEY HAD ALL THEY WANTED WITHI THEIR OWN VAST EMPIRE.

QUE-3

ANS-BECAUSE THEY HAD ALL THEY WANTED WITHIN THEIR OWN VAST EMPIRE.

QUE-4

ANS-BECAUSE THE PORTUGUESE WERE PERMITTED TO OPEN A TRADING SETTLEMENT AT MACAO IN 1650. THEY DID NOT WANT TO MAKE THAM PROFITABLE LIKE THE CHINESE THROUGH THAT TRADE AND ALSO NOT WANTED THAT THE PORTUGUESE UNDERSTOOD THEIR LANGUAGE TO LEARN SOMETHING ABOUT THEIR TRADES.

QUE-5

ANS-BECAUSE THE CHINESE POTTERIES AND TEA HAD A HEAVY DEMAND IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES. THEY ALSO WERE WANTED TO BE PROFITABLE AFTER BUYING THINGS FROM CHINA AND TO SELL THEM IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES. BECAUSE THE CHINESE SOLD THESE RARE GOOD VERY LESS TO THE WESTERN TRADERS. THEY COULD NOT BE OBTAINED FROM ELSEWHERE.

QUE-6

ANS-THE MING WARES WERE STRONG ENOUGH TO LAST MANY YEARS, DELICATELY MADE THAT LIGHT COULD BE SEEN SHINING THROUGH THEM. MADE BY CHINA STONE AND CHINA CLAY MIXING THEM TOGETHER.

QUE-7

ANS-THEY COPIED THE CHINESE THINGS AND PRODUCED IN A HEAVY QUANTITY AND TRADED OF THEM IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WHERE THEY WERE DEMANDED A LOT.

QUE-8

ANS-1. DRESDEN IN GERMANY.

2. SARCELLES IN FRANCE.

QUE-9

ANS-BECAUSE THIS TEA WAS SERVED FOR THE HOSPITALITY FOR THE COMING GUESTS WHO USED TO COME FROM THE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND OTHER COUNTRIES IN A SPECIAL BOWL. SPECIAL CUSTOMS WERE CONNECTED WITH THIS GUEST TEA.

QUE-10

ANS-BECAUSE IT HAS A SPECIAL FRAGRANCE. THEREFORE NO NEED OF SUGAR AND MILK TO ADD IN IT TO MAKE IT TASTY. SO IT HAD A GREAT DEMAND IN EUROPEAN AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Class:- 7th Home:- 25July, 2020

Subject:- Computer Home Work

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Do the following in your fair notebook .

2. Solve the following :

(i) $\frac{5}{13} + \frac{18}{13}$

(ii) $\frac{2}{111} + \frac{6}{111}$

(iii) $\frac{9}{19} - \frac{4}{19}$

(iv) $\frac{14}{17} - \frac{3}{17}$

3 Solve the following :

(i) $\frac{2}{7} + \frac{5}{49}$

(ii) $\frac{7}{16} - \frac{3}{8}$

(iii) $\frac{5}{3} + \frac{3}{5}$

(iv) $\frac{7}{100} - \frac{9}{200}$

(v) $\frac{4}{49} - \frac{11}{63}$

(vi) $5 + \frac{3}{5} - \frac{7}{10}$

SOLUTION OF THESE QUESTIONS :-

2. (i) $\frac{5}{13} + \frac{18}{13} = \frac{5+18}{13} = \frac{23}{13}$

(ii) $\frac{2}{111} + \frac{6}{111} = \frac{2+6}{111} = \frac{8}{111}$

(iii) $\frac{2}{111} + \frac{6}{111} = \frac{2+6}{111} = \frac{8}{111}$

(iv) $\frac{14}{17} - \frac{3}{17} = \frac{14-3}{17} = \frac{11}{17}$

3. (i) $\frac{2}{7} + \frac{5}{49} = \frac{14+5}{49} = \frac{19}{49}$

(ii) $\frac{7}{16} - \frac{3}{8} = \frac{7 \times 1 - 3 \times 2}{16} = \frac{7-6}{16} = \frac{1}{16}$

(iii) $\frac{5}{3} + \frac{3}{5} = \frac{5 \times 5 + 3 \times 3}{15} = \frac{25+9}{15} = \frac{34}{15}$

(iv) $\frac{7}{100} - \frac{9}{200} = \frac{7 \times 2 - 9 \times 1}{200} = \frac{14-9}{200} = \frac{5^1}{200_{40}} = \frac{1}{40}$

(v) $\frac{4}{49} - \frac{11}{63} = \frac{4 \times 9 - 11 \times 7}{441} = \frac{36-77}{441} = -\frac{41}{441}$

(vi) $5 + \frac{3}{5} - \frac{7}{10} = \frac{5}{1} + \frac{3}{5} - \frac{7}{10} = \frac{5 \times 10 + 3 \times 2 - 7 \times 1}{10} = \frac{50+6-7}{10} = \frac{56-7}{10} = \frac{49}{10}$

2. Solve the following :

(i) $16 \times \frac{5}{3}$

(ii) $3\frac{4}{5} \times 6\frac{3}{7}$

(iii) $\frac{7}{8} \times 6$

(iv) $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{8}$

(v) $\frac{15}{21} \times \frac{26}{52}$

(vi) $\frac{100}{75} \times \frac{35}{40}$

(vii) $3\frac{1}{3} \times 1\frac{2}{5} \times 1\frac{1}{14}$

(viii) $2\frac{1}{3} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{6}$

(ix) $2\frac{1}{7} \times 1\frac{3}{46} \times 1\frac{5}{18} \times \frac{5}{7}$

(x) $2\frac{1}{3} \times 1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{2}{3} \times 2\frac{2}{3}$

(xi) $5\frac{1}{3} \times 4\frac{1}{2} - 3\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{6}$

3. Find the missing number :

(i) $3\frac{3}{4} + ? = 4$

(ii) $12 - 2\frac{3}{4} = \frac{?}{4}$

(iii) $9\frac{3}{8} - 2\frac{1}{8} = ?\frac{1}{4}$

4. Find :

(i) one-tenth of $\frac{110}{17}$

(ii) $\frac{3}{6}$ of 12 m

(iii) one-tenth of $\frac{13}{36}$

(iv) $\frac{1}{4}$ of ₹ 1

(v) a quarter of 1000

(vi) Three-fourths of $\frac{5}{27}$

(vii) Nine-tenths of $\frac{100}{99}$

2. (i) $16 \times \frac{5}{3} = \frac{16 \times 5}{3} = \frac{80}{3}$ (ii) $3\frac{4}{5} \times 6\frac{3}{7} = \frac{19}{5} \times \frac{45}{7} = \frac{171}{7}$

(iii) $\frac{7}{8} \times 6 = \frac{7 \times 6}{8} = \frac{21}{4}$ (iv) $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{8} = \frac{3 \times 5}{4 \times 8} = \frac{15}{32}$

(v) $\left(\frac{15}{21}\right) \times \left(\frac{26}{52}\right) = \frac{15}{21} \times \frac{26}{52} = \frac{5 \times 1}{7 \times 2} = \frac{5}{14}$

(vi) $\frac{100}{75} \times \left(\frac{35}{40}\right) = \frac{100}{75} \times \frac{35}{40} = \frac{4 \times 7}{3 \times 2} = \frac{7}{6}$

(vii) $3\frac{1}{3} \times 1\frac{2}{5} \times 1\frac{1}{14} = \frac{10}{3} \times \frac{7}{5} \times \frac{15}{14} = \frac{5 \times 10 \times 15}{1 \times 15 \times 2} = 5$

(viii) $\frac{1}{3} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{6} = \frac{7}{3} \times \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{7}{6} = \frac{49}{12} = 4\frac{1}{12}$

(ix) $2\frac{1}{7} \times 1\frac{3}{46} \times 1\frac{5}{18} \times \frac{5}{7} = \frac{15}{7} \times \frac{49}{46} \times \frac{23}{18} \times \frac{5}{7}$
 $= \frac{15 \times 23 \times 5}{2 \times 46 \times 18} = \frac{5 \times 15 \times 5}{2 \times 18} = \frac{25}{12} = 2\frac{1}{12}$

(x) $2\frac{1}{3} \times 1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{2}{3} \times 2\frac{2}{3} = \frac{7}{3} \times \frac{7}{2} + \frac{5}{3} \times \frac{8}{3}$
 $= \frac{7}{2} + \frac{40}{9} = \frac{7 \times 9}{2 \times 9} + \frac{40 \times 2}{9 \times 2} = \frac{63}{18} + \frac{80}{18} = \frac{63+80}{18} = \frac{143}{18} = 7\frac{17}{18}$

(xi) $5\frac{1}{3} \times 4\frac{1}{2} - 3\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{6} = \frac{8}{1} \times \frac{9}{2} - \frac{13}{4} \times \frac{11}{6}$
 $= 24 - \frac{143}{24} = \frac{24 \times 24}{24} - \frac{143}{24}$
 $= \frac{576}{24} - \frac{143}{24} = \frac{576 - 143}{24} = \frac{433}{24} = 18\frac{1}{24}$

3. (i) $3\frac{3}{4} + ? = 4$

Let ? be x .

i.e. $3\frac{3}{4} + x = 4$

or $x = 4 - 3\frac{3}{4} = \frac{4}{1} - \frac{15}{4}$
 $= \frac{4 \times 4 - 15 \times 1}{4}$
 $= \frac{16 - 15}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$

\therefore the missing number
is $\frac{1}{4}$.

(ii) $12 - 2\frac{3}{4} = \frac{?}{4}$

Let ? be x .

i.e. $\frac{12}{1} - \frac{11}{4} = \frac{x}{4}$

or $\frac{12 \times 4 - 11}{4} = \frac{x}{4}$

or $\frac{48 - 11}{4} = \frac{x}{4}$

or $\frac{37}{4} = \frac{x}{4}$ or $\frac{37}{\cancel{4}} \times \cancel{4} = \frac{x}{\cancel{4}} \times \cancel{4}$

or $37 = x$ or $x = 37$

\therefore the missing number is **37**.

$$(iii) 9\frac{3}{8} - 2\frac{1}{8} = ?\frac{1}{4}$$

Let ? be x .

$$\text{Then } \frac{75}{8} - \frac{17}{8} = x\frac{1}{4} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{75-17}{8} = \frac{4x+1}{4}$$

$$\text{or} \quad \frac{\cancel{58}^{29}}{\cancel{8}_4} = \frac{4x+1}{4} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{29}{\cancel{4}} \times \cancel{4} = \frac{4x+1}{\cancel{4}} \times \cancel{4}$$

$$\text{or} \quad 29 = 4x + 1 \quad \text{or} \quad 29 - 1 = 4x \quad \text{or} \quad 28 = 4x$$

$$\text{or} \quad 4x = 28 \quad \text{or} \quad x = \frac{\cancel{28}^7}{\cancel{4}_1} = 7$$

\therefore the missing number is **7**.

$$4. (i) \text{ One-tenth of } \frac{110}{17} = \frac{1}{\cancel{10}} \times \frac{\cancel{110}^{11}}{17} = \frac{11}{17}$$

$$(ii) \frac{3}{6} \text{ of } 12 \text{ m} = \frac{3}{\cancel{18}} \times \cancel{12}^2 \text{ m} = \mathbf{6 \text{ m}}$$

$$(iii) \text{ One-tenth of } \frac{13}{36} = \frac{1}{\cancel{10}} \times \frac{13}{36} = \frac{13}{\mathbf{360}}$$

$$(iv) \frac{1}{4} \text{ of } ₹ 1 = ₹ \frac{1}{4} \times 1 = ₹ \frac{1}{4} = \frac{100}{4} \text{ Paise}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{100}^{25}}{\cancel{4}_1} \text{ Paise} = \mathbf{25 \text{ Paise}}$$

$$(v) \text{ A quarter of } 1000 = \frac{1}{\cancel{4}_1} \times \cancel{1000}^{250} = \mathbf{250}$$

$$(vi) \text{ Three-fourths of } \frac{5}{27} = \frac{\cancel{3}^1}{4} \times \frac{5}{\cancel{27}_9} = \frac{5}{\mathbf{36}}$$

$$(vii) \text{ Nine-tenths of } \frac{100}{99} = \frac{\cancel{9}^1}{10_1} \times \frac{\cancel{100}^{10}}{\cancel{99}_{11}} = \frac{10}{\mathbf{11}}$$