



Summer Valley School, Dehradun

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Class VII /Assignment 1

5 April 2020

ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

ANSWER KEY -ASSIGNMENT- I

A- 1) Interrogative

2) Imperative

3) Exclamatory

4) Assertive

5) Interrogative

6) Assertive

7) Exclamatory

8) Assertive

9) Interrogative

10) Assertive

B-1) He will attend the function.

2) What a pleasant surprise!

3) Please don't walk on the grass.

4) Who is coming to see you?

5) It was an exciting day.

6) How lovely the view is!

7) Where have you kept all the stationery?

8) You take your medicines regularly.

ANSWER KEY- ASSIGNMENT-2

A

1 success

2. peace

3. evil

4 sorrow

5 departure

B

1 knowledge → uncountable

2 boys → countable

3 teachers → countable

4 salt → uncountable

5 bags → countable; rice → uncountable

6 child → countable; water → uncountable

7 policeman → uncountable

8 jam → uncountable



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C

- 1 buffaloes
- 2 lives
- 3 news
- 4 nice
- 5 oxen

COMPUTER:

Que -1 List any five input and output devices ?

Ans -1 Input device – Keyboard , mouse , Light pen ,Touch screen ,Microphone
Output device – Monitor , Printer , Speaker , Plotter ,Projector

Que -2 Draw diagram .

Que -3 Write full form of the following –

Ans -3 RAM – Random access memory
ROM- Read only memory
CPU - Central Processing Unit
CU - Control Unit
ALU- Arithmetic Logic Unit
SMPS – Switched mode power supply
PROM- Programmable ROM
EPROM- Erasable Programmable ROM
EEPROM- Electrically Erasable Programmable ROM
MODEM- Modulator -Demodulator

Que -4 Differentiate between RAM and ROM .

Ans- 4

RAM	ROM
1-RAM stands for Random Access Memory	1-ROM stands for Read Only Memory
2- It is a volatile memory	2- It is a non-volatile memory
3- Data is stored temporary	3-Data is stored permanently

Que 5 Define the terms –

Ans 5 1-PORTS -It is a physical connecting / docking points using which ,an external device can be connected to a computer using different types of cables.These ports are slots on the motherboard into which cable of external devices like mouse ,keyboard , monitor etc are plugged in.

2-MODEM- Modem stands for Modulator-Demodulator.it is device that enables computer data to transmit data over telephone or cable line.it converts analog signal to digital signal at the receiving end and digital signal to analog at the transmitting end.

3- SOUND CARD-A sound card is an expansion component used in computers to receive and send audio.

4-VIDEO CARD- A video card connects to the motherboard of a computer system and generates output images to display.

5-HARD DISK- This is a magnetic disk which is used to store huge amount of data . Hard disk is one of the most important secondary memory devices.Data is stored in digital format.



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COMPUTER:

6-CPU-CPU is the brain of the computer where it processes and stores the information and send the result to the output device . All the processing is done in the CPU.

Que-6 Exercise 1&2

Ans6 Exe 1

- Electronic
- Keyboard
- Input/pointing
- Web camera
- Hardware

Exe 2

- False
- False
- True
- True
- False

GEOGRAPHY:

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- 78
- Water vapour
- Troposphere
- Thermosphere
- Ionosphere

Ex B. Match the following

- Troposphere – Densest layer.....
- Stratosphere – Ozone
- Thermosphere – Ions
- Exosphere – Outer Space
- Memosphere – Lowest Temperature

Ex C. Choose the correct ans

- 78
- oxygen
- ozone
- lapse rate
- mesosphere

Ex. D True/False

- False
- False
- False
- False
- True



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CHEMISTRY:

Answer1 - Matter is the basic substance of which all materials, living or non living are made of.

Answer2- Solid, liquid and gases are the three states of matter. They are classified on the basis of their physical properties.

Answer 6 - copy down the table given on page 3

Answer 7- a) Gases
b) Solid
c) Gases
d) Liquid

Answer 12 - The phenomenon of change from one state to other and back to the original state is called interconversion state of matter.

A) Melting
B) Vaporization
C) Condensation/ liquefaction
D) Solidification / freezing

Objective type

Answer1

1) c
2) c
3) b
4) a
5) f

Answer 2

1) Space, mass
2) Physical
3) Homogenous
4) Very large
5) Maximum

Answer3

1) Solids have maximum intermolecular attraction and least intermolecular space.
2) As the movement of molecules are restricted within the surface of liquid.
3) As they are attracted by intermolecular force of attraction.
4) On heating intermolecular force of attraction weakens and intermolecular space increases and that allows molecules to turn into vapour state.
5) On tilting the air removes in the form of bubbles and water enters in the tumbler. But when not tilted air is filled in it so no water enters in the tumbler.

Answer 4-

1) c
2) b
3) a
4) d
5) f

Answer5

1) a
2) c
3) c
4) a
5) b



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PHYSICS:

1. Measurement is the process of comparing an unknown quantity with a known fixed quantity of the same kind.
2. Length, mass, time and temperature.
3. Mass.
4. SI unit.
5. The area of an object is the surface occupied by it.
6. Stopwatch.

BIOLOGY:

Chapter 4(Photosynthesis and Respiration)

1. All living organisms need food for energy and growth. Green plants make their own food, so they are called Autotrophs.

2. The process by which green plants make their own food (glucose) from carbon dioxide and water in the presence of sunlight and chlorophyll is called Photosynthesis.

3 Materials required for Photosynthesis:

- (a)Water (from soil)
- (b) Carbon dioxide (from Air)
- (c) Chlorophyll (present in leaf)
- (d)Energy (from Sunlight)

4. Importance of Photosynthesis:

- (a)Photosynthesis enables green plants to make their own food
- (b)The green plants are the source of food to all living organisms.
- (c)Oxygen is produced during Photosynthesis. It is used by all living organisms for breathing.
- (d)During Photosynthesis, plants use carbon dioxide and give out oxygen. In this way Photosynthesis maintains a balance between oxygen and carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

5. It is because they have a green pigment called chlorophyll located in the chloroplast.

6. It takes in carbon dioxide and gives out oxygen.

7. Glucose and oxygen



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MATHS:

Solution of Maths Worksheet Class - VII

$$Q 2(a) \quad 2\frac{1}{2} + 3\frac{1}{6} - 4\frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{19}{6} - \frac{13}{3} = \frac{15+19-26}{6} = \frac{34-26}{6} = \frac{8}{6} = 1\frac{1}{3}$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{70}$$

$$(c) \quad 4\frac{3}{5} \div \frac{2}{3} = \frac{23}{5} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{69}{10} = 6\frac{9}{10}$$

$$(d) \quad 4\frac{2}{3} \div 3\frac{1}{4} = \frac{14}{3} \div \frac{28}{9} = \frac{14}{3} \times \frac{9}{28} = \frac{3}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$$

$$Q 3 \quad \frac{4}{5} \text{ of } 30 \text{ m} = \frac{4}{5} \times 30 \text{ m} = 24 \text{ m}$$

$$Q 4 (a) \quad 5\frac{2}{3} \div 2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{17}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{17}{6} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{17-3}{6} = \frac{14}{6} = 2\frac{1}{3}$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{4}{1} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(c) \quad \left\{ \frac{3}{7} \div \left(\frac{1}{14} + \frac{13}{14} \right) \right\} \times \frac{7}{13} = \left\{ \frac{3}{7} \div \left(\frac{14}{14} \right) \right\} \times \frac{7}{13} = \left\{ \frac{3}{7} \div 1 \right\} \times \frac{7}{13} \\ = \left\{ \frac{3}{7} \times 1 \right\} \times \frac{7}{13} = \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{7}{13} = \frac{3}{13}$$