

2. Replace the bold word/words with a word from the quiver and re-write the sentence -

In no time she hit the object she aimed **at**.

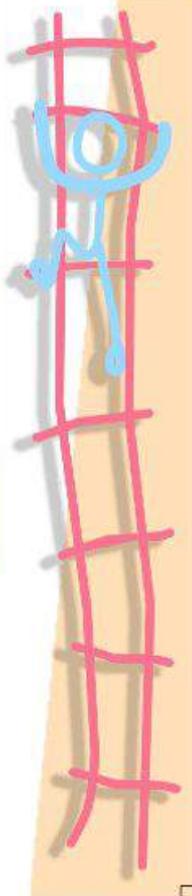
Nasruddin was surely not a good archer.

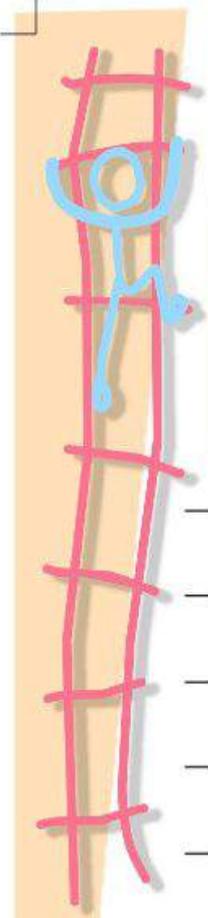
The teacher said something about his good handwriting. He felt very happy.



Let's write

1. This is a picture of Rahul Gupta. Using the clues given, write a paragraph about him in your notebook.





Clues

Indian, cricket, eight hours, practises, eats healthy food,
runs two kilometres every day, batsman

2. This is Rajiv's family. They are a healthy family. See what each one does to remain healthy.



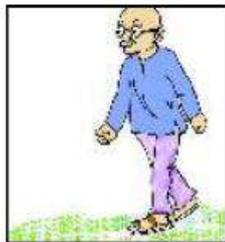
Father



Mother



Sita



Grandpa



Grandma



Rajiv



3. Use the words 'and' or 'but' and make as many sentences as you can about Rajiv's family.

Example : Grandpa and Grandma get up early in the morning.
Grandpa is walking but Rajiv is jogging.

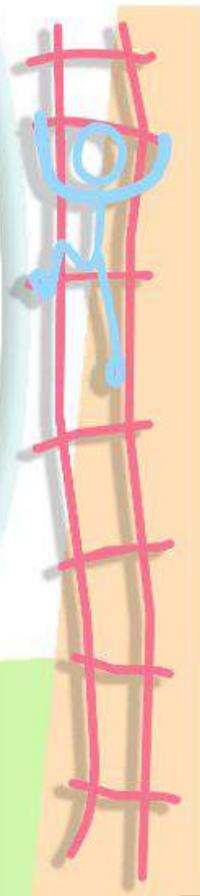
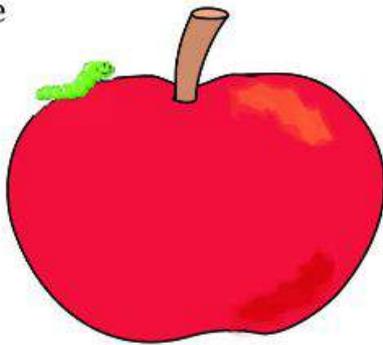


Fun time

Watch the arrow pierce the apple!

Would you like to see the arrow piercing the red apple?

Bring the page close to your face, touch the star with your nose, and then look at the picture!



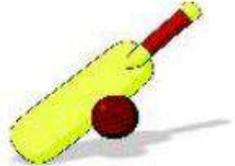


Let's play

1. Fill in the grid with words given below. You can use one word more than once.



stick bat/ball eleven table racket
ball stadium football two to four ground



Name of the game	What you play with	Where you play it	Number of players
cricket			
hockey			
table tennis			
football			

2. Using the information in the grid, write a sentence about each game. One has been done for you.

(a) Cricket is an outdoor game.

We play it with a bat and a ball.

There are eleven players in this game.

(b) _____



(c) _____

(d) _____

3. The following words are used in various sports. List them under the sport that they are used in.

(a) googly

(b) goal

(c) LBW

(d) penalty

(e) free kick

(f) penalty corner

Some words may be used in more than one game.

Hockey

1.

2.

Cricket

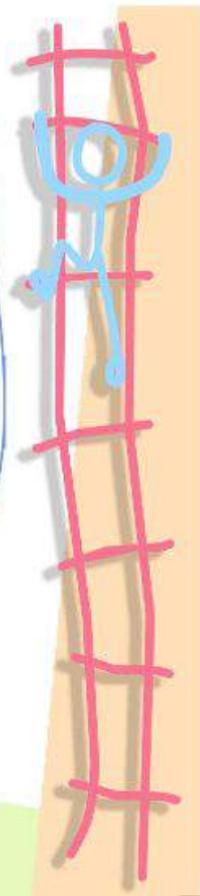
1.

2.

Football

1.

2.





Team time

A Puppet head

You can use an old tennis ball which has lost its bounce, to make the head of a puppet. She looks like a little girl in a skirt and is very quick and easy to make.

Look at the picture carefully and you will see how she works – your fingers are her arms!

You need –

a tennis ball, needle, wool, coloured cloth.

Method –

1. Start with the head. Make a small hole in the ball and push a long, thick knitting-needle (about size 3), into it.
2. The needle goes in on one side and right across inside the ball to touch the opposite side.
3. The hole needs to be very small, so that it is difficult to push the needle in. In this way it will fit tightly and remain firm when you play with your puppet.



4. Now cut the thick top off an old nylon sock and stretch it tightly round the ball, sewing it together down the back.

5. Take some coloured wool and stick on the ball. Make plaits. Paint the eyes and lips on the ball.

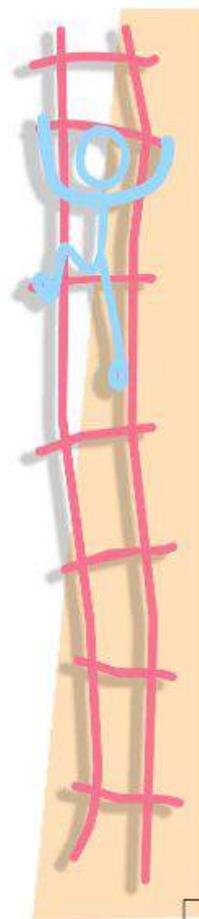


6. Cut two holes in the coloured cloth to put in your fingers.

7. Hold the needle in your hand to hold your puppet.



Write two sentences on your puppet.





THEMES

Importance of games and sports
Building concentration

Teacher's page

Unit 3

Poem : *Run!*

Story : *Nasruddin's Aim*

This Unit develops a concentration for work that children are involved with.

Warm up

Before beginning the poem the teacher can ask the children to run around the class in silence and then -

Stand straight

1. Take a deep breath inhaling through your nose.
2. Hold till the count of five.
3. Release the air through your nose.
4. Repeat it five times.

Stretch their arms sideways

1. Keeping your arms stretched, bring your hands down from the elbow level.
2. Stretch your arms sideways again.
3. Repeat it five times.

Reading time

While reading the lesson the teacher can talk about concentration that leads to success. Concentration is essential for studies as well as sports.

The teacher should read the given instructions in the questions very clearly so that the children understand them and follow them accordingly.

Sharing time

- ? Discuss the feelings after running.
- ? To keep pace with the activity of running, the teacher can ask the children to read the poem fast, imagining that they are running and reading (speed and fast-track ☺).
- ? Having experienced the running activity children should be encouraged to answer the talk time correctly.

Creative time

Involve the children with words like racing, diving, jumping, swimming, running, for example - Racing boats is a sport. A girl is diving. I am jumping. We are running a race. They can either enact or draw to express the sense of movement (this is an indirect way of sharing verbs as doing words). These drawings with sight words can be hung in the class. Teachers may lay more emphasis on the inclusion of sports and games from the local area. They may organise special sports programmes both before and after school hours to enable children with special talents for training. Team games such as basket ball, *kabaddi*, volleyball can be encouraged.

Language corner

The lesson deals with a lot of words ending with 'ing'. The teacher should encourage the class to use 'ing' words in sentences, orally as well as in the written format.

For example: What are you doing?
I am speaking.

Environment

Let students express their concerns on the environmental degradation around us.



Class: VII BID Subject: English.

Sana Akhtar

Book: Honeycomb

Chapter: "Gopal and the Hilsa Fish"

Summary-

It was the season for Hilsa Fish and it was Hilsa Fish that everyone was talking about. In the market fishmongers were selling only Hilsa Fish luring customers to buy it. Even in the royal court, courtiers were talking about Hilsa.

This made the king lose his temper. He believed that no one could stop the people from talking about Hilsa fish not even Gopal who was the wisest man in the court. The king challenged Gopal to buy a huge Hilsa fish and bring it to the palace without anyone asking him about it. Gopal accepted the challenge.

After a few days, Gopal shaved beard from half of his face and smeared ash on himself.

He wore rags and looked disgraceful. His wife was shocked and asked him not to leave home like this, but Gopal kept on telling her that he was going to buy a huge Hilsa fish. At the market Gopal bought a huge Hilsa fish and started walking towards the palace. No one noticed the fish, but everyone was looking at Gopal.

He went to meet the king but was stopped by the guards. He started dancing and singing loudly in front of the royal palace. The king ordered his guards to produce the man before him.

Everyone in the court was shocked seeing Gopal dressed up like a mad. The king questioned Gopal about the reason for his weird attire. Gopal reminded the king about the challenge and told him that from the market to the royal palace, no one had asked him a single word about the fish. The king accepted that Gopal had done the impossible once more.

class: VIII A, B, D Subject: English

classmate

Date _____

Page _____

Sana Akbar

Book: Honeydew

Chapter: 03

"Glimpses of The Past"

1757 - 1849.

In India of 1757, the East India Company was in a strong position, compared to the Indian Princes, they had superior weapons. Besides Indian Princes were short-sighted in their approach to the events of the time. Indian princes were fighting with each other. They often sought the help of the company to defeat other princes. This worked in favour of the company. It could easily subdue these princes one after other. However, the brave Tipu Sultan of Mysore fought the British. He died in the battle-field fighting the English.

The general reaction to the British rule was not the same everywhere in India. There were some who thanked

British for ushering in an era of peace. Others were unhappy that the country was subjected to foreign rule.

1765-1836.

The social fabric was in bad shape. Religious leaders preached absurd practices like untouchability and child-marriage. In truth, Indians had lost their self-respect. The British scorned them. The farmers and artisans were the worst hit. Heavy taxes ruined the farmer. The British used every method to make maximum profits.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1772-1833)

Ram Mohan Roy understood what was wrong with the country. He tried to reform the society. He taught people that the main precepts of all religions were the same. He 1757-1849 emphasised the practical use

of knowledge. He went to England. There he reminded the British that rulers too had a duty towards their subjects. He started newspapers in India. The suspicious British stopped them in 1828.

Notes

* Division

$$i) -4 \div \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= -4 \times \frac{3}{2}$$

$$= -2 \times 3$$

$$= -6 \text{ Ans}$$

$$ii) -\frac{7}{12} \div \left(-\frac{2}{13}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{7}{12} \times \left(-\frac{13}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{91}{24} \text{ Ans}$$

Homework

Find the product.

$$① \frac{2}{3} \times \left(-\frac{7}{4}\right) \quad ② -\frac{6}{5} \times \frac{9}{11}$$

$$③ \frac{3}{7} \times \left(-\frac{2}{5}\right) \quad ④ \frac{3}{-5} \times \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right)$$

Find the value of:

$$① -4 \div \frac{2}{3} \quad ② -\frac{3}{5} \div 2$$

$$③ -\frac{4}{5} \div (-3) \quad ④ -\frac{2}{13} \div \frac{1}{7}$$

$$⑤ \frac{3}{13} \div \left(-\frac{4}{65}\right)$$

Surface chemistry.

The branch of chemistry which deals with the study of phenomena occurring at the surface separating two bulk phases is called surface chemistry.

Adsorption:

The phenomenon of attracting and retaining the molecule of a substance on the surface of a liquid or solid leading to the higher concentration on the surface in comparison to bulk is called adsorption.

The molecular species which concentrate or accumulate at the surface are termed as adsorbate and material whose surface is involved in the process of adsorption is called adsorbent.

Evidence in support of adsorption:

(M.C.B.R.I. Book)

Absorption

When molecular species of one substance uniformly distributed throughout bulk of other substance then phenomenon is called as absorption.

Difference b/w adsorption and absorption

<u>Adsorption</u>	<u>Absorption</u>
1. It is surface phenomenon in which concentration of molecular species is always greater at interface of two immiscible phases.	1. It is bulk phase in which molecules of adsorbate uniformly distributed throughout bulk of adsorbent.

Q.10M

1055-21
18-10-2022

Q: Find the number of molecules in 1.8 gm water

A: 1 mole water or (H₂O) molecule = 2 + 16 = 18 gm

1.8 gm H₂O contains $\frac{1.8}{18} \times 6.022 \times 10^{23}$ molecules

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1.8}{18} \times 6.022 \times 10^{23} &= \frac{1.8}{18} \times 6.022 \times 10^{23} \\ &= \frac{6.022 \times 10^{23} \times 1.8}{18} \\ &= 6.022 \times 10^{22} \end{aligned}$$

Q: Find the volume of air 7.1 gm contains. Also 11 gm CO₂ at N.T.P.

A: air 1 mole air = 35.5 + 35.5 = 71 gm

71 gm air = 22.4 litre at N.T.P

$$\begin{aligned} 7.1 \text{ gm air} &= \frac{22.4}{71} \times 7.1 \\ &= \frac{22.4}{10} \times \frac{71}{10} = 2.24 \text{ lit.} \end{aligned}$$

also 1 mole CO₂ = 12 + 32 = 44 gm

44 gm CO₂ at N.T.P = 22.4 litre

$$\frac{22.4}{44} \times 11 = \frac{22.4}{4} \times \frac{11}{10}$$



= 5.6 litre

Q: Find the mass of 5.6 lit CH₄ at N.T.P

1 mole CH₄ = 12 + 4 = 16 gm

22.4 lit CH₄ = 16 gm

$$\begin{aligned} 5.6 \text{ lit CH}_4 &= \frac{16}{22.4} \times 5.6 \\ &= 4 \text{ gm} \end{aligned}$$

Q: Find no. of molecules in 1.6 gm CH₄.

Q: Find volume of 1 gm H₂ at N.T.P