



# SARASWATI ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL

Narpoli, Bhiwandi

## ASSIGNMENTS - 3

(SECOND UNIT)

**CLASS : 7<sup>th</sup>**

SYLLABUS

### ENGLISH

- Tartary
- Compere a Programme
- A Crow in the House
- The Brook
- Think Before you Speak!
- **Grammar** : Subject and Predicate, Object and Complement of The Verb
- **Writing Skill** : Essay Writing, Letter Writing, Story Writing,

### MATHEMATICS

- Direct Proportion and Inverse Proportion
- Banks and Simple Interest
- Circle

### GENERAL SCIENCE

- Cell Structure and Micro-organisms
- Changes – Physical and Chemical
- Elements, Compounds and Mixtures
- Materials we Use

### HISTORY

- The Administration of the Swaraj
- An Ideal Ruler

### CIVICS

- Fundamental Rights – Part I

### GEOGRAPHY

- Soils
- How Seasons Occur – Part 2

### MARATHI

- शब्दांचे घर
- वाचनाचे वेड
- पंडिता रमाबाई

### HINDI

- बेटा युग
- दो लघुकथा
- शब्द संपदा

## Tartary

ENGLISH (Lesson 3.1)

### ASSIGNMENT (Textbook Pages 55 and 56)

**Q.1 Find the words that mean the following from the first stanza.**

- (1) Gold hammered into a flat, thin shape.
- (2) Show off proudly
- (3) Tilt, move at an angle.
- (4) Across, especially in a slanting direction.

**Q.2 Find the names of the exotic musical instruments and animals mentioned in the poem.**

- (1) Exotic musical instruments. ....
- (2) Exotic animals. ....

**Q.3 In the last stanza, there are three four-letter words that refer to a beautiful valley.**

**Q.4 Pick out the lines that contain.**

- (1) Colour
- (2) Sound
- (3) Images from nature

**Q.5 Complete the following phrases with the help of the poem.**

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ music.
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ lake.
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_ rivers.
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_ citron-trees.
- (5) \_\_\_\_\_ breeze.

**Q.6 Pick out at least two examples of consonance from the poem.**

**Q.7 From the poem, find three lines that use comparisons.**

**Q.8 Find two examples of Alliteration from the poem.**

**Q.9 Write the rhyming words from the first stanza.**

## Compere a Programme

ENGLISH (Lesson 3.2)

### ASSIGNMENT 1 (Textbook Pages 58 to 60)

*Getting ready ..... Thank you, dear Anagha.*

**Q.1 Write the following answer from the passage.**

1. Why does the compere request the audience to switch off their mobile phones?
2. Why does she request them to be seated?
3. At the beginning of the programme, who does the compere address by name?
4. What do we learn about Shri Charudata Diwan from the compere's speech?
5. Who does the compere thank?
6. Who are the following persons?  
(1) Mr Avadhoot Pathak      (2) Ms Shubhada Murarka      (3) Dr Ajinkya Parakhi

### ASSIGNMENT 2 (Textbook Pages 60 to 62)

*Introductory Speech ..... Ms Shilpa Sanghani.*

**Q.1 Find out the meaning of 'Taal Kacheri'.**

**Q.2 What is meant by 'butterflies in your stomach'?**

**Q.3 Write the following answer from the passage.**

1. Describe the book that is released.

2. Why does the compere thank the Chief Guest?
3. Who is taking part in the Taal Kacheri?
4. How is this vocal rendition different from music?
5. Does the compere say the following at the beginning of the programme or after it has ended?
  - (i) What a wonderful presentation.

## A Crow in the House

ENGLISH (Lesson 3.3)

### ASSIGNMENT 1 (Textbook Pages 64 and 65)

*The young crow ... .. through the bars.*

#### Q. 1 Think and answer.

- (1) What dangers were likely to befall the young crow?
- (2) Who were the other members of the author's family living in the same house?
- (3) Did the author's grandfather like animals? How do we know that? Give two examples from page 64 of the textbook to support your answers.
- (4) What is implied in 'He took over the administration of the house'?

#### Q.2 Find the antonyms for the following from the story.

- |                |               |            |
|----------------|---------------|------------|
| (1) Motionless | (3) Captivity | (5) Gentle |
| (2) Cooperated | (4) Humble    |            |

#### Q.3 Find the synonyms for the following from the story.

- |                 |                 |            |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| (1) disapproved | (2) bits/pieces | (3) rebuke |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------|

#### Q.4 Underline the prepositions in the following sentences.

- (1) He stayed at home earning some money through beekeeping.
- (2) He scraped together the rest of the money from his savings.
- (3) They travelled towards their destinations free of all expense.
- (4) The thatch had fallen off the roof on one side.
- (5) He pointed to the boy and a little girl crouching behind the stove.

### ASSIGNMENT 2 (Textbook pages 65 and 66)

*In time, Caesar learned... .. so much trouble in collect.*

#### Q.4 Think and answer.

- (1) Guess how Caesar learnt to say 'Hello, hello'.
- (2) What is meant by 'Aunt Mabel never was a success with pets'? can you think of the reasons why it was so?
- (3) What is implied in the following sentences: 'Most of the neighbours were represented in our house by a toothbrush'?
- (4) What action of the author shows that he loved Caesar?

#### Q.5 Find the antonyms for the following from the story.

- |          |          |              |
|----------|----------|--------------|
| (1) Dull | (2) deep | (3) frequent |
|----------|----------|--------------|

#### Q.6 Find the synonyms for the following from the story.

- |               |                 |              |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| (1) Attracted | (3) Controlled  | (5) Nuisance |
| (2) Mishap    | (4) Achievement |              |

#### Q.7 Underline the subject complements in the following sentences.

- (1) The young boy became a pilot. (3) The entire report was false.  
 (2) The teacher seemed pleased. (4) The old man seemed very tired.  
 (5) This orange tastes bitter.

**Q.8 Underline the object complements in the following sentences.**

- (1) The students made him their leader. (3) He considers this man a cheat.  
 (2) The judge thought him innocent. (4) Mrs. Menon called her baby Dolly.  
 (5) The people voted him their minister.

**Q.9 Rewrite in your own words.**

- (a) One event from the story : \_\_\_\_\_  
 (b) One of Caesar's traits that makes me laugh : \_\_\_\_\_

## The Brook

ENGLISH (Lesson 3.4)

**ASSIGNMENT (Textbook Pages 68 and 69)**

**Q. 1 Find the meaning of the following words or phrases.**

- (1) ridges (2) brimming (3) fallow (4) eddying  
 (5) babble (6) trout (7) netted (8) brook  
 (9) haunt (10) hern (11) sally (12) sparkle  
 (13) bubble (14) blossom (15) lusty (16) bar

**Q.2 Answer the following questions.**

- (1) Who is the speaker in the poem?  
 (2) Which lines are repeated in the poem? What do they mean?  
 (3) Where does the brook join the river?  
 (4) Mention the various places that the brook flows past.  
 (5) Often the brook speaks of itself as if it is human :

**Q.3 Spot and write any three alliterative phrases or sentences from the poem.**

**Q.4 List the prepositions you find in this poem.**

**Q.5 List the phrases that have the expression 'many a....'.**

**Q.6 Write a short autobiography of the brook.**

## Think Before You Speak!

ENGLISH (Lesson 3.6)

**ASSIGNMENT 1 (Textbook Pages 75 and 76)**

*Man was meant ... .. before you speak in anger.*

**Q. 1 Think and answer.**

- (1) Was Disraeli trying to give a scientific reason?  
 (2) Was he only trying to give a message in a light-hearted but effective way?

**Q.2 Complete the following.**

- (1) Our ears are like funnels because.....  
 (2) The two rows of teeth are like a fence because.....  
 (3) The two lips are like a fence because.....  
 (4) Harsh words are like scattered bits of paper carried away by the wind because.....

**Q.3 Make two sentences of your own with each of the words given below, using the same word as a noun in one and a verb in another.**

- (1) Change :      (2) Throw :      (3) Return :

**ASSIGNMENT 2 (Textbook Page 77)**

*Socrates was one ... .. go ahead and speak.*

**Q.1 Think and answer.**

- (1) Who was Socrates?
- (2) What question did his disciples ask him?
- (3) What were the three questions that Socrates said we must ask ourselves before we speak?

**Q.2 Underline the adverbials in the following sentences.**

- (1) We walked around the garden.
- (2) The girl practiced before the race.
- (3) The small boy threw the bat over the wall.
- (4) The victim was standing at this spot.
- (5) He read the news quite often.
- (6) The girl promised to meet her mother in the evening.
- (7) The witness answered in a low voice.
- (8) The fox watched the crow from the corner of its eyes.
- (9) The child went without telling anyone.
- (10) The girl met her sister near the house.

## Grammar

ENGLISH

**Q.1 Underline the subject in the following sentences.**

1. Her own friends had turned against her!
2. The second day's attraction was the circus on the moon.
3. From my school I will try to borrow.
4. This trip to the moon was exorbitantly expensive.
5. The dome-shaped settlements on the moon, resembling the igloos of the Eskimos, were now visible.

**Q.2 Underline the predicate in the following sentences.**

1. The lion has invited you to live at his court.
2. High up in the cooler air flew the vulture.
3. He was Mr. Duncan Ross, a representative of the Red-headed League.
4. They would be able to enter the bank without breaking open the doors of the bank.
5. Holmes handed over Mr. Clay to the policemen.

**Q.3 Underline the objects in the following sentences.**

1. I carried the unfortunate bird home.
2. I dug a shallow grave in the garden.
3. We have stopped all the holes.
4. Papa Panav watched him with satisfaction.
5. He was offered his freedom.

## Writing Skill

ENGLISH

**Q.1 Write an essay on.**

- i) Annual Prize Distribution Day
- ii) A Visit to A Hill Station

**Q.2** Write a personal letter of thanks to an elderly person for helping you.

**Q.3** Write a letter to your Class Teacher/Principal requesting permission to start a news bulletin for your class/school.

**Q.4** Do you have pet animals? Write an interesting story about your own or your **friend's pet**.



## Direct Proportion and Inverse Proportion

MATHEMATICS (Lesson 9)

### PRACTICE SET 37

1. If 7 kg onions cost ₹140, how much must we pay for 12kg onions?
2. If ₹600 can buy 15 bunches of cattle feed, how many bunches of cattle feed can ₹ 1280 buy?
3. For 9 cows, 13 kg 500 g of food supplement are required every day. In the same proportion, how much will be needed for 12 cows?
4. The cost of 2 mobiles is ₹16,000. How much money will be required to buy 13 such mobiles?
5. 12 quintals of soya beans costs ₹36,000. What is the cost of 8 quintals of soya bean?

### PRACTICE SET 38

1. Five workers take 12 days to weed a field. How many days would 6 workers take? How many days would 15 workers take?
2. Mohanrao took 10 days to finish a book, reading 40 pages every day. How many pages must be read in a day to finish it in 8 days?
3. Mary cycles at speed of 6 km/h. How long will she take to reach her aunt's house which is 12 km away? How long will she take if she cycles at the speed of 4 km/h?
4. The stock of grain in a government warehouse lasts 30 days for 4000 people. How many days will it last for 6000 people?

## Banks and Simple Interest

MATHEMATICS (Lesson 10)

### PRACTICE SET 40

1. If Rihanna deposits ₹1,500 in school's savings Bank at 9 p.c.p.a. for 2 years, what total amount will she get?
2. Jethalal took housing loan of ₹2,50,000 from a bank at 10 p.c.p.a for 5 years. What is the yearly interest? What is the total amount he returns to the bank?

- Shrikant deposited ₹85000 for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years at 7 p.c.p.a. in a savings bank account. What total interest will he receive at the end of the period?
- The interest on ₹ 5000 for 4 years, at certain rate of interest is ₹ 1200. What would be the interest on ₹ 15000 at the same rate of interest for the same period?
- Pankaj deposited ₹1,50,000 in a bank at 10 p.c.p.a. for two years. What total amount will he get from the bank at the end of the period?

**PRACTICE SET 41**

- If the interest on ₹1,700 for 2 years is ₹340, the rate of interest must be .....
- If the interest on ₹3,000 at a certain rate for a certain number of years is ₹600, what would be the interest on ₹1,500 under the same conditions?
- Javed deposited ₹12,000 at 9 p.c.p.a in a bank for some years. At the end of the period, he received altogether ₹17,400. For how many years did he deposit his money?
- Lataben borrowed some money from a bank at a rate of 10 p.c.p.a. interest for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years to start cottage industry. If she paid ₹ 10250 as total interest, how much money had she borrowed?
- Fill in the blanks in the table below.

Sr. No.	Principal (₹)	Rate of interest (p.c.p.a.)	Time (years)	Interest (₹)	Amount (₹)
1.	4,200	7	3		
2.		6	4	1,200	
3.	8,000	5		800	
4.		5		6,000	18,000
5.		$2\frac{1}{2}$	5	2,400	

## Circle

**PRACTICE SET 42**

**Q.1 Fill in the blanks.**

- The length of the boundary of a circle is called the \_\_\_\_\_ of a circle.
- The circle divided into two parts by taking two points in the circle. Each part is called an \_\_\_\_\_.

**Q. 2 Complete the following table.**

Sr.No.	Radius (r)	Diameter (d)	Circumference (c)
(i)	7 cm	.....	.....
(ii)	.....	28 cm	.....
(iii)	.....	.....	6.16 cm
(iv)	.....	.....	72.6 cm

Q.3 The circumference of a circle is 176cm. Find its radius.

Q.4 The radius of a circular garden is 56m. What is the cost of four round fence around this garden at the rate of Rs. 40 per metre?

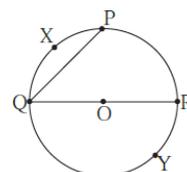
Q.5 The wheel of a bullock cart has a diameter of 1.4m. How many rotations will the wheel complete as the cart travels 1.1 km ?

### PRACTICE SET 43

Q.1 Choose the correct alternative.

If arc AXB and arc AYB are the corresponding arcs and  $m(\text{arc AXB}) = 120^\circ$ , then  $m(\text{arc AYB}) = ?$  (i)  $140^\circ$  (ii)  $60^\circ$  (iii)  $240^\circ$  (iv)  $160^\circ$

Q.2 Some arcs are shown in the circle with centre O. Write the names of minor arcs, major arcs and semi-circular arcs from among them.



Q.3 The measure of a minor arc PXQ of a circle with centre O is 110.

What is the measure of the major arc PYQ?

□ □ □

## Cell structure and Micro-organisms

SCIENCE (Lesson 11)

Q.1 Answer the following questions.

1. What is a 'cell'?
2. Name the different organelles in a cell?
3. When is electron microscope used?
4. What are micro-organisms?
5. Which are the different types of micro-organisms?
6. Who discovered the process of fermentation?

Q.2 Fill in the blanks with the proper word.

1. The organelle called the \_\_\_\_\_ is present in plant cells only.
2. Garbage is converted into \_\_\_\_\_ by micro-organisms.
3. In the cell, photosynthesis is carried out with the help of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. An electron microscope is necessary for the study of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the most important organelle of the cell.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ are called the powerhouses of the cell.
7. The process of \_\_\_\_\_ is used for making yoghurt from milk.
8. Pathogens are released in the air when a person having an infection of the \_\_\_\_\_ sneezes or coughs.

**Q.3 Match the columns.**

Group 'A'	Group 'B'
1. Mitochondria	a. Function of photosynthesis
2. Lysosomes	b. Throwing of unwanted material
3. Endoplasmic reticulum	c. Destruction of cell
4. Golgi body	d. Control over cell
5. Ribosomes	e. Proper distribution of proteins
6. Nucleus	f. A powerhouse of the cell
7. Vacuole	g. Sprawling net-like transport system
8. Plastids	h. Production of proteins

**Q.4 What is difference between us?**

1. Plant cell and animal cell.

**Q.5 Answer the following questions with neat and well-labelled diagrams.**

1. Sketch and describe in your own words, the plant cell, and animals cell.
2. Describe prokaryotic cells with a neat, well labelled, and suitable diagram.

**Q.6 Answer the following questions.**

1. Explain the uses and the harmful effects of micro-organisms.
2. What exactly happens when we have a fever?
3. What are antibiotics? How are they prepared? What is their use?

**Q.7 Use your brainpower.**

1. How do the cells acquire definite shapes?
2. How are cells protected?
3. What are the needs of cells?

**Q.8 Give reasons.**

1. There is a possibility of food poisoning if we eat stale food.
2. Fungus grows quickly in moist or humid conditions.
3. A refrigerator is used in almost every home.
4. Bread 'rises' during baking.

## Changes – Physical and Chemical

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SCIENCE (Lesson 13)

**Q.1 Select a proper word and fill in the blanks.**

(Irreversible, nonperiodic, slow, natural, physical, periodic, galvanization)

1. Change like spoiling of the milk is a \_\_\_\_\_ change.
2. Ripening of the fruit is a \_\_\_\_\_ change.
3. If the properties of the original substances remain the same, then this type of change is called \_\_\_\_\_ change.
4. The change that can occur in forward and reverse directions, again and again, is \_\_\_\_\_ change.

5. The changes in which the time interval is not fixed are \_\_\_\_\_ changes.
6. In the process of \_\_\_\_\_ iron articles are given a thin coat of zinc to prevent corrosion.

**Q.2 Write whether the following statements are true or false.**

1. Evaporation is a physical change.
2. Baking bread is a harmful change.
3. Rusting iron is a physical change.
4. The objects become durable due to corrosion.
5. A number of different criteria can be applied to the same change.

**Q.3 Distinguish between the following.**

1. Physical change and chemical change
2. Periodic change and non-periodic change
3. Natural change and man-made change

**Q.4 Under which different types can the following changes be classified?**

1. Conversion of milk into yoghurt.
2. Bursting of a cracker.
3. Occurrence of an earthquake.
4. Revolution of the earth around the sun.
5. Stretching of a spring.

**Q.5 Give reasons.**

1. While purchasing canned food, its expiry date should be checked.
2. An iron article should be given a coat of paint.
3. A wooden article should be polished.
4. Copper and brass utensils should be tinned.
5. A dry handkerchief gets at once dipping in water, but it takes longer for a wet handkerchief to dry.

**Q.6 What will you take into account while identifying the following?**

1. A physical change in a substance.
2. A chemical change in a substance.

**Q.7 Use your brainpower.**

1. What kind of changes in the falling of a tree in a storm?
2. What kind of changes in the conversion of milk into yogurt?
3. Which type of change is the change of seasons from summer to rains to winter?
4. Which of the following are physical changes and which are chemical changes making a table from wood, breaking of a glass object, ripening of a tomato, rusting of iron?

## Elements, Compounds and Mixtures

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SCIENCE (Lesson 14)

**Q.1 Fill in the blanks using appropriate words.**

- (1) An object made of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are two important properties of matter.
- (3) Matter made of only one constituent is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (4) A substance whose molecules are made of exactly a like atoms is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (5) Scientists have discovered \_\_\_\_\_ elements of these, \_\_\_\_\_ elements occur in nature.
- (6) Brass, steel, twenty -two carat gold are a few examples of\_\_\_\_\_.
- (7) \_\_\_\_\_ is also used for purification of impure liquids.
- (8) The property of solubility of the substance in the solvent that moves up is used the technique of \_\_\_\_\_.

**Q.2 Match the columns.****Group 'A'**

- (1) Stainless Steel  
 (2) Silver  
 (3) Bhajani mixture for milling  
 (4) Salt  
 (5) Coal  
 (6) Hydrogen

**Group 'B'**

- (a) Non-metal  
 (b) Compound  
 (c) Mixture  
 (d) Element  
 (e) Alloy  
 (f) Metal

**Q.3 Write the name of elements from the following symbols.**

Symbol	Element
(1) Zn	.....
(2) Cd	.....
(3) Xe	.....
(4) Br	.....
(5) Ti	.....
(6) Cu	.....
(7) Fe	.....
(8) Si	.....
(9) Ir	.....
(10) Pt	.....

**Q.4 Write are the molecular formula of the following compound.**

- (1) Hydrochloric Acid                      (4) Glucose  
 (2) Sulphuric Acid                         (5) Methane  
 (3) Sodium Chloride

**Q.5 Explain the terms.**

- (1) Element                      (2) Atom                      (3) Compound                      (4) Molecule  
 (5) Mixture                      (6) Alloy                      (7) Symbol

**Q.6 Write the examples of the following.**

- (1) Elements                      (2) Elements in molecular form                      (3) Metals  
 (4) Non-metals                      (5) Compound                      (6) Alloy

**Q.7 Explain the difference.**

- (1) Metals and Non-metals :  
 (2) Compounds and mixtures.

**Q.8 Answer the following in one sentence only.**

- (1) How many elements is sugar made of?  
 (2) Which of these are compounds, which are elements-water, oxygen, carbon dioxide?  
 (3) What is the smallest particle of a compound called?  
 (4) What is the symbol of tungsten present in the electric bulb? How was this symbol decided?

- (5) How are molecular formulae written?
- (6) What are the two groups in which elements are classified?
- (7) How is a molecule of oxygen formed?

**Q.9 Write answers to the following questions in your own words.**

- (1) How are the components of the mixture separated by simple methods? **OR** Straining (filtering), sifting, picking, sorting, winnowing, combing with a magnet, and sublimation are simple and easy methods for separation. Which ingredients, from which mixtures could be separated by using these methods?
- (2) Where are the methods of separation by distillation and by separating funnel used? Why?
- (3) Classify the following substances according to their properties: Water, thermacol, soil, iron, coal, paper, rubber, copper, copper, coir, plastic..

**Q.10 Give scientific reasons.**

- (1) Buttermilk is churned to get butter.
- (2) A wet cloth is wrapped around a water storage container in summer.

**Q.11 Use your brain power.**

- (1) Which elements are present in air?
- (2) Is carbon dioxide an element?
- (3) Are the atoms of different elements similar or dissimilar?
- (4) Is the water that falls from clouds naturally pure?
- (5) Which properties of a liquid are seen in the distillation method?
- (6) For what purposes is distilled water used?

## Materials we Use

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SCIENCE (Lesson 15)

**Q.1 Fill appropriate terms in the blanks. (*white cement, soap, detergent, wearing of bones, tooth decay, hard, soft, Portland, fatty acid*)**

1. The substance that helps water to remove dirt from the surface of materials is called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Fluoride is used in toothpaste to prevent \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Soap is a salt of \_\_\_\_\_ and sodium hydroxide.
4. Synthetic detergents can be used in \_\_\_\_\_ water as well.
5. For construction purposes \_\_\_\_\_ cement is the most commonly used cement.

**Q.2 Write whether the following statements are true or false.**

1. Many years ago toothpaste was made by mixing the powder of bones and shells.
2. The molecules of a detergent are short.
3. One effect of surface activity is no lather formation.
4. About 2000 years ago, In those days, soap was prepared using animal fat and wood ash.
5. In 1756, the Romans developed the method of making aqueous cement?

**Q.3 What are the similarities and differences between -**

1. Natural detergents and man-made detergents.
2. Bath soap and soap for washing clothes

**Q.4 Write answers to the following questions in one sentences.**

1. What should be expected from a detergent for delicate garments?
2. How will you check with the help of soap powder whether water is hard?
3. What causes the hardness of water?

**Q.5 Write answers to the following questions in short.**

1. What are the important ingredients of a toothpaste, and what is the function of each?
2. How does the use of a detergent help to clean soiled clothes?
3. What is meant by 'surface activity'? Name three chemicals responsible for the surface activity of various detergents.
4. What are the ingredients of cement?
5. What will happen if cement is not used in making concrete?

**Q.6 Explain why -**

1. Soap cannot be used in hard water.
2. Oil does not mix in water. However, oil and water become homogenous if a sufficient quantity of detergent is added.
3. Synthetic detergents are superior to soap.
4. Often coloured spots are formed on clothes during washing.
5. Tobacco masher should not be used for cleaning teeth.

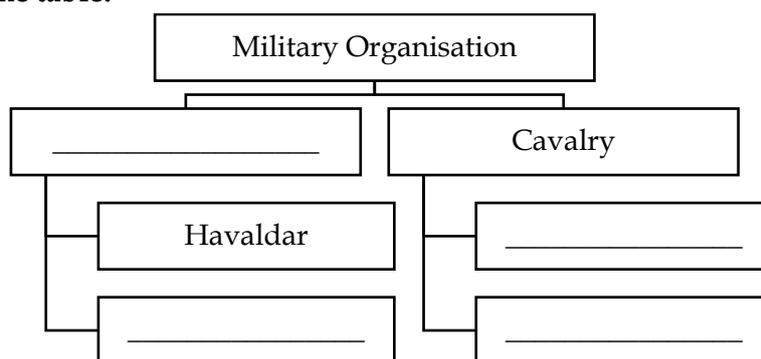
## The Administration of the *Swaraj*

HISTORY (Lesson 7)

**Q.1 Can you tell? (Name the following)**

- (1) A council with eight departments.
- (2) Bahirji Naik was the head of this department.
- (3) The sea fort built by Maharaj near Malvan.
- (4) He looked after the war material on the fort.
- (5) The highest officer in the cavalry.
- (6) The highest officer in the army.

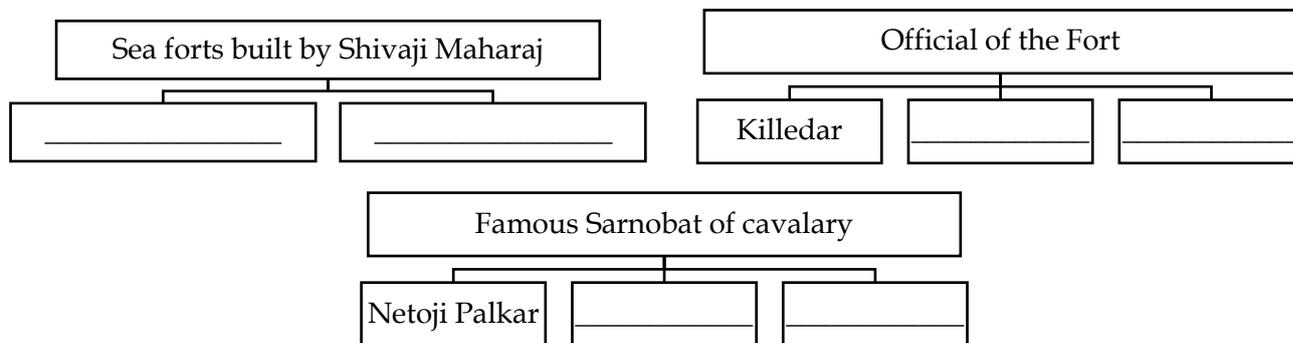
**Q.2 Complete the table.**



**Q.3 Find the odd man out and state the reason.**

- (1) Netoji Palkar, Hambirrao Mohite, Prataprao Gujar, Bahirji Naik.
- (2) Moro Trimbak Pingle, Ramchandra Nilkanth Muzumdar, Netoji Palkar, Niraj Rawaji.
- (3) Annaji Datto, Dattaji Trimbak Waknis, Prataprao Gujar, Ramchandra Trimbak.
- (4) Pratapgad, Pavangad, Rajgad, Sidhudurga.

**Q.4 Complete the following diagram.**



**Q.5 Let us write ... (Answer in brief the following questions)**

- (1) Write the extent of the Swaraj.
- (2) When was remission granted in land revenue and other taxes to the farmers?
- (3) What was the warning given to the revenue officers by Annaji Datto?
- (4) How did Shivaji Maharaj encourage agriculture?
- (5) Write about the cavalry of Shivaji Maharaj.

**Q.6 Give reason.**

- (1) Shivaji Maharaj established a council of eight ministers.
- (2) Shivaji Maharaj raised a navy.
- (3) Shivaji Maharaj set-up an intelligence department.
- (4) The forts were of great importance in the medieval age.
- (5) A village was a self-sufficient unit.
- (6) Shivaji Maharaj gave encouragement to trade.

**Q.7 Write about it in your words. (Short notes)**

- (1) Shivaji Maharaj’s policy regarding agriculture..
- (2) Military organisation of Shivaji Maharaj.
- (3) Shivaji Maharaj, a ruler concerned about the welfare of his subjects.

## An Ideal Ruler

HISTORY (Lesson 8)

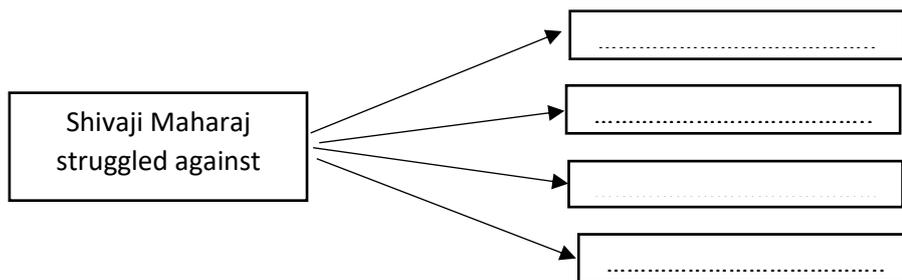
**Q.1 Give one word for.**

1. An important officer in the navy of *Swaraj* -
2. A Tamil poet who composed a poem on Shivaji Maharaj -
3. He created an independent kingdom in Bundelkhand -
4. He composed a *Powada* on the greatness of Shivaji Maharaj -
5. The poet who has written a long poem on Shivaji Maharaj -
6. Started celebration of Shivajayanti to bring national awakening -
7. Has written a book about the greatness of Shivaji Maharaj -
8. Who said that Maharaj did not belong to Maharashtra alone, he belonged to the whole Indian nation -
9. Has written a book ‘Shivaji and His Times’, praising the achievements of Shivaji Maharaj -
10. Turned the Swaraj into a Surajya -
11. Sacrificed life while conquering Sinhagad -
12. Sacrificed life while defending Purander fort -
13. Blocked the advances of enemy on the way to Vishalgad -
14. Killed Bada Sayyad at a critical moment during the meeting with afzalkhan -

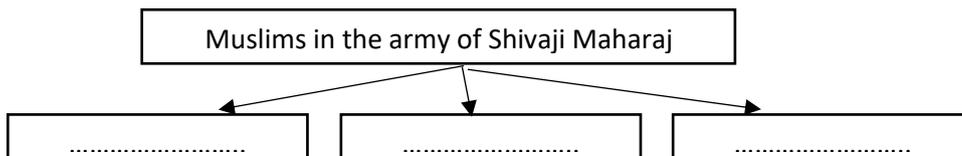
15. Disguised himself as Shivaji Maharaj during the siege of Panhalagad -

**Q.2 Complete the following diagrams.**

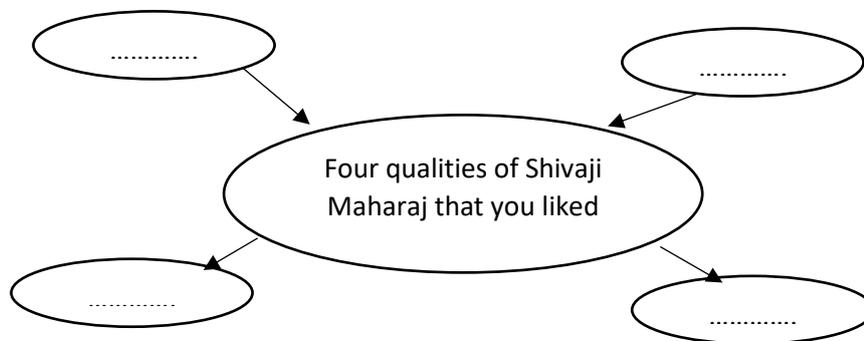
1.



2.



3.



**Q.2 Find it from the chapter.**

1. Grave dangers in the life of Shivaji Maharaj.
2. They risked their life at the time of Maharaj's escape from Agra.
3. What warning did Shivaji Maharaj issue to the Deshmukh of Rohidas Valley?
4. What inspiration can future generations draw from the life of Shivaji Maharaj?
5. What was the aim of the Swaraj?
6. What has Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said about Shivaji Maharaj?
7. How did Maharaj take care of Kanhoji jedhe?
8. Which prevailing religious custom was defied by Shivaji Maharaj?
9. What action did Maharaj take when a person who had changed religion earlier, desired to return to the original religion?
10. What qualities did Shivaji Maharaj possess?

**Q.3 Write about it in your own words.**

1. What warning did Shivaji Maharaj issue to his soldiers to avoid any loss to the *ryot*?
2. How do we know that the religious policy of Shivaji Maharaj was that of tolerance?
3. Explain Shivaji Maharaj's policy regarding the army.
4. What were the steps taken by Shivaji Maharaj for protection of the environment?

**Q.4 What do you think?**

1. Shivaji Maharaj is the source of inspiration for freedom.

□ □ □

# Fundamental Rights – Part I

CIVICS (Lesson 4)

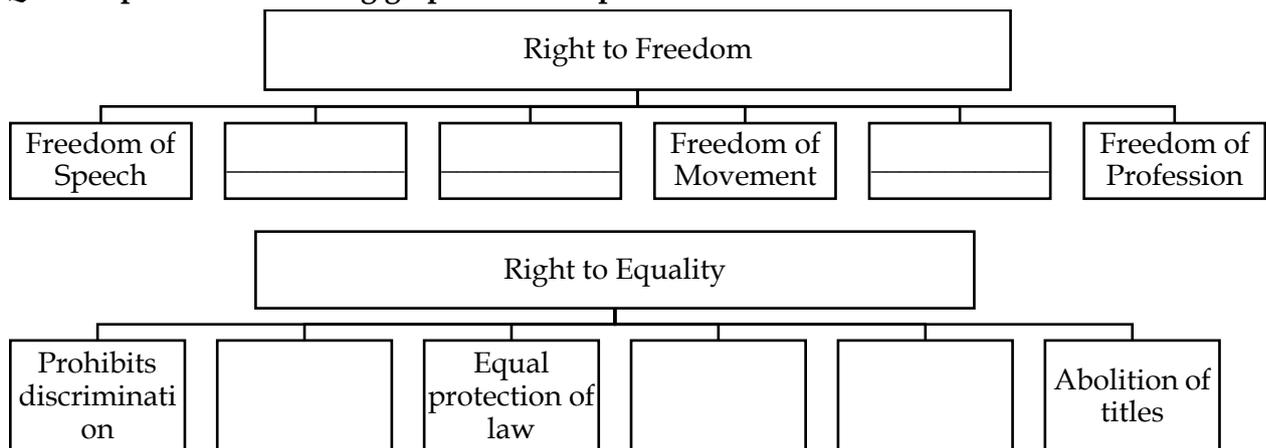
## Q.1 Fill in the blanks and complete the statements.

- (1) The conditions that are necessary for the development of an individual are called \_\_\_.
- (2) Rights are generally safeguarded by enlisting them in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (3) The Indian citizens can practise any \_\_\_\_\_ professional of their choice.
- (4) No person can be arrested without following the procedure laid down by the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (5) The constitution has abolished \_\_\_\_\_ that create an artificial hierarchy.
- (6) The constitution has abolished the practice of \_\_\_\_\_.

## Q.2 Find one word of.

- (1) Children between the age of 6 to 14 years have right to free and compulsory education.
- (2) Inhuman custom that emerged from the caste discrimination.
- (3) Name a form of exploitation.
- (4) Establishment of Adivasi Forum to solve the problems of the tribals.
- (5) Shifting of bakery from Goa to Maharashtra.
- (6) Writing an articles on the lacunae in the new taxation policy and sending it to newspaper for publication.

## Q.3 Complete the following graphical description.



## Q.4 Correct and rewrite the following statements.

- (1) No one gets rights at birth.
- (2) The government can deprive you of a job by discriminating based on religion, sex and place of birth.
- (3) The constitution has created an artificial hierarchy among people.
- (4) The right to equality now includes the right to education.

## Q.5 Answer the following questions in brief.

- (1) Define the term 'rights'.
- (2) What do you understand by the term 'Fundamental Rights'?
- (3) Why has the constitution abolished titles?
- (4) What are the different forms of assembly?
- (5) Name the civil honours that are conferred by the government?

## Q.6 Discuss it. (Give reasons)

- (1) Why is it prohibited to employ children below the age of fourteen years in hazardous places of employment?
- (2) Why has the Constitution given equal rights to all citizens of India?



## Soils

### GEOGRAPHY (Lesson 7)

#### Q.1 Fill in the blanks with the appropriate options.

1. .... soil is found in Osmanabad district of Maharashtra. (Black, Lateritic, Yellow-brown, Alluvial)
2. Laterite soil is found in ..... district of Maharashtra. (Amaravati, Beed, Raigad, Nanded)
3. In Madhya Pradesh..... is cultivated in regions where the soils are well drained. (Jowar, bajra, potato, rice)

#### Q.2 State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. Black soil is found in Deccan Plateau region.
2. Jowar is cultivated on a large scale in Konkan region.
3. Rice is a staple in the diet of people from Kerala.
4. Beed district of Maharashtra is famous for the cultivation of custard apple.

#### Q.3 Answer the following questions in one sentence each.

1. Which rocks have given rise to red soil in South India?
2. Which soil is formed due to leaching of basalt rock in Western Sahyadris?
3. What is meant by humus?
4. For which product is the district of Sindhudurg famous?

#### Q.4 Why do the following occur?

- (1) To the west of Sahyadris, laterite soils are formed from basalt rock.
- (2) Humus content in the soil increase.
- (3) Soil formation process is faster in equatorial climate.
- (4) The salinity of the soil increases.

#### Q.5 Answer the following questions in brief.

- (1) Explain the relation between soil and rise of civilization.
- (2) What are the disadvantages of non availability of fertile soil in particular regions/countries?

#### Q.6 Complete the following table.

Factor / Process	Role in the formation of soils
Parent Rock	
Regional Climate	
Organic material	
Microorganisms	

#### Q.7 Give information on the following.

- (1) Measures of soil conservation.

- (a) Tree Plantation (b) Constructing Continuous Counter Trenches (CCTs)

**Q.8 Answer the following questions in detail.**

- (1) Write in detail about the necessary for soil formation.
- (2) Explain the coarse and regur types of soil in Maharashtra.

## How Seasons Occur – Part 2

GEOGRAPHY (Lesson 8)

**Q.1 Complete the statements using correct options.**

- (1) The apparent movement of the sun means \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) The sun revolves around the earth in a year
  - b) It appears that the sun moves to the north or south in a year.
  - c) The earth keeps on changing its position.
- (2) If the axis of the earth were not tilted \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) The earth would not have rotated around itself.
  - b) The earth would have revolved around the sun with greater velocity.
  - c) Different parallels on the earth would have experienced the same climate throughout the year.
- (3) 21<sup>st</sup> June and 22<sup>nd</sup> December are solstice days, that is, \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) The sun starts its southward journey from Tropic of Cancer on 21<sup>st</sup> June and northward journey on from Tropic of Capricorn on 22<sup>nd</sup> December.

**Q.2 Answer the following questions in *one* sentences each.**

- (1) In which direction will the location of sunrise and sunset appear to move after 22<sup>nd</sup> December?
- (2) On equinoxes days, the two poles experience either sunrise or sunset. On which pole will be the sunrise on 21<sup>st</sup> March?
- (3) What is period of Dakahinayan?
- (4) What isa the period of Uttarayan?
- (5) Which day is the longest day in the northern hemisphere?

**Q.3 Rewrite the following statements after correcting them.**

- (1) The earth's velocity varies accordingly to the period of revolution.
- (2) If we observe from the northern hemisphere, we see the apparent movement of the sun.
- (3) The dates of equinox change every year.
- (4) North Canada experiences summer from September to March.

**Q.4 Answer the following questions.**

- (1) What leads to the occurrence of seasons?
- (2) What is the duration of tee day on equinox?
- (3) Why is the effect of the seasons not experienced in the equatorial region?
- (4) Why is the sun visible for more than 24 hours during Dakshinayan in the region between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole?

**Q.5 Answer the following questions in detail.**

- (1) Write in detail about the effects of the cycle of seasons on living world.

**Q.5 Draw a diagram showing the cycle of seasons in the southern hemisphere.**

## शब्दांचे घर

MARATHI (Lesson 8)

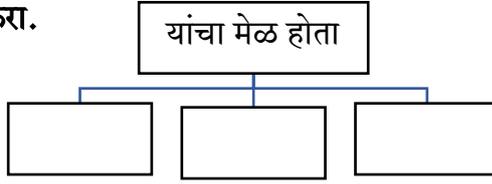
प्र.१ कोण ते लिहा.

१. शब्दांच्या घरात राहणारे –
२. घरात एकोप्याने खेळणारे –
३. अवतीभवती झिरपणारे –

प्र.२ कवितेच्या पुढील ओळी पूर्ण करा.

१. घरात होता \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ अक्षर – खेळ.
२. एखाद्याची \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ भान.

प्र.३ आकृती पूर्ण करा.



प्र.४ पुढील शब्दांपासून अर्थपूर्ण शब्द बनवा.

१. सफुधुस – \_\_\_\_\_
२. रकुअं- \_\_\_\_\_
३. कानीनोका- \_\_\_\_\_

प्र. ५ पुढील शब्दांना कवितेत आलेली विशेषणे लिहा.

१. \_\_\_\_\_ घर.
२. \_\_\_\_\_ स्वर.
३. \_\_\_\_\_ अंकुर
४. \_\_\_\_\_ वाट.

## वाचनाचे वेड

MARATHI (Lesson 9)

प्र.१ एक-दोन वाक्यांत उत्तरे लिहा.

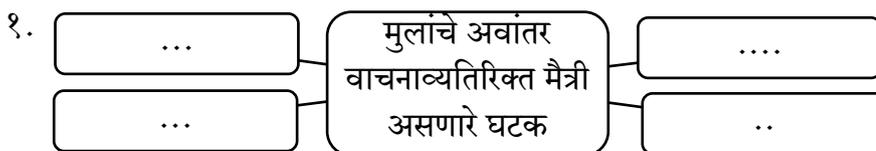
१. सोनालीने काय करावे, असे आईला वाटते?
२. सोनालीला प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी तिच्या बाबांनी काय केले?

प्र.२ पुढील घटनांमागील कारणे लिहा.

१. आईने सोनालीच्या हातात एक गोष्टीचे पुस्तक दिले.
२. सोनालीला आता 'पुस्तके वाचत जा' असे सांगण्याची गरज का उरली नाही.

प्र.३ पुढील उतारा वाचून त्याखालील कृती करा.

(पाठ्यपुस्तक पृष्ठ क्रमांक : ३१ – आजकालच्या मुलांना ..... आईला यश येत नव्हते.)



प्र.४ पुढील वाक्यप्रचारांच्या अर्थाचा योग्य अर्थाचा योग्य पर्याय निवडा व लिहा .

१. सफल होणे – (१) यशासाठी झटणे (२) यशस्वी होणे (३) अपयश होणे

२. नोंदी करणे - (१) लिहून ठेवणे (२) नोंदवही लिहिणे (३) लक्षात ठेवणे  
 ३. आनंद गगनात न मावणे - (१) आनंद वाहून जाणे (२) दुःखी होणे (३) खूप आनंद होणे  
 ४. नवल वाटणे - (१) आश्चर्य वाटणे (२) खूप आनंद होणे (३) नाराज होणे

प्र.५ पुढील शब्दांचे समानार्थी शब्द कंसातून शोधून लिहा. (कथा, विजय, साहाय्य, रस, पारितोषिक)  
 (१) बक्षीस (२) यश (३) गोष्ट (४) मदत (५) आवड

प्र.६ पुढील शब्दांचे विरुद्धार्थी शब्द कंसातून शोधून लिहा. (कठीण, शेवट, कमाल, अपयश, दुष्मनी, नावड, नंतर)

- (१) यश (२) आवड (३) सोपे (४) सुरुवात (५) किमान

प्र.७ तक्ता भरा.

पुल्लिंग	पिता	.....	आजोबा	.....	.....
स्त्रील्लिंग	.....	पाहुणी	.....	काकी	मैत्रीण

## पंडिता रमाबाई

MARATHI (Lesson 10)

प्र.१ पुढील प्रश्नांची थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा.

१. पंडिता रमाबाईंनी हंटर कमिशनकडे कोणती शिफारस केली ?  
 २. पंडिता रमाबाई कष्टाळू व काटकसरी होत्या, हे कोणत्या प्रसंगातून जाणवते ?

प्र.२ पुढील चौकटी पूर्ण करा.

१. पंडिता रमाबाईंचा विवाह यांच्याबरोबर झाला   
 २. त्यांच्या मुलीचे नाव   
 ३. अंध व्यक्तींसाठी उपयुक्त लिपी   
 ४. सहस्रकातील कर्मयोगिनी

प्र.३ पुढील उतारा वाचून त्याखालील कृती करा.

(पाठ्यपुस्तक पृष्ठ क्रमांक : ३६ - कोलकाता शहरात ..... आगळीवेगळी होती.)

१. आकृत्या पूर्ण करा.



प्र.४ पुढील शब्दांत लपलेले शब्द शोधा .

- (१) गारवा (२) आराखडा (३) सुधारक

प्र.५ पुढील वाक्यांत कंसातील योग्य केवलप्रयोगी अव्यये घाला : (अरेरे, अबब, शी, चूप)

१. ....! काय दशा झाली त्याची!  
 २. ....! एक अक्षरही बोलू नकोस.  
 ३. ....! मला गबाळेपणा अजिबात आवडत नाही.  
 ४. ....! केवढा मोठा अजगर!

## बेटी युग

HINDI (Lesson 2)

प्र.1 उचित शब्द द्वारा रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करो.

1. नानी वाली कथा - ....., अब भी जग में लगे सुहानी।
2. देश पढ़ेगा, देश बढ़ेगा, दौड़ेगी अब ..... जवानी।
3. .... और कलम की शक्ति, जग जाहिर जानी पहचानी।
4. सोने की ..... तब बोले, बेटी युग की हवा सयानी।

प्र.2 कविता की पंक्तियाँ पूरी करो.

बेटी युग में.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....गढ़ेंगे।

प्र.2 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक-एक वाक्य में लिखो .

१. कवि किस कहानी को लिखने की बात कर रहा है ?
२. जब देश पढ़ेगा तो क्या होगा ?
३. जग ने किसकी शक्ति को पहचाना है ?

प्र.3 निम्नलिखित विषय पर जानकारी लिखो.

१. बेटी पर्व
२. शिक्षामय विश्व

प्र.4 निम्नलिखित शब्दों के समानार्थी शब्द ढूँढ़कर लिखो .

- |           |           |            |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
| १. दुनिया | ४. पुत्री | ७. किताब   |
| २. पवित्र | ५. हिम्मत | ८. त्योहार |
| ३. उन्नति | ६. स्वर्ण | ९. वायु    |

प्र.5 निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विरुद्धार्थी शब्द कविता से ढूँढ़कर लिखो.

- |             |           |          |
|-------------|-----------|----------|
| १. बेटा     | ४. पुराने | ७. वृद्ध |
| २. अशिक्षित | ५. अधूरी  | ८. अपावन |
| ३. अज्ञान   | ६. अपमान  | ९. पतन   |

प्र.6 निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में उचित शब्द युग्म लिखो.

१. अथक परिश्रम से उसने ..... कमाई।
२. सेहत के लिए ..... अच्छा होता है।
३. दीपावली में ..... मिठाइयाँ बनती हैं।
४. अंतरजाल की सुविधा ..... में उपलब्ध है।
५. बाजार से बहुत सारे ..... खरीदकर लाए।

६. बच्चों ने मैदान पर फैला ..... इकठ्ठा किया।
७. समारोह में सभी ..... वालों को आमंत्रित किया।
८. बगीचे में आते ही सभी बच्चे ..... दौड़ने लगे।

## दो लघुकथा

HINDI (Lesson 3)

### प्र.१ कथन के सामने सही ✓ और गलत ✗ का चिह्न लगाओ.

१. संसार में कही भी हरे रंग का घोडा नहीं होता।
२. अकबर मन -ही -मन दुखी थे कि बीरबल ने अपनी चतुराई से उन्हें मात दे दी।
३. एक बार सेठ ने एक चित्रकार से अपना चित्र बनवाया।
४. बीरबल समझ गए कि सेठ चेहरा बदलने में निपुण है।
५. बीरबल के न्याय से अकबर खुश नहीं हुए।

### प्र.२ दिए गए पर्यायों में से सही उत्तर चुनकर लिखो.

१. जब बादशाह ने बीरबल की दूसरी शर्त सुनी तो वे बीरबल \_\_\_\_\_  
अ. से खुश हो गए। आ. का मुँह देखने लगे। इ. की होशियारी जान चुके।
२. सात दिनों के अलावा आप घोड़े को \_\_\_\_\_  
अ. किसी भी दिन देख सकते हैं। आ. किसी भी दिन ले जा सकते हैं।  
इ. किसी भी समय देख सकते हैं।
३. क्रोधित होकर उस चित्रकार ने सेठ \_\_\_\_\_  
अ. पैसे माँगे। आ. पूरे पैसे माँगे। इ. सभी चित्रों के पैसे माँगे।
४. सेठ काम करने के बाद भी लोगों को \_\_\_\_\_  
अ. पैसे देने में परेशान करता था। आ. पैसे नहीं देता था। इ. बेइज्जत करता था।

### प्र.३ नीचे लिखे वाक्य किसने किससे कहे है।

१. मेरे लिए हरे रंग के घोड़े का प्रबंध करो।
२. आपके लिए मैंने हरा घोड़ा खोज ही लिया।
३. चित्र ठीक नहीं है, दोबारा बनाकर लाओ।
४. तुम्हारे चित्रों में सचमुच बहुत कमियाँ हैं।
५. आप दरबार में जाकर न्याय के लिए फरियाद कीजिए।

### प्र.४ निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक-एक वाक्य में लिखो.

१. बादशाह अकबर के दरबार में कितने मंत्री थे ? उन्हें क्या कहा जाता था ?
२. बादशाह अकबर ने बीरबल से किसका प्रबंध करने को कहा ?
३. बीरबल ने चित्रकार को क्या सलाह दी ?

### प्र.५ निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखो.

१. चित्रकार की परेशानी का कारण बताओ।
२. चित्रकार की पत्नी ने उसे क्या सलाह दी ?

## शब्द संपदा

HINDI (Lesson 4)

प्र.१ उचित शब्द द्वारा रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करो . (अर्थपूर्ण, विचित्र, संपदा, मित्रता)

१. शब्दों का यह संसार बड़ा ..... है।
२. .... बोलना और लिखना एक कला है।
३. प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के पास स्वयं की शब्द ..... होती है।

प्र.२ कथन के सामने सही ✓ और गलत ✗ का चिह्न लगाओ.

१. मनुष्य ही शब्दों को जीवंत बनाता है।
२. किसी भी सफलता के लिए ९०% बुद्धि और १०% परिश्रम की जरूरत होती है।
३. कुछ शब्द बहुत सज्जन, सात्विक, सभ्य और सुसंस्कृत होते हैं।
४. तमिल भाषा के शब्द किसी भी भाषा में घुलमिल जाते हैं।

प्र.३ दिए गए पर्यायों में से सही उत्तर चुनकर लिखो.

१. दुनिया की सभी ज्ञानशाखाओं का विकास हुआ .....  
(अ) अंग्रेजी के कारण। (ब) भाषा के कारण। (क) शब्दों के कारण।
२. कुछ शब्द ऐसे होते हैं, जो औरों से .....  
(अ) मित्रता नहीं कर पाते। (ब) शत्रुता नहीं कर पाते। (क) घुल-मिल नहीं कर पाते।
३. तुम भी शब्द संपदा के .....  
(अ) मालिक हो जाओगे। (ब) विद्वान हो जाओगे। (क) विदेशी हो जाओगे।

प्र.४ निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक-एक वाक्य में लिखो.

१. शब्दों के बारे में लेखक के विचार बताओ।
२. भाषा समृद्धि के कारण बताओ।
३. वाचन संस्कृति बढ़ाने से होने वाले लाभ लिखो।

प्र.५ निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर तीन-चार वाक्यों में लिखो.

१. भाषा का क्या अर्थ है? इसके कारण क्या हुआ है?
२. भाषा समृद्ध कैसे होती है?

प्र.६ निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विरुद्धार्थी शब्द पाठ से ढूँढ़कर लिखो :

निरर्थक -	सजीव -	अवगुण -			अनिच्छा
वियोग -	सक्रिय -	शत्रुता -			परतंत्र -

प्र.७ नीचे दिए गए वाक्य पढ़ो और शब्द उचित स्थान पर लिखो.

१. लक्ष्मी ..... यहाँ से दस ..... दूरी पर है। (मील, मिल)
२. .... को लिखकर रुचिका ..... पड़ी। (हँस, हस)
३. नदी के ..... का ..... जल समेटा नहीं जाता। (कुल, कूल)
४. बालक ..... से पानी ..... है। (पीता, पिता)
५. .... दीवाली में जलोर देहरी पर रख .....। (दिया, दीया)