**GRAMMAR SECTION**

# 1. Sentences

A **sentence** is the largest unit of any language. In English, it begins with a capital letter and ends with a full-stop, or a question mark, or an exclamation mark. The **sentence** is generally defined as a word or a group of words that expresses a thorough idea by giving a statement/order, or asking a question, or exclaiming.

**Example:**

He is a good boy (statement), Is he a good boy? (question), What a nice weather! (exclaiming).

Ideally, a sentence requires at least one subject and one verb. Sometimes the subject of a sentence can be hidden, but the verb must be visible and present in the sentence. Verb is called the heart of a sentence.

**Example:**

Do it. (In this sentence, a subject 'you' is hidden but verb 'do' is visible)

"[A sentence is] a group of words, usually containing a verb, that expresses a thought in the form of a statement, question, instruction, or exclamation and starts with a capital letter when written." - (Cambridge Advanced

Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus © Cambridge University Press.)

More Examples of Sentences

In other words, a complete English sentence must have **three characteristics**: ○ First, in written form, a sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a period (i.e., a full stop) [**.**], a note of interrogation (i.e., a question mark) [**?**], or a note of exclamation (i.e., an exclamation mark) [**!**].

- Second, it must express a complete thought, not fragmented.
- Third, it must contain at least one subject (hidden/visible) and one verb comprising an independent clause. (An independent clause contains an independent subject and verb and expresses a complete thought.)

## Types of Sentences

**Structurally**, sentences are of four types:

- Simple sentence
- Compound sentence
- Complex sentence, and
- Compound-complex sentence.

## Simple sentence

A *simple sentence* must have a single clause (a single verb) which is independent, and it cannot take another clause.

**Example:**

I always wanted to become a writer. (One clause – one verb)

## Compound sentence

A *compound sentence* must have more than one independent clause with no dependent clauses. Some specific conjunctions, punctuation, or both are used to join together these clauses.

**Example:**

I always wanted to become a writer, and she wanted to become a doctor. (Two independent clauses – two verbs)

## Complex sentence

A *complex sentence* also has more than one clause but of one them must be an independent clause and the other/others must be (a) dependent clause(es). There are also some particular connectors for the clauses of a complex sentence to be connected.

**Example:**

I know that you always wanted to be a writer. (Here, a dependent clause is followed by a connector and an independent clause. The other way around is also possible.)

## Compound-complex sentence

A *compound-complex sentence* (or *complex-compound sentence*) is a mixture of the features of compound and complex sentences in one sentence. So, it must contain at least two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause.

**Example:**

I know that you always wanted to become a writer, but I always wanted to become a doctor. (Here, one dependent clause is followed by a complex connector and two independent clauses with a compound conjunction between them.)

**Functionally,** sentences are of mainly four types:

- Declarative sentence
- Imperative sentence
- Interrogative sentence, and

- Exclamatory sentence

## Declarative sentence:

An *assertive sentence (declarative sentence)* simply expresses an opinion/feeling, or makes a statement, or describes things. In other words, it declares something.

This type of sentence ends with a period (i.e., a full-stop).

**Examples:** ○ I want to be a good cricketer. (a statement) ○ I am very happy today. (a feeling) More Examples of Declarative Sentence

## Imperative sentence:

We use an *imperative sentence* to make a request or to give a command. Imperative sentences usually end with a period (i.e., a full stop), but under certain circumstances, it can end with a note of exclamation (i.e., exclamation mark).

**Examples:**

- Please sit down.
- I need you to sit down now!

More Examples of Imperative Sentence

## Interrogative sentence:

An *interrogative sentence* asks a question. Interrogative sentences must end with a note of interrogation (i.e., question mark) **Examples:**

- When are you going to submit your assignment?
- Do you know him?

More Examples of Interrogative Sentence

## Exclamatory sentence.

An *exclamatory sentence* expresses overflow of emotions. These emotions can be of happiness, wonder, sorrow, anger, etc.

**Examples:**

- What a day it was!
- I cannot believe he would do that!

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1. Rearrange the following jumbled words/phrases to make meaningful sentence:

a. place to place/ because I/ I travel/ move from/ like to.

b. me/ the sense/ it gives/ of freedom/ enjoy/ I.

c. and/ it pleases/ responsibilities/ me/ be/ to/ of duties/ rid.

d. odd people/ I/ moment/ who/ amuse me/ meet/ for/ a.

2.change the sentences given below:

a. I have seen the Taj( Negative)

b. It is very hot . ( Exclamatory)

c. He is a good boy .( Interrogative )

d. U are ordered to go away .( Imperative)

# NOTICE WRITING


**Format:**

The *notice* includes -

1. **Name of Institution / Organisation** - It refers to the name of institution of which the person writing a notice is a part of . For e.g. - It is mentioned in question that you are the Head Boy / Head Girl of Kalyan Public school so the name of institution is " **Kalyan Public school** ".
2. **Date** - It should be written in the form *date* in **number** month in **words** and then year . E.g. - 3 October , 2019
3. **Heading** - The Heading of the Notice should always be **according to main idea on which the the notice** is based like if it is a notice about a Inter - School Debate Competition then the heading would be *" Inter - School Debate Competition "*
4. **Body** - The body should contain all the necessary information required in the notice like time , venue , last date and it should be written in passive voice without the use of first person .
5. **Signature** - The person who is responsible for notice , his signature should come . For e.g. - You are Amit / Anita , the Head boy or Head Girl of the school . Then you have to sign as Amit or Anita , When name is not mentioned then you have to assume yourself as **XYZ or ABC** and sign accordingly .
6. **Name** - It is the mentioned name like in previous e.g. Amit / Anita.
7. **Designation** - It is the post of the person who is drafting the notice like Head Boy / Head Girl or Librarian .

# QUESTIONS

. You are Suchi Sharma, the President of the Art and Culture Society of your school. Your school is organizing a Group Dance Competition on the occasion of the Children's Day. Write a notice for the school notice board in not more than 50 words, informing the students and urging them to participate in the same, giving all the necessary details.

**You are Secretary of the music club of your school . Your school , Little World School is celebrating 7th Inter - school music carnival for the students of classes 8th - 12th . Write a notice inviting those who are interested to appear for an audition in the presence of a renowned singer Mr. Gautam Sharma . Construct necessary details.**

**Guru Gobind Singh Public School**

**Class VII** **Weekly Assignment 2020**

**Subject – Chemistry**

OBJECTIVES

1. ACIDS

2 . BASES

3. INDICATORS

4. NEUTRALISATION

5 . NEUTRALISATION IN EVERY DAY LIFE

1. ACIDS - Acids are sour in taste, corrosive in nature and turn blue litmus into red.

There are two types of acid:

(i) NATURALLY - OCCURRING ACIDS - The acids which occur in fruits and vegetables etc. are called naturally - occurring acids. It is also called weak acids.

Ex - curd - Lactic acid, Apples - maleic acid

(ii) MINERAL ACIDS - The acids obtained from minerals are called minerals acids. Mineral acids are strong acids.

Ex – Sulphuric acid ($H_2SO_4$),Hydrochloric acid ( HCl ), Nitric acid ($HNO_3$)

2 . BASES - Bases are bitter in taste and soapy to touch and turn red litmus in to blue.

Ex - Sodium hydroxide (NaOH), Potassium hydroxide (KoH)

Depending upon their nature, the bases can be classified in to weak and strong.

STRONG BASES

1. Sodium hydroxide

2. Potassium hydroxide

3. Calcium hydroxide

WEAK BASES

1. Aluminum hydroxide 2 Ammonium hydroxide 3. Potassium hydrogen carbonate (Baking soda)

<u>Answer the following questions</u>

1. What is acid?

2 Name one each of a weak acid and a strong acid.

3. What is base?

4. Name one each of a weak base and a strong base.

5. How does acid and base changes colour with litmus paper?

**Guru Gobind Singh Public School**

**Class VII** **Weekly Assignment 2020**

**Subject – Biology**

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Study materials :-

Modes of nutrition, Autotrophs and Heterotrophs, Photosynthesis

(Conditions necessary for Photosynthesis)

(1) Name the pores through which leaves exchange gases.
(2) Name the process by which plants make food.
(3) What is photosynthesis ?
(4) Name a gas used in photosynthesis .
(5) Name one autotrophic and one heterotrophic plant.
(6) What is special about the leaves that they can synthesize food but other parts of a plant cannot?
(7) Why do organisms need to take food ? What are the two main modes of nutrition in organisms?
(8) Explain why, we cannot make food ourselves by photosynthesis like the plant do.
(9) Draw - To show the process of Photosynthesis.
(10) Draw - Open and closed stomata

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**Class VII** **Weekly Assignment 2020**

**Subject – Hist./Civics**

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1 what were the qualifications necessary to become a member of a committee of Sabha in the Chola Empire?
2 what were the two major City under the control of Chauhanas?
3 how did the rashtrakutas become powerful?
4 what did the new dynasty to do again accept tense?
5 what were the activities associated with Chola temples?
6 contrast the elections in Uttar Mayur with present day Panchayat elections?
Ch 2 New Kings and kingdoms

Class 7 civics

1 what are the different way through which the government can take step to provide healthcare for all? discuss.
2 name some water bome disease ?
3 what differences do you find between private and public health services in your area?
4 what do we need to prevent and treat illnesses?
5 what what do you mean by a public Healthcare system?
6 what is full form of RMP ?Where are they found?
7 why are women not taken to a doctor in a prompt manager?

8 mention some positive aspects of healthcare in India?
Ch 2  role of the government in health

**Guru Gobind Singh Public School**

**Class VII** **Weekly Assignment 2020**
**Subject – Computer**

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# 1.Number System

In the earlier times, when there were no means of counting, people used to count with the help of fingers, stones, pebbles, sticks, etc. These methods were not adequate and had many limitations. To overcome these limitations, many number systems were introduced with the passage of time, like:

- Decimal number system
- Binary number system
- Octal number system
- Hexadecimal number system

A number system is a set of values used to represent different quantities, such as number of students in a class, number of viewers watching a particular show, etc. We use the decimal number system in our day to day life, whereas a computer represents all kinds of data and information (text, numbers, graphics, etc.) in the binary number system.

The total number of digits used in a number system is called its **Base** or **Radix**. The base is written after the number as a subscript, for example, $(15)_{10}$.

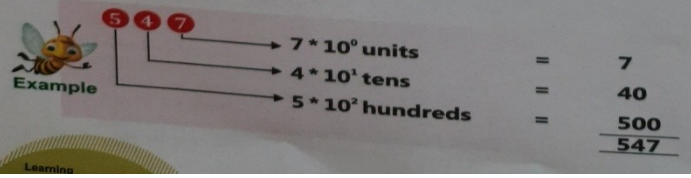
## DECIMAL NUMBER SYSTEM

The need for counting paved the way to introduce the Decimal number system, in which 0,1,2,3...9 are used to form any number. Most of our arithmetic operations are performed with decimal numbers.

Decimal number system consists of ten digits, i.e., 0 to 9 with the base 10. Each number can be used individually or they can be grouped to form a numeric value, e.g., 82, -256, 52.87, etc. The value of each digit in a number depends upon the following:

- The face value of the digit
- The base of the number system
- The position of the digit in the number

Each position represents a specific power of the base (10). The right most digit of a number is called **Least Significant Digit**, whereas the left most digit is called **Most Significant Digit**. For example, the number 547 can be represented in the following way:




## OBSERVATION

The positional value of each digit increases ten folds as we move from right to left. In the above mentioned example, 5, 4, and 7 are the face values and their place values are hundreds, tens, and units, respectively. The place value of a digit depends on its position in the number.

Now we will discuss the various types of number systems that are used in a computer.

## BINARY NUMBER SYSTEM

The Binary number system consists of only two digits, i.e., zero and one (0 and 1). Since this system uses two digits, it has the base 2. All digital computers use this number system and convert the input data from the decimal format into its binary equivalent.

### WHY BINARY?

A computer cannot understand human language, rather it understands only the binary code. Therefore, the data that is entered into a computer is converted into its binary equivalent. It further converts the binary result into its decimal equivalent to generate an output.

### CONVERSION OF DECIMAL INTO BINARY NUMBER SYSTEM

The equivalence between binary and decimal numbers can be understood with the given examples. To convert a decimal number into a binary number, follow the given steps:

**Step 1:** Divide the given decimal number with the base 2.

**Step 2:** Write down the remainder and divide the quotient again by 2.

**Step 3:** Repeat the step 2 till the quotient is zero.

**Step 4:** Write the remainders obtained in each step in the reverse order to form the binary equivalent of the given decimal number, i.e., placing the Least Significant Digit at the top and the Most Significant Digit at the bottom.

Consider the following examples:


**Example 1:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | 25 | |
| 2 | 12 | 1 → Least Significant Digit |
| 2 | 6 | 0 |
| 2 | 3 | 0 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | 0 | 1 → Most Significant Digit |

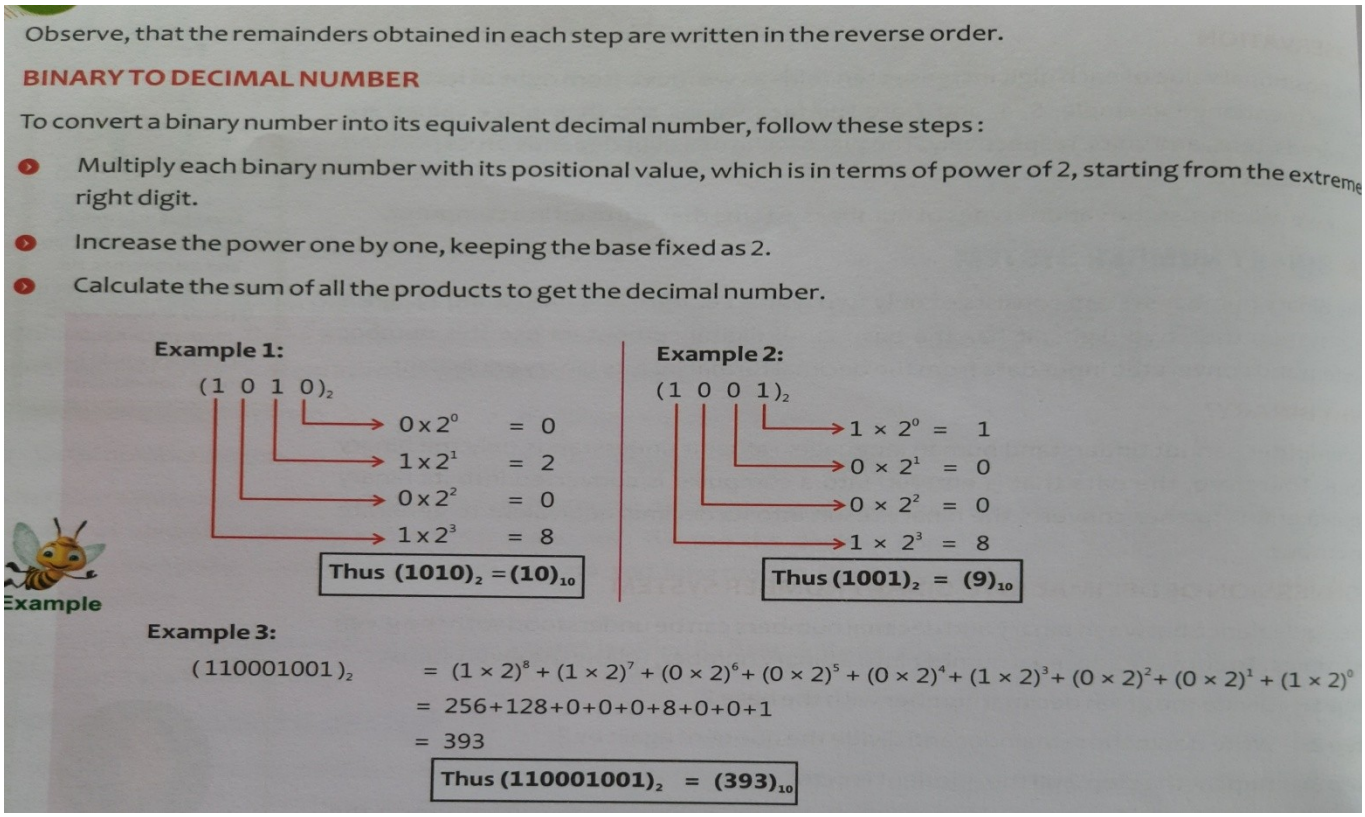
Thus $(25)_{10} = (11001)_2$

The base of number is given as subscript.

**Example 2:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | 321 | |
| 2 | 160 | 1 → Least Significant Digit |
| 2 | 80 | 0 |
| 2 | 40 | 0 |
| 2 | 20 | 0 |
| 2 | 10 | 0 |
| 2 | 5 | 0 |
| 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | 0 | 1 → Most Significant Digit |

Thus $(321)_{10} = (101000001)_2$



Observe, that the remainders obtained in each step are written in the reverse order.

**BINARY TO DECIMAL NUMBER**

To convert a binary number into its equivalent decimal number, follow these steps :

- Multiply each binary number with its positional value, which is in terms of power of 2, starting from the extreme right digit.
- Increase the power one by one, keeping the base fixed as 2.
- Calculate the sum of all the products to get the decimal number.

**Example 1:**

$(1\ 0\ 1\ 0)_2$

$0 \times 2^0 = 0$

$1 \times 2^1 = 2$

$0 \times 2^2 = 0$

$1 \times 2^3 = 8$

Thus $(1010)_2 = (10)_{10}$

**Example 2:**

$(1\ 0\ 0\ 1)_2$

$1 \times 2^0 = 1$

$0 \times 2^1 = 0$

$0 \times 2^2 = 0$

$1 \times 2^3 = 8$

Thus $(1001)_2 = (9)_{10}$

Example

**Example 3:**

$(110001001)_2 = (1 \times 2)^8 + (1 \times 2)^7 + (0 \times 2)^6 + (0 \times 2)^5 + (0 \times 2)^4 + (1 \times 2)^3 + (0 \times 2)^2 + (0 \times 2)^1 + (1 \times 2)^0$

$= 256+128+0+0+0+8+0+0+1$

$= 393$

Thus $(110001001)_2 = (393)_{10}$

Bianry number system consists of two digits o and 1.kindly,see how can you convert

Decimal to binay number system.And Binary to decimal number system.

<u>Read the above and answer the following</u>-

(a) What is decimal number system?

(b) What is binary number system ?

(c) Convert the following decimal to binary number system.

(i) 25 (ii) 12

(d) Convert the following binary to decimal number system.

(i) 1001 (ii) 100

(e) How many types of number systems are there ?