SOUTH END CENTRE (E.M) SCHOOL, HOWRAH

CLASS 7

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Week I   ASSIGNMENT- I

SENTENCE

What is a sentence?

A sentence is a set of words that is complete in itself, typically containing a subject and predicate, conveying a statement, question, exclamation, or command, and consisting of a main clause and sometimes one or more subordinate clauses.

Types of sentences:

Assertive sentence	Imperative sentence	Interrogative sentence	Exclamatory sentence
An Assertive Sentence is a sentence that states a fact.	An Imperative sentence is a sentence that gives a command	An Interrogative sentence asks a question.	Sentence that expresses sudden and strong feelings
Example: The train is late today.	Example: Vivek, go to your room, at once. (an order)	Example: Where is my pen?	Example: What a shame!

I. Identify the types of sentence:

1. How well she sings!

2. What is your name?

3. Did I say anything to make you angry?

4. What is your name?

5. Who told you this?

6. She is a successful writer.

7. It is raining cats and dogs.

8. I want to become a writer.

9. She does not eat meat or fish.

10. Go at once.

11. Bring me that file.

12. My mother makes delicious cookies.

13. Get lost.

14. Fetch me a glass of water.

15. Please be seated.

TENSES

Tenses play a crucial role to denote the time an action takes place, whether sometime

in the past, in the present or will take some time in the future.

PAST   NOW   FUTURE

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

We use the **simple present tense** when an action is happening right now, or when it happens regularly (or unceasingly, which is why it's sometimes called **present** indefinite).

Examples:

POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTION
His wife sets the table.	His wife doesn't set the table.	Does his wife set the table ?
I like fruits.	I don't like fruits.	Do I like fruits ?
We love flying kites.	We don't love flying kites.	Do we love flying kites ?
My son makes his bed.	My son doesn't make his bed.	Does my son make his bed ?
I play chess.	I don't play chess.	Do I play chess ?
She feels good.	She doesn't feel so good.	Does she feel so good ?
It wants to eat it.	It doesn't want to eat it.	Does it want to eat it ?
They speak English very well.	They don't speak English.	Do they speak English ?
She has black hair.	She doesn't have black hair.	Does she have black hair ?
You love me.	You don't love me.	Do you don't love me ?

II. Fill in the blanks with the simple present form of the verb given in ():

1. I…………. his address. (know)

2. She ……….her work sincerely. (do)

3. We……….. things a bit too seriously. (take)

4. They………to God in the morning. (pray)

5. You…… much of your time in idle gossip. (waste)

6. Rita……….very interesting stories. (write)

7. These children…………… us very often. (disturb)

8. My watch………. thirty seconds a day. (lose)

9. These girls………..music every day. (learn)

10. Raman and Chaman……….. to the market together. (go)

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

The Present Continuous Tense represents an action as going on at the time of speaking; as:

- Shweta is singing.
- The school boys are playing football.
- I am opening the door.
- I am not going to Delhi today.
- What are you doing now?

 "When" is not used with this tense unless in the sense of immediate future; as:

- When are you going to school?

Certain verbs are practically never used in the Present Continuous Tense. These are mainly verbs of condition or behaviour not strictly under human control. Consequently they go on whether we like it or not, as:

- I see a man outside, he is looking at me.

Other verbs like this are:
Believe; feel (that); think (that); know; understand; remember; recollect; forget; suppose; mean; gather (that); want; wish; forgive; refuse; love; hate; like, dislike etc.

Structure of Present Continuous:

→ Subject + is / am / are + V_4 (V_1 + ing)

Positive (Sub + am/is /are + V_4)	Negative (Sub + am not /isn't/aren't + V_4)	Interrogative (Am/Is/Are + Sub + V_4 ?)
I am jumping. You/We/They are running. He/She is writing. Raksha is cooking.	I am not jumping. You/We/They are not running. He/She is not writing. Raksha is not cooking.	Am I jumping? Are you/they/we running? Is he/she writing? Is Raksha cooking?

III. **Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form (Present Continuous) of the verbs given in bracket.**

1. I am…….. the table (turn).
2. Hari is ……….. the juice (drink).
3. Rani and Rajan ……….under the cot (crawl).
4. The dog is………… its tail (wag).
5. You are………… …. on your paper, (write).
6. She is ……………right hand (wave)
7. He is …………………….. over the fence (jump).
8. You are ……… your books (take).
9. You are …………..the sweets in your mouth
10. Sita is …………….. on her dress (put)

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

The Present Perfect Tense denotes an action that has just been completed; as:

- I have written my essay.
- He has worked the sum.

The Present Perfect Tense is also used instead of past tense, to represent a past action as continuing to the present; as:
We have lived here ten years (and we are still living here).
Note the difference between:

- We have lived here for ten years, and
- We lived here ten years.

Structure of Present Perfect Tense:

→ Subject + has / have + V₃

$\rightarrow$ Subject + has / have + V_3

Positive (Sub + has /have + V₃)	Negative (Sub + hasn't/ haven't + V₃)	Interrogative (Has/Have + Sub + V₃+ ?)
I have eaten.	I have not (haven't) eaten.	Have I eaten?
You/we/they have gone.	You/We/they have not gone.	Have You/we/they gone?
He/She has done it.	He/She has not (hasn't) done it.	Has he/she done it?
Sarita has taught us.	Sarita has not taught us.	Has Sarita taught us?

I.   Fill in the blanks with the Present Perfect tense form of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. The train……….. just now. (arrive)
2. I……….. not………. the cinema all these years. (visit)
3. Someone ……….some crockery. (break)
4. I………. never……… the Taj Mahal.(see)
5. I………… not……….. him so far. (meet)
6. I……... not………. the work even now. (finish)
7. My friend………… his purse. (lose)
8. Hey……………….. my pen? (take)
9. Birds………….. from here.(fly)
10. Rachana………… food. (cook)

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Sometimes an action, beginning in the past, is still continuing at the present moment. This frequently happens with verbs such as stay, wait, sit, stand, lie, study, learn, live, rest etc. Such verbs are rarely found in the simple present perfect because by their very nature they continue into the present.
If we do not suggest duration from the past, the present continuous is used but as soon as we imply a relationship between the past and now
the perfect continuous must be used; as:

- He is lying on the floor, (now)
- He has been lying there for three hours.
  (and there he still is)
- You have been here since half past ten.
- Mr. Singh has been here for twenty minutes.
- He has been here since Monday.
- He has been here for one day.

Structure of the Present Perfect Continuous Tense:
→ Subject + has / have been + V₄(V₁ + ing)

Positive (Sub + has been/have been/V₄)	Negative (Sub + has not been/have not been + V₄)	Interrogative/Have + Sub + been + V₄ + ?)
• I have been waiting her for two years.	• I have not been waiting here for two hours.	• Have I been waiting here for two hours?
• You/We/They have been living here for ten years.	• You/We/They have not been living here for ten years.	• Have you/we/they been living here for ten years?
• He/She has been playing since 6 p.m.	• He/She has not been playing since 6 p.m.	• Has he/she been playing since 6 p.m.?
• Radha has been writing a letter since 10 O'clock.	• Radha has not been writing a letter since 10 O'clock.	• Has Radha been writing a letter since 10 o'clock?

II.   Fill in the blanks with the present perfect continuous form of the verbs given in the brackets:

1. Mrs. Rose _____(teach) English for ten years.
2. Her grandma _____(talk) for three hours.
3. A little boy _____(stand) at the door since noon.
4. I want to help Kelly. She _____ (not work) for months.
5. A strange man _____ (follow) us for hours.
6. The baby _____ (cry) for fifteen minutes.
7. How long Dan_____(drive)?
8. _____(you watch) me?

III.   Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below:

Trees are of importance not only to man but also to birds and animals. The branches of trees

give shelter to millions of birds and forests give shelter to numerous wild animals. We value trees not only for their usefulness but also for their beauty. They have a way of refreshing the eye and also refreshing the mind. Perhaps that is why the *rishies* of olden days were drawn to the forests, and they and their people chose going to forest homes in company of Nature. In modern times when Rabindranath Tagore started a school, he too chose a place full of trees and called it *ShantiNiketan* or the abode of peace.

Once upon a time large areas of India were covered with forests full of numerous kinds of trees. As the population grew, trees began to be cut down for man's use. That is how the wonderful forest described in our ancient poems came to be destroyed, and a great part of our forest wealth was lost. Now we are trying to replace this loss, and our government wants trees to be planted all over the country. A new festival called 'Van Mahotsava' has been started for this purpose. Since trees are the country's wealth we must consider it our sacred duty to protect them. We should plant new trees wherever we can and look after them well.

Answer the following:

1. How are trees important for birds and animals?
2. Why did the rishies in olden days make forests their homes?
3. Mention the reason that became the cause for the destruction of the wonderful forest.
4. How can we replace the loss of forests?
5. What is meant by *'ShantiNiketan'?* Who started it?
6. Why is 'Van Mahotsava' organised?

SOUTH END CENTRE (E.M) SCHOOL

CLASS VII

MATHEMATICS

INTEGERS

WEEK – 1 , ASSIGNMENT - 1

INTRODUCTION

Dear students,

Since all of you have come from class VI, it is obviously expected that you have the basic knowledge of **INTEGERS** that you have learnt in the previous class. I will suggest you to recapitulate the basic knowledge of Integers before we reach at the threshold of class VII.

In this lesson you will learn about the different properties and some of the application related to those properties. Some worked out examples are provided for your understanding. An assignment is given which you need to complete.

INTEGERS:-

VARIOUS TYPES OF NUMBERS : -

Natural number   Counting number are called natural number.

Thus , 1,2,3,4,5,……..etc., are all natural numbers

Whole numbers   All natural numbers together with 0 (zero) is called Whole numbers

Thus , 0,1,2,3,4,….etc,…are whole number.

INTEGERS

All natural numbers , zero and negatives of counting numbers are call integers

Thus , …..-2,-1,0,1,2,3,……etc..are all integers.

Properties of Addition of Integers

1. Closure Property of Addition : the sum of two integers is always a integers .
2. Commutative law of addition : If a and b are any two integers then , a+b = b+ a .
3. Associative Law of Addition : If a,b,c, are any three integers , then
   (a+b)+c = a+(b+c)
4. Existence of additive identity : for any integers a , we have : a+0 = 0+a = a.

5. Existence of additive inverse   : for any integers a ,
   we have   :   a+ (-a) = (-a) +a = 0

PROPERTIES OF SUBTRACTION OF INTEGERS

1. Closure Property of SUBTRACTION : If a and b are any two integers , then (a-b) is always an integers.

2. SUBTRACTION of Integers is not Commutative
   Example :- (3-5) is not equal to (5-3)

3. SUBTRACTION of Integers is not associative

   Example :- { 3-(-4) } –(-5) is not equal to 3-{ (-4)-(-5)}

LET`S DO SOME SUMS

Example 1. The sum of two integers is -11. If one of them is 9 , find the other.

Solution 1 Let the other integer be a , then

   9+a = -11

   ⇨ A= (-11) -9
        =-20
      Hence , the other integers is -20

Example 2 . The difference of a Integers a and (-5) is -3 . Find the value of a.

Solution 2   a –(-5) = -3

⇨ a+ 5 = -3
⇨ a= - 8
Hence , a = -8

Exercise 1.1

1. Arrange the following integers in ascending orders

-39,-35,0,-51,6,-7.

2. Evaluate :- (-48) + (-36)

3. Find the sum of :   -238 and 500

4. Find the additive inverse of : i) -83   ii) 256   iii) 0   iv)   -2001.

5. Subtract the sum of -1032 and 878 from -34

6. Subtract -134 from the sum of 38 and -87.

7. If a= -8 , b=-7 , c =6 , verify that (a+b)+c = a+(b+c)

8. The sum of two Integers is -16 . If one of them is 53 , find the other.

END

Properties of Multiplication of Integers

1. **Closure Property of Multiplication** : the product of two integers is always a integers .
2. **Commutative law of Multiplication** :   If a and b are any two integers then , (axb) = (b x a) .
3. **Associative Law of Multiplication**   :   If a,b,c, are any three integers , then
   (a x b) x c = a x (b x c)
4. **Distributive Law of Multiplication over addition** : for any integers a,b,c, we have :

   a x (b+c) = (axb) + (axc)

5. **Existence of additive Multiplicative**   : for any integers a , we have   : (ax1) = (1xa) =a.

6. **Existence of Multiplicative inverse** : Multiplicative inverse of a non zero integers a is the number , 1/a, as a .(1/a) = (1/a) .a = 1.

Example :-

Multiplicative inverse of 6 is 1/6

Multiplicative inverse of -6 is -1/6

7. **Property of Zero** : for every integers a , we have :

(a x0)= (0xa) = 0.

LET`S DO SOME SUMS

Example 1. Simplify : 8x(-15) + 8x6.

Solution 1   Using distributive laws , we get :

$\qquad$ 8x(-15) + 8 x6

$\qquad$ =8x{(-15) +6}

$\qquad$ = 8x(-9)

$\qquad$ =-72

Example 2. Evaluate (-2) x (-2) x (-2) x… 9times

Solution 1   Number of negative integers in the given product is odd .

$\qquad$ Therefore , their product is negative

$\qquad$ (-2) x (-2) x (-2) x… 9times

$\qquad$ = -2^9

$\qquad$ =-512

EXERCISE 1.2

1. Using suitable properties , evaluate the following
    i.   8x53x(-125)
    ii.   (-8)x(-2)x3x(-5)
    iii.   (-47)x102
    iv.   15x(-25)x(-4)x(-10)
2. Verify : 37x[6+(-3)] = 37x6+37x(-3)
3. Find each of the following product
    i.   (-5) x(-5) x(-5) x …….5 times
    ii.   (-3) x(-3)x (-3) x……6 times
4. A certain freezing process requires that room temperature be lowered from 40 ^{0}C at the Rate of 5 ^{0} C per hour. What will be the room temperature 12 hours after the process begins ?
5. Find the following product
    i.   (-13)X0X(-24)
    ii.   (-1)X(-2)X(-3)X(-4)

END