

7 Maths Ch.1 Integers All parts (of a question) carry one mark.

1. Find the value of x in the given pattern 12, 9, 6, 3, 0, x.
2. Write in descending order: -5, -17, 10, -14 and 2.
3. Write the smallest positive integer.
4. Write the integer used to represent 200 m above the sea level.
5. Subtract 2112 from 0.
6. What will be the sign of additive inverse of a negative integer?
7. State whether the statements are True or False. (a) $(-5) \times (-7)$ is same as $(-7) \times (-5)$ (b) $(-80) \div (4)$ is not same as $80 \div (-4)$
8. fill in the blanks to make the statements true. a. $(-a) + b = b +$ Additive inverse of _____.
- b. _____ $\div (-10) = 0$ c. $(-157) \times (-19) + 157 =$ _____
- d. $[(-8) + \text{_____}] + \text{_____} = \text{_____} + [(-3) + \text{_____}] = -3$ e. $(-43) + \text{_____} = -43$
- f. $(-8) + (-8) + (-8) = \text{_____} \times (-8)$ g. $11 \times (-5) = -(\text{_____} \times \text{_____}) = \text{_____}$ h. $(-9) \times 20 = \text{_____}$
- i. $(-23) \times (42) = (-42) \times \text{_____}$
9. State whether the statements are True or False.
- a. $5 - (-8)$ is same as $5 + 8$.
- b. $(-9) + (-11)$ is greater than $(-9) - (-11)$.
- c. Sum of two negative integers always gives a number smaller than both the integers.
- d. Difference of two negative integers cannot be a positive integer.
- e. We can write a pair of integers whose sum is not an integer.
- f. Integers are closed under subtraction.
- g. $(-23) + 47$ is same as $47 + (-23)$.
- h. When we change the order of integers, their sum remains the same.
- i. When we change the order of integers their difference remains the same.
- j. Going 500 m towards east first and then 200 m back is same as going 200 m towards west first and then going 500 m back.
10. Match the following

<p>Column I</p> <p>(a) $a \times 1$</p> <p>(b) 1</p> <p>(c) $(-a) \div (-b)$</p> <p>(d) $a \times (-1)$</p> <p>(e) $a \times 0$</p> <p>(f) $(-a) \div b$</p> <p>(g) 0</p> <p>(h) $a \div (-a)$</p> <p>(i) $-a$</p>	<p>Column II</p> <p>(i) Additive inverse of a</p> <p>(ii) Additive identity</p> <p>(iii) Multiplicative identity</p> <p>(iv) $a \div (-b)$</p> <p>(v) $a \div b$</p> <p>(vi) a</p> <p>(vii) $-a$</p> <p>(viii) 0</p> <p>(ix) -1</p>
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- 11.(a) Write a positive integer and a negative integer whose sum is a negative integer.
- (b) Write a positive integer and a negative integer whose sum is a positive integer.
- (c) Write a positive integer and a negative integer whose difference is a negative integer.
- (d) Write a positive integer and a negative integer whose difference is a positive integer.
- (e) Write two integers which are smaller than -5 but their difference is -5 .
- (f) Write two integers which are greater than -10 but their sum is smaller than -10 .

7 Sc Ch-1.Nutrition In Plants (Q 1-8 : 1 mark each; 9-15 : 3 marks each; 16 5 marks;)

1. Name a plant that has both autotrophic as well as heterotrophic mode of nutrition.
2. Name the green pigment that helps the leaves to capture sunlight.
3. What is a lichen?
4. What is the stored form of carbohydrates in plants?
5. Why in the rainy season does a loaf of bread turn blue, brown or greenish?
6. Fill the blanks with suitable words.

<p>a. During photosynthesis, solar energy is trapped by the pigment called _____.</p> <p>b. _____ is the ultimate source of energy.</p> <p>c. Gas released during photosynthesis is _____.</p> <p>d. Plant eating animals are called _____.</p> <p>e. Minute pores on leaf surface for exchange of gases are known as _____.</p>	<p>7. Name the following.</p> <p>a. A parasitic plant which is devoid of leaves, having yellow, slender tubular stem.</p> <p>b. A solution used to test the presence of carbohydrates.</p> <p>c. A plant that has both autotrophic and heterotrophic nutrition.</p> <p>d. The process by which organism obtain energy from the digested food.</p>
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8. Rearrange the letters to find out the words related to plant nutrition. A. Rophylchlo B. Unlisunhgt C. Teraw
9. Potato and ginger are both underground parts that store food. Where is the food prepared in these plants?
10. Photosynthesis requires chlorophyll, and other raw materials. Add the missing raw materials to the list. Water, minerals, _____, _____.
11. Unscramble the following to form terms related to modes of nutrition. (i) RASPAEIT (ii) ROPEHYTSAP (iii) TOROPHAUT (iv) SIBIOMSYS
12. Nitrogen is an essential nutrient for plant growth. But farmers who cultivate pulse crops like green gram, bengal gram, black gram, etc. do not apply nitrogenous fertilizers during cultivation. Why?
13. A goat eats away all the leaves of a small plant (balsam). However, in a few days, new leaves could be seen sprouting in the plant again. How did the plant survive without leaves?
14. Wheat dough if left in the open, after a few days, starts to emit a foul smell and becomes unfit for use. Give reason.
15. Sunlight, chlorophyll, carbon dioxide, water and minerals are raw materials essential for photosynthesis. Do you know where they are available? Fill in the blanks with the appropriate raw materials.

(a) Available in the plant : _____	(b) Available in the soil : _____, _____
(c) Available in the air : _____	(d) Available during day : _____

16. Wild animals like tiger, wolf, lion and leopard do not eat plants. Does this mean that they can survive without plants? Can you provide a suitable explanation?

1. Symposium Spoken English and Personality Development Programme (Activity level 1)

Speaker1 Roll No. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, 36

Speaker2 Roll No. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, 32, 37

Speaker3 Roll No. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, 33, 38

Speaker4 Roll No. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, 34, 39

Speaker5 Roll No. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 and so on

7 Sym When, Where and How?

Speaker 1. Good morning friends. We welcome you all for our presentation “**When, Where and How?**”. The symposium will be covered by,,and History is the study of events of the past. To make the study easier, it is divided into three periods—ancient, medieval and modern. Accordingly the Indian history is also divided into three periods. The ancient period is said to stretch from the time humans learnt to write to Emperor Harshavardhana’s death in 647 CE. The medieval period of Indian history is taken to extend from 647 to 1700 CE, i.e., when the Mughal Empire started breaking up and the British began establishing their power in India. The medieval period in India is further divided into early medieval from 647-1200 CE and the later medieval period from 1200-1700 CE. The modern period of Indian history stretches from 1700 CE to date. Nowwill discuss about the impact of geography on history.

Speaker 2. Thank You, India is a vast land with a 5,422 km long coastline (excluding the islands).The Himalayan mountain ranges, which stretch for over 2,575 km along the north of India, cut off the Indian subcontinent from the rest of Asia. This has resulted in India being physically and culturally distinct from the rest of Asia. The term Indian subcontinent describes this area. It consists of the present-day countries of India, Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal and Bangladesh. The Himalayas have posed a barrier for many who have wanted to conquer this land. But the passes, or points along the ranges which are lower than the surrounding peaks, have allowed travellers and invaders to enter India through the north-west. Many of these invaders, like the Turks and the Mongols, have had a powerful impact on the culture and society of India. The Northern Plains, comprising the basins of the rivers Indus and Ganga, was the seat of many great empires. This was also the region that was under constant threat from invaders. All these factors have made the history of medieval period of this region highly eventful. Now will discuss about, the Southern Peninsula.

Speaker 3. Thank You, Southern Peninsula faced fewer threats of invasion. The Vindhya and Satpura mountain ranges acted as a barrier, discouraging the southern movement of the Turks and the Mughals. Hence, the Deccan and the South evolved a unique culture and a history of their own. The kingdoms in the south, which had long coastlines, like the Cholas and the Pandyas, developed strong navies. These kingdoms were therefore, able to establish empires that extended across the Indian Ocean, including the islands of Sri Lanka and Indonesia. Now will highlight certain terms used to describe the subcontinent.

Speaker 4. Thank You, Through the thousands of years of its history, the Indian subcontinent has been known by various names. During the Vedic Age, India was called Sapta Sindhu or the Land of the Seven Rivers. These rivers were the Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej and the mythical Saraswati. Sindhu was the Sanskrit name for the Indus. The earliest reference to this name is in the Zend Avesta, the holy book of the ancient Persians. But there it is referred to as Hapt Hindu. In Sanskrit, the Persian ‘H’ gets replaced by ‘S’. Another theory says that the word Hindu was derived from the Sanskrit word indu, another word for soma, the drink of the Vedic people. Hindus were the people who used to drink indu (soma) and were blessed by it; and the land where they lived was called Hindustan. After the coming of the Aryans and the spread of the Vedic culture, Northern India came to be known as Aryavarta, or the land of the Aryans. India was also known as Bharatavarsha, or the land of Bharat, the son of King Dushayanta. In all Arabic and Persian literature of the medieval period, the Indian subcontinent is referred to as Hind. The Greeks, however, called this land Indica. It is most probably from Indica that the subcontinent got its modern name ‘India’. Now will discuss various sources of information for medieval history.

Speaker 5. Thank You, Historians rely on different sources while reconstructing history. By rechecking a fact from different sources, historians make sure that it is as accurate as possible. The different sources are as follows:

- epigraphic evidence (inscriptions)
- numismatic evidence (coins)
- archaeological evidence (buildings, sculptures, etc.)
- artistic evidence (paintings)
- literary evidence (historical writings)

With this we conclude our symposium. We will discuss various types of sources in our next presentation. Thank you.

2. Quiz- <http://www.learnmyway.in> 7(04) DOI 08 Apr 2016.Q.Sc. Nutrition in plants;

3. Electronic test - <http://www.learnmyway.in> 7(04) DOI Apr 08 2016.ET.Sc. Nutrition in plants

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