Assignment 7th DOI 29 Apr 2016   Date of submission Maths 03 May Sc 04 May

7 Maths Fractions and decimals

1. Fill in the blanks to make the statements true. (One mark each)

(a) A fraction acts as an operator_____

(b) Product of a proper and improper fraction is _____.

(c) The two non-zero fractions whose product is 1, are called the _____ of each other.

(d) To divide a decimal number by 100, we shift the decimal point in the number to the _____ by _____ places.

(e) $3.2 \times 10 =$ _____   (f) $25.4 \times 1000 =$ _____   (g) $93.5 \times 100 =$ _____

(h) $4.7 \div 10 =$ _____   (i) $4.7 \div 100 =$ _____   (j) $4.7 \div 1000 =$ _____

2. State whether the statements are True or False. (One mark each)

(a) Reciprocal of an improper fraction is an improper fraction.

(b) 1 is the only number which is its own reciprocal.

(c) The reciprocal of a proper fraction is a proper fraction.

(d) The reciprocal of an improper fraction is an improper fraction.

(e) The product of two improper fractions is less than both the fractions.

(f) A reciprocal of a fraction is obtained by inverting it upside down.

(g) To multiply a decimal number by 1000, we move the decimal pointin the number to the right by three places.

(h) To divide a decimal number by 100, we move the decimal point inthe number to the left by two places.

(i) $0.2 \times 0.3 = 0.6$

Q3-8 carry 3 marks each.

3. Find the length of the diagonal when :(a)The length of a side of the square is 8.3 cm.(b)The length of a side of the square is 7.875 cm.

4. The largest square that can be drawn in a circle has a side whose length is 0.707 times the diameter of the circle. By this rule, find the length of the side of such a square when the diameter of the circle is (a)14.35 cm (b)8.63 cm

5. To find the distance around a circular disc, multiply the diameter of the disc by 3.14. What is the distance around the disc when : (a)the diameter is 18.7 cm? (b)the radius is 6.45 cm?

6. What is the cost of 27.5 m of cloth at Rs. 53.50 per metre?

7. Anuradha can do a piece of work in 6 hours. What part of the work can she do in 1 hour, in 5 hours and in 6 hours?

8. Kavita had a piece of rope of length 9.5 m. She needed some small pieces of rope of length 1.9 m each. How many pieces of the required length will she get out of this rope?

7 Sc Nutrition in animals (Q 1-10 : 2 marks; 6-7 : 5 marks each;)

1. Name the parts of the alimentary canal where (i) water gets absorbed from undigested food. (ii) digested food gets absorbed. (iii) taste of the food is perceived. (iv) bile juice is produced.

2. Mark the statement as True or False. If false, write the correct statements.- Tongue is attached to the roof of the mouth cavity at the back.

3. Choose the odd one out from each group and give reasons. (i) liver, salivary gland, starch, gall bladder (ii) stomach, liver, pancreas, salivary gland (iii) tongue, absorption, taste, swallow (iv) oesophagus, small intestine, large intestine, rectum

4. You were blind folded and asked to identify the drinks provided in two different glasses. You could identify drink A as lime juice and B as bitter gourd juice. How could you do it in spite of being blind folded?

5. Fill in the blanks with suitable words (a) The alimentary canal stretches from to………… (b) Digestion of food starts in …………………… and gets completed in …………… (c) …………………is the largest gland in the human body.

6. Following statements describe the five steps in animal nutrition. Read each statement and give one word for each statement. Write the terms that describes each process. (a)Transportation of absorbed food to different parts of body and their utilisation. (b)Breaking of complex food substances into simpler and soluble substances. (c)Removal of undigested and unabsorbed solid residues of food from the body. (d)Taking food into the body. (e)Transport of digested and soluble food

7. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follows it.

Bile juice is stored in a sac called, gall bladder, located near its organ of secretion, liver. The gall bladder releases the bile juice into the small intestine whenever food reaches there. Though bile juice is devoid of any digestive enzymes, it is required for the digestion of fats. The fats cannot be digested easily because they are insoluble in water and are present as large globules. Bile juice breaks down big fat droplets into smaller droplets. These are then easily digested by the enzymes released from the pancreas.

(a) Which organ secretes the bile juice?

(b) Why is digestion of fats difficult as compared to that of other nutrients?

(c) How does bile juice help in digestion of fat?

(d) Where is the digestion of fat completed?

(e) Does bile juice digest fat completely?

7 Symposium SS Delhi Sultanate

Good morning friends. We welcome you for our presentation on the Delhi Sultanate. The presentation will be given by ...., ...,.............., ...and .... The transformation of Delhi in to a capital that controlled vast areas of the subcontinent started with the foundation of the Delhi Sultanate in the beginning of the thirteenth century. The history of Delhi begins with the accession of Qutbuddin Aibak to the throne of Delhi. It lasted for more than 300 years-from 1206 to 1526 CE. The rulers during this period called themselves sultans ; hence their rule is known as that of the Delhi Sultanate. Five successive dynasties ruled over northern India during the reign of the Delhi Sultans. They were:

1. the Slave dynasty (1206-1290 CE)
2. the Khaljis (1290-1320 CE)
3. the Tughlaqs (1320-1399 CE)
4. the Sayyids (1414-1451CE)
5. the Lodis (1451-1526 CE)

Now ....will elaborate on the Slave Dynasty.

Speaker2. Thank you.......... The Turkish rulers depended heavily on specially chosen slaves who were trained to excel in both military and intellectual spheres. These slaves often rose up the political and military ladder to become rulers of their land. The dynasty established by Aibak was, therefore, also known as the Slave Dynasty, and the rulers as the Mamluk Sultans of Delhi. The word Mamluk means the slave. The The famous rulers of this dynasty include Qutbuddin Aibak (1206-1210 ce), IItutmish (1210-1236 ce) and Razia Sultana (1236-1240 ce). Qutbuddin Aibak was originally a slave and a native of Turkistan. He rose to become a trusted general of Mohammad Ghori. Aibak was the prime force behind Ghori's victory in the Second Battle of Tarain and his capture of Kannauj, Bihar and Bengal. On Ghori's death ,Aibak declared himself sovereign of the newly conquered Indian territories. He became the first Sultan of Delhi. Now I hand over to ....who will continue with the Slave dynasty.

Speaker3. Thank you..............Qutbuddin Aibak was succeeded by IItutmish(1210-1236ce). He was a former slave and later became son-in-law of Aibak. Iltutmish took over the throne amidst great opposition in 1210 ce. He assumed the title of Shamsuddin (sun of the religion). Iltutmish faced many challenges. He had to first crush the revolt of the nobles. He defeated Yaldoz and occupied Lahore and Punjab. He attacked and defeated Qabacha, the governor of Sind. He then subdued the Rajput chiefs of Ranthambor, Ajmer and Gwalior. He also brought Bengal and Bihar under his control. On his death from natural causes, Iltutmish was briefly succeeded by his son, who proved to be a non effective ruler. Within seven months the throne went to Iltutmish's daughter, Razia. Razia was, according to the historian Siraj,'a great monarch-wise, just and generous'. Razia was the first and last woman who sat on the throne of Delhi. Now …………..will discuss about the KHALJIS(1290 -1320 ce).

Speaker4. Thank you …………. Balban's grandson was put to death by an official of the Khalji tribe-Firoz Shah. The Khaljis were of Afghan origin. However, now historians say that the Khaljis were, infact, a Turkish tribe though long settled in Afghanistan. Jalaluddin Khalji (1290-1296 ce) was one of the famous ruler. Firoz Shah took the name of Jalaluddin on ascending the throne. He was 70 years old by then. He was a benevolent ruler, but his administration has been criticised as being weak. The most important event during his rule was the attack of Alauddin Khalji(1296-1316CE). The 14th century traveller Ibn Batura held that Alauddin Khalji deserved to be considered as one of the best sultans. But he was also known to be a cruel and resolute ruler. Alauddin Khalji's ambition was to conquest the world like Alexander the Great, but he could not fulfil his wish. Alauddin Khalji patronised many scholars. Amir Khusrau was a poet in Alauddin Khalji's court. His poetry written in Persian is enjoyed by people even today. Now …………..will discuss about THE SAYYIDS AND LODIS (1414-1526 CE).

Speaker5. Thank you…………… The rule of the Tughlaqs was followed by that of the Sayyids and the Lodis. Their rule lasted for a little more than a century- from1414 to1526 ce. Sikandar Lodi(1489- 1517 CE) was one of the better known rulers of the Lodi Dynasty. Under him the Delhi Sultanate extended from present-day Punjab to Bihar. He was an able administrator and encouraged trade and commerce. He shifted the capital of the Sultanate from Delhi to Agra. Ibrahim Lodi(1517-1526ce) was the last sultan of the Delhi Sultanate. He has been described as an arrogant man who treated the Aghan nobles with little respect. The nobles revolted and invited Babur, the king of Kabul, to help them over throw Ibrahim Lodi. Taking advantage of the situation, Babur invaded India. He defeated and killed Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526CE. With this we come to an end of our symposium. Thank you.

Note for subject teachers, students and parents The Quiz and e-tests of various lessons are available on the school E-board (Smart class). The same is also available on the following link.

2. Quiz- http://www.learnmyway.in

3. E-test - http://www.learnmyway.in

Mobile version of e-test is also available online.

Path to find the above mentioned contents on the internet / smart phone (mobile)

www.asmodernkhanna.com (Click on E curriculum) Click on your school folder (AS Modern School).

Help line : email Rajinder_k_sharma@yahoo.com Skype : rajinder.sharma1958 Mob : 9357388588