DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL,SRINAGAR.

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

Assignment:I

Grade:VII

Chapter no.2: January Night

Instructions:

- Students are to read in between the lines and understand the chapter on their own before initiating to respond to the given assignment.
- The objective of this assignment is to make the students get acquainted with the following ideas:
    - About being optimistic in every situation.
    - One should never lose hope.
    - Poverty as a social force.

About The Author:

DhanpatRaiShrivastava better known by his pen name MunshiPremchan. He was an Indian writer famous for his modern Hindustani literature. He is one of the most celebrated writers of the Indian subcontinent, and is regarded as one of the foremost Hindi writers of the early twentieth century. He began writing under the pen name "NawabRai", but subsequently switched to "Premchand", Munshi being an honorary prefix. A novel writer, story writer and dramatist, he has been referred to as the "UpanyasSamrat" ("Emperor among Novelists") by writers. His works include more than a dozen novels, around 300 short stories, several essays and translations of a number of foreign literary works into Hindi.

Plot Summary:

January Night or Poos Ki Raat is a very famous short story by legendary Hindi writer MunshiPremchand. In this storyHalku is a poor farmer who owes money to his landlord. Whatever crop Halku toils, most of the share goes to his landlord as the interest rate on the borrowed money is so high that Halku has a feeling that he will not be able to pay off the debt all his life. The landlord is waiting outside Halku's home, demanding money. Somehow Halku has managed to save three rupees to buy a new blanket, since he needs a heavy blanket while guarding his field at night. Munni, his wife, is reluctant to give that hard-saved money to the landlord but Halku insists that cold nights are better than his jibes. He gives away the money to the landlord.

In the dark and extremely cold night Halku reaches his field. He settles down in a cot under a thatch canopy made of bagasse. Under the cot is lying his dog, Jabra, which is whining since the cold waves of the night are difficult to resist.

While smoking cheroot Halku is cursing his fate over land lordship and finding it difficult to survive through the cold of the night. He hides his face between his limbs but to no avail, he keeps on tossing and turning but finds no warmth. Forgetting all the difference between a man and an animal, he calls the dog on his cot and embraces him. Halku feels little cozy but soon the dog senses something awry and barks while running into the field. Halku looks at the starry sky but to his dismay finds 'Big Dipper' constellation twinkling vividly, the morning is far.

Not so far from his field, lies a mango orchard. Halku prepares a broom of lentil crop and rakes up a heap of fallen dead leaves. Upon setting the bonfire he forces the dog to leap over the fire, which he does twice. With the heat coming as a relief Halku feels elated and thinks that he has beaten the gloomy dampness of the night. Halku is so much delighted that a sense of lethargy overwhelms him, and he forgets to take care of the field. Soon blue bulls attack his farm, the dog barks and runs into the field. Instead of taking up the responsibility of shooing away animals, Halku tumbles into a dead sleep on the snug and dry soil around the bonfire. When the morning arrives, bright sun rays are stamping their presence all around the village. Halku is awakened by his wife, who is lamenting him for his negligence in the duty. Long before Halku can realize, the field has been destroyed by blue bulls. Munni is sad but Halku is happy because he gets rid of guarding the field in wintry nights. He will pay off the debt by working as a labour instead of a farm owner.

Textual Questions.

a. Why did Munni want Halku to pay the landlord only after the harvest?

Ans: When the landlord came to collect money from Halku, Then Halku went to Munni and said to her to get the rupees that Munni set aside. There were only three rupees and if Halkugave the rupees to the landlord they would not be able to buy a blanket for January Nights. So Munni wanted Halku to pay the landlord only after the harvest.

b) What was the 'other plan' that Halku tried? Was it successful?

Ans: The other plan that Halku tried was to pass the January Nights without having a blanket. No, it was not successful because we have observed that he couldn't have tolerated the coldness of the January Nights. Even he has lost his ripen crop.

c) Why did Munni want Halku to give up tenant farming?

Ans: According to Munni , the tenant farming is very harmful to Halku. Whatever Halku could harvest, it went to pay up the arrear and taxes. Moreover, it did not bring any betterment for them. So, Munni wanted Halku to give up tenant farming.

d) What does Munni mean when she says, 'Fine work, farming someone else's land'?

Ans: Munni advised Halku to give up the tenant farming because whatever Halkucould harvest, it went to pay up the arrear. If he worked as a hired labourer, then at least some money would remain. So according to Munni, farming to another's land could have been a good choice.

e) Why did Halku look as though 'he were tearing his heart out and giving it away'?

Ans: When the landlord came to collect money from Halku, Then Halku went to Munni and said to her to get the rupees that Munni set aside. There were only three rupees and if Halku gave the rupees to the landlord they would not be able to buy a blanket for January Nights. He had saved the rupees from his work, piece by piece, for his blanket. Today he was going to throw it away. And that's why Halku looked as though 'he were tearing his heart out and giving it away'.

f) Is the first sentence in section 2 a complete one? Why do you think it is written like this?

Ans: The first sentence 'A dark January night' in section 2 is a complete one. I think it is written in this way so that it can express the deep darkness of January night. It also seems as a picture of January Night.

g) How do we know that Halku loves his dog a great deal? Give two examples of how he shows his love?

Ans: When Halku reached out his hand and patted Jabra's cold back. He said to Jabra, "From tomorrow on stop coming with me or the cold get you. We will get through the night somehow. This is the reward you get for farming".

From the above sentences we know that Halku loves his dog a great deal.

Two examples of love that Halku showed to Jabra are given below:

1) "You have put up with just one more cold night. Tomorrow I'll spread some straw. You won't feel the cold".

2) The dog's body gave off some kind of stink but Halku, hugging him tight, experienced a happiness he hadn't felt for months.

From the above sentences we come to know that Halku loved Jabra very much.

h) Why did Jabra probably think he was in heaven?

Ans: When they could no longer bear the cold weather Halku gently picked Jabra and got him to fell asleep in his lap. The dog's body gave off some kind of stink but Halku, hugging him tight, experienced a happiness he hadn't felt for months. So Jabra probably thought he was in heaven.

i) Why did Halku look up at the skies?

Ans: During a January night Halku and his most beloved dog Jabra left theirhome to be exposed to a bitter cold night. Halku wanted Jabra to remain in the house but Jabra loved his master dearly. So he also left the home. The night was very cold. They were unable to tolerate the cold weather. When each hour passed,Halku used to see the sky to understand the durability of the night. He leaned back to look at the sky. The dipper had not yet climbed half the sky. By the time it was overhead it would probably be morning. Night would last another three hours or so. That is why Halku looked up at the skies.

j) Why did Halku feel proud when he lit the fire?

Ans: At the time of a January night Halku and Jabra were away from home. The two creatures loved each other very much. The cold was unbearable at that night. So to become warm Halku collected some leaves and lit the fire in it. But he piled up a regular mountain of leaves, and by making fire out of them he'd burn away the cold. Halku sat before the fire and let it warm him. After a while he took off his shawl; then he spread out both feet as though challenging the cold to do its worst. So Halku felt proud when he lit the fire.

k) How did Halku know that there were some wild animals in his field? How did he react?

Ans: Halku was warming himself sitting by the side of the burning leaves while he became drowsy. Meanwhile, Jabra gave a loud bark and ran towards the field. Halku heard the munching and crunching of the blue bucks and thought they must be grazing. Consequently, he thought that with Jabra around no animal could get into the field. So he did not move from his place and felt asleep there.

l) The whole field was ruined. What did Halku feel about it? What did Munni feel?

Ans: In the morning when Munni came to the field , she saw that the whole field was ruined and trampled. At that time, Munni's face was shadowed with grief but Halku was content and seemed happily relieved.

Additional Questions:

These questions should be done by the students themselves.

Q1: Write down the character sketch of the following characters: (80-100 words each)

a. Halku.
b. Munni.

Q2: What is the theme of the story?

NOTE: Do all the textual as well as additional questions on your fair notebook.

DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL,SRINAGAR

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

Assignment:I

Grade:VII

Chapter:Decimals

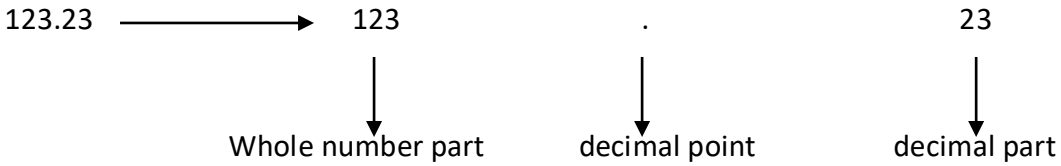
Instructions:

- Students are to read and understand the chapter on their own before initiating to respond to the given assignment.
- The objective of this assignment is to make the students acquainted with decimals and various arithmetic operations of decimals. In addition to this students will also be able to convert a given unit (of length, mass and volume) into its bigger or smaller unit.

INTRODUCTION:

Fractions with denominators 10, 100, 1000, 1000,… are known as decimals. A decimal number consists of two parts the whole number part and the decimal part. These two parts are separated from each other by decimal point.

For example,



The position of each digit in the decimal number system tells us the multiple of 10 or 1/10 by which we should multiply the digit so as to know its place value. The value of each place is 10 times the value of the place on its right. Decimal can also be represented in the place value chart. The places to the right of decimal point are tenths, hundredths, thousandths and so on.

Multiplication of decimals

Multiplication of the decimals is same that of the whole number but we have to remember that the decimal place of the product will be the summation of the decimal places of the multiplier and the multiplicand.

Division of decimals

Division of decimals by 10, 100, 1000 etc.

When we divide a whole number or decimal number by 10, 100, 1000 and so on, the decimal point shifts as many places to the left as the number of zeroes in the denominator or divisor.

Division of a decimal by another decimal

When both the dividend and the divisor are decimals, count the number of decimal places in the divisor; shift the same number of decimal to the right in the dividend to make divisor a whole number. Then divide the decimal by this divisor (so formed).

When the divisor is whole number there is no need to change the dividend or the divisor.

Question / answer

Q. Divide the following

(a) 345 ÷ 1000 (b) 123.234 ÷ 100 (c) 45.145 ÷ 1000

Solution:

(a) 345 ÷ 1000 = 0.345 (decimal point in the dividend is shifted three places to the left)

(b) 123.234 ÷ 100 = 1.23234 (decimal point is shifted two places to left)

(c) 45.145 ÷ 1000 = 0.045145 (decimal point is shifted three places to the left)

Q. Divide the following decimals

(a) 68.432 ÷ 12.22 (b) 2516.81 ÷ 23.09

Solution:

(a) 68.432 ÷ 12.22

Dividend = 68.432 ; divisor = 12.22

Number of decimal places in the divisor = 2

Therefore, new dividend = 6843.2 (the decimal point in the original dividend is shifted two places to right).

New divisor = 1222

$$
\begin{array}{r}
5.6 \\
1222\overline{)6843.2} \\
-\ 6110 \\
\hline
7332 \\
-\ 7332 \\
\hline
0
\end{array}
$$

$Thus, 68.432 \div 12.22 = 5.6$

(b) 2516.81 ÷ 23.09

Dividend = 2516.81 ; divisor = 23.09

Number of decimal places in the divisor = 2

Therefore, new dividend = 251681 (the decimal point in the original dividend is shifted two places to right).

New divisor = 2309

$$
\begin{array}{r}
109 \\
2309\overline{)251681} \\
-\ 2309 \\
\hline
2078 \\
-\ 0 \\
\hline
20781 \\
-\ 20781 \\
\hline
0
\end{array}
$$

$Thus, 2516.81 \div 23.09 = 109$

Q. Find the perimeter and area of a rectangle whose length is 7.8 cm and breadth is 3.2 cm?

Solution: length of rectangle = 7.8 cm

Breadth of rectangle = 3.2 cm

$\therefore Perimeter\ of\ the\ rectangle = 2(length + breadth)$

= 2(7.8 + 3.2)

= 2 X 11

= 22cm

Now, area of the rectangle = length x breadth

= 7.8 x 3.2

= 24.96 cm^2

Q. Ahmad travels 3.51 km in 30 minutes. How much distance in metres will he travel in 90 minutes?

Solution: Distance travelled in 30 minutes = 3.51 km

= 3.51 x 1000 m

= 3510 m

Therefore, distance travelled in 1 minute = 3510 ÷ 30

= 117 m

Thus, distance travelled in 90 minutes = 117 x 90

= 10530 m

Q. John travelled 75000 mm in 5 minutes. Find the distance in kilometres travelled by john in 1 minute?

Solution: Distance travelled by John in 5 minutes = 75000 mm

=75000 ÷ 10 cm

= 7500 cm

= 7500 ÷ 100 m

= 75 m = 75 ÷ 1000 km = 0.075 km

Therefore, distance travelled by John in 1 minute = 0.075 ÷ 5

= 0.015 km

Q. A vessel contains 123.50 litres of milk. Five containers of capacity 3 litres each and 2 containers of capacity 4 litres each are filled from the vessel. Find the amount of milk left in the vessel?

Solution: Amount of milk in the vessel = 123.50 litres

Amount of milk that five containers with each having the capacity 3 litres can hold = 5 x 3

= 15 litres

Amount of milk that two containers with each having the capacity 4 litres can hold = 2 x 4

= 8 litres

Total amount of milk the set of containers can hold = 15 + 8 = 23 litres

$\therefore Amount\ of\ milk\ left\ in\ the\ vessel = 123.50 - 23 = 100.50\ litres$

NOTE: The students are directed to solve all the exercises of the chapter on fair notebook.

Assignment

Q. Arrange the following decimals in the ascending order:

1. 123.533, 234.45 , 0.785, 90.789, 127.23, 674.987
2. 0.234, 0.563, 0.0987, 987.98, 123.987
3. 0.89, 0.98, 0.87, 0.78, 0.098, 0.089

Q. Arrange the following decimals in the descending order:

1. 23.533, 34.45 , 90.785, 70.789, 17.23, 64.987
2. 20.234, 0.53, 0.087, 97.98, 23.987
3. 50.89,450.98, 0.7, 0.178, 0.5098, 03.089

Q. Simplify the following:

1. 23.533 - 34.45 + 90.785 + 70.789 - 17.23 + 64.987
2. 50.89 + 450.98 - 0.7 + 0.178 - 0.5098 + 03.089

Q. Find the product:

1. 570.76 x 23.98
2. 234.0987 x 45.987
3. 342.987 x 897.987
4. 23.57 x 23.76
5. 342.34 x 132.54

Q. Divide the following decimals, find the remainders in each case.

1. 3432.12 ÷ 232.123
2. 53342 ÷ 123.987
3. 12.321 ÷ 23.76

Q. The product of two decimals is 303.359184, if one of the decimals is 12.678. Find the other?

Q. Convert the following units as directed.

1. 34.50 cm into m.
2. 21.65 m into km.
3. 34.89 hm into dm.

Q. Sham has read 0.35 part of a book in seven days. How many more days will he take to complete the book?

Q. A bottle contains 500ml of water and the water fills half of the bottle. How many litters of water does the bottle hold?

Q. The thickness of 135 pages of a book is 0.95 mm. Find the thickness of one page?

Q. Mohan covers a distance of 1234 m in 45 minutes. Calculate the distance in cm he will cover in 90 minutes?

DOON INTERNATIONALSCHOOL,SRINAGAR

SUBJECT – SCIENCE

Assignment:I

Grade:VII

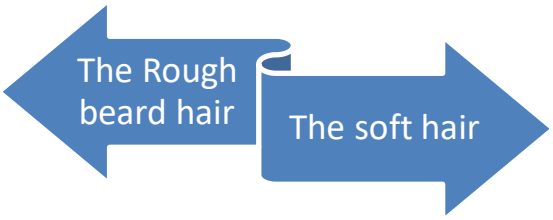
Topic:FIBRE TO FABRIC

1. Students are to read and understand the chapter of their own before initiating to respond to the given assignment.
2. The objective of this assignment is to make students acquainted with
   - The production of wool
   - Selective breeding
   - The process of obtaining wool from the hair fibre of the animals
   - The production of silk
   - Occupational hazard

Key concepts:

The Production of Wool:

- The wool is obtained mainly from animals like sheep, yak and goat. Wool is acquired from the fleece or hair of these animals.
- There are two types of fibres in sheep's hair:

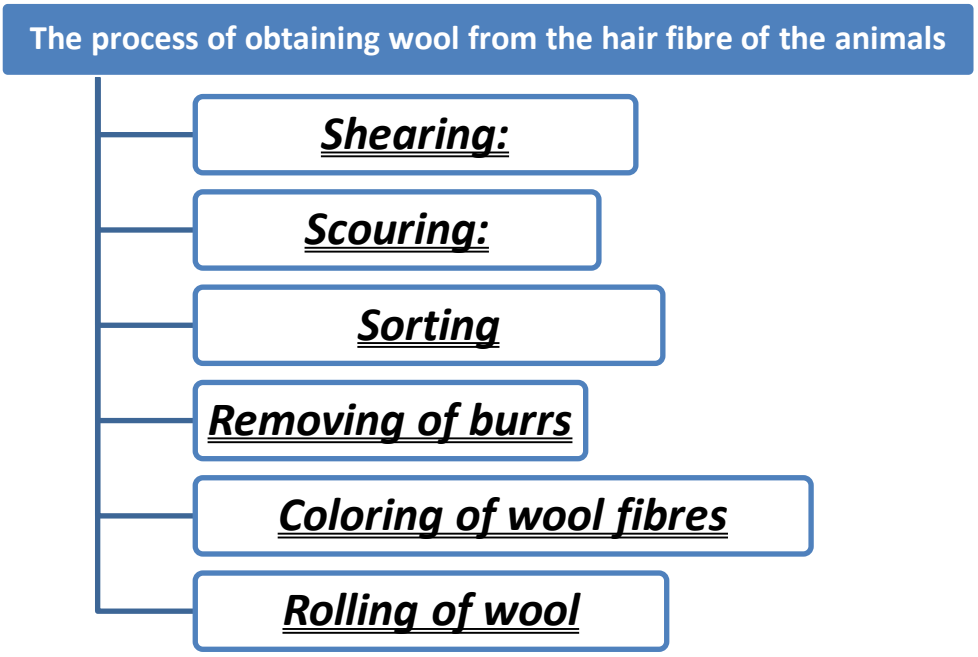


- Finest quality of sheep wool is obtained from the under-hairs which is present near the skin of sheep.

Selective Breeding:

Sometimes sheep are selected to gain a breed that has only fine soft hair on the skin and less or no hard hair. This process is called Selective Breeding. The sheep are generally fed with grass common leaves,

pulses, oil cakes and dry fodder. Sheep are reared (breed and raised) all over India in order to acquire wool from them such as in Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat.



Step 1: Shearing:

It is a process of removing the fleece of the sheep along with a thin layer of its skin. Shearing is conducted generally in hot weather so that the sheep do not feel cold and can survive easily. The shearing process does not hurt the sheep because the upper part of the skin is normally dead skin.

Step 2: Scouring:

It is a process of removing dirt, grease and dust from the hair removed from the sheep. It is generally done with the help of machines.

Step 3: Sorting

It is the process of separating the hair of the sheep according to their textures.

Step 4: Removing of burrs

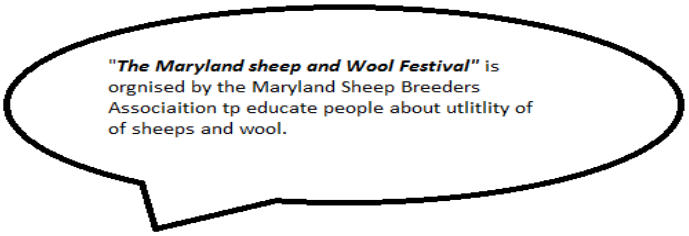
In this step, the burrs or small fibres present on the hair are picked out. Then the hair is cleaned and dried out. The product so obtained is the wool that can now be converted into fibres.

Step 5: Coloring of wool fibres

In this step, the fibres are dyed in different colours.

Step 6: Rolling of wool

In the last step, the fibres for wool so obtained is straightened out combed and then rolled into a yarn.



THE PRODUCTION OF SILK

- Silk is obtained from silkworms *(Bombyx mori)*
- Sericulture: is the breeding and rearing of silkworms in order to obtain silk from them.

The Process of obtaining Silk from the Silkworms:

- Rearing:

The silkworm farmers buy the eggs of the Silk moth and raise them. These eggs are generally large in numbers as a single silk moth can lay about 100 eggs at a time. These eggs are stored in an environment having an appropriate temperature, humidity and hygienic conditions. In order to hatch the larvae out of the eggs are heated.

They are then kept in a bamboo tray. This process is conducted generally when the fresh leaves appear on the Mulberry trees so that the Caterpillar can get enough feed. The Caterpillar feeds for around 25 to 30 days and then moves into a chamber in the tray to build a cocoon.

- Processing of Silk

The cocoons are acquired they are kept under the sun or boiled so that the Silk fibres can separate out from them. Then, the reeling of the silk takes place. It is a process in which the cocoon's threads are processed to be used as silk. The silk fibres thus obtained are drawn and rolled into threads.

Occupational Hazard

In some industries, the workers have to face risks of getting diseases and sometimes death. These are called occupational hazards. ***Sorter's disease*** is an occupational hazard associated with the production of wool. The people who sort the wool can get infected by bacteria called Anthrax. This bacterium infects the blood of the person which can lead to fatal death.

SOLVED QUESTION- ANSWERS **(to be done on fair note-book)**

C. Short-answer questions:

1. The fibres that are obtained from natural sources like plants and animals are called natural fibres.

2. Five animals from which wool is obtained are

(i) sheep — normal wool (ii) cashmere goat — cashmere

(iii) Angora rabbit — angora (iv) Angora goat — mohair (v) yak — yak wool

3. Cotton, flax, jute

4. Natural lustrous appearance of silk makes it so attractive.

5. The basis to decide the qualities of wool obtained from sheep are thickness, length, shine, strength and colour of the fibre.

6. The two types of fibres obtained from the fleece of a sheep are the coarse beard hair and the fine and soft under-hair that grow close to the skin. The under-hair is used to make wool.

D. Long- question answers

1. We wear clothes to protect us against heat, cold and rain mainly. Thus, it has to be suited to the weather. In summer, we wear loose, light-coloured cotton clothes. Cotton clothes allow air to circulate freely and so the heat of the body escapes. Light coloured cotton clothes reflect heat and keep the body cool. They absorb sweat and also prevent skin irritation. In winter, we wear thick, dark-coloured clothes made of wool, fur, or leather to prevent our body heat from escaping. During the rainy season, we use raincoats and umbrellas.

2. Differences between animal and plant fibres as follows:

Animal fibres: (i) Animal fibres are made up of proteins.

(ii) Examples are wool and silk.

Plant fibres: (i) The base of plant fibres is cellulose.

(ii) Examples are cotton, the most widely used of all textile fibres and jute.

3. Air spaces between the wool fibres trap air. Since air is a poor conductor of heat, this shields the body from cold and keeps it warm. Again wool is a bad conductor of heat. This way woollen clothes help in keeping our body warm.

4. Self attempt.

5. a. Incubation: The silk moth eggs are warmed to a temperature suitable for hatching. This is known as incubation.

b. Rearing: After hatching, the silkworms are fed on mulberry leaves for six weeks, and the worms eat almost continuously and increase in size.

c. Spinning: Branches of trees or shrubs are placed in their rearing houses. The worms climb these branches and make their cocoons out of one continuous thread.

d. Reeling: The cocoons are first boiled or treated in ovens, killing the insects by heat. The silk fibre is then obtained from the cocoons by a delicate process known as reeling.

6. Workers employed in the sericulture industry are adversely affected by a number of diseases

(i) Respiratory diseases: Inhalation of vapours arising from cocoons undergoing steaming, cooking and reeling produces breathing problems, asthma and other bronchial ailments.

(ii) Scabies and other skin infections: As a result of constant dipping of cocoons in boiling water, the skin of the workers becomes raw and blistered, resulting in peeling of the skin of hands and feet.

Answer these questions on fair note-book.

1. Write a short note on
   a. Scouring b. Sorting c. . *Shearing:*
2. Why is silk regarded as an expensive fibre?

Life skill questions

3. "Animal activists oppose the present processing silk from the cocoon". Do you agree with them? Explain with reason.
4. A business man had been arrested for selling a shawl. Guess the material of shawl and give reason for the police action.

DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

SUBJECT: S.ST

Assignment: I

Grade:VII

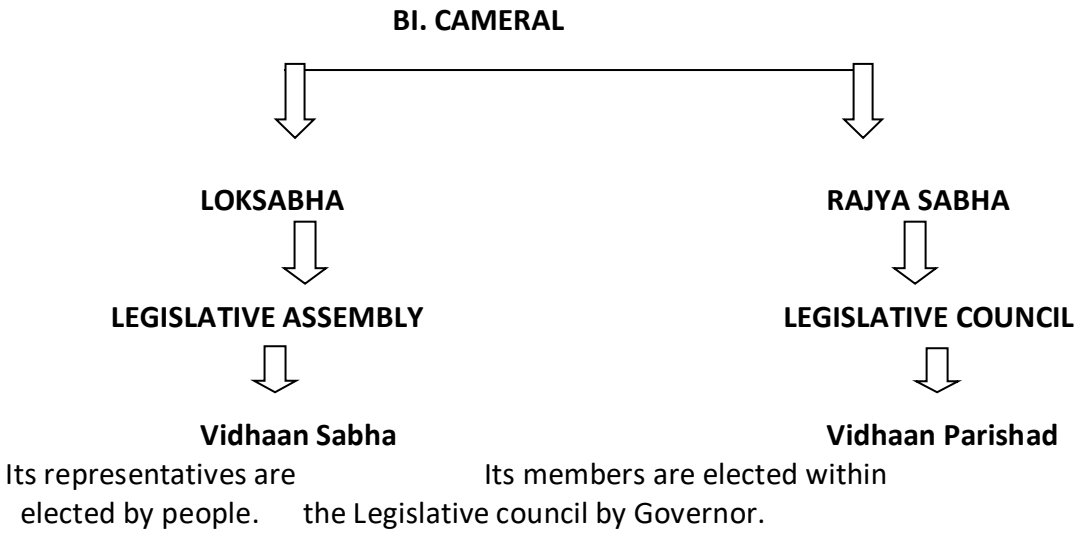
Chapter: State Government

Instructions:

- Students are to read and understand the chapter on their own before initiating to respond to the given assignment.
- The objective of this assignment is to make the students acquainted with;
  1. Bicameralism
  2. Government
  3. Organs of Government
  4. Powers of Governor
  5. Powers of Chief Minister

TERMS TO KNOW

1. **Bicameral:**legislatures having both the legislative Assembly and the legislative Council are called 'bicameral'. Its members are directly appointed by the people on the basis of consensus.



2. **Vidhan Sabha:** is composed of some representatives which are directly elected by the people.

3. **The Advocate- General**: Each state has an official called the Advocate General who gives advice to the Executive on legal matters and performs other functions assigned by the Governor.

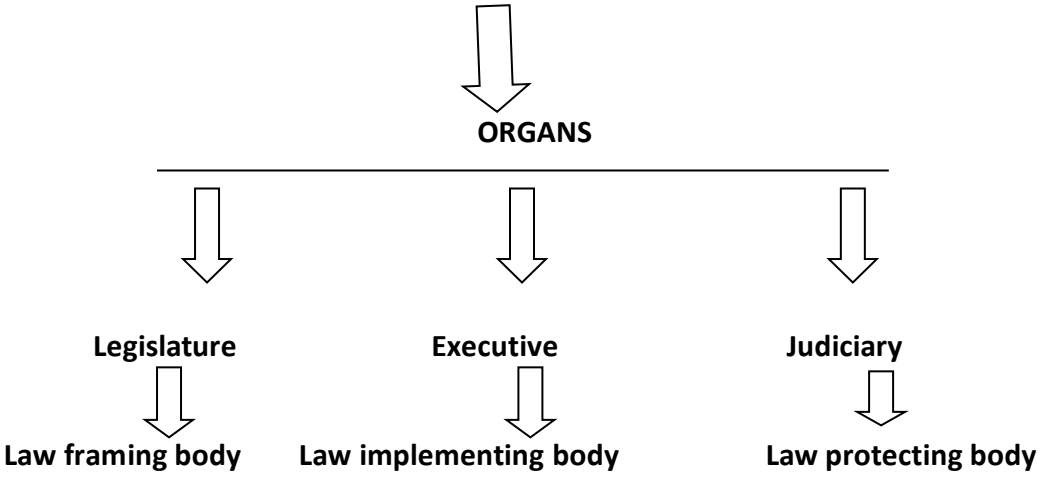
4. **Legislation:** The process of making and passing laws is legislation. The house where this takes place is called legislature.

5. **Constitution:** A set of written laws, rules and regulations that state the frame work of the government.

Q 1. Name three organs of government.

Ans. The three organs of government are, legislature (law framing body), executive (law implementation body) and judiciary, (law protecting body). Below mentioned diagram elucidate the government and division of powers among different organs of the government.

GOVERNMENT (Runs the administration of the state)



Q2. What is State Legislative Assembly?

Ans. Every state has a legislative Assembly, also called Vidhan Sabha. It is composed of representatives directly elected by the people from Assembly constituencies within the state.

Q3. State various functions of Governor in a State.

Ans. The Governor of a state is the nominal head of the executive. He or she is appointed by the president and holds office for a term of five years, during the pleasure of the president. The powers and functions of Governor are highlighted as follows:

1. The Governor appoints Chief Minister and other ministers.

2. Appoints, the chairperson and members of the state public service commission and the advocate General.

3. She or he can also address the state legislature at any time.

4. Governor also has the power to grant pardon, and suspend or reduce a sentence passed by the courts under state laws.

Q4. Discuss briefly powers of chief minister.

Ans. The Chief Minister performs more or less the same functions in a state as those performed by the Prime Minister in the center. Some of the functions are as follows:

1. To advise the Governor on the selection of the council of ministers and its size.

2. To preside over cabinet meetings.

3. To distribute portfolios among ministers.
4. To appoint a Deputy chief minister, if needed.
5. To retain charge of some portfolios, if needed.

Q5. Write a short note on Civil services.

Ans. The decision of the ministers is actually executed by officers of the civil service. The idea of civil services came from British Government in India. Since then the process of recruiting Civil servants is going on. They are the one who run the administration at the state level. In the same way as it is at the center, some officers of the Indian administrative service (IAS) and Indian police service (IPS) are appointed at the state level. The Chief Secretary heads the civil service in a state.

Answer these questions

Q1: How are members elected to the Legislative council?

Q2: What are the steps involved in the process of a bill becoming Act?

Q3: What are the Qualifications needed to become the Governor of a State?

Q4: Write short notes on 'Council of Ministers' and 'Advocate General'?

Q5: What is Bicameralism?

Q6: What is the work of Legislature?

Q7: Who appoints Governor?

Q8: Differentiate between Legislative Assembly & Legislative Council.

Q9: Who gave the idea of Civil services in India?

Q10: Chief Minister is appointed by Governor for the period of?

Note: Write all the above Questions and answers on your fair note book.

DOON INTERNATIONAl SCHOOL,SRINAGAR

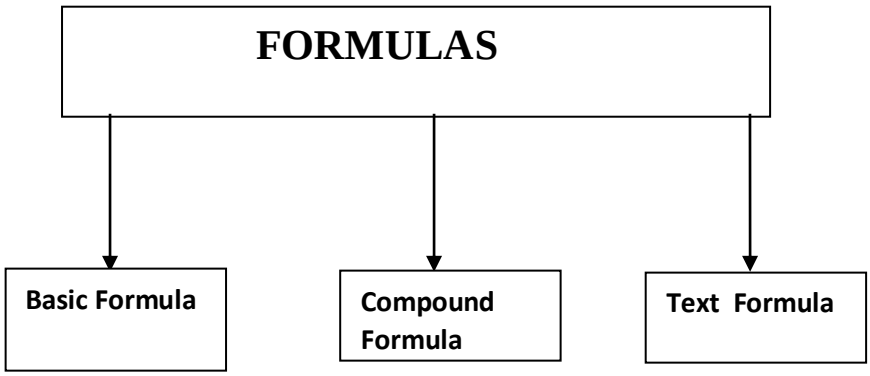
SUBJECT – Computer

Assignment:I

Grade:VII

Chapter:-Formulas and Functions

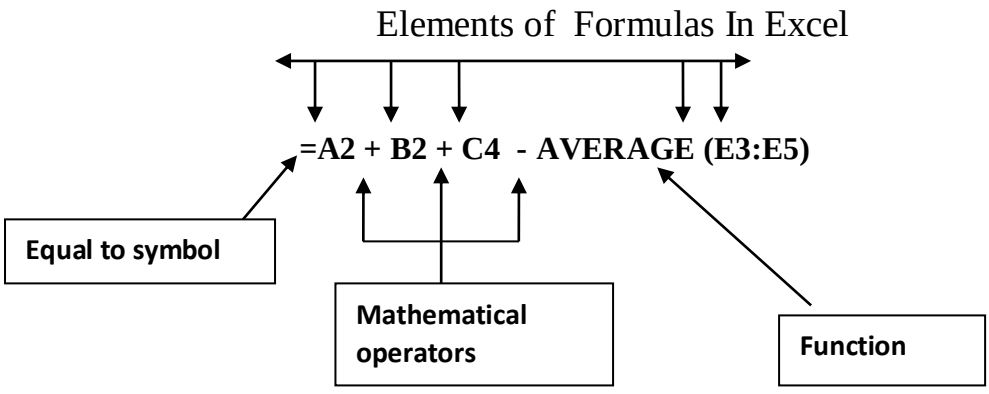
INTRODUCTION



Formulas:-are used to perform calculations involving addition, subtraction, division and multiplication. It establishes a relationship between two or more cells. A formula is an expression that can include cell addresses, numbers, arithmetic operators and parenthesis.

Formulas must begin with =symbol followed by cell references and operators. It may contain any one or more of the following elements.

Elements of the formulas are listed below.

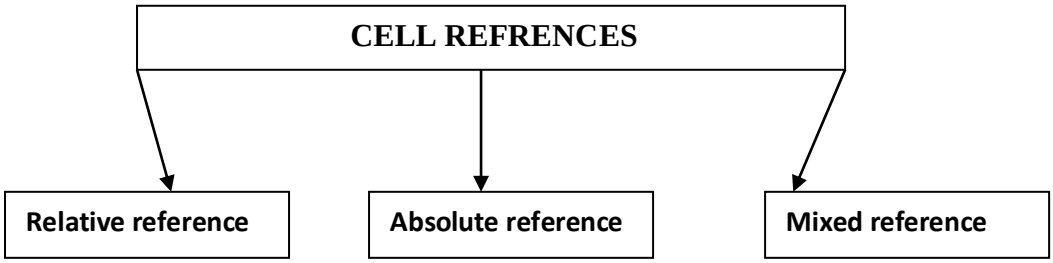


Note:-The formulas in this subject are different than the formulas used in science subjects.

Range:-Range is a rectangular area consisting of group of cells, adjacent to each other. It can be an entire worksheet as well.

To copy the formula from the above cell, we can press **CTRL+'.**

Addition on string type data means placing one value after another.



Cell reference : The cell address in the formula is known as the cell reference. There are three types of the cell references.

Relative reference:- When we copy or move the formula to other cells ,the cell reference automatically gets changed. For example if the formula in G3=G1+G2and when we copy the formula from G3 toH3 .Excel automatically changes the reference to match the locations of cells i.e H1+H2.

Absolute reference:-is used when we do not want to change the address of the cell on copying the formula to another cell. To use the cell reference of a formula, add dollar sign before the column and the row number. =$F$1+$F$2 is an example of absolute reference.

Mixed reference:- it is a combination of relative and absolute reference. In this type of reference either row or column has to remain fixed. $G1+G$2 is an example of Mixed reference.

CELL REFERENCE OF ANOTHER WORKSHEET.

We can use the cell reference of one worksheet in another worksheet. This can be done in two ways.

- Using copy –paste option.
- Using sheet reference.

Renaming a sheet tab

We can also rename the sheet tab ,By default excel displays three sheets in a worksheet Sheet1,Sheet2 and Sheet 3.

FUNCTIONS

Functions are pre designed formulas in excel to perform simple and complex calculations. Functions eliminate the chance to write wrong formulas. They accept the arguments and return values.

To copy the formula to all the cells in the selected range, press F2 and then press

CTRL+ Enter key.

List of few functions and their purpose.

S.NO.	FUNCTIONS	PURPOSE
1	**SUM (range)**	Give the sum of a range
2	**AVERAGE (range)**	Finds the average of a range
3	**ODD (number)**	Returns number rounded up to the nearest odd integer

4	**INT(number)**	Rounds a number to the nearest integer
5	**ROUND (number,num_digit)**	Rounds a number to the specified integer
6	**EXP(number)**	Returns (natural logarithm)raised to the power of number.
7	**SQRT(number)**	Returns a square root.
8	**POWER(number,power)**	Returns the result of a number raised to some power.
9	**MOD(number,divisor)**	Returns the remainder after a number is divided by the divisor.
10.	**Max ()**	Used to find the largest value in the given range.
11.	**Min()**	Used to find the smallest value in the given range.
12.	**Today()**	It is used to display the current date.

Rules to enter a function.

- ✓ All excel functions must begin with = sign.
- ✓ Function name must be a valid Excel name.E.g Count,Min
- ✓ Function name must be followed by opening and closing parenthesis.
- ✓ Parenthesis contain arguments within it. E.g = Max(G5:G10)

On the basis of understanding of this chapter answer the following questions.

1.How can you use the sheet reference of another page?

2.Write the steps for changing the colour of a sheet tab?

3.Illustrate Mixed reference with examples.

4. Write the steps for using the text formulas?

5.How do we define formulas?

6.Differentiate between the Absolute and Relative reference.

7.What are the formulas used in Ms Excel?

Practical work:-

- ✓ **Create a worksheet in which you would maintain you 'Monthly Expenses On Stationary.It must have the following headings S.No., Commodity, Price, Quantity, Total. Find the total using the formula.**
- ✓ **Use all the discussed above formulas and functions in any excel sheet of your choice.**

دون انٹرنیشنل اسکول، سرینگر

☆جماعت: ہفتم

☆سبق: تندرستی

☆مفوضہ کام: حصہ اوّل

نظم کی تعریف:

نظم کے لغوی معنی ہے ترتیب دینا، انتظام یا آراستہ کرنا۔ نظم اشعار کا وہ مجموعہ جس میں کسی ایک خیال کو تسلسل کے ساتھ بیان کیا جائے۔ ہر نظم کا ایک مرکزی خیال ہوتا ہے۔ اس میں موضوع کی کوئی قید نہیں ہے۔ نظم شاعری کی ایک ایسی قسم ہے جو کسی ایک عنوان کے تحت کسی ایک موضوع پر لکھی جائے۔

نظم تندرستی کا خلاصہ:

یہ نظم نظیر اکبرآبادی کی ہے اور اس میں شاعر نے صحت کی اہمیت کی طرف اشارہ کرتے ہوئے فرمایا ہے۔ کہ مرد ہم اُس کو کہہ سکتے ہیں جس کا جسم صحیح سالم ہو جس کا گفتار، چال وچلن درست ہو۔ مال و دولت ہمیشہ نہیں رہنی ہے۔ آگے کہتے ہیں کہ صرف اُس کو ہم بادشاہ کہہ سکتے ہیں جس کی تن صحیح سلامت ہو اور جس کے پاس حرمت کی سپاہ ہو جس کے پاس یہ سب ہو گویا اس کے پاس سارا کچھ ہے۔ شاعر کہتے ہیں کہ اگر کوئی گھر دولتوں سے بھرا ہوا ہو لیکن اس کے مکین بیمار ہوں تو وہ دولت کی کسی کام کی نہیں ہے اور اگر کوئی مفلس ہو لیکن تندرست ہو وہ اس کی سب سے بڑی دولت ہے اور پھر اسے کسی چیز کا خوف نہیں۔ اس جہاں میں کوئی بھی انسان ہو مالدار، فقیر، ادنیٰ، اعلیٰ، بادشاہ، یا وزیر ہر کسی کو تندرسی اور حُرمت دل کو بھاتی ہے۔ آخر میں شاعر اللہ سے دعا کرتے ہیں میرے اللہ سب کو صحیح وسلامت رکھ اور عزت دے۔

سوالات:

س ۱:۔ کون سی چیز ہمیشہ نہیں رہتی ہے؟

ج:۔ اس جہاں میں کوئی بھی چیز باقی نہیں رہنی ہے نہ مال و دولت نہ باغ وچمن۔ سارا کچھ فنا ہو جائے گا۔

س ۲:۔ بادشاہ کہلانے کے لائق کون ہے؟

ج:۔ بادشاہ کہلانے کے لائق صرف وہ ہے جس کا جسم درست ہو اور جس کے پاس حرمت کی سپاہ ہو۔

س ۳:۔ ہر شخص کو کون سی دو چیزیں سب سے پیاری ہے؟

ج:۔ ہر شخص کو تندرستی اور عزت پیاری ہے۔

DOON INTERNATIONAl SCHOOL,SRINAGAR

SUBJECT – HINDI

Assignment:I

Grade:VII

पाठ - तीन शर्तें

(सार)

गरीबी ओर भूख की विषम परिस्थितियां मनुष्य को कभी- कभी इतना विवश कर देती है कि न चाह्ते हुए भी वह औरों के सामने हाथ पसार देता है । आत्माविशवास शैली में लिखा गया यह पाठ एक एसे मज़बूर बालक की कहानी है । जो भीख नहीं मांगना चाहता भीख - मांगना की समस्या का हल लेखक दवारा दी गई महत्तवपूर्ण और विलक्षण सोच ने किया और उसे न केवल भिखारीपन की दलदल से बाहर निकाला प्रतिषिठत जीवन जीने कीसोच दी ।

२. प्रशनो के उत्तर-

प्र०१. एक घटना ने बालक ----------?
उत्तर जब लडके की मां को अचानक ही एक भयंकर चोट का सामना करना पडा ।जिसके कारण लेखक के जीवन मेंइतना बद्लाव आ गया कि उसका स्कूल छूट गया और उसे भीख तक मांगनी पडी ।
प्र०२. बालक ने बाबू ----------?
उत्तर. बालक ने बाबू का रास्ता कुछ पैसे मिलने की उपेक्षा मे रोक दिया ।
प्र०३. बाबू दो शर्तें जीती ---------- ?
उत्तर बालक की मेहनत एवं द्रढ्ता को प्रकट करता है । उसके कहने का अर्थ है कि अपनी मंज़िल तक वह पहुंच गया और अब वह पीछे नही हटेंगा ।
प्र०४. भीख नहीं मांगनी ---------- ?
उत्तर. 'भीख नही मांगनी चहिए' यह समझाने के लिए बाबू ने उसके सामने तीन शर्त रखी और उसे पैसे कमाने के लिए काम करने को प्रोतसाहित किया ।
प्र०. कोशिश करने में क्या ---------- ?
उत्तर वह बहुत ही मेहनती और समझदार लड्का था । वह हार मानने को तैयार नहीं था ।

(व्याकरण)

प्र०१ विलोम शब्द लिखिए ।

क . अस्त - उदय
ख. अपना - पराया
ग. आदर - अनादर
घ.अगिन - जल
ड. इच्छा - अनिच्छा