



**DUBAI GRAND
INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL**
SUCCESS IN BOTH WORLDS

*Winter
Study
Material*

*Grade VII
Session: 2023-24*

Instructions:

- 1. All the students are instructed to go through the study material of SA2 thoroughly and text book as well.**
- 2. The SA2 assessment will be held in the month of March 2024 In Sha Allah !! and you all are instructed to prepare and revise full SA2 during vacations. (Check SA2 syllabus with the study material)**
- 3. As Urdu syllabus was completed in the month of October only, so we haven't shared any material for Urdu. The students are instructed to prepare the same from the notebooks and Urdu text book.**
- 4. Students are instructed to prepare textual question answers, bookwork and go through in between the lines (from text book) for extra questions that will be asked in SA2 assessment.**
- 5. The SA2 question paper will be framed from full SA2 syllabus that has been already shared with you.**
- 6. The SA2 question paper will be framed as per the pattern of the model test paper (worksheets) which will be shared with you in the next week in Sha Allah.**
- 7. The students aren't supposed to write study material on notebooks but students can maintain one large size practice notebook throughout the vacations for revision purpose for all the subjects. Kindly get the print out of the study material.**
- 8. We have shared important terms, and some few methods in mathematics, but you are supposed to prepare textual questions of all the exercises of SA2 for the final assessment.**
- 9. The students are instructed to prepare GK as per the SA2 syllabus.**
- 10. For any doubts, we have Scheduled online doubt classes, kindly join the same.**

For any assistance, kindly contact on 8899004921

English

Total number of chapters: 4

12. When The Furniture Went Mad

- Reference to the context
- Learning interesting terms
- Imagery
- Determiners
- Misplaces modifiers and limiting modifiers
- Listening for details
- Taking an interview
- Using a colon to expand/clarify a main clause
- Writing a character sketch

13. All the world's a stage

- Metaphors
- Similes
- Consolidation of perfect continuous tenses
- Making announcement
- Practising pronunciation with stress on correct syllables, intonation and rhythm
- Writing a speech

14. The Hunt

- Learn interesting terms
- Archaic words
- Revision of active and passive voices
- Reporting
- Using a semicolon in a list of items

- Writing a biography

15. Shillong: the rock capital of India

- Phrasal verbs
- Revision of principles
- Listening to facts and playing a quiz
- Organizing a chat shoe
- Revision of consonant digraphs
- Designing a brochure

16. To be a lady

- Metonymy
- Common grammatical errors
- Listening to a dialogue and answering questions
- Performing a one person act
- Using a colon on emphasis.
- Rewriting a play as a story

Chapter 12: When The Furniture Went Mad

Summary

Early on the same Whit Monday morning, Mr. Hall and Mrs. Hall walk down to the cellar to do something related to “the specific gravity of their beer.” In the cellar, Mrs. Hall realizes she’s forgotten to bring a bottle of sarsaparilla from their room, and her husband goes back to get it for her. While fetching it, Hall is surprised to see that Griffin’s door is open. He is then even more surprised to see that the front door to the inn is unlatched. He finds Griffin’s room empty, and shouts down to tell Mrs. Hall that Griffin isn’t there. Mrs. Hall comes up, and declares that it is “most curious” that Griffin’s clothes are there, but he isn’t.

Moments later, Mrs. Hall hears the front door close and then a sneeze on the staircase. She goes into Griffin’s room, which is still empty, and touches the pillow. It is cold, which leads her to believe that Griffin has been gone an hour or more. Suddenly, all the bedclothes leap up and to the side, as if someone had flung them

there. Griffin's hat then flies straight into Mrs. Hall, hitting her in the face. More items jump up and around, and a chair aims right for Mrs. Hall while someone laughs in a voice that sounds just like Griffin's.

Mrs. Hall runs out into Mr. Hall's arms in the hallway, faint with fright. She declares that Griffin has put spirits in her furniture, and that they should lock him out and never let him come back to the inn. Mr. and Mrs. Hall send Millie to find the blacksmith, Mr. Sandy Wadgers. Wadgers comes over, and they discuss the situation at length. Suddenly, Griffin bursts from his room, wrapped up in his many garments. He goes into the parlor and slams the door behind him. After some hesitation, Hall knocks on the door, but Griffin replies: "Go the devil!"

Answer the following questions.

1. What was Mr Hall's reaction on seeing the stranger's clothes and bandages lying scattered?

Ans: On seeing the clothes and bandages which the stranger always were lying here and there, Mr. Hall was surprised and confused as to what had become of the stranger. He found it as a combination of chalk and cheese. All in all we can say he was baffled.

2. "When they entered the room again, a strange thing happened". What strange thing is being spoken about in the above sentence?

Ans: When they entered the room again, a strange thing happened. The couple turned pale with fright after seeing the environment of that room. They saw that the furniture and chairs were whirled in the air and it was really very strange.

3. Why did Mr and Mrs Hall turn pale with fright?

Ans: The couple turned pale with fright when the stranger's hat hopped off the bed post and whirled in the air before crashing into Mrs Hall's. Moreover, Mrs. Hall was shocked to see that her guest's head was covered completely by white bandages. The only thing visible was his "pink, peaked nose"

4. What had happened to Mrs Hall's furniture?

Ans: Mrs Hall's furniture started moving and it scared her very much. She thought there was a ghost in the house. When Mrs. Hall went to see the invisible man in his room, she found the bedroom chair became alive, springing into the

air, it charged straight into her. Then the chair pushed both husband and wife out of the room. She felt that spirits have entered into her furniture and she became hysterical.

5. Who were called to hold a discussion about the ‘stranger’?

Ans: Mr. and Mrs. Hall were called to hold a discussion about the stranger. Also blacksmith and Mr Huxter.

Think and answer.

1. Why do you think the stranger wears bandages?

Ans: An accident or an operation that disfigured his face that is why it was that wrapped with bandages. For me it could be a reason for him to wore up bandages. Moreover, it may represent physical injury or pain but also emotional hurting, sometimes for ironic effect.

2. Who do you think made the clothes leap into the air and the hat hop off the bedpost?

Ans: The bed-clothes gathered themselves together, leapt up suddenly into a sort of peak, and then jumped headlong over the bottom rail. It was all done by the stranger namely Griffin.

3. What is science fiction? Give examples.

Ans: SCIENCE FICTION is a fictionalized story wherein the setting and plot are centered around technology, time travel, outer space, or scientific principles, with or without the presence of aliens. Story elements are not found in the known universe and explained by scientific means.

Example being “The Invisible Man” by H. G. Wells.

4. What are determiners and their types?

Ans: A determiner is a word that modifies, describes, or introduces a noun. Determiners can be used to clarify what a noun refers to (e.g., your car) and to indicate quantity or number (e.g., four wheels).

5. How are determiners used in sentences?

Ans: A determiner modifies or describes a noun by clarifying what it refers to. Determiners do this by indicating qualities such as possession, relative position, and quantity. In a noun phrase, determiners come before nouns.

Types of Determiners

Determiners are classified into four main types namely,

- a. Articles (such as ‘a’, ‘an’, and ‘the’)
- b. Possessive Determiners (such as ‘my’, ‘your’, ‘his’, ‘her’, ‘its’, ‘our’ and ‘their’)
- c. Demonstrative Determiners (such as ‘this’, ‘that’, ‘those’ and ‘these’)
- d. Quantifiers (such as ‘some’, ‘a few’, ‘many’, ‘a little’, ‘little’, ‘few’, ‘none’, etc)
- e. Distributive Determiners (such as ‘every’, ‘each’, ‘either’, ‘neither’, ‘both’, ‘all’, ‘half’, etc.)

6. What are limiting modifiers and misplaced modifiers?

Ans: A misplaced modifier is a word, phrase, or clause that is located incorrectly in relation to the word or words it modifies. Types of misplaced modifiers include the following: limiting modifiers, misplaced phrases and clauses, and squinting modifiers.

A Limiting modifier is a modifier that limits the meaning of the word it modifies. Almost, hardly, nearly, just, only, merely are some common limiting modifiers. Limiting modifiers should be placed immediately before the word they modify.

7. Write a character sketch of The Invisible Man.

Character Sketch of Griffin: The Invisible Man (Griffin) is given many names in the novel. At first, he is the Stranger who arrives at Iping, then he is the Voice that startles everybody. However, his real name is Griffin. Though he is the protagonist of the story, all his deeds are more like that of an antagonist. Griffin is an eccentric scientist. He was very gifted but used his mind in a sinister way. He devised an experiment to become invisible and then started looting and murdering whoever came in his way.

Griffin is a gifted young university medical student with albinism, who studies optical density. He believes he is on the verge of a great scientific discovery. Working reclusively in his flat, he invents a formula to bend light and reduce the refractive index of physical objects, making them invisible. He experiments on himself and makes himself invisible.

Chapter 13: ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE

A. Summary

This poem is an excerpt from William Shakespeare's celebrated comedy, *As You Like It*. It narrates the life cycle of a man by comparing it to a play. The different stages of a man's life from infancy to death become the different acts that make up this play. The poem is 28 lines long. It does not have a rhyme scheme, but it is written in iambic pentameter. This means that every line has a rhythm of five beats.

This poem is a masterpiece of Shakespeare's keen observation and fine poetry. *All the World's A Stage* is an extract from Shakespeare's famous play *As You Like It*. Shakespeare is regarded as the world's greatest dramatist and poet.

In this poem, he has masterfully described various stages of human life. He compares the world with a big stage and all human beings are actors and actresses. Man first appears in this stage as an infant crying and vomiting in the arms of a nurse or mother.

Then he is seen as a schoolboy with a shining morning face, walking slowly and unwillingly to school. Soon he becomes a young man burning with the passion of love and singing in praise of his beloved. In the next stage, he is like an ambitious soldier who is ready to undertake any adventure in order to gain honor and fame.

In the next stage, he plays his role as wise and mature justice. Then we find him as an old man with spectacles on the nose and a bag in his hand. His size shrinks and his manly voice turns into a thin childish voice. His last stage is very pathetic as he loses almost all his senses and joys of life.

The poem draws a sad and realistic picture of human life. The underlying meaning is that life is temporary and changing phases of life pass rather too quickly. The language is simple and the imagery is attractive. He shows us that

man's stay in his world is quite temporary. After performing the role allotted by God, he leaves this world.

B. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the seven stages of a person's life? Mention each stage's notable characteristics.

Ans: The Seven Ages of Man is a series of paintings by Robert Smirke, derived from the famous monologue beginning all the world's a stage from William Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, spoken by the melancholy Jaques in Act II Scene VII. The stages referred are: infant, schoolboy, lover, soldier, justice, pantaloon and old age.

An Infant: mewling and puking.

✱ A schoolboy: Unwilling to go to school.

✱ A lover: trying to get the love of his life.

✱ A soldier: with a fierce sense of pride & bravery.

✱ A middle aged man: citing modern instances.

✱ An old man: at the twilight of his life.

✱ Second childishness: man becomes very old without teeth, vision and has lost everything.

2. Why does the schoolboy walk at a snail's pace? Is he not happy?

Ans: In the given scenario, the boy is not happy and he doesn't want to go to school as he dislikes going there. He thinks that if he walks very slowly like a snail, he may never reach the school. Thus, to avoid going to school, the schoolboy walk's at snail's pace.

3. What does the lover do?

Ans: The lover is working saphorically and praudizing to get his love.

4. What makes the soldier 'quick in quarrel'?

Ans: This phrase means that a person in the soldier's stage is very aggressive. He just cannot withstand anyone humiliating him and wants everyone to respect him. The soldier is ready for quarrel and he is described as full of strange oaths and bearded like a pard.

5. How does a man play his part as ‘the justice’?

Ans: In the fifth stage of life man plays the role of a justice or judge. He has grown fat from eating expensive meats. He uses his experience of life and the knowledge he has gained to offer what he thinks are wise sayings and advice and good decisions.

C. Think and answer.**1. Which stage do you think is the happiest and which is the saddest one?****Give reason for your answer.**

Ans: I think infant stage is the happiest stage because when we are a baby, we are protected and provided with everything we need. The saddest stage is the last stage of our life old age ‘second childishness’. This is the time we prepare for death. We prepare for leaving the world.

D. Define monologue.

Ans: A monologue is a speech delivered by one person, or a long one-sided conversation that makes you want to pull your hair out from boredom. The Greek root word monologues translate to “speaking alone,” and that’s a monologue: one person doing all the talking.

E. ‘Age is just a number’ Write a speech the convey your opinion in a convincing manner.

Age is just a number that signifies how long a person has lived on earth. This series of numbers don’t define who you are, what you have achieved, or what you can still accomplish. One can achieve anything at any age, whether old or young.

In today’s world, the age card often places unnecessary pressure on people to act in a particular way that reflects their age. Usually, it means that individuals become too self-aware and conscious, which may affect their life views, self-esteem, and social opportunities in a negative way.

Several misconceptions about aging put it in a negative light, but why buy into this mindset? The secret to enjoying and embracing life as we grow older is having a positive attitude, which helps us boost our self-esteem.

At Seasons Retirement, we believe in positive aging, encouraging our residents to participate in activities, tasks, and events to ensure they lead happy, healthy, and independent lifestyles.

This is because there is a difference between your chronological age, or the number of years you've been alive, and your biological age – your physical and functional ability.

Time is not a number. It's as simple as that. Aging means experiencing something new and achieving new knowledge, which means more than just having a higher number of age than last year. But it isn't a good argument itself, so you shouldn't think you're superior to anyone because of your age.

Chapter 14: THE HUNT

A. Summary

When the narrator is almost two years old, something happens that he's never forgotten. It's early morning in early spring, and the quiet morning is interrupted by the baying of hounds. The colts rush to the top of the field, and Duchess explains that the dogs found a hare. Presently, the dogs swarm into the field next to the narrator's, baying. Many men on horseback gallop after them. The colts in the field wish they were galloping with the riding horses, but soon, the hunt moves down into a lower field. An old horse explains that the hounds have lost the scent of the hare.

The narrator is so shocked by the sight that it takes a minute for him to realize that by the brook where the horses jumped, two horses are down—and one of the riders lies still. Duchess says the man's neck is broken and a colt says it serves the man right. The narrator agrees with the colt, but Duchess says she doesn't understand why men love hunting like this—it kills men and horses and tears up the fields. The horses watch as their master lifts the young man up, and the young man's head flops back. Even the dogs are quiet.

B. Answer the following questions.

1. **Who is the narrator of the story? What was the narrator's age when the incident took place?**

Ans. The narrator of the story is black beauty – a horse.

The narrator was of two years age when the incident took place.

2. What was the narrator doing at the time of the incident?

Ans. At the time of the incident the narrator was feeding itself at the lower part of the field.

3. Who were the dogs chasing? Why were they doing? Why were men in green coats following them?

Ans. Answer: The dogs were chasing the hare. They were chasing the hare as they wanted to hunt it down. The people in green coats were chasing them because they were hunters and they wanted to perch hare.

4. What 'sad sight' did the narrator see by the brook?

Ans. The narrator saw that the two fine horses had fallen beside the brook. One was struggling in the stream and another was groaning on the grass. One of the riders was getting out of the water covered with mud while the others lay quite still, as his neck was broken.

5. Who was the young man who still on the grass? Why did everyone look serious when he was raised?

Ans. The Young man lying on the grass was George Gordon, a tall young man who was the only son of the squire and the pride of his family. Everyone looked so serious when he was raised because they knew he was hurt badly and he would not survive.

6. Describe the last and final part of the hunt?

Ans. Although hunters had managed to catch the hare, the hunt was not a success, but rather ended in disaster. Not only was the Squire's son fatally hurt, but sadly a fine horse had to be put down.

7. What is the mood or the atmosphere that the author has created in this story?

Ans. The author has created a tragic mood in this story.

C. Answer these questions with reference to the context.

1. 'They have found a hare', said my mother.

a. Who are 'they'?

Ans. They are the hunters.

b. Why we're they looking for a hare?

Ans. They were looking for a hare to hunt.

c. What would they do with the hare?

Ans. They would cook and eat the hare.

2.....we heard one shriek and that was the end of her.

a. shrieked and why?

Ans. The shriek came from the hare that was caught by the hounds.

b. How did 'hear life to an end?

Ans. Her life came to end when she could not move through the thick fence and was therefore caught by the hounds.

C. Was there any way the victim could have saved herself?

Ans. No, there was not any way the victim could have saved herself.

D. Think and answer.

2. Man kills other animals for recreation and sport. Do you think this is acceptable? Express your views.

Ans. No, its not right to kill an animal to save a human. Everybody has their right on their lives. Human beings have been exploiting the animals from years. For example, tigers are killed for their skin and bones. Killing of the organisms will lead to destroying the food web. This situation may lead to disruptions in the ecosystem also.

E. What do you understand by a protagonist? Give examples.

Ans. The protagonist of a story is its main character, who has the sympathy and support of the audience. This character tends to be involved in or affected by most of the choices or conflicts that arise in the narrative. For example, Snow White is the protagonist of Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs.

F. Active verbs and passive verbs:

Sentences can be active or passive. Therefore, tenses also have "active forms" and "passive forms." You must learn to recognize the difference to successfully speak English.

Active Form

In active sentences, the thing doing the action is the subject of the sentence and the thing receiving the action is the object. Most sentences are active.

[Thing doing action] + [verb] + [thing receiving action]

Example:

The professor teaches the students.

Subject doing verb object receiving action
action.

Passive Form

In passive sentences, the thing receiving the action is the subject of the sentence and the thing doing the action is optionally included near the end of the sentence. You can use the passive form if you think that the thing receiving the action is more important or should be emphasized. You can also use the passive form if you do not know who is doing the action or if you do not want to mention who is doing the action.

[Thing receiving action] + [be] + [past participle of verb] + [by] + [thing doing action]

Examples:

The students are taught by the professor.

Subject receiving verb doing action
Action.

G. What is biography?

Ans. A book about a single person's life and work, but probably with a great deal, too, about their family and friends, relations and children, colleagues and acquaintances. The word 'biography' means 'life-writing': the two halves of the word derive from medieval Greek bios, 'life', and graphia, 'writing'.

H. Write short biographies of around 200 words, of few characters in the extract., The Hunt.

Black Beauty (Darkie, Black Auster, Jack, Blackie, Old Crony) – The main character, narrator, and namesake of this story, Black Beauty is a black horse with a white star on his forehead, like the horse in the photo in this section. He goes through many experiences in the novel, such as being a carefree horse in the fields, a carriage horse for families, and a horse for a cab driver. He is a very dedicated and loyal horse, known for his gentle personality.

Duchess (Pet) – The mother horse to Black Beauty and Rob Roy, whose primary focus is to raise good and well-behaved horses.

Rob Roy – Black Beauty’s half-brother who is killed in a hunting accident.

Merrylegs – A short, grey pony who always strives to be as kind and polite as possible. He is in the stall next to Black Beauty’s in Birtwick Park and then sent to live out a peaceful life with a vicar.

Ginger – A chestnut-colored horse and a friend of Black Beauty’s during his time at Birtwick Park. She had a very difficult upbringing, and as a result, she is prone to aggression and biting. The two are also sent to be carriage horses together for the Earl of W, and they later meet again as cab horses in London. Black Beauty eventually sees a dead horse being carted by, and he believes it to be Ginger.

Sir Oliver – Another horse at Birtwick Park whose tail was docked by his former owners, as many people at the time believed a docked tail looked nicer. It leads his life to be much more uncomfortable due to his inability to knock away flies.

Captain – A fellow cab-horse with Black Beauty and a former army horse who witnessed many terrible things during the Crimean War. Captain and Black Beauty become great friends as they work together. After an injury in a drunk carriage accident, Jerry decides to have him a shot

Chapter 15 Shillong: The Rock Capital of India.

A. Summary

Shillong is known for its natural beauty, its delectable local food and its great music. It is fondly referred to as the “Rock Capital of India”, due to its admiration for rock music. There are a number of local bands that have propped up in the northeastern part of India who are now influencing the country’s music scene. Music aficionados from around the country frequent Shillong to witness two major music events that take place during the course of the year, The Woodstock Music Festival and the NH7 Weekender.

The Woodstock Music Festival saw its inception in the United States of America. It was held at Max Yasgur’s Farm where almost 400,000 people showed up for the much-anticipated event. It was deemed as a massive success that led to the making of a documentary called “Woodstock”. It filmed some of the most iconic events of the festival.

Woodstock Festival featured an incredible line of performers who captivated its audience with their dynamic stage presence. The event witnessed several top

tier artists. The popularity of the music festival skyrocketed when the renowned rock and roll magazine, Rolling Stones, labelled the event as one of the most iconic moments that changed the history of rock and roll!

Shillong, the Rock Capital of India has its own version of the Woodstock Music Festival, where talented musicians from all over the country come together to put on a show for the audience. Our property Woodstock Farmhouse has been built along the lines of the Woodstock Music Festival. It is our ode to the legendary event that showcases our love for music.

NH7 is one of the largest music festivals in India. It started off as a small festival in the year 2010, which gradually grew in popularity. Today, it is one of the most reputed music festivals in India. It brings together star artists such as Vishal Dadlani, Vishal Bharadwaj and others. So, indulge in an overwhelming musical experience in Shillong!

The NH7 Weekender takes place twice every year during the months of October and December. It is a 2-day event where several of India's elite musicians take the stage and provide a foot-stomping musical experience. If you wish to take a break from the mundane events of everyday life then this music festival is the perfect elixir to it.

We look forward to welcoming you to Polo Woodstock Farmhouse, Shillong where we let you partake in one of the best musical experiences in the country!

We look forward to welcoming you to Polo Woodstock Farmhouse, Shillong and helping you partake in one of the best musical experiences in the country.

B. Answer the following questions:

1. Where is Shillong? Describe its geographical location?

Ans. Shillong, city, capital of Meghalaya state, northeastern India. The city is located in the east-central part of the state on the Shillong Plateau, at an elevation of 4,990 feet (1,520 metres).

2. What made Shillong receive world-wide attention?

Ans. While Shillong's love affair with music is a long one, it received worldwide attention for entering the Guinness Book of World Records with the largest guitar ensemble in 2007.

3. Write a short note on soulmate.

Ans. A close friend or romantic partner with whom one has a unique deep connection based on mutual understanding and acceptance. A soulmate is someone who is unconditionally in your life for as long as you are both alive and well. You may argue or disagree at times, but you're deeply bound together across anything life throws at you. You have a deep connection and secure friendship.

4. What is the other passion that Shillongites have, apart from rock music?

Ans. Shillongites other passion is football apart from rock music.

5. What makes Shillong a must-visit place?

Ans: Shillong, sometimes referred to as the "Scotland of the East," is one of the most well-known travel destinations in India's Northeast. Shillong is famous for its green fields, misty mountains, gorgeous vistas, fragrant flowers and a faint trace of colonial friendliness and influence. All these characters make Shillong a must-visit place.

C. Think and answer.**1. Why do you think Shillong became a hub of western music?**

Ans. Bands have frequently begun to visit Shillong from other locations. It is hard to find a city in India that is as similar to the original blues, rock and roll, death metal or land like Shillong. Which is why the few who understand these genres of music find it sensible to play there.

2. Would you like to visit Shillong? Why/ Why not?

Ans. Popularly known as Scotland of the East, Shillong is one of the most famous tourist places in Meghalaya and for all the right reasons. The scenic beauty of the place, the climate and the forested hill are all the reasons why you must plan a trip to Meghalaya and add Shillong to the itinerary.

For the above-mentioned toppings, I would definitely love to visit Shillong without giving a second thought.

D. What are the two types of essays?

Two types of common essays are: Narrative and expository.

1. Narrative essays: These are the essays like stories. These essays are based on anecdotes and personal experiences-allowing writers to express themselves in creative ways.
2. Expository essays: Expository essays inform, explain and describe a concept to the readers.

E. What is a phrasal verb? Explain with examples.

Ans. Phrasal verbs can be said to be formed by the combination of a verb and an adverb or a preposition. In some cases, it is a combination of all the three parts of speech – verb, adverb and preposition. Though each of these parts of speech have different functions, they play the role of the verb when they are put together. They can also act as a phrase and that is why these verbs are called phrasal verbs.

Types Of Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs can be divided into four main types or rather two main categories based on how they behave when used in sentences. They are:

Transitive Phrasal Verbs

Intransitive Phrasal Verbs

Separable Phrasal Verbs

Inseparable Phrasal Verbs

Transitive Phrasal Verbs

Just like normal transitive verbs, a transitive phrasal verb can be identified by its demand for an object.

For example:

It was not possible for Veena to do away with all of it as they brought back so many memories of the past.

Can you fill in the required details so that we can move forward with the screening process.

Intransitive Phrasal Verbs

Intransitive phrasal verbs behave exactly like intransitive verbs. They do not require an object to complete the sentence they are used in or make sense of the context.

For example:

My car broke down all of a sudden while driving through the ghat section.

It has been years since we met, we should definitely catch up.

Q. What is a participle?

Ans. Participles are a particular form of verb that has two main purposes:

1 Turn the verb into an adjective to modify nouns.

2 Connect with auxiliary verbs to create different tenses, such as the present perfect tense.

Here's an example of participles used as adjectives: Let's say you're at a zoo looking at otters. One otter is eating, and another is swimming. You could distinguish them by saying, "Look at the eating otter" or "Look at the swimming otter." In these examples, the verbs eat and swim are not acting as verbs; they're acting as adjectives because they modify the noun otter.

Be careful not to confuse participles with infinitives, another form of verb that can modify nouns. Infinitives usually have the word to at the beginning, whereas participles do not.

[participle] a refreshing drink

[infinitive] a drink to refresh

The second purpose of participles is to create different verb tenses, specifically the perfect tenses and continuous tenses. For example, if you are doing something now or in the near future, you use the present continuous tense, which is formed with the verb be and a present participle, or -ing form, of the verb.

I am eating lunch right now.

Every verb has participle forms, even impersonal verbs. Moreover, there are two different types of participles—the present participle and the past participle—so each verb has a couple of different participles you can choose from.

Chapter 16: To Be A Lady

A. Summary:

The Transformation Begins

In *Pygmalion*, Bernard Shaw introduces us to Eliza Doolittle, a poor flower girl with a thick Cockney accent. One day, she meets Henry Higgins, a professor of phonetics, when she tries to sell him a flower. Intrigued by her speech, Higgins bets Colonel Pickering, a fellow linguist, that he could transform Eliza into a lady of high society just by teaching her proper English.

The training of Eliza begins in earnest. Through a grueling regimen that includes daily lessons in linguistics and etiquette, Eliza slowly transforms into a refined lady who can pass for a duchess. However, the transformation is not just about her speech, but also her thinking and behavior. It is evident that Eliza isn't merely mimicking the outward appearance of a duchess; she is becoming a lady in her own right.

Testing Eliza's Transformation

Eliza's first test comes during a visit to Higgins' mother, Mrs. Higgins. Although she passes flawlessly, Mrs. Higgins criticizes her son for his cruel experiment. Despite this, Eliza continues to impress the high society. To everyone's astonishment, at a garden party at Ambassador's, she passes as a refined duchess, thus proving the success of Higgins' experiment.

However, as Eliza continues to embody her new identity, she wrestles with an existential question: Is she still the same person? Straddling two worlds but fitting into none, Eliza becomes frustrated with Higgins' lack of consideration for her feelings and begins to assert her independence, spurning his indifference and assumptions about her future after the experiment.

The Struggle for Independence

Higgins fails to recognize that Eliza has grown beyond the purpose of his experiment. When confronted, he dismisses her feelings of confusion and frustration. Feeling unheard and unwanted, Eliza decides to leave Higgins' home. Eliza seeks refuge in the home of Mrs. Higgins, who has been sympathetic towards her plight, providing much-needed emotional support.

In the meantime, Freddy Eynsford Hill, a man from the upper-class who had taken a liking to Eliza during her debut at the Ambassador's party, declares his love for her. Eliza, seeking to establish her own identity and independence, turns down his proposal

Due to her fear of becoming dependent on another man, deciding instead to support herself by becoming a teacher of phonetics.

The Conclusion: An Unexpected Reunion

Eventually, Eliza and Higgins meet again by chance. The reunion stirs up a mix of emotions in both, with Eliza asserting her newfound independence and Higgins trying to mask his loneliness and regret. Jim's back-and-forth relationship with Eliza hints at a deep connection between the two characters, one that is composed of love, respect, and mutual understanding.

In conclusion, *Pygmalion* is a story of transformation, not just of speech, but of one's total identity. Shaw challenges the idea of social classes and emphasizes the power of education in metamorphosing one's life. Moreover, Eliza's journey from a flower girl to an independent woman showcases individual resilience and the human capacity to adapt and evolve.

- There will not be any question answers from this play but will be performed act wise on stage as activity.

Note: Students are instructed about to go thoroughly through the assignment and on counterpart also consult the text book co-equally from the vantage point of SA 2 (Only chapter for reading purpose and nothing extra shall be there). You Need to prepare only question answers, and grammar work inscribed in this assignment only. You don't need to prepare anything extra than what is given in the assignment.

Mathematics

Total no. of units in SA II: 2

Unit I: Data Handling

- Collection of Data
- Organisation of Data
- Understanding of Data.
- Measures of central Tendency
- Bar graphs
- Probability

Unit II: Perimeter and Area

- Perimeter
- Area of a Parallelogram
- Area of a triangle
- Circle
- Application in Real life Situations

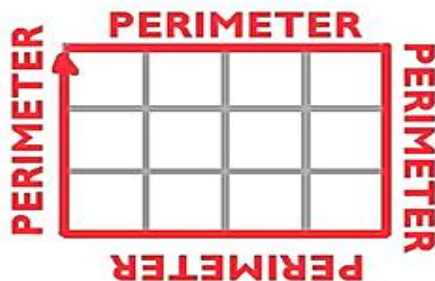
Unit I: Perimeter and Area

Perimeter

It refers to the length of the outline of the enclosed figure.

Area

It refers to the surface of the enclosed figure.



Area and Perimeter of Square

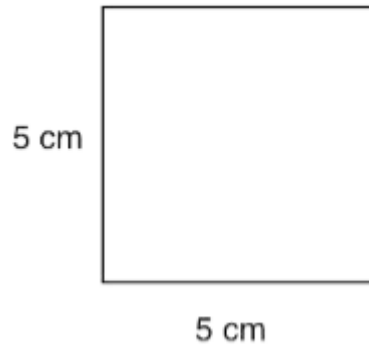
Square is a quadrilateral, with four equal sides.

$$\text{Area} = \text{Side} \times \text{Side}$$

$$\text{Perimeter} = 4 \times \text{Side}$$

Example

Find the area and perimeter of a square-shaped cardboard whose length is 5 cm.



Solution

$$\text{Area of square} = (\text{side})^2$$

$$= (5)^2$$

$$= 25 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Perimeter of square} = 4 \times \text{side}$$

$$= 4 \times 5$$

$$= 20 \text{ cm}$$

Area and Perimeter of Rectangle

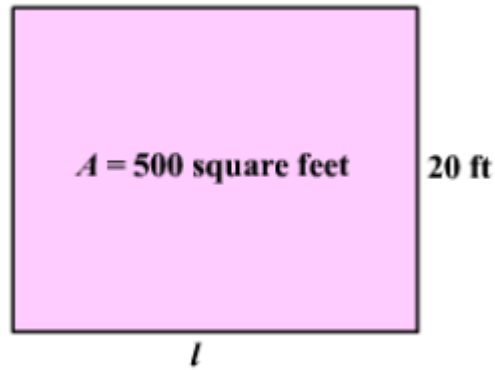
The rectangle is a quadrilateral, with equal opposite sides.

$$\text{Area} = \text{Length} \times \text{Breadth}$$

$$\text{Perimeter} = 2(\text{Length} + \text{Breadth})$$

Example

What is the length of a rectangular field if its width is 20 ft and Area is 500 ft²?



Solution

Area of rectangular field = length \times width

$$500 = l \times 20$$

$$l = 500/20$$

$$l = 25 \text{ ft}$$

Note: Perimeter of a regular polygon = Number of sides \times length of one side

Parallelogram

It is a simple quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides.

Also denoted as \parallel gm

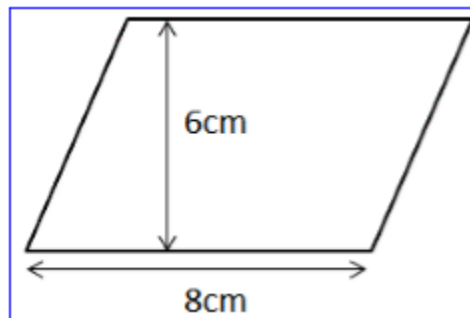
Area of parallelogram = base \times height

Or $b \times h$ (bh)

We can take any of the sides as the base of the parallelogram. And the perpendicular drawn on that side from the opposite vertex is the height of the parallelogram.

Example

Find the area of the figure given below:



Solution

Base of \parallel gm = 8 cm

Height of \parallel gm = 6 cm

Area of \parallel gm = $b \times h$

$$= 8 \times 6$$

$$= 48 \text{ cm}$$

Area of Triangle

Triangle is a three-sided closed polygon.

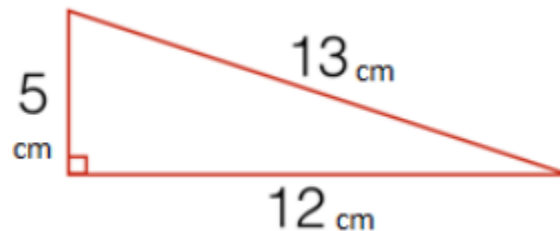
If we join two congruent triangles together then we get a parallelogram. So the area of the triangle will be half of the area of the parallelogram.

Area of Triangle = $\frac{1}{2}$ (Area of \parallel gm)

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\text{base} \times \text{height})$$

Example

Find the area of the figure given below:



Solution

Area of triangle = $\frac{1}{2}$ (base \times height)

$$= \frac{1}{2} (12 \times 5)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 60$$

$$= 30 \text{ cm}^2$$

Note: All the congruent triangles are equal in area but the triangles equal in the area need not be congruent.

Circles

It is a round, closed shape.

The circumference of a Circle

The circumference of a circle refers to the distance around the circle.

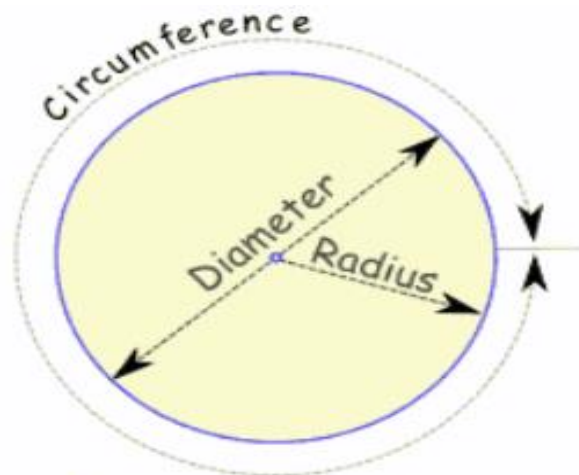
- **Radius:** A straight line from the Circumference till the centre of the circle.
- **Diameter:** It refers to the line from one point of the Circumference to the other point of the Circumference.
- **π (pi):** It refers to the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter.

$$\frac{\text{Circumference}}{\text{Diameter}} = \pi$$

$$\text{Circumference}(c) = \pi \times \text{diameter}$$

$$C = \pi d$$

$$= \pi \times 2r$$



$$\frac{\text{Circumference}}{\text{Diameter}} = \pi = 3.14159\dots$$

Note: diameter (d) = twice the radius (r)

$$d = 2r$$

Example

What is the circumference of a circle of diameter 12 cm (Take $\pi = 3.14$)?

Solution

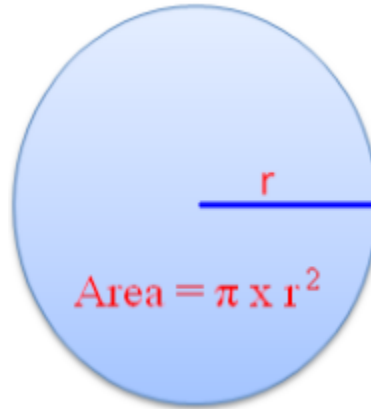
$$C = \pi d$$

$$C = 3.14 \times 12$$

$$= 37.68 \text{ cm}$$

Area of Circle

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area of the circle} &= (\text{Half of the circumference}) \times \text{radius} \\ &= \pi r^2\end{aligned}$$



Example

Find the area of a circle of radius 23 cm (use $\pi = 3.14$).

Solution

$$R = 23 \text{ cm}$$

$$\pi = 3.14$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area of circle} &= 3.14 \times 23^2 \\ &= 1,661 \text{ cm}^2\end{aligned}$$

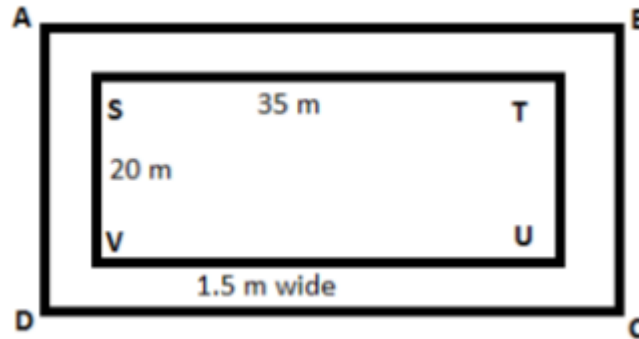
Applications

We can use these concepts of area and perimeter of plane figures in our day to day life.

- If we have a rectangular field and want to calculate that how long will be the length of the fence required to cover that field, then we will use the perimeter.
- If a child has to decorate a circular card with the lace then he can calculate the length of the lace required by calculating the circumference of the card, etc.

Example:

A rectangular park is 35 m long and 20 m wide. A path 1.5 m wide is constructed outside the park. Find the area of the path.



Solution

Area of rectangle ABCD – Area of rectangle STUV

$$AB = 35 + 2.5 + 2.5$$

$$= 40 \text{ m}$$

$$AD = 20 + 2.5 + 2.5$$

$$= 25 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Area of ABCD} = 40 \times 25$$

$$= 1000 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Area of STUV} = 35 \times 20$$

$$= 700 \text{ m}^2$$

Area of path = Area of rectangle ABCD – Area of rectangle STUV

$$= 1000 - 700$$

$$= 300 \text{ m}^2$$

Unit 2 Data Handling

Any raw information which we collect to know about it and to compare certain things is called **Data**. This information is in the form of facts and figures and is collected for some specific purpose.

Example

- Number of students in the class
- The temperature in a state on daily basis.

Data Handling

We need to collect, organize and represent that data to draw inferences from it. This is called **Data Handling**.

Collecting Data

Collection of data depends upon the further requirement of the data. Before collecting any data we must know that what will be the use of data.

If we have to compare the marks of the toppers in different classes then we need the data of all the classes not only one class having any topper.

Organization of Data

Before using any data, first, we need to organize it in a systematic manner so that it could be understood easily. Generally, data is organized in **tabular form** as it is easy to read and understand.

Marks	Number of Students = Frequency	Tally Marks
1	1	
2	4	
3	2	
4	5	/
5	7	/
6	4	
7	4	
8	6	/
9	1	
10	1	
Total	35	

In this tabular form, we can easily understand that how many students get how much mark.

Representative Values

There must be a particular value which represents the complete data. This is the average of the data. The average lies between the smallest and the largest number of data so it is called **Central tendency of the group of data.**

There are three types of central tendency of data-

1. Arithmetic Mean

The mean is the average of the number of observations. To calculate mean we have to divide the sum of the values of the observations by the total number of observations.

It is represented by \bar{x} or \bar{x} .

The mean \bar{x} of n values $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$ is given by

$$\text{A. M.} = \bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n}{n} = \frac{\text{Sum of observation}}{\text{Number of observation}}$$

Example

The score of 8 students in science is given. Find the average score of the students.

25, 28, 23, 24, 29, 35, 42, 48

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} \text{A. M.} &= \frac{\text{sum of observations}}{\text{number of observations}} \\ &= \frac{25 + 28 + 23 + 24 + 29 + 35 + 42 + 48}{8} \\ &= \frac{254}{8} = 31.75 \end{aligned}$$

Remark: This is not necessary that the value of mean will be from one of the observations.

Range

Arithmetic mean lies between the smallest and the largest observation. **A range** is a difference between the largest and the smallest observation.

Range = Largest Observation – Smallest Observation

Example

If the age of the students in a class is given then what will be the range of the given students?

AGES OF STUDENTS

13,13,14,14,14,15,15,15,15,16,16,16

Range = highest - lowest

= 16 - 13

Range = 3

2. Mode

For a different type of requirements different central tendencies are used.

Mode tells us the number of observation which occurs more frequently. The observation which occurs most of the time is called the Mode of that group.

Example

If we have the observation of average temperature in New Delhi for 12 months then find the month in which it has the maximum average temperature? What is the mode of the given observation?

Month	Average Temperature
January	18
February	22
March	24
April	25
May	25
June	29
July	27
August	27
September	27
October	25
November	21
December	19

Solution

As you can see that the maximum average temperature is in the month of June.

Its mode will be 27 as it occurs more frequently i.e. three times.

Mode of a Large Number of Observations

If the number of observations is very large then we can convert the data in the tabular form using frequencies and tally marks. Then it will be easy to find the mode of the given data.

So you can check the number of observation which has a large number of frequency is the mode of that group.

Example

Find the mode of the data of scores obtained by students of class 7 in Sanskrit given below.

Solution

As you can see that the maximum average temperature is in the month of June.

Its mode will be 27 as it occurs more frequently i.e. three times.

Mode of a Large Number of observations

If the number of observations is very large then we can convert the data in the tabular form using frequencies and tally marks. Then it will be easy to find the mode of the given data.

So you can check the number of observation which has a large number of frequency is the mode of that group.

Example

Find the mode of the data of scores obtained by students of class 7 in Sanskrit given below.

Score	Number of Students
2	4
4	2
8	3
9	2
11	5
13	4
15	6
18	8

Solution

The mode is the 18 as the maximum number of students i.e. 8 students score 18.

3. Median

The middle value of the given number of the observations which divides it into exactly two parts is called **Median**.

To find the median, we have to arrange the data in ascending or descending order then find the middle value of the given number of observations that is the median of that group.

a. If the number of observation is **odd**

$$\text{Median} = \left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^{\text{th}} \text{ observation}$$

b. If the number of observation is **even**

$$\text{Median} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^{\text{th}} \text{ observations } \left(\frac{n}{2} + 1\right)^{\text{th}} \text{ observation} \right\}$$

Example

1, 3, 3, **6**, 7, 8, 9

$$\text{Median} = \underline{\underline{6}}$$

1, 2, 3, **4**, **5**, 6, 8, 9

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Median} &= (4 + 5) \div 2 \\ &= \underline{\underline{4.5}} \end{aligned}$$

Use of Bar Graphs with a Different Purpose

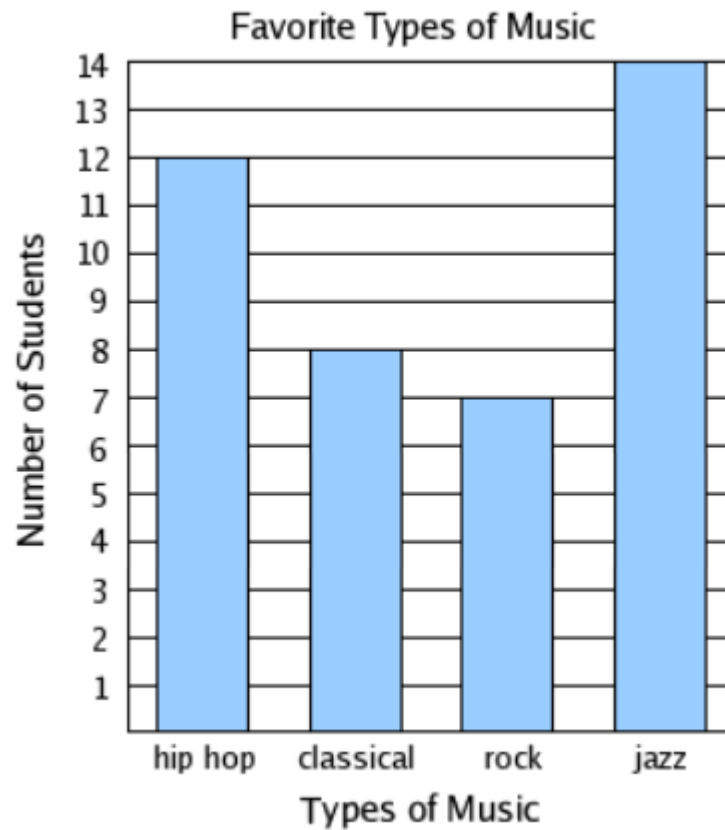
Bar graphs can be used for finding the measures of central tendency also, as we know the observation with the more frequency is the mode hence the bar with the tallest height must be the mode of the data.

Choosing a Scale

It is important to choose the scale according to the given data as the length of the bar depends upon the scale we choose.

Bar Graph

It is the representation of data with the use of bars of the same width and the length of bars depends upon the number of frequency.



Here we can see that the highest number is 14 and the lowest number is 7 so we can take the scale of one.

By the graph, we can observe that jazz is the most preferred form of music by the students.

Double Bar Graph

This is the same as the bar graph just the two bars are joined off to represent two data on the same graph. This is used to compare certain information.

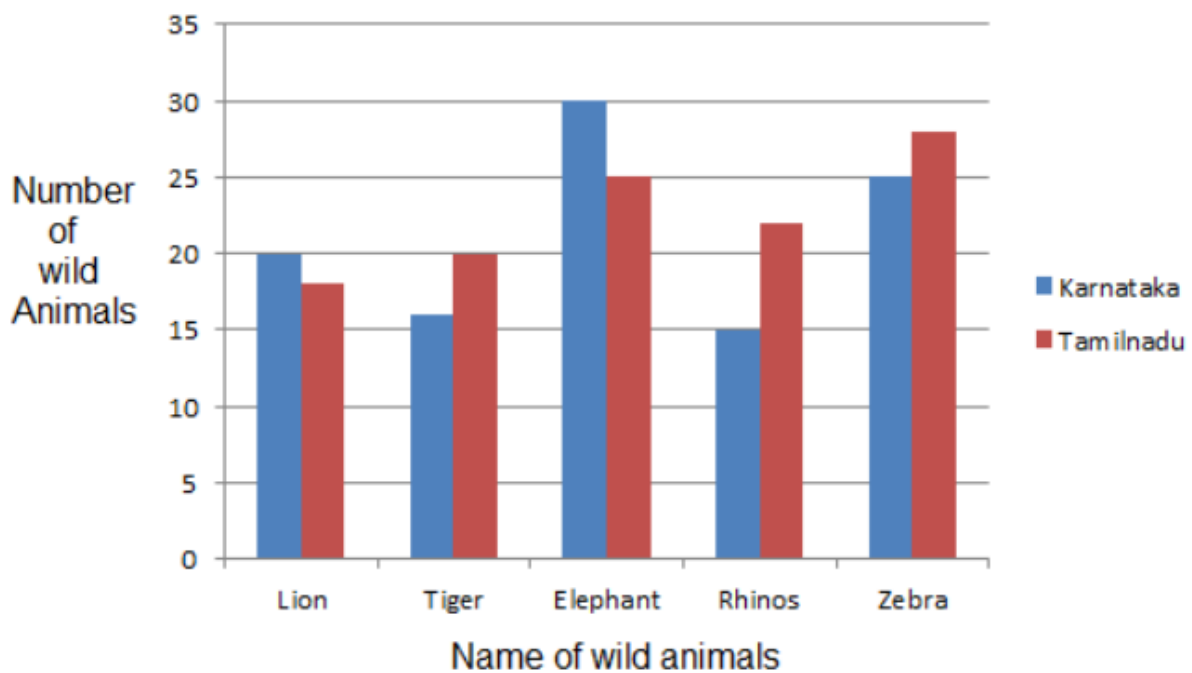
Example

Represent the number of wild animals found in two states given below in double bar graph.

Wild Animals	Karnataka	Tamil Nadu
Lion	20	18
Tiger	16	20
Elephant	30	25
Rhino	15	22
Zebra	25	28

Solution

Double Bar Graph



- Here we have chosen a scale of 5.
- The x-axis represents the name of wild animals.
- Y-axis represents the number of wild animals.
- The blue bar represents the number of animals in Karnataka.
- Pink bars represent the number of animals in Tamil Nadu.

This double bar graph is used to compare the number of animals in different states.

Note: The students are instructed to go through the study material and prepare all textual questions of the exercises as per the SA2 syllabus.

Physics

No. of chapters in SA II: 2

1. Sound
2. Electricity and magnetism

Chapter 6: sound

1. Sources of sound
2. How sound is produced in humans.
3. Properties of sound
 - a. Loudness
 - b. Pitch
 - c. Quality
4. Propagation of sound
 - i. Waves
 - a. Longitudinal waves
 - b. Transverse waves
5. Sound propagation in solids and liquids.
6. Absorption and reflection of sound
 - i. Echoes
 - ii. SONAR
 - iii. Medical applications
 - a. Ultrasonography
 - iv. Echoes in nature
 - a. Echolocation
 - v. Sound insulation
 - a. Reverberations

Chapter 6: Sound

Short answer type questions

1. The “To and fro” motion of a particle about its mean position when the amplitude is small is called a vibration. In simpler terms it is the rapid back and forth motion of an object or particle.

2. The Larynx (Voice Box) is the organ which produces sound when we speak.
3. The number of vibrations made by a source per unit time is called its Frequency. Its SI unit is hertz (Hz).
4. Persistence of sound (after the source stops producing sound) due to repeated reflection is known as reverberations.
5. In medical science, echo of ultrasonic waves is used for imaging of internal human organs, which is called ultrasonography.
6. A wave is a disturbance that travels through a medium or space. The particles of the medium do not travel.
7. The temperature of the medium:
Higher the temperature, the higher is the speed of sound in the medium.

Long-Answer questions

1. The intensity of sound refers to the amount of energy transmitted by a sound wave per unit time and unit area. It is measured in watts per square metre (W/m^2). Sounds of high intensity carry more energy and are perceived louder, while as low intensity sounds are quieter.
Examples of high intensity sounds: roaring of a jet engine, music in a rock concert.
Examples of low intensity sounds: Whisper, rustling of leaves.
The intensity of sound wave depends on the amplitude of the wave, which is the extent of particle displacement in the medium through which the sound travels. Greater amplitude corresponds to higher intensity. Additional factors like distance from the sound source and the characteristics of the medium also influence sound intensity.
2. **Pitch of a Sound:** The pitch of a sound refers to how sharp or dull we perceive a sound to be. It is determined by the frequency of the sound waves; higher frequency corresponds to higher pitch, and lower frequency corresponds to lower pitch.
Examples of High Pitch Sounds: Whistle of a bird, ringing of a phone, Sound of a flute.
Examples of Low Pitch Sounds: Growl of thunder, roaring of a lion, Bass notes in music
Difference from Intensity: Intensity of sound is related to the amplitude of sound waves. It determines how loud or soft a sound is perceived. High

intensity corresponds to a loud sound, while low intensity corresponds to a soft sound.

In summary, pitch is about the perceived frequency and whether a sound is sharp or dull, while intensity relates to the loudness or softness of the sound based on its amplitude.

3. **Overtones:** When an object vibrates and produces a sound, it typically generates a fundamental frequency, which is the lowest frequency at which the object vibrates. In addition to the fundamental frequency, the object also produces overtones, which are multiples of the fundamental frequency. Imagine the fundamental frequency as the lead singer, the main voice you hear. This lead singer represents the primary sound or note produced. Now, think of the overtones as the chorus – additional voices that harmonize with the lead singer, enhancing the overall sound.

Relation to Sound Quality: Just as a lead singer and chorus together create a rich and textured musical experience, the combination of the fundamental frequency and overtones determines the quality or timbre of a sound. The lead singer (fundamental frequency) and chorus (overtones) work together to give each sound its unique character.

4. **Experiment:** Sound in a Vacuum

Materials:

- i. Bell or sound-producing device
- ii. Vacuum chamber
- iii. Vacuum pump
- iv. Vacuum gauge
- v. Rubber seal or grease
- vi. Safety goggles

Procedure:

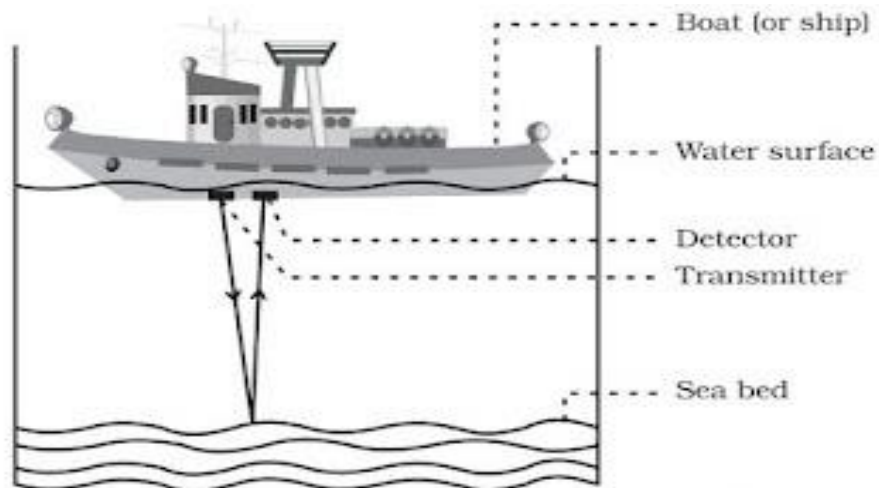
- i. Place the bell inside the vacuum chamber, ensuring an airtight seal with rubber or grease.
- ii. Connect the vacuum pump and gauge to the chamber.
- iii. Evacuate the air gradually using the pump while monitoring the vacuum gauge.
- iv. Attempt to ring the bell while in a vacuum.

Observation: If sound were to travel in a vacuum, the bell would be heard. However, in the absence of air, the vacuum experiment demonstrates that sound requires a medium, and no sound will be perceived.

5. Conditions necessary for echo formation are:
1. The minimum distance between the source of sound and its reflector should be 11.3 m.
 2. Reflected sound should reach the person at least $\frac{1}{15}$ second after the original sound is heard.

WORKING OF SONAR

A beam of ultrasonic sound is produced and transmitted by the transducer (it is a device that produces ultrasonic sound) of the SONAR, which travels through sea water. The echo produced by the reflection of this ultrasonic sound is detected and recorded by the detector, which is converted into electrical signals. The distance (d) of the under-water object is calculated from the time (t) taken by the echo to return with speed (v) is given by $2d = v \times t$. This method of measuring distance is also known as 'echo-ranging'



Ultrasound sent by the transmitter and received by the detector.

6. Take a tub filled with water. Hold a bell in one hand and dip it in water. Keep one of your ears gently on the surface of water without letting water into the ear. Now ring the bell inside water. You will be able to hear the sound clearly. This shows that sound can travel through liquids.
7. Take two empty ice-cream cups. Make a small hole at the bottom of each cup and pass a long thread (about 20 m long) through them. Tie a knot or match-stick at each end of the thread so that the thread does not slip out through the holes. This makes a toy – telephone. Now use the toy-telephone as shown in figure and talk to your friend. You will be able to hear the sound

of your friend. This shows that sound travels through the thread and reaches your ear. Thus, sound can travel through a solid.

8.

Longitudinal waves	Transverse waves
Particles of the medium vibrate back and forth in the same direction in which the wave travels.	Particles of the medium vibrate up and down at right angles to the direction in which the wave travels.
They can be formed in solids, liquids, and gases	They can be formed in solids and liquids, but not in gases
Example: Sound waves.	Example: Ripples in water.

9. Soundproofing relates to the overall ability of a building element or building structure to reduce the sound transmission through it. In order to design such a sound proof room we take the following measures:

- (1) The roof of the enclosure must be covered by plaster of Paris after putting the sheets of thermocol.
- (2) The walls of the enclosure should be covered by the wooden strips.
- (3) The floor must be laid down by thick carpets.
- (4) The machine parts of all the electrical equipment such as fan, air conditioner etc. must be placed outside the enclosure.
- (5) Thick curtains should be used to cover the doors and keep them closed.
- (6) Thick stripping must be used to cover the openings of doors and windows.

Objective Questions

Choose the correct option.

1. (a) the tone of the sound
2. (b) the frequency of the sound
3. (a) fundamental frequency
4. (c) 15 m
5. (a) in recording studios

Fill in the blanks.

1. Vocal cords

2. Loudness
3. Reflection
4. Frequency
5. 340 m/s
6. Faster

Write true or false

1. False
2. False
3. False
4. True
5. True
6. True

Numericals

1. Distance = Speed x time
= 5000 m/s x 0.3s
= 1500 m

Distance = Speed x Time
1500m = 1500 m/s x T
Time taken = 1 second.

2. Speed = distance/time
Distance = speed x time
Distance = 332 x 0.3
Distance = 99.6 m

3. Distance, d = 170m
Velocity of sound = 340m/s
Speed = (2 x distance) / time
340 = (2*170) / time
Time = 340/340

Thus, $t=1$ s

4. Time of echo, $t = 0.5$ sec

Velocity of sound, $v = 340$ m/s

Distance = (speed \times time)/2

Distance = $(340 \times 0.5)/2$

Distance = $170/2$

Distance = 85 m

5. Velocity of sound in water, $v=1500$ m/s

Let the depth of sea be x .

The sound has to travel to the bottom of the sea and get reflected back to the ship itself,

Thus total distance travelled by the sound is $2x$.

Time taken to hear an echo, $t=1.6$ s

Distance = speed \times time

So, $2x=v \times t$

Or $2x=1500 \times 1.6$

$\Rightarrow x = 1200$ m

CHAPTER7: ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

TOPICS TO PREPARE

1. What are magnets?
2. Permanent and temporary magnets.
3. Properties of magnets:
 - i. Directional property
 - ii. Poles of a magnet
4. Magnetic field
5. Magnetic lines of force and their properties.
6. Magnetic field of a bar magnet. (Diagram only)
7. What is meaning of electricity.
8. Concept of charge
9. Electric current. (Definition and equation)
10. Electric potential.
11. Sources of electricity
 - a. Electric cells. (description and diagram)

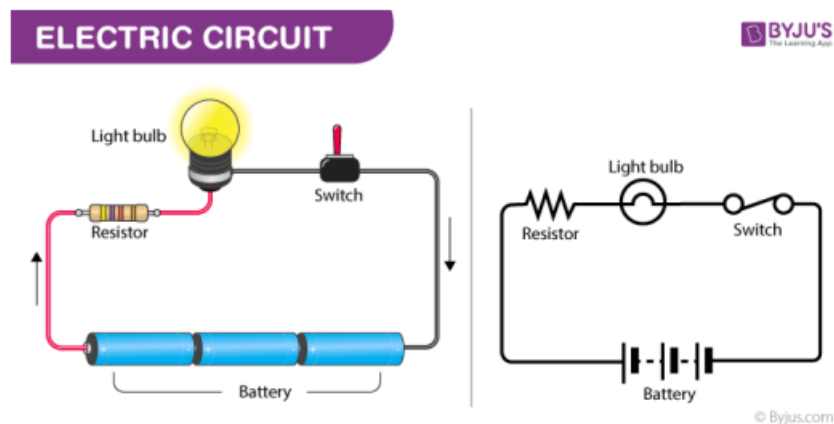
- b. Batteries (description only)
- c. Mains
- 12. Electrical circuits
 - a. Definition
 - b. Symbols of circuit components
 - c. Circuit diagrams
- 13. Conductors and insulators
- 14. Resistors and resistance
- 15. Electromagnetism
- 16. Electromagnet
 - a. Electric bell
- 17. Uses of electromagnets.
- 18. Electromagnetic induction.

Short- Answer Questions

1. The region around a magnet where its effects can be felt is called its magnetic field.
2. Current: It is the rate of flow of charge (generally electrons). Its SI unit is ampere (A). Charge: It is the deficiency or excess of electrons on a body surface. Its SI unit is coulomb (C).
3. A body is said to be electrically charged when there is an imbalance of charges in it. Lightning is an electrical discharge caused by imbalances between storm clouds and the ground, or within the clouds themselves.
4. Resistance is a physical quantity that measures the opposition offered to flow of current.
5. Torch cell (1.5 V) and mains (220 V).
6. A battery is a combination of two or more cells.
7. An arrangement of devices through which electricity can flow is called an electric circuit.
8. The voltage remains constant in the parallel connection. Therefore, each component in the circuit gets the same amount of voltage

Long-Answer Questions:

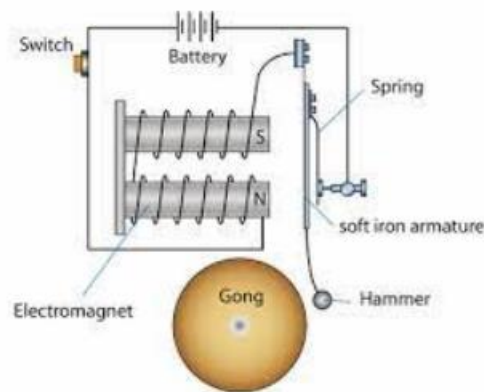
1. Magnetic lines of force (or magnetic field lines) are closed continuous curves around the magnet. They start from the North Pole and end at the South Pole. The tangent at any point on a magnetic line of force gives the direction of the magnetic field at that point. No two magnetic lines of force can intersect each other.
2. Electric current is defined as the charge flowing past a point per unit time. The SI unit of electric current is ampere (A). The electric potential (or potential) at a point in an electric field is defined as the work done in moving a unit positive charge from infinity to that point. It is denoted by the symbol; V and its unit is volt. An electric current only flows when there is a difference in potential.
3. The principal parts of an electric circuit are an electric cell, an electric bulb, a switch and connecting wires. An electric cell provides electricity to the devices connected in the circuit. An electric bulb is the device (or load) in the circuit. It glows when the electric current flows in the circuit. The bulb can be used to test whether electricity flows in the circuit. An electric switch is a device used to break or complete the circuit at will. The connecting wires are conductors which are used to connect the components of the circuit to form a circuit



4. When a piece of metal like soft iron is placed inside a coil and current is passed through it, it gets magnetized. The magnet so formed is called an electromagnet. Electromagnet is any object which behaves like a magnet and creates a magnetic field around itself when an electric current pass through it. As soon as the electric current stops flowing the objects losses its

magnetism. A permanent magnet is the original magnet with all the magnetic properties which attracts metals and remains a magnet till you keep it safe

5. When the switch is 'ON' and the screw is in contact with the iron strip, then electric current flows through the copper wire which gets magnetized because of electromagnetism. This magnetized copper wire (or the electromagnet) attracts the iron strip towards it, letting the striker hit the gong and thus sound is produced. As soon as the striker hits the gong, the screw loses its contact with the iron strip and therefore, current stops in the circuit. At this point, the electromagnet loses its magnetism and the iron strip moves back and comes in contact with the contact screw. The electric current is then restored in the circuit and again the striker hits the gong by the above process. This action repeats itself and the bell rings.



Objective Questions

Choose the correct option.

1. (a) Conductors have more charge than insulators
2. (c) Conductor
3. (b) Iron
4. (c) They are crowded together where the magnetic field is weak
5. (b) ampere

Fill in the blanks.

1. Electric potential

2. Magnet

3. Switch

4. Volt

5. Current

Write true or false

1. False

2. False

3. False

4. False

5. True

6. True

Note: Students are required to learn the exercises given at the end of every chapter which includes book work as well as question answers. Moreover, go through the text book chapters thoroughly for some questions which will be asked from in between the lines.

Chemistry

No. of chapters in SA II: 2

1. Metals and non-Metals
2. Acid bases and salts

TOPICS TO PREPARE

1. Total elements in a periodic table.
2. Metals and non-metals in periodic table. (Names, symbols, atomic no., valency).
3. Examples of some metalloids.
4. General properties of metals.
5. General properties of non-metals.
6. Distinguish between metals and non-metals.
7. General properties of metalloids.
8. Alloys. (Definition, examples and uses).
9. Uses of metals:
 - i. Iron
 - ii. Copper
 - iii. Aluminum
 - iv. Magnesium
 - v. Zinc
 - vi. Mercury
 - vii. Lead
 - viii. Silver
 - ix. Gold
 - x. Platinum
10. Corrosion
 - i. Definition
 - ii. Factors that aid corrosion
 - iii. Rusting.
 - a. How to prevent rusting.

Short answer type questions

Q1. Name any ten metals.

Ans: The names of ten metals are: Sodium, Magnesium, Aluminum, Zinc, Iron, Tin, Lead, Copper, Silver and Mercury.

Q2. Metals have high tensile strength, explain. Also, give one example of how this property of metals is used?

Ans: Metals have high tensile strength. It means they are generally hard and strong. They are strong enough to bear heavy loads. It is the tensile strength of iron that makes a bridge or a skyscraper able to withstand high pressures.

Q3.why can't you

(a) Draw wires from a piece of sulphur or coal?

Ans: We cannot draw wires from a piece of sulphur or coal because sulphur and coal are non-ductile as they are non-metals.

(b) Use nylon or jute ropes for electrical transmission?

Ans: We cannot use nylon or jute for electrical transmission because they are poor conductors of electricity.

(c) Use a cooking utensil made of carbon?

Ans: We cannot use a cooking utensil made of carbon because carbon is bad conductor of heat. So, it is not possible to cook in that utensil.

Q4. Name five non-metals which are gaseous at ordinary temperature.

Ans: The five non-metals which are gaseous at ordinary temperature are: Hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, neon and argon.

Q5. Mention three use of iron.

Ans: The three uses of iron are:

(a) Construction of buildings

(b) Making pipes

(c) Making mechanical tools

Q6. Mention three uses of Aluminum

Ans: The three uses of Aluminum are:

- (a) Making utensils
- (b) Making electric wires
- (c) Making foils for packaging food and medicines

Q7. Define an alloy.

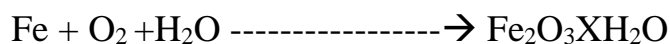
Ans: A homogeneous mixture of two or more metals or a metal and a non metal is called an alloy.

Q8. What do you mean by corrosion of metals?

Ans: The slow destruction of a metal or an alloy by chemical action is called corrosion.

Q9. Give the word equation for rusting.

Ans: Iron + oxygen + water -----→ Hydrated Iron oxide



Q10. What is possibly the reason why the iron pillar of Delhi has not rusted yet?

Ans: The iron pillar at Delhi has not rusted yet because it is made of pure iron.

Q11. What are metalloids? Name a few.

Ans: Metalloids, also called semimetals, are elements with properties intermediate between those of metals and non-metals, e.g., boron, silicon and germanium.

Long answer type questions

Q1. Mention any five physical characteristics of metals.

Ans: The five physical characteristics of metals are:

- i. Metals are malleable.
- ii. Metals are ductile.
- iii. Metals are good conductors of heat and electricity.
- iv. Metals are generally hard.

v. Metals have high density.

Q2. What are the physical properties of nonmetals?

Ans: The physical properties of non metals are:

- i. Non metals are non malleable.
- ii. Non metals are non ductile.
- iii. Non metals are poor conductors of heat and electricity.
- iv. Non Metals are non sonorous.
- v. Non metals have low density.

Q3. Describe an activity to show that the lead of a pencil conducts electricity but a piece of sulphur does no

Ans: Take a battery, a bulb and two wires. Connect the positive terminal of the battery to the bulb with a wire. Connect the negative terminal of the battery to a piece of sulphur by a wire and then connect the sulphur with a wire to negative terminal of battery to complete the circuit. The bulb does not glow, showing that sulphur does not conduct electricity.

Sharpen a pencil at both ends, and connect the two naked ends of the lead in place of sulphur. Now the bulb glows, showing that the pencil lead made of graphite conducts electricity.

Q4. Describe three methods to prevent rusting.

Ans: The three methods of preventing rusting are:

- i. Painting: Applying paint preferably acid- resistant protects the Iron from the chemical action of air or a solution.
- ii. Greasing: Applying grease over the iron surface also protects it from any chemical action.
- iii. Galvanization: Galvanization is the process of depositing a thin layer of zinc on the surface of the iron.

Zinc prevents iron from reaction with oxygen, preventing it from corrosion.

Q5. Describe an experiment to prove that rusting takes place only in moist air.

Ans: The experiment to prove that rusting takes place in moist air is given below.

Take three test tubes marked as A,B and C. Put a few nails in test tube A and pour some tap water in it. Boil some distilled water in test tube B to remove dissolved air. Put some nails into water and pour some oil over the water, such that the air does not come in contact with water. Cork the test tube. Place some quicklime (CaO) in test tube C, put some nails in the test tube and cork it. Quick lime absorbs all the moisture in the test tube. While examining the test tubes after some days we will find that only the nails in test tube A have rusted but not those in the others. This is because test tube A contains both air and moisture in it. It proves that rusting takes place in moist air.

Objective Questions (page no 60)

Choose the correct option

1. Bromine
2. Phosphorus
3. Lead
4. Silver
5. Lead

Match columns A and B (Page no 60)

I.

A

1. Sulphur
2. Iodine
3. Nitrogen
4. Aluminum

B

Yellow solid
a lustrous nonmetal
a gas
a good conductor of electricity

II.

A

1. Iron
2. Magnesium
3. Copper
4. Lead

B

rusts
used in fireworks
red metal
used in storage batteries

Fill in the blanks (page no 61)

1. Iodine.
2. Metals
3. Clay, graphite
4. Liquid
5. Zinc

6. Poisonous

Write “T” for the true and ‘F’ for the false for the following statements (page no 61)

1. True
2. False. Iodine is bad conductor of electricity.
3. True
4. True
5. False. Copper, on corrosion, gives a green solid.
6. True
7. False. Depositing a layer of tin over an iron object is called tinning and Zinc over iron is galvanizing.
8. True
9. True
10. True

Chapter: Acids, bases and salts

TOPICS TO COVER

1. Define acid
2. Names of inorganic and organic acids
3. Concentrated and dilute acids
4. General characteristics of acids
5. Arrhenius concept of acid
6. Reaction of acids with carbonates and bicarbonates
7. Reaction of acids with metals
8. Uses of acids
9. Definition of bases (Arrhenius concept)
10. Neutralization reaction
11. Definition of salts as ionic compounds
12. Names of some salts
13. Uses of salts
14. Acid base indicators
 - a. litmus
 - b. phenolphthalein
 - c. household indicators
 - i. turmeric juice

ii. red cabbage juice

15. The pH scale

Measurement of pH

Short answer questions

Q1. Define an acid.

Ans) An acid is a compound containing hydrogen atoms which can be wholly or partially replaced by metal atoms or positive radicals.

Q2. Name two inorganic and two organic acids.

Ans) Citric acid and Malic acid are two organic acids. Hydrochloric acid and nitric acid are two inorganic acids.

Q3. Identify the acids, bases and salts among the following.

(a) Na_2O : Base

(b) Na_2SO_4 : Salt

(c) H_2SO_4 : Acid

(d) HNO_3 : Acid

(e) NaHCO_3 : Base

(f) KOH : Base

Q4. Define a base.

Ans) A base is a substance that reacts with an acid to form salt.

Q5. What is the reaction called in which an acid reacts with base to form salt and water?

Ans) The reaction in which an acid reacts with base to form salt and water is called neutralisation reaction.

Q6. What is that substance called which shows different colours in acidic and basic solution?

Ans) An Indicator is the substance which shows different colours in acidic and basic solution.

Q7. You have a red litmus paper, but you need a blue one for some purpose. How would you convert the red litmus paper into blue one?

Ans) We can convert a red litmus paper into blue by treating it with a base like baking soda, because a base change red litmus to blue colour.

Q8. Name the yellow substance kept on your kitchen shelf that turns reddish brown in alkaline solutions but remains yellow in acidic and neutral solutions.

Ans) The yellow substance is Turmeric powder which is an indicator. It turns reddish brown in alkaline solution, but remains yellow in acidic and neutral solutions.

Q9. The PH of blood is 7.4 and that of a tooth paste is 9.0. Which one of the two substances is more basic?

Ans) The substances that have PH less than 7 are acidic in nature. While as the substances having PH more than 7 are basic in nature. So among blood and toothpaste, the tooth paste is more basic.

Q10. Is the PH of lemon juice or vinegar higher or lower than 7?

Ans) Lemon juice contains citric acid. So the PH of lemon juice is lower than 7.

Objective questions

Choose the correct option (page 71)

1. HCl
2. Sodium chloride
3. Sodium hydroxide
4. Ammonium hydroxide
5. 7.0

Fill in the blanks (page no 71)

1. Carbon dioxide
2. Soluble
3. Acid, salt

Complete the following table. (page 72)

Indicator	Solution	Color
Litmus	Lemon juice	Red
Litmus	Ammonium hydroxide	Blue
Phenolphthalein	Ammonium hydroxide	Pink
Phenolphthalein	Hydrochloric acid	Colorless
Turmeric juice	Soap solution	Reddish brown
Turmeric juice	Orange juice	Yellow
Red cabbage juice	Soap solution	Green
Red cabbage juice	Hydrochloric acid	Red

Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false for the following statements (page no 72)

1. False. Hydrogen of an acid can be replaced by a positive radical
2. True
3. False. All alkalis are base but not all bases are alkalis.
4. True
5. False. pH level of tomato juice is less than 7

Note: Students are required to learn the exercises given at the end of every chapter which includes book work as well as question answers. Moreover, go through the text book chapters thoroughly for some questions which will be asked from in between the lines.

Biology

No. of chapters in SA II: 2

Unit 1: The nervous system

- Introduction of lesson
- Neurons
- What are nerves
- The Central nervous system (Brain, Spinal cord)
- The peripheral nervous system

Unit II: Allergy

- What is allergy?
- Types of allergies
- Tests of allergies
- Prevention of allergies

Chapter 6: Allergy

Study material:

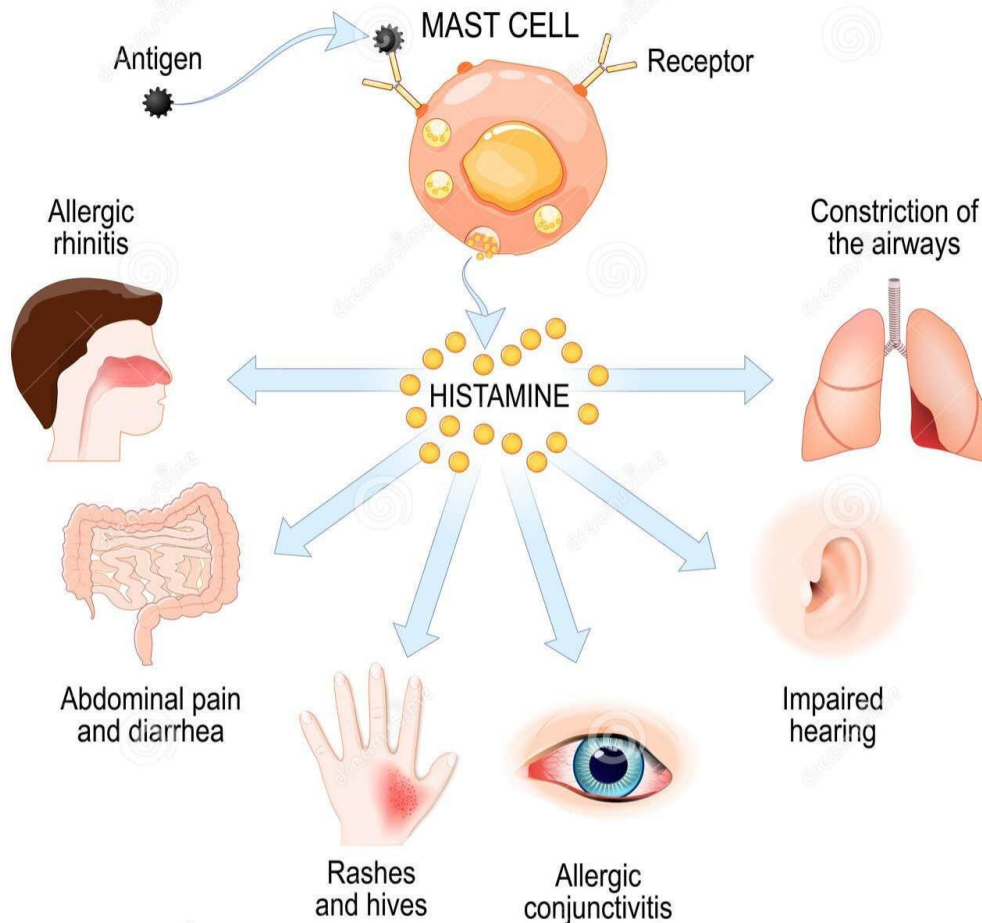
Allergy: Allergy is a response of the body's immune system.

OR

Allergy is an unusual reaction to a particular substance.

Allergens: substance that causes allergic reactions are called allergens e.g of allergens are: Dust, mites, pollen grains, fur of animals, milk, egg, drugs, insects, bites, cosmetics etc.

The mechanisms of allergy



Types of allergy:

- Seasonal allergy:** when the allergy occurs at a particular time of the year, of the year it is called seasonal allergy. e.g sneezing, coughing during winter spring.
- Perennial allergy:** These are not linked to any particular season and can occur at any time of the year. e.g Allergy to dust, insect bite, food substances

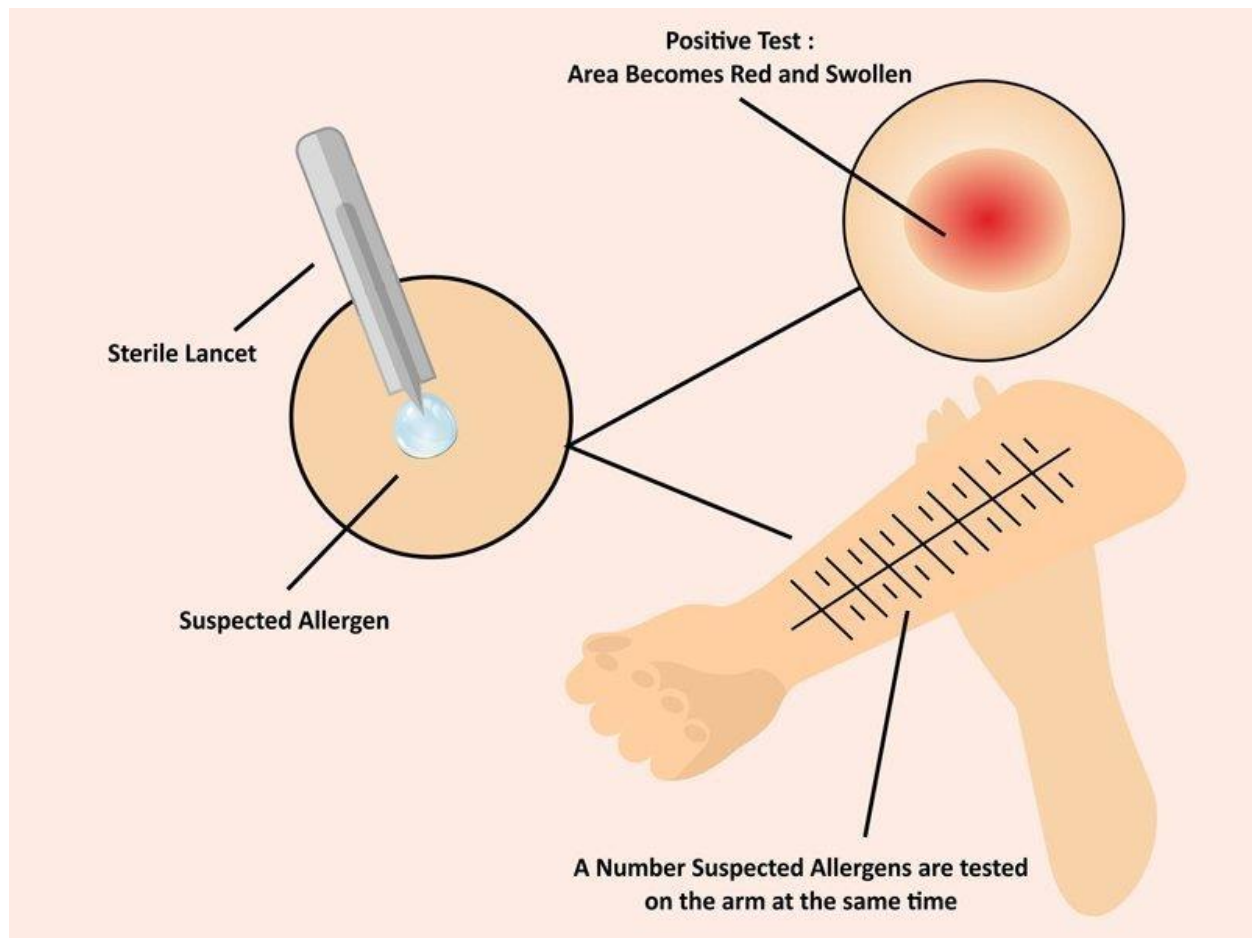
How an allergic reaction occurs:

An allergic person comes in contact to allergens cause allergic reactions.

- An allergen (pollen grains) enter the body and causes special cells in the body tissues to make a chemical called **Antibody**.
- When the pollen grains come in contact of antibodies, histamine is released.
- Histamine causes allergic rxns and results in swelling and inflammation.

Diagnosis of allergy:

It can be diagnosed by skin prick test, patch test and blood test.



Textual Exercise:

Fill in the blanks.

- 1) Allergy
- 2) Allergens
- 3) Airborne
- 4) Hives

- 5) Anaphylaxis
- 6) Contact
- 7) Perennial
- 8) Skin-tests

B) Choose correct option.

- 1) C
- 2) C
- 3) D
- 4) A
- 5) B
- 6) A
- 7) D

C) Write true or false. If false, write the correct sentence.

- 1) False. An allergy is a non-communicable disease.
- 2) True
- 3) False. Cockroaches can cause allergies.
- 4) True
- 5) False. Vomiting and diarrhea are common symptoms of food allergy.
- 6) True
- 7) False. Airborne allergens on contact can cause skin allergies.
- 8) False. Hay fever is a seasonal allergy
- 9) True
- 10) True

D) Match the following.

- 1) E
- 2) F
- 3) B
- 4) H
- 5) A
- 6) C
- 7) D
- 8) G

Answer the following.

Q1) What is an allergy? Name the types of allergens?

Ans) Allergy is a non-communicable disease caused by unusual response of the body to certain substances. Allergens can be airborne, food and medicine or contact allergens.

Q2) Name four airborne allergens. what are the symptoms caused by them?

Ans) Pollen, spores, pet dander and perfumes are airborne allergens. They cause symptoms such as red, itchy, watery swollen eyes, runny or stuffy nose, sneezing, itchy throat, wheezing or coughing.

Q3) Name two food items and two medicines that may cause an allergy. What reactions do they trigger in the alimentary canal?

Ans: Milk and its products, egg, soy and nuts may trigger allergies. Some medicines like antibiotics, aspirin and other painkillers also trigger allergic responses. They cause tingling or itching sensation in the mouth and throat, stomach ache, vomiting and diarrhea.

Q4) Name four contact allergens and describe the symptoms caused?

Ans) Contact allergens like nickel, detergents, soaps and shampoos cause itching and burning sensation, rashes, blisters and hives.

Q6) Differentiate between seasonal and perennial allergies. Give two examples of each?

Ans) Seasonal allergies are because of air borne allergens like pollen which occur during a particular season. Ex seasonal allergic conjunctivitis and hay fever.
Perennial allergies are year-round allergies. Ex asthma and eczema.

Q7) Mention five ways to prevent allergies?

Ans) The five ways to prevent allergies are as under:

1. We should wear protective mask and goggles while outdoor to avoid dust. Stay away from moist areas if allergic to molds.
2. Avoid food items and medicines you are allergic to.
3. Avoid using cosmetics and perfumes if you are allergic to cover yourself when going out if you are allergic to sunlight.

F) Answer in brief

Q1) How do dust mites and cockroaches trigger airborne allergies?

Ans) The saliva and parts from the exoskeleton of dust mites and cockroaches and their feces can trigger allergic reactions.

Q2) What is Anaphylaxis?

Ans) Anaphylaxis is a severe reaction to allergen. The person experiences swelling in tongue, throat and face, coughing, wheezing and difficulty in breathing or swallowing. Dizziness can be experienced through sudden drop in blood pressure and it may even cause heart attack and death.

Q3) How is an allergy to an insect bite different from a normal reaction to an insect bite?

Ans: Insects inject venom when they sting. Venom produces swelling and redness at the site of sting accompanied by itching and burning sensation. People allergic to venom may develop rashes, Hives, blisters and generalized swelling in the body, speaking and breathing difficulties, nausea and other anaphylactic symptoms.

Q4) Skin tests and blood tests can be done to determine sensitivity to allergens. In skin prick test the allergen is allowed to enter the skin through a small prick by needle coated with allergens. If a lump appears with red area the test is positive.

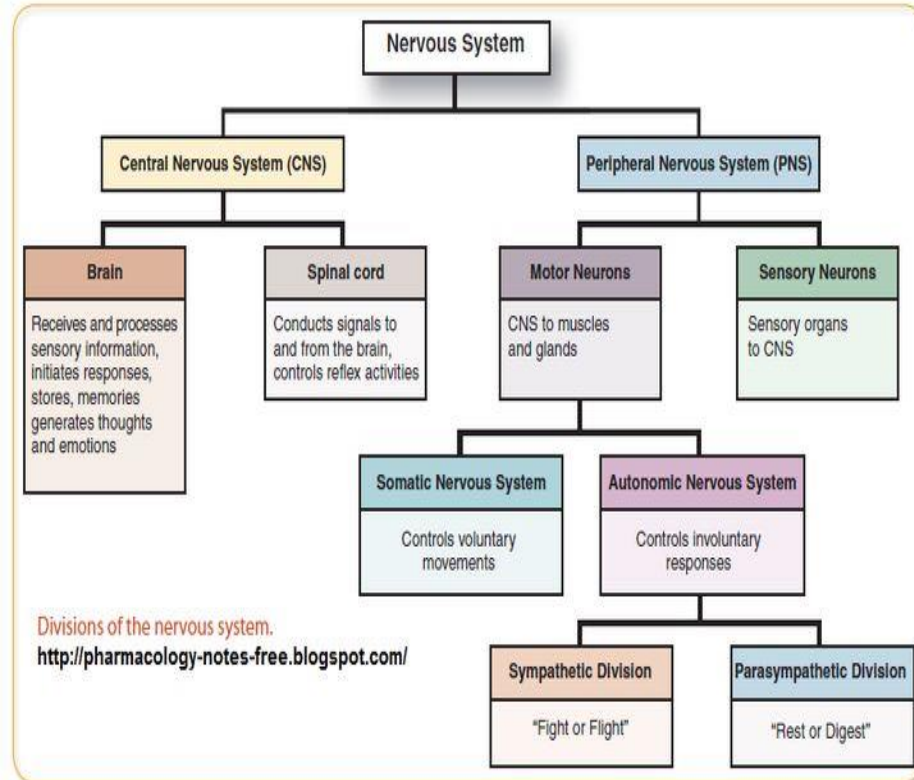
Patch test is done by applying the allergen on the skin and is removed in two days. The skin is observed for allergic reactions.

Chapter 5: The nervous system

What is nervous system?

Nervous system is the network of nerves that carry message from brain and spinal cord to and various parts of body.

Nervous system is body's internal communication system. It coordinates and controls the working of all the system of the body, sense organs, heartbeat, breathing, digestion, memory and speech.



Neurons: neurons are the basic unit of nervous system (including the brain and the spinal cord)

Neurons has different shape and structure but we will see a general shape.

If the axon is surrounded by **schwan cells** then the axon is called as **Myelinated axon**.

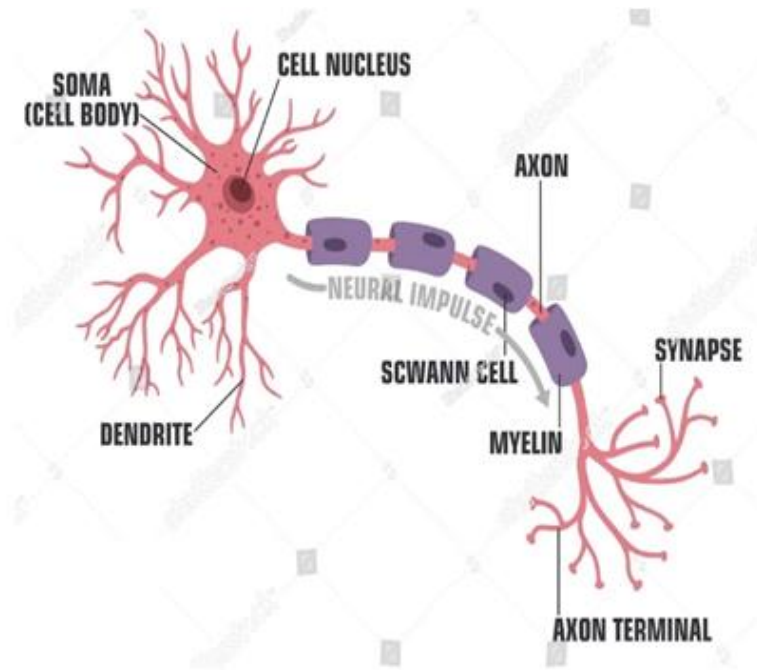
If the schwan cells are absent then called as **Non-myelinated Axon**.

Each neuron has a cell body called **cyton or soma**.

It has a fibre like projection called dendrons or dendrites.

Dendrites have many fine branches that carry impulses (message encoded as electrical signal) to cyton.

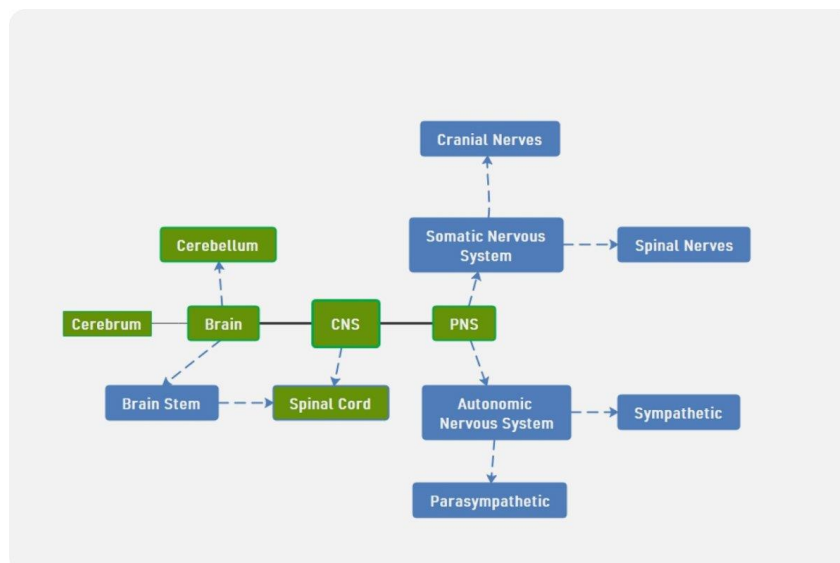
Another tube-like projection called axon receives the message and splits into branches.



If the axons have the covering or sheath made up of fatty white substance called **Myelin** such neurons are called **Myelinated neurons**.

Neurons whose axons do not have a myelin sheath are called **Unmyelinated neurons**.

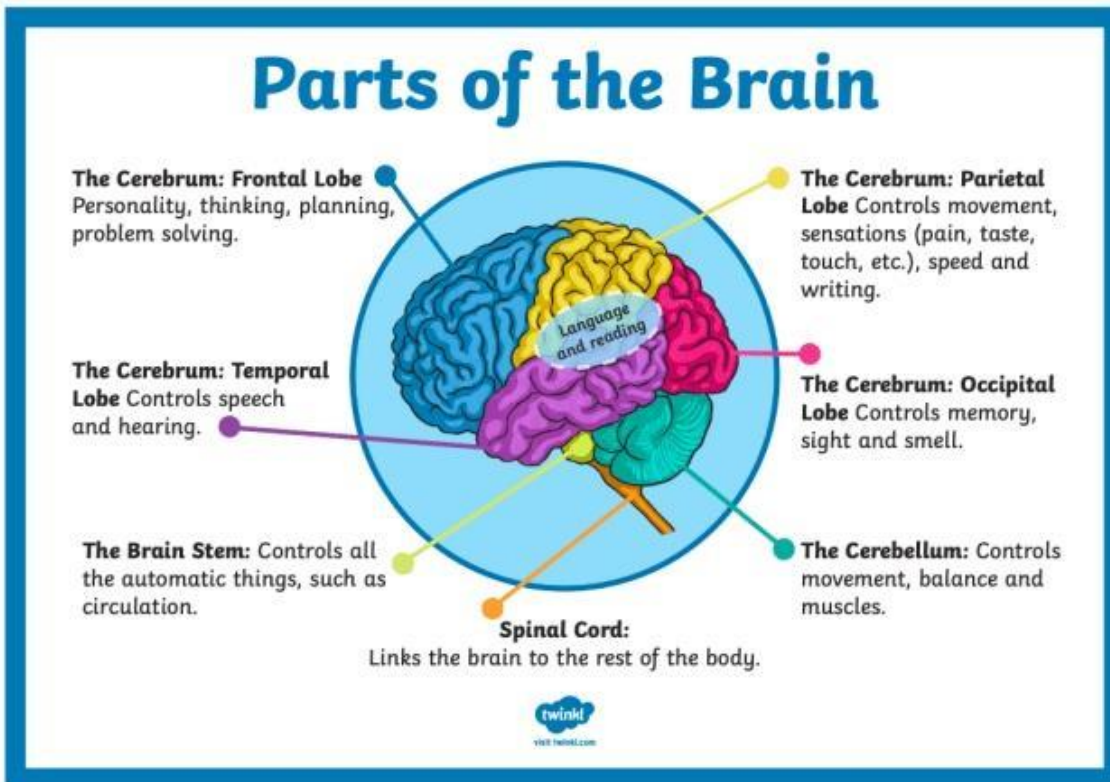
Myelinated neurons conduct impulse faster than Unmyelinated neurons.



An axon carries impulse away splits in branches and this travels uninterruptedly.

The junction of the dendrites of one neuron and the axon is called **synapse**.

Brain: it is the main control centre of the nervous system.it is protected by skull .it is covered with three membranes called **Meninges**. **In between the Meninges, there is a liquid called cerebrospinal fluid (CSF).**



CSF nourishes, collects the wastes and protects it by absorbing shocks.

Nerves:

Nerves are cable like structure made up of bundles of axons. Nerves and neurons are the both components of the nervous system. A neuron is a single cell that transmits impulse. A nerve is a bundle of axons from many neurons that transmits signals.

Neurons generate electrical and chemical signals. Nerves only transports these signals.

Chapter 5: The nervous system

Fill in the blanks.

- 1) Myelin sheath
- 2) Synapse
- 3) Cranium
- 4) Cerebrospinal fluid
- 5) Meninges
- 6) Cerebrum
- 7) Cerebellum
- 8) Involuntary functions

Choose correct option.

- 1) A
- 2) C
- 3) A
- 4) A
- 5) B
- 6) C
- 7) C

Q) Write true or false. If false, write the correct sentence

- 1) False. The nerve cell is called neuron.
- 2) True
- 3) True
- 4) False. Motor neuron carry impulses to various muscles and organs.
- 5) False. Cerebrospinal fluid surrounds brain and spinal cord.
- 6) True

7) True

8) False. The autonomic nervous system is controlled by medulla oblongata.

9) True

Q) Match the following

1) H

2) J

3) I

4) G

5) D

6) A

7) B

8) E

9) C

10) F

Answer the following.

Q1. What is myelin? How are Myelinated neurons different from Unmyelinated neurons?

Ans: The axons of some neurons have covering made of a white fatty substance called myelin. Myelinated neurons conduct impulses faster than unmyelinated neurons.

Q2. What is impulse?

Ans: Impulse is a message encoded as electrical signals.

Q3. What is the difference between sensory and motor neurons?

Ans: Sensory nerves carry impulses from sense organs to CNS, while motor nerves carry impulses away from CNS to muscles and organs.

Q4. Describe the structure of a nerve with a diagram? Mention the three types of nerves?

Ans: The cerebrospinal fluid is found between the meninges and inside the brain. It protects the brain and spinal cord against shock and also helps distribute the nutrients to brain and collect waste from them.

Answer in brief:**Q1. Describe the structure and functions of the three parts of the brain?**

Ans: Cerebrum is the largest part of brain divided into two hemispheres- cerebral hemispheres. They are partially separated by grooves and has folds on the outer surface increasing the surface area. Cerebrum is the Center for intelligence. It controls voluntary activities.

Cerebellum is located below cerebrum and has thinly spaced parallel grooves. It coordinates both voluntary and involuntary activities. It maintains body's posture and movement.

Cone shaped medulla oblongata controls involuntary functions such as heartbeat, swallowing, coughing etc.

Q2. Describe the structure and functions of the spinal cord?

Ans: Spinal cord is bundle of nerves arranged in a cylindrical fashion, with a narrow central canal. Spinal cord is covered by meninges having cerebrospinal fluid between them. The spinal cord relays messages from the brain to different parts of the body and vice versa.

Q3. What constitutes the peripheral nervous system? What are its functions?

Ans: Peripheral nervous system is a network of nerves that's connects the body with CNS. It carries impulses from sense organs to CNS and carries information from CNS to effector organs. It is involved in both voluntary and involuntary activities.

Note: Students are required to learn the exercises given at the end of every chapter which includes book work as well as question answers. Moreover, go through the text book chapters thoroughly for some questions which will be asked from in between the lines.

History & Civics

Total No. of chapters in SAII: 2

1. Making of a composite culture
2. Directive principles of state policy.

The Making of a Composite Culture:

Short Answer Questions:

1. The two ways in which people could escape social discrimination were:
 - I) By converting to Buddhism and Jainism.
 - II) With the growth of trade and new crafts, opportunities were created for people to change their caste-based professions.
2. Devaram and Divyaprabandham are collections of Nayanar and Alvar hymns. These hymns tell us that the saints belonged to various castes from Brahmans to untouchables.
3. Shankarachary set up maths (centres of learning and worship) at Badrinath, Puri, Dwarka and Shringeri.
4. Jnaneshwari, is a Marathi commentary on the Bhagwadgita. It was written by Jnaneshwar.
5. The two devotional literatures composed by the bhakti saints of North India are:
 - Ramacharitamanas, written by Tulsidas.
 - Sursagar, written by Surdas.

6. Bhakti saints preached devotion to a personal God, either with form, that is, saguna, or without any form, that is, nirguna.
7. The word Sufi is derived from suf, meaning wool. The Sufis were so called because they wore coarse garments made of wool.
8. The word khanqahs mean hermitages, which resembled monasteries. People from all walks of life gathered at khanqahs.
9. Kabir's verses were composed in the Bhojpuri language mixed with a newly evolved language called Urdu. Some of these were included in the text called Adi Granth.
10. The Chishti and Suhrawardi silsilahs became popular in India. Khwaja Muin-ud-din Chishti in Ajmer established the Chishti order in India. Shaikh Baha-ud-din Zakariya founded the Suhrawardi order in India.
11. Urdu was a new language which evolved in the army camps, due to the mixing of Persian with regional languages. Urdu came to be widely used, especially in the towns and cities.

Long Answer Questions:

1. The Bhakti Movement began in South India around the 7th century in the Vishnu and Shiva temples of Tirupati and Kanchi. It was begun by the Alvar saints and the Nayanar saints. These saints promoted caste equality, equality of men and women and to reduce social evils. It also put a check on Hindus becoming Buddhists or Jains to escape social discrimination.
2. i) Both the Alvars and Nayanars preached devotion to a personal god. ii) They promoted caste equality and equality between men and women.

- iii) Both the movements used the Tamil language for composing devotional songs and hagiographies.
 - iv) Both attacked Buddhism and Jainism for incorporating rigid rituals.
3. Since the 8th Century, some Muslims began to be influenced by Hindu, Greek and Buddhist religious ideas. This gave rise to the Sufi Movement. Sufi philosophy was basically Islamic. The word Sufi is derived from suf, meaning wool. The Sufis were so called because they wore coarse garments made of wool. They led simple lives in khanqahs. People from all walks of life gathered at khanqahs. The Sufis spread their message through devotional singing, discussions and mentoring of disciples. They gave a lot of importance to the relation of pir and his disciples. Chishtis kept away from politics, while the Suhrawardis accepted important political posts.
4. Similarities between the Bhakti and Sufi Movements:
- Both the Bhakti and Sufi Movements gave importance to the need for a saint or a pir to guide their followers.
 - The Bhakti saints preached devotion to a personal god. The Sufi saints also believed in one god.
 - The Bhakti as well as Sufi saints believed in equality and welcomed all sections of society into their fold.
 - The Bhakti saints were critical of the orthodox customs and practices in Hinduism and were the Sufis for the same in Islam.
5. According to legend, Kabir was brought up by a Muslim weaver after being abandoned by his mother in Varanasi. Kabir took up his foster father's profession and settled down to a married life. Kabir was a disciple of bhakti

saint Ramananda of Varanasi. He was influenced by the teachings of several other Hindu saints, Sufi saints and Mahayana Buddhism as well. Kabir went on to become one of the leading saints of North India. He had followers from all sections of society and from among the Hindus and the Muslims. His followers were called Kabirpanthis.

6. Guru Nanak rejected caste discrimination, idol worship and rituals. He laid stress on the purity of character and conduct, and the need for a guru to provide guidance. He also allowed women to join the order. Guru Nanak preached that god is without form and his will is expressed through the gurus words. He advised his followers to mediate upon the name of god for peace and ultimate salvation. His devotees gathered in buildings called dharmashalas.

7. a) Regional Literature: Paper began to be made in India, using Chinese method.

Many old texts were copied on paper. Works on Hindu law were produced. Sanskrit words were translated into Arabic and Persian. The Turks made Persian the official language of the Delhi Sultanate. The use of regional languages by Sufi and Bhakti saints helped these languages to flourish. A new language called Urdu evolved in the army camps.

- b) Architecture: The Indo-Islamic style of architecture evolved in India due to the mixing of Arabic and Persian styles with Hindu and Buddhist styles. The sultans built mosques, palaces, forts and towers in this new style. Arches and domes, commonly used in Central Asian architecture, were used to construct large halls without pillars. Temples to personal gods such as Ram, Krishna and Vishnu were built. Darghas were built in the name of renowned pirs.
- c) Music: During the Sultanate period, the Turks brought with them the Musical traditions of Central Asia. They introduced new musical instruments such as

the rabab and the sarangi in India. The rulers and nobles encouraged musical gatherings. Ragas, which form the basis of Indian classical music, began to be composed. Amir Khusrau is said to have invented the sitar.

Fill in the blanks

1. Bhagwadgita
2. Sursagar
3. Namadeva and ekanath
4. Hagiographies
5. Varakaries
6. Qawali
7. Kabir
8. Guru nanak
9. Sikhs
10. Persian

State whether the following statements are true or false.

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. False
5. True

Directive Principles of State Policy: Civics SA 2 Notes

Short Answer Questions:

1. At the time of independence, India suffered from poverty, illiteracy, social and economic inequalities and poor standard of living.
2. A welfare state is that which is based on a democratic system in which the government is responsible for the social and economic well-being of all its citizens.
3. To realize the goal of establishing a welfare state, the two features incorporated in the constitution are:
 - a) Fundamental Rights
 - b) Directive Principles of State Policy.
4. In a democratic country, certain rights are considered essential for a citizen's well-being. These rights are called Fundamental Rights.
5. To promote their culture, every Indian citizen has been given a fundamental right called as "Cultural and Educational Rights".
6. The Fundamental Right which is being violated in this case is "Right to Education".
7. Right to Freedom has to be exercised without harming others for instance, we cannot use our freedom of speech to say things that might arouse feelings of hatred among different sections of society.
8. The government has reserved seats for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in jobs and educational institutions.

Long Answer Questions:

1. The government runs several schemes for the welfare of its citizens, specially the weak and underprivileged sections of the society. These programs are run by both central and the state governments and are implemented through ministries and departments. Some of these measures include:
 - ☐ Schemes related to sanitation, water supply, health care and education.
 - ☐ Public transport networks such as roads, railways and airways.
 - ☐ Medical treatment free of cost or at very low cost provided by government hospitals.

2. In a democratic country, certain rights are considered essential for a citizen's well-being. These are called Fundamental Rights. They give freedom to the individual and check the misuse of power by the government. Fundamental Rights cannot be taken away or changed very easily. Fundamental Rights are different from Directive Principles as they are justifiable or enforceable in the court of law. In case of conflict between the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, then Fundamental Rights will prevail.

3. The constitution of India gives the following Fundamental Rights to Indian citizens:
 - Right to equality.
 - Right to freedom.
 - Right against exploitation.
 - Right to freedom of religion.

Cultural and educational Rights.

Right to constitutional remedies.

Right to education.

4. A. The right to freedom gives personal liberty to the citizens. Indian citizens have the right to express themselves freely, without fear. They can hold peaceful gatherings and can form associations. They can move around freely and live anywhere in country.

B. The right to freedom gives personal liberty to the citizens. They can also choose their own professions. The right to freedom also protects a citizen from injustice. No citizen can be jailed for a crime unless proved guilty in a court of law.

5. A. According to the Directive Principles, the government should:

- Provide work for all citizens.
- Provide just and comfortable conditions of work.
- Prevent exploitation, especially of children.
- Ensure fair distribution of wealth among the people.
- Help the weaker sections of society.

B. Directive Principles which provide for improving the economic condition of the people and promoting social justice:

1. ensure fair distribution of wealth among the people.
2. provide work for all citizens.
3. provide just and comfortable conditions of work.
4. help the weaker sections of society.

6. Mahatma Gandhi was one of the most influential leaders when our country got independence. Some of the Directive Principles of State Policy were based on Mahatma Gandhi's ideals. They are as follows:

- Establishment of village Panchayat's elected directly by the people of each village.
- Promotion of cottage industries in rural areas in order to promote the traditional crafts and to provide continuous employment to the rural people.
- Provision of free and compulsory education to children until they are fourteen years old.

Geography

Number of chapters in SA2 :3

1. Energy and Power Resources
2. Study of Continents – Europe
3. Study of Continents: Africa

Chapter 1: Energy and Power Resources

Chapter completed before winter vacation

Question/Answers (Exercise)

A. Give short answers.

1. What form of useful energy is called power?

Ans: Electrical energy is the form of useful energy called power.

2. Name two substances from which atomic Power is generated?

Ans: Uranium and thorium.

3. Mention two conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.

Ans: Conventional Sources ---- Fossil fuels and Nuclear Energy

Non-conventional sources ---- Solar Energy and Wind Energy

4. Give two examples of inexhaustible energy sources.

Ans: Sunlight and wind.

5. Give two examples of nonrenewable energy sources.

Ans: Petroleum and Coal.

6. Name two countries that are major producers of hydroelectricity.

Name two of India's important hydroelectric projects.

Ans: China, Brazil, United States etc are the major producers of hydroelectricity.

Bhakra Nangal Dam and Tehri dam are the important hydroelectric projects of India.

7. Mention one advantage and one disadvantage of wind power.

Ans: Wind power is a renewable and clean energy source. A significant drawback is the intermittency of wind.

8. Name two states of India where wind farms have been set up.

Ans. Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra.

B. Distinguish between the following.

1. Thermal power and hydel power

Thermal power and hydel power are two distinct forms of generating electricity:

a. Thermal Power:

- i. It relies on the combustion of fossil fuels (coal, oil, or gas) or the use of nuclear reactions to produce heat.
- ii. Relatively constant power output, not dependent on weather conditions.

b. Hydel Power (Hydropower):

- i. It harnesses the energy of flowing water, typically from rivers or dams.
- ii. Renewable and clean energy source, minimal greenhouse gas emissions, and long lifespan of hydropower plants.

2. Conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.

a. Conventional Sources of Energy:

- i. Conventional sources are traditional and widely used forms of energy.
- ii. Examples: Fossil fuels like coal, oil, and natural gas, as well as traditional biomass (wood, crop residues).
- iii. These sources have been in use for a long time and are the primary contributors to the world's energy needs.

b. Non-conventional Sources of Energy:

- i. Non-conventional sources are newer and more environmental friendly forms of energy.
- ii. Examples: Solar energy, wind energy, hydropower, geothermal energy, and biomass from modern processes.
- iii. These sources are often renewable, sustainable, and have less impact on the environment compared to conventional sources.

3. Renewable and nonrenewable resources

a. Renewable Resources:

- i. Renewable resources are those that can be naturally replenished over time, allowing for their sustainable use.
- ii. Examples: Solar energy, wind energy, hydropower, geothermal energy, and biomass.
- iii. These resources are generally abundant and can be regenerated through natural processes.

b. Nonrenewable Resources:

- i. Nonrenewable resources are finite and cannot be replaced on a human timescale once they are depleted.
- ii. Examples: Fossil fuels (coal, oil, natural gas), nuclear fuels (uranium), and certain minerals.
- iii. These resources have limited reserves, and their extraction leads to their depletion over time.

B. Answer with brief explanations.

a. A dam built for hydel power generation has advantages and disadvantages.

Why?

Ans: A dam for hydel power generation has advantages like renewable energy production, flood control, and water storage for irrigation. However, disadvantages include environmental impact, displacement of communities, and potential ecosystem disruption due to altered water flow. Balancing these factors is crucial for sustainable development.

2. Why are petroleum and natural gas considered to be better fuels than coal?

Ans: Petroleum and natural gas are often considered better fuels than coal for several reasons. They produce fewer pollutants when burned, have higher energy content, and combustion is more efficient, resulting in lower greenhouse gas emissions per unit of energy compared to coal. Additionally, they are easier to transport and have diverse applications beyond electricity generation.

b. Why is nuclear power considered to be a kind of thermal power?

Ans: Nuclear power is considered a form of thermal power because it involves the conversion of heat energy generated by nuclear reactions into electricity. In a nuclear power plant, the heat produced by nuclear fission reactions is used to produce steam from water. This steam then drives turbines, which, in turn, generate electricity. While the heat source in nuclear power is different (nuclear

reactions) compared to traditional thermal power plants (burning fossil fuels), the fundamental process of converting heat to electricity remains thermal in nature.

c. Why should we conserve energy resources? Mention some ways of doing so.

Ans: Conserving energy resources is crucial for environmental sustainability and reducing the impact of human activities on the planet. Some reasons include mitigating climate change, minimizing environmental degradation, and ensuring a sustainable energy future. Here are some ways to conserve energy:

Energy Efficiency: Use energy-efficient appliances and technologies to reduce consumption.

Insulation: Properly insulate buildings to retain heat in winter and cool air in summer, reducing the need for heating and cooling.

Renewable Energy: Embrace renewable energy sources like solar, wind, and hydropower, which have lower environmental impacts.

Reduce, Reuse, Recycle: Reduce waste and energy consumption by practicing the principles of reduce, reuse, and recycle.

Public Transportation: Opt for public transportation, carpooling, biking, or walking to reduce individual energy use for transportation.

Turn Off Appliances: Turn off lights, electronics, and appliances when not in use to save electricity.

Energy-Efficient Vehicles: Choose fuel-efficient or electric vehicles to reduce reliance on fossil fuels.

Awareness and Education: Promote awareness and education about energy conservation to encourage responsible energy use.

Government Policies: Support and advocate for government policies that promote energy conservation and incentivize sustainable practices.

C. Fill in the blanks.

- a. Thermal
- b. Nuclear
- c. Wind
- d. Hydel
- e. Narmada
- f. Rajasthan
- g. Solar
- h. Kerosene

D. Choose the correct option.

- a. B) hydel
- b. D) Uranium
- c. A) wood
- d. C) Uttarakhand
- e. A) wood
- f. A) Vindiyachal
- g. D) Korba
- h. B) Most of the power generated in India is hydroelectric power.

Chapter 2: Study of Continents: Europe

Important Points to Remember

1. Europe is sixth continent in terms of area.
2. Europe stretches roughly from 36°N to 70°N latitude, and from 10°W to 60°E longitude.
3. Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Iceland and Finland).
4. Low countries (Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg)
5. Netherlands is one of the lowest countries in the world.
6. Balkan States----- Serbia, Montenegro Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia, Albania, Kosova, Greece, Romania and Bulgaria.
7. Baltic States ---- Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia.
8. Russia was a part of the USSR until 1991.
9. USSR broke into Russia and 14 other countries.

10. Fjords --- The deep, narrow valleys cut by glaciers and filled with sea water along the coasts.
11. River Volga is the longest river of Europe, followed by Danube.
12. Taiga --- Vast treeless lands found in very cold regions of Europe.
13. Steppes --- Temperate grasslands of Europe.
14. Mount Blanc (4807m) is the highest peak of the Alps.
15. Mount Elbrus (5642m) is the highest mountain of Europe.
16. Europe has the densest network of railways in the world.
17. Tourism is the important industry of Europe.
18. Switzerland in Europe is the most popular destination for tourists.
19. Switzerland is known for watches and chocolates.
20. Nylon, a synthetic fibre has probably got its name from New York and London, the two cities where it was first produced.
21. Major mountains --- Sierra Nevada, Alps, Apennines, Carpathians, Balkan Mountains, Caucasus.
22. Chief crops of Europe are wheat, barley, oats, potato, maize etc.
23. Iron ore, coal, petroleum, natural gas, bauxite are chief minerals found in Europe.
24. London, Paris, Rome, Madrid, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Bonn, Berlin, Munich etc are chief cities of Europe.

Exercises

A. Give Short answers.

1. Name the Scandinavian countries.

Ans: Denmark, Sweden and Norway are called Scandinavian countries.

2. What are fjords? Where in Europe are they commonly found?

Ans: The deep, narrow valleys cut by glaciers filled with sea water along the coasts are known as fjords.

3. Name five major rivers of Europe.

Ans: Volga, Danube, Rhine, Seine and Don are the major rivers of Europe.

4. What are intermontane plains? Name three such plains in Europe.

Ans: The plains surrounded by mountains are called intermontane plains. The plains of Lombardy, the Great Hungarian plain and the plains of Walachia are intermontane plains.

5. What is taiga? Where is the European taiga located?

Ans: A region of Coniferous Forest in Europe is called taiga. These forests in Europe are found in regions covering parts of Scandinavia and Russia.

6. How have the Dutch reclaimed land?

Ans: The Dutch have built embankments, or dykes along the coast to reclaim the land.

7. Which is the most important food crop of Europe? Name three main producers of this crop in Europe.

Ans: Wheat is the most important food crop of Europe. Russia, France, Germany, Ukraine the UK are the main producers of wheat.

B. Give reasons for the following.

1. Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg are called the low countries.

Ans: Because of their low altitudes. In fact, the Netherlands is one of the lowest countries in the world.

2. Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia are called Baltic States.

Ans: Because they border the Baltic Sea.

3. The Ural Mountains and the north-western highlands of Europe are not very high or steep.

Ans: Because they have been eroded by rivers and glaciers over millions of years.

4. In western Europe, agriculture is of the intensive type.

Ans: In western Europe, the population density is high and less land is available for farming, so the agriculture is of intensive type.

C. Answer in some detail.

1. Name the four major physical units of Europe. Describe the location and physical features of central lowlands.

Ans. Europe is smaller than all continents except Australia. It is surrounded by water in three sides. The mainland of Europe is divided into four broad physical features;

- i) The north-western highlands
- ii) The central lowlands
- iii) The central uplands
- iv) The Alpine Mountains

More than half of Europe consists of lowlands. The central lowlands extend from the Ural Mountains in the east to the Atlantic coast in the west, and also include the southern part of Britain. The main physical features of central lowlands are

1. They are broadest in the east and taper towards the west.
2. These lowlands consist of vast fertile plains formed by rivers, glaciers and wind.
3. There are number of lakes formed by the action of glaciers.
4. Vast treeless lands called tundra are also found in this region.

2. Describe the region with young fold mountains in Europe.

Ans: In the south of Europe lies the Alpine system of mountains. It consists of series of rugged young fold mountains. These mountains run in general east-west direction from the Atlantic Ocean in the west to the Caspian Sea in the east. They contain Europe's highest elevations. Mount Blanc (4807m) is the highest peak of the Alps. Some intermontane plains are also found within this mountain system like plains of Lombardy in Italy. The Rhone and the Po originate in the Alps and flow into the Mediterranean Sea and the Adriatic Sea respectively.

3. Mention the main features of agriculture in Europe. Name the main food crops and cash crops.

Ans: Agricultural activities, including crop cultivation, pastoral farming and fishing are highly developed in Europe. About one-third of the land in Europe is cultivable. The continents vast well drained plains with fertile soils have been used extensively for growing crops.

European's agricultural production is dominated by livestock products (including dairy), grains, vegetables, wine, fruits, and sugar. Major export commodities include grains (wheat and barley), dairy products, poultry, pork, fruit, vegetables, olive oil, and wine.

The principal food crops grown in Europe are wheat barley oats potato and maize, while as, flax and sugar beet are the main cash crops.

5. Write about any three places in Switzerland that attract many tourists.

Ans: Travelling for pleasure and recreation is called tourism. Switzerland (Europe) is one the most popular destinations for tourists. People from all over the world visit this country in large numbers every year to enjoy its natural beauty. There are end number of tourist places in Switzerland.

- i) St Moritz is one of the world's top Mountain destinations with glaciers, jagged peaks, mirror like lakes and mountain forests. It is known for mountain sports such as skiing, skating and so on.
- ii) Zurich lies at the northern end of Lake Zurich. The city spreads over both banks of the river Limmat, which flows out from the lake. It is Switzerland's largest city. It attracts tourists with its many museums, art galleries and theatres.
- iii) Rhine Falls – There is a 150-metre-wide waterfall on the Rhine, where the river spills over a ledge of rick.

D. Fill in the blanks.

1. Eurasia
2. Volga, Caspian Sea
3. Alpine
4. Steppes
5. dykes, polders
6. mixed
7. Britain and France
8. Zurich

E. Choose the correct option.

1. a) Balkan States
2. d) UK

3. b) Rhone
4. b) the Mediterranean countries
5. c) Western Europe is richer in minerals than eastern Europe.
6. c) Matterhorn
7. d
8. a

Chapter 3: Study of Continents: Africa

Important Points

1. Africa is the second largest continent of the world in terms of area.
2. The tropic of cancer, equator and tropic of Capricorn pass through Africa.
3. Africa is separated from Europe by the Mediterranean Sea.
4. The Isthmus of Suez joins Africa with Asia.
5. Suez Canal, built on the Isthmus of Suez, separates Africa and Asia and joins the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea.
6. Kilimanjaro is Africa's highest mountain.
7. The Ethiopian Highlands are a significant plateau region.
8. The Sahara Desert has vast stretches of flat plains.
9. The Serengeti Plains in East Africa are known for wildlife migration.
10. The Great Rift Valley runs through East Africa.
11. It's marked by deep valleys and is a geologically active area.
12. Sahara is the world's largest hot desert.
13. Namib Desert in southern Africa is known for its dunes.
14. The Congo Rainforest is the second-largest rainforest globally.
15. The savannas of Africa are vast grassland areas with scattered trees.
16. The Nile River is the longest in Africa.
17. The Congo River is known for its powerful flow and biodiversity.
18. Cacao cultivation is significant in West Africa.
19. Countries like D'Ivory Coast and Ghana are major cacao producers.
20. Kilimanjaro: Located in Tanzania, it is an inactive stratovolcano.
21. Atlas Mountains: Stretch across Northwest Africa, separating the Mediterranean coast from the Sahara Desert.

22. Drakensberg Mountains: Found in South Africa, known for stunning landscapes and rock art.
23. Niger Delta: A vast delta in Nigeria, known for oil production and biodiversity.
24. East African Rift: A tectonic plate boundary extending from the Afar Triangle to Mozambique.
25. Namib Desert: Famous for its red sand dunes, including the iconic Dune 45.
26. Kalahari Desert: Spans across Botswana, Namibia, and South Africa, characterized by grassy plains.
27. Madagascar Rainforest: Home to unique biodiversity, including lemurs.
28. Zambezi River: Flows through multiple countries, including Zambia and Zimbabwe, and forms Victoria Falls.
29. Orange River: Flows through South Africa, forming part of the border with Namibia.
30. Niger River: Major River in West Africa, supporting agriculture and trade.
31. Ivory Coast: One of the world's largest cacao producers, facing challenges like child labor.
32. Ghana: Known for producing high-quality cacao and promoting sustainable practices.
33. Cacao Belt: The region near the equator where cacao cultivation is concentrated due to favorable.

A. Give short answers.

1. Name the oceans that lie on the east and the west of Africa?

Ans. Indian Ocean lies on the east and Pacific Ocean lies on the west of Africa.

2. Which is the highest mountain of Africa? What type of mountain is it?

Ans. Kilimanjaro (5895m) is the highest mountain of Africa. It is of volcanic origin.

3. Name three large lakes of Africa.

Ans. Victoria, Malawi, Tanganyika and Chad are the large lakes of Africa.

4. Name the three deserts of Africa.

Ans. Sahara, Kalahari and Namib are the three deserts of Africa.

5. What are the main cereals grown in Africa?

Ans. Maize, millets and wheat

6. Name four important minerals found in Africa.

Ans. Gold, Platinum, iron, copper, chromium etc are the important minerals found in Africa.

7. Where did the cacao tree originate?

Ans. Cacao is believed to be the native of equatorial regions of the Americas.

B. Give reasons for the following.

1. Kilimanjaro is capped with snow even though it is situated in a hot zone.

Ans: Kilimanjaro's elevation contributes to its snow cap. Despite being near the equator, the high-altitude results in lower temperatures, allowing for the preservation of ice and snow.

2. Coastal plains are narrow in Africa.

Ans: The narrow coastal plains in Africa are often a result of tectonic activity. Many coastal areas are affected by steep cliffs or the abrupt rise of mountains from the sea, limiting the extent of the plains.

3. The river so African plateau region have many waterfalls.

Ans: The African plateau rivers often flow through rugged terrain with varying elevations. As water descends from higher to lower elevations, it encounters resistant rock formations, leading to the formation of waterfalls.

4. The Nile does not dry up even though it flows a long distance through the Sahara.

Ans: The Nile's consistent flow through the Sahara can be attributed to its multiple sources, including the Blue Nile originating from the Ethiopian Highlands. Additionally, the Nile benefits from various tributaries, ensuring a sustained water supply.

5. Grasses are usually shorter and less dense in temperate grasslands than in tropical grasslands.

Ans: Temperature and precipitation differences influence grass height and density. In temperate grasslands, the growing season is limited, and cold winters prevent continuous growth, resulting in shorter and less dense grass. Tropical grasslands, with a more consistent climate, support taller and denser grasses.

6. Root crops are widely grown in Africa.

Ans: Root crops like cassava and yams are well-suited to the African climate and soil conditions. They provide a reliable food source as they can thrive in various regions, even those with less fertile soil.

7. Pastoral farming has not developed well in Africa.

Ans: Pastoral farming faces challenges in Africa due to factors such as droughts, diseases affecting livestock, and conflicts over land. Additionally, the expansion of agriculture and settlements limits available grazing areas for nomadic pastoralists.

Answer in detail.

1. What do you know about the Great Rift Valley of Africa?

The Great Rift Valley is a geological feature stretching approximately 7,000 kilometers from Lebanon in Asia to Mozambique in Southeast Africa. It's characterized by a series of rifts or fractures in the Earth's crust. In East Africa, the valley is particularly notable, comprising deep trenches, escarpments, and volcanic peaks. It's home to diverse ecosystems, wildlife, and numerous lakes, including some of the largest in Africa, like Lake Tanganyika and Lake Victoria. The Rift Valley plays a crucial role in the continent's geological and ecological processes.

2. Write briefly about the river Nile, explaining it's importance.

The River Nile is the longest river in Africa, flowing northward for about 6,650 kilometers through eleven countries. Its two main tributaries, the White Nile and the Blue Nile, converge in Sudan before flowing into Egypt and eventually into the Mediterranean Sea. The Nile has been historically vital for the civilizations along its banks, supporting agriculture through annual floods and facilitating

transportation. It remains a crucial water source for Egypt and Sudan, influencing their economies and cultures.

3. In which parts of Ghana is cacao grown? What are the conditions required for growing it?

Cacao is primarily grown in the forested regions of Ghana, especially in the Ashanti, Brong-Ahafo, Central, Eastern, Western, and Volta regions. The conditions suitable for cacao cultivation include warm temperatures, high humidity, and well-distributed rainfall. Cacao trees thrive in the shade of taller trees in tropical rainforests, requiring a combination of specific temperature, rainfall, and soil conditions for optimal growth.

4. How is chocolate made from cocoa beans?

The process of making chocolate from cocoa beans involves several steps. First, the beans are harvested and fermented to develop flavor. After fermentation, they are dried, roasted, and then ground to produce cocoa mass, which contains cocoa solids and cocoa butter. This mass can be further processed to separate the cocoa solids from the cocoa butter. The cocoa solids are then combined with sugar and milk (if making milk chocolate) to create chocolate. The mixture is conched to refine the texture and flavor, followed by tempering to ensure the chocolate has a smooth and shiny appearance. Finally, it is molded into various shapes and allowed to cool and solidify before being packaged for consumption.

D. Fill in the blanks.

1. Strait of Gibraltar
2. Suez
3. Savanna
4. Kariba
5. Chad
6. Cassava and Yam
7. Madagascar
8. tsetse
9. Ghana, Cote D'Ivoire
10. Cacao beans

E. Choose the correct option.

1. c) Veld

2. c) Zambezi
3. b) Congo
4. b) Veld
5. b) South Africa
6. a) Equatorial region
- 7.c) rain throughout the year
8. a) Cacao butter
9. c
10. b

Note: Students are required to learn the exercises given at the end of every chapter which includes book work as well as question answers. Moreover, go through the text book chapters thoroughly for some questions which will be asked from in between the lines.

Information Technology

No. of chapters in SA II: 2

Chapter VI: Basic HTML Tags

- Body tag and its attribute
- Line break tag
- Paragraph tag and its attributes
- Heading tags and its attributes
- Horizontal rule tag and its attributes
- Font tag and its attributes
- Center tag
- Bold, Italic and Underline tag
- Nesting of tags

Assessment Zone (Page no. 112)

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. Thickness
2. <HR>
3. Text
4. Align
5. Text
6. The heading levels range from 1 to 10.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Bgcolor
2. Noshade
3. Face
4.

5. <I>
6. <Body>

C. Answer the following questions.

Q1. What is the purpose of bgcolor and text attributes of the <BODY> tag?

Answer: Bgcolor attribute is used to specify the background colour of the webpage while the text attribute is used to specify the colour of the text to be displayed on the webpage.

**Q2. What is the difference between <P> and
 tags?**

Answer: The paragraph tag <p> marks the beginning of a paragraph. It is a container tag. When a text is included within the opening and the closing <p> tag, a blank line is inserted before and after the enclosed text.

The
 tag shifts the text following it to the next line. It is an empty tag. It does not have any attributes.

Q3. How would you specify the thickness and length of the horizontal line in HTML?

Answer: To specify the thickness and length of the <HR> tag, we can use the 'size' and 'width' attribute and write the required values in it.

Q4. Name the attributes of the tag.

Answer: The attributes of the tag are:

- a. Size: is used to specify the size of the text.
- b. Color: is used to specify the colour to be used to display the text.
- c. Face: is used to change the font type.

Q5. What are the different heading levels used in HTML?

Answer: Heading tags display text in larger as well as bolder font than the normal body text. HTML provides six levels of headings - <H1> to <H6>, with 1 being the largest and 6 being the smallest size.

Chapter VIII: Internet Services

- Accessing information on the internet
- Email
- Chat
- Video conferencing
- Blogs
- Web feed
- Social networking sites
- Cyber safety
- E-Commerce
- E-Governance
- E-Learning
- Cloud computing and storage

Practice Zone (Page no. 122)

1. Internet
2. Search engine
3. Attachments
4. Whatsapp and Yahoo messenger
5. Spam

Practice Zone (Page no. 130)

1. Social networking
2. E-commerce
3. Digilocker and mygov.in
4. Rich site summary
5. Blogger

Assessment Zone

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. Google talk
2. Lycos

3. Chat
4. Newsgroups
5. Cloud computing
6. E-governance
7. Buying and selling of goods online

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Search engine
2. Emoticons
3. E-commerce
4. Social networking sites
5. Blog
6. Dropbox
7. Web feed

C. Answer the following questions.

Q1. What is a search engine? How does it work?

Answer: A search engine is a software that searches the webpages for information on a particular topic. The topic on which information is required is specified in the form of keywords. It makes use of a software called web crawler for keywords and the addresses of webpages and this information is indexed with the help of an indexing software and stored. When we perform a search, the search engine makes use of a search algorithm to search for the keywords in the indexed list.

Q2. Differentiate between the CC and BCC options used in emails.

Answer: CC: It stands for Carbon Copy. This field allows us to direct a copy of mail to the secondary recipients. In this case, every recipient will be able to see all other recipients who have received the mail.

BCC: It stands for Blind Carbon Copy. This field is meant for the secret recipients. The email addresses mentioned in the BCC field are not visible to the other recipients of the email.

Q3. What is the structure of an email address?

Answer: An email address consists of a username and a domain name of the server that provides the email facility. The username and the domain name are separated by the symbol '@'. For example, in the email address dgis@gmail.com, the username is **dgis** and the domain name of the server is **gmail.com**.

Q4. Give the advantages of video conferencing.

Answer: Video conferencing allows people at two or more locations to communicate and interact with one another via audio and video transmission. Organizations use video conferencing to conduct meetings between branches that are situated very far away. Doctors and scientists can use video conferencing to discuss medical problems and share their experiences. Long distance education make use of video conferencing to enable students to attend classroom lectures and interact with the instructors.

Q5. What is a blog?

Answer: The word blog is a short form for the word weblog. A blog is a website that contains personal diary-type entries in the reverse chronological order. The content of a blog may be in the form of text, audio, video and links to other websites.

Q6. What is cloud computing? What are its advantages?

Answer: Cloud computing is a technology that makes use of a network of remote servers available on the internet to store, manage and process data. Some of the advantages of cloud computing are:

- a. You pay only for the services and not for the hardware and the softwares.

- b. You have online access to a broad range of applications, services and hardware.
- c. You cut costs by renting software and applications and do not have to worry about buying software and upgrading it from time to time.

Note: Students are required to learn the exercises given at the end of every chapter which includes book work as well as question answers.

General Knowledge

Instructions for all concerned classes regarding SA-2 Examination

Dear Students,

All the concerned students are hereby instructed to prepare the below mentioned chapters of GK. Besides you are required to go through the current affair part as well.

- Refer Book page no 61 to 75.

Urdu

ایس اے۔ ٹو . (SA-2)۔

اسباق

سائنس اور جنگ

کشمیر کے دلکش باغات

آدمی نامہ

اولمپک کھیل

حصہ گرائمر

صفت کی تعریف و اقسام

جمع، اسم جمع اور جمع الجمع

مضمون۔ علم کی اہمیت

دبی گرینڈ اسکول سرینگر

درجہ : ساتویں۔

طلبا و طالبات سے گزارش ہے کہ درج ذیل باتوں کو مد نظر رکھ کر ایس۔ اے۔ ٹو (SA-2) کی مکمل تیاری کریں۔

- 1: نصابی کتاب سے ماخوذ اقتباس کے سوالات کا جواب تحریر کرنا۔
- 2: نظم کے چند اشعار کے سوالات کا جواب تحریر کرنا۔
- 3: نصابی کتاب کے اسباق میں سے چند جوابات کے سوال بنانے ہوں گے۔
- 4: گرائمر میں سے چند سوالات کے جواب تحریر کرنا۔
- 5: نصابی کتاب میں سے مختصر سوالات، خالی جگہیں، مذکر مونث، واحد جمع اور اضداد سے متعلق سوالات ہوں گے۔

Kashmiri

- (۱)۔ یونی
- (۲)۔ ماحول
- (۳)۔ چاٹھ
- (۴)۔ برآری توجہء

دُبئی گرینڈ انٹرنیشنل سکول ایچ ایم ٹی سرینگر

مضمون: کاشتر

ایس۔ اے۔ ٹو

جماعت: ستم

” کُن “

جواب لیکھو۔

س (۱)۔ کنس کڑھہ چھ آسان ؟

ج (۱)۔ کنس چھ ترے حصہ آسان ۔

س (۲)۔ کنہ گوگوارچ کام کیا چھے ؟

ج (۲)۔ کنہ گوگوارچ بڈ کام چھے یہ زیہ چھ آواز ہنزن لہرن جمع کران تہ کنہ چہ نالہ کنز کنس منز

سوزان ۔

کنچ نالی چھے کنہ کس پردس تام گڑھان ۔ آواز چھے اوتنس و اتتھ کنہ کس پردس ا لراوان ۔

س (۳)۔ سخ شور و ز کتھہ کنز چھ کنگ پرد پھٹنہ نشہ بچان ؟

ج (۳)۔ سخ شور و ز بیلہ ہوہک دباوچھ بڈان ۔ منز کنگ ہر یمانہ ہواچھ امی نالہ کنز ہٹس منز

واتان تہ کنہ پرد چھ پھٹنہ نشہ بچان ۔

س (۴)۔ ائد ریم کن کیاہ کام چھ کران ؟

ج (۴)۔ یہ چھ کنگ سہ حصہ بیتھ منز آواز ہنزلہر واتان چھے ۔ یہ چھ اکھ او گرتھو گراوزار ہیو

یُس ہنگہ اڈجہ ہندس اُندرس حسس منز آسان چھ۔ یوہے حصہ چھ آواز لہرن ہند تاثیر کاڈی
داوو ذریعہ کاڈس منزواتان۔

س(۵)۔ کن کتھہ کنی ہسکن ہمیشہ محفوظ رُو زتھ ؟

ج)۔ کن گڑھن ہمیشہ صاف تھاؤنی۔ کن ستر گڑھ نہ سیتھ کرنی۔ کن منز اونگجہ، پینسل، کجہ یا
بدل کانہہ چیز تراونہ ستر ہسکن کنہ پرد پھٹتھ۔ کنس پٹھ گڑھ نہ زور سان پھیر تراؤن۔ تکلیفہ
وز گڑھ نہ کنن پانے علاج کرن۔ فورن گڑھ ماہر ڈاکٹرس نش گڑھن۔

” بونی “

☆ جواب لیکھو -

- س (۱)۔ بونہ پن کتھ چھ لگان ؟
- ج (۱)۔ بونہ پنس چھے یوان ژنہ کرنہ۔ بیم ژنہ چھے وندس منز کانگر بن منز برتھ وشنیر دوان۔
- س (۲)۔ بونہ چھامو آسان ؟
- ج (۲)۔ نہ۔ بونہ نہ چھ پوش پھولان تہ نہ پھل نیران۔
- س (۳)۔ بونہ ہندی پنہ و تھر کتھ ہوئی چھ آسان ؟
- ج (۳)۔ بونہ ہندی پنہ و تھرن ہنز شکل چھے انسانہ سٹس اتھس ستر رلان۔
- س (۴)۔ بونہ ژٹنہ ستر کیاہ نوقصان چھ سپدان ؟
- ج (۴)۔ بونی تہ باقی لگی ژٹنگ مطلب گو و سبز ارتہ شہجار موکلاؤن۔ ماحول خراب کرن۔

” ماحول “

☆ جواب لیکھو۔

- س (۱)۔ سون پادِ کرن وول تہ پالن وول کس چھ ؟
ج (ج)۔ سون پادِ کرن وول تہ پالن وول چھ خدا صاب ۔
- س (۲)۔ ماحول کمو چیز وستی چھ ڈنجر رُو زتھ ؟
ج (ج)۔ ماحول چھ صاف صفائی تہ پیش تہ پرند وستی ڈنجر رُو زتھ ۔
- س (۳)۔ اسہ کیا ہ پز رچھن ؟
ج (ج)۔ اسہ پز پنن ماحول رچھن ۔
- س (۴)۔ اسی کتھ برولول ؟
ج (ج)۔ اسہ پز پننہ ماجہ زبولول برن ۔
- س (۵)۔ کشیر منز کس کس موسم چھ آسان ؟
ج (ج)۔ کشیر منز چھ سوئتھ ، گزیشم ، ہر د تہ وند آسان ۔

”چاٹھ“

☆ جواب لیکھو۔

س (۱)۔ خوجن کیا ز دیت نہ ہمسالیس گر ؟

ج (ج)۔ تکیا ز خوجس اُس اُس ہمسالیہ سئز پھوشان ۔

س (۲)۔ خوجن کتھہ کئی کو ر ہمسالیہ پنن اپز مانہ نس پٹھ مجبور ؟

ج (ج)۔ خوجن وؤنس گری ہنہ پٹھ چھکھ کران پڑھتہ میانس قسمس پٹھ نہ کینہہ۔

س (۳)۔ ڈوؤنی گلَس گن وچھتھ کیاہ وؤن شودن ؟

ج (ج)۔ ڈوؤنی گلَس گن وچھتھ وؤن شودن ز ”خدا صابن چھ یہ ڈوؤنی گل یوت بوڈ بنوومت۔

خبر ڈوؤنی کیا ز چھن لو کڑ بنا و متز ! پانس تاں ہے چھس۔ ان یہ پتیاہ بڈی ڈوؤنی بنا و پیس !۔

س (۴)۔ شودس بیلہ ڈون گلَس پٹھ پیو و، تمہ ساتھ کیاہ وؤن تھر ؟

ج (ج)۔ نتھر وؤن، نباہ، پیتس بڈس گلَس گر چھن واریاہ لو کڑ ڈوؤنی آسنی۔ ڈوؤنی اوس تہ روئے

کھوت، ال ہے آسہ ہے گلے پھٹہ ہے ۔

س (۵)۔ برار کیا ز وؤن گلَس بہ واٹے لٹ واپس ؟

ج (ج)۔ برار وؤن گلَس بہ واٹے لٹ واپس تکیا ز تپمس اوس گلر کھیون ۔

” برار کی توبہ “

☆ جواب لیکھو

س ۱)۔ برار کیاز پٹھ مشید منزگھت مت گرتھ ؟

ج)۔ تکیاز سو اس گا مژ پشیمان تہ اس خدا صا بس معافی منگان -

س ۲)۔ کھریژ کیاہ شچھ واتنا وگر پادشاہس ؟

ج)۔ کھریژ واتنا وگر پادشاہس یہ شچھ ز برار کور گگر کھینہ نشہ توبہ -

س ۳)۔ پادشاہ کیاہ کرنہ گو وگر ہتھ برار نشء

ج)۔ پادشاہ گو وگر ہتھ برار نش تکیاز سہ اوس یژھان برار شکر کرن -

س ۴)۔ گگریلہ سجد دیٹ تہ برار کیاہ کور ؟

ج)۔ گگریلہ سجد دیٹ ، برار مژ را وری پنجه تہ تھو ونکھ چیر دتھ۔

س ۵)۔ یہ نظم پرتھ کیاہ سبق چھ میلان ؟

ج)۔ یہ نظم پرتھ چھ یہ سبق میلان ز اسہ پرنہ وکی وکی کانسہ پٹھ بروسہ تہ لیس یہ خصلت اسہ

تس چھنہ زانہہ سہ بدلان -

Arabic

Islamiyat

1. امام انور شاه الكشميرى (3)
2. امام شاه ولى الله دبلوى (3)
3. فقير اسلامى واقعه (2)

Arabic

1. الدرس السابع (4)
2. الدرس الثامن

Al Quran ' Kareem

من سورة الانفطار الى سورة النبء

غیبت اور چغل خوری

سوالات کے جواب لکھئے:-

غیبت کس بُرے کام سے بھی بدتر ہے اور کیوں؟

جواب:- غیبت زنا سے بھی زیادہ بدتر ہے کیوں کہ زانی مرد اگر توبہ کرے تو اللہ تعالیٰ اس کو قبول کر کے اس کے گناہ بخشش سکتا ہے اور غیبت کرنے والے کو اللہ تعالیٰ معاف نہیں کرتا جب تک وہ شخص معاف نہ کرے جس کی غیبت کی گئی ہے۔

سوال نمبر ۲۔ مسلمانوں کو ایس میں کیا کیا نہیں کرنا چاہیے؟

جواب۔ مسلمانوں کو ایس میں حسد بغض عداوت ایک دوسری کی حالت کی کوئی عیب نکالنے کے واسطے تفتیش کرنا اور نہ ایک دوسرے کو برے القاب اور برے نام سے یاد کرنا چاہیے

سوال نمبر ۳۔ اللہ تعالیٰ کو جو شخص سب سے زیادہ پسند ہے اس کی چند صفات بیان کیجیے؟

جواب۔ اللہ تعالیٰ کو وہ شخص سب سے زیادہ پسند ہے جس کے اخلاق اچھے ہو جس کے اخلاق کی وجہ سے لوگ اطراف سے اس کے پاس آئے اس سے الفت کرے اور وہ ان سے الفت کرے۔

سوال نمبر ۴۔ رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے سب سے زیادہ شریر کس کو فرمایا؟

جواب۔ رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے سب سے زیادہ شریر اس شخص کو کہا جو لوگوں کی چغلی کھاتا ہے دوستوں میں فساد ڈلواتا ہے نیکو کاروں میں عیب نکالنے کی کوشش کرتا ہے۔

سوال نمبر ۵۔ کون سی چیز زمہریر سے زیادہ سرد ہے اس سوال کے جواب عقلمند نے کیا دیا؟

جواب۔ عقلمند نے اس سوال کا جواب یہ دیا کہ رشتہ داروں کے پاس حاجت کا لے جانا اور کامیاب نہ ہونا زمہریر سے زیادہ سرد ہے

امام انور شاہ کشمیری

سوالات کے جواب لکھئے:-

سوال نمبر ۱۔ امام انور شاہ کشمیری نے کن علوم کا گہرائی سے مطالعہ کیا؟

جواب۔ امام انور شاہ کشمیری نے قرآن تفسیر حدیث فقہ ادب وغیرہ علوم کا گہرائی کے ساتھ مطالعہ کیا۔

سوال نمبر ۲۔ اپنے وطن میں شاہ صاحب نے کس نام سے دارالعلوم قائم کیا تھا؟

جواب۔ اپنے وطن میں شاہ صاحب فیض العام کے نام سے ایک مدرسہ قائم کیا تھا۔

سوال نمبر ۳۔ مدینہ میں قیام کے دوران مکتبہ شیخ الاسلام اور مکتبہ محمودیہ میں کیا کیا؟

جواب : مدینہ میں قیام کے دوران مکتبہ شیخ الاسلام اور مکتبہ محمودیہ میں موجود کتابوں کا گہرا مطالعہ کیا۔

سوال نمبر ۴۔ حضرت تھانوی نے شاہ صاحب کے بارے میں کیا کہا؟

جواب: حضرت تھانوی نے کہا کہ میرے نزدیک اسلام میں انور شاہ کا وجود اس بات کی دلیل ہے کہ اسلام اسمانی دین ہے حق ہے۔

سوال نمبر ۵: شاہ صاحب کے شاگردوں میں تین کے نام لکھیے؟

جواب : شاہ صاحب کے بہت سارے شاگرد تھے ان میں تین کا نام یہ ہے مولانا شبیر احمد عثمانی مولانا منظور نعمانی قاری محمد طیب۔

امام شاہ ولی اللہ دہلوی

سوالات کے جواب لکھیے:-

سوال نمبر ۱: امام شاہ ولی اللہ کے والد شاہ عبدالرحیم ہیں کون کون سی صفات تھیں؟

جواب: امام شاہ ولی اللہ کے والد شاہ عبدالرحیم ایک بڑے حنفی عالم تھے بچپن ہی سنتوں کا اہتمام کرنے دولت و شہرت سے دور رہنے اور آخرت کی فکر کرنے والے بزرگ تھے۔

سوال نمبر ۲۔ امام شاہ ولی اللہ نے کس عمر میں تعلیم شروع کی سات سال کی عمر میں کیا پڑھا 10 سال کی عمر میں کیا پڑھا فراغت کس عمر میں حاصل کی؟

جواب: امام شاہ ولی اللہ دہلوی نے پانچ سال کی عمر میں تعلیم شروع کی سات سال کی عمر میں قرآن پورا پڑھا اور اسی عمر میں فارسی اور عربی کی تعلیم بھی شروع ہوئی 10 سال کی عمر میں شرح جامع تک پہنچ گئے 15 سال کی عمر میں تمام درسی علوم سے فراغت حاصل کی۔

سوال نمبر ۳۔ عرب کے ان علماء کے نام لکھے جن سے امام دہلوی نے حدیث پڑھی؟

جواب: امام دہلوی نے عرب میں شیخ ابو طاہر کردی سے بخاری شریف پڑھی اور شیخ وفد اللہ مالکی سے موت امام مالک پڑھی۔

سوال نمبر ۴۔ امام شاہ ولی اللہ کے فرزندوں کے نام لکھیے؟

جواب: امام شاہ ولی اللہ دہلوی کے پانچ بیٹے تھے سب سے بڑے بیٹے شیخ محمد پہلی بیوی سے تھے اور چار بیٹے شاہ عبدالعزیز شاہ رفیع الدین شاہ عبدالقادر اور شاہ عبدالغنی دوسری بیوی سے تھے۔

سوال نمبر ۵۔ کون کون سے مدارس امام دہلوی کے مسلک پر ہندوستان میں قائم ہوئے؟

جواب: ہندوستان کے سب سے بڑے مدارس دارالعلوم دیوبند مظہر العلوم سہارنپور اور دارالعلوم ندوۃ علماء تینوں مدارس امام شاہ ولی اللہ دہلوی کے افکار و نظریات پر ہی قائم ہوئے ہیں۔

سبق نمبر ۲۰

فقیر (اسلامی واقعہ)

سوالات کے جواب لکھیے۔

سوال نمبر ۱۔ اوپر درج کیا گیا واقعہ کس عالم نے لکھا ہے؟

جواب : اوپر درج کیا گیا واقعہ شہاب الدین محمد بن احمد البشہی نے لکھا ہے۔

سوال نمبر ۲۔ پہلا شور فقیر کیوں ہو گیا؟؟

جواب : فقیر کو جھڑکنے کی وجہ سے پہلا شوہر فقیر ہو گیا۔

سوال نمبر ۳۔ عورت نے جس شخص سے دوسرا نکاح کیا وہ دراصل کون تھا؟

جواب : عورت نے جس شخص سے دوسرا نکاح کیا وہ دراصل پہلا فقیر تھا۔

سوال نمبر ۴۔ میاں بیوی کیا کہا رہے تھے جب فقیر نے صدا دی؟

جواب : فقیر نے جب صدادی تب میاں بیوی بنی ہوئی مرغی کہا رہے تھے۔

سوال نمبر ۵۔ اس واقعہ سے ہمیں کیا سبق ملتا ہے؟

جواب : اس واقعہ سے ہمیں یہ سبق ملتا ہے کہ اگر خدا ہمیں کوئی منصب کوئی عہد یا مال و دولت دے تو اس پر مغرور نہیں ہونا چاہیے کیونکہ یہ سب چیزیں انے جانی ہے آج ہے کل نہیں ہے۔

الدروس العربیة

الدرس السابع

پہلے پیراگراف کو اچھے سے پڑھنا ہے پھر اس میں سے سوال آئے گے۔

الدرس الثامن

سوال نمبر ۲ اقرا واکتب

عربی سے اردو میں۔ ترجمہ کرنا

سوال نمبر ۴ جملے بنانا

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happy
holidays!

“We wish you a great time ahead”