



Subject – MEAL PLANNING

Papdi Pizza

Ingredients

- Papdis.....as required
- Pizza sauce.....1/4 cup
- Onion, finely chopped.....2 tbsp
- Capsicum/bell pepper, finely chopped.....2 tbsp
- Sweet corn, boiled.....2 tbsp
- Mozzarella cheese grated.....as required
- Black pepper powder.....1/2 tsp
- Chilli flakes (optional).....1/4 tsp
- Salt.....as per taste
- Nylon Sev.....as required
- Fresh coriander sprigs..... for garnishing



Method

- In a bowl, add pizza sauce, vegetables, pepper powder, chilli flakes and salt. Mix well.
- Spread papdi on a plate, put a tablespoon of prepared mixture on each papdi.
- Then add grated mozzarella cheese on top of each papdi.
- You can either use Tawa Method or Baking technique.

- Heat tawa on a low flame, apply some butter and place these papdis on the tawa. Close the lid and cook on low flame until cheese melts (takes 3-4 minutes)
OR
- Transfer papdis on a butter paper lined baking tray and bake in a preheated oven at 180 °C/360 F (takes 3-5 minutes) till the cheese melts.
- Remove and place the papdi on a serving platter and sprinkle some sev on top. Serve immediately garnished with coriander sprigs. Adding sev on the top is optional.

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Spiced Cucumber Sticks with Chaat Masala

Ingredients

- Cucumbers.....3 large
- Red onion, finely diced.....1 small
- Chaat masala.....1 teaspoon
- Hot red chilli powder.....1/2 teaspoon
- Salt.....to taste
- Finely chopped cilantro.....to taste
- Lemon.....1



Instructions

- Peel and cut the cucumbers into halves. Scoop out the seeds using a melon baller or spoon. Slice the cucumber into sticks.
- Meanwhile, place the finely diced onions in a bowl, and cover with cold water. Let it sit for about 15 minutes, then drain and pat dry. This helps draw out the raw smell of the onions and mellows out their flavour.
- Place the cucumber on a serving plate and sprinkle with onions, chaat masala, chilli powder, and some salt. Garnish with the chopped cilantro and squeeze some lemon juice before eating.

Critical Thinking Worksheet - English
Class VII

I. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Mirrors have been used since ages. It is said that Archimedes used huge mirrors to focus the heat of the sun's rays on the enemy ships to burn them.

The same principle is used in solar cookers where mirrors are used to reflect and focus the sun's rays on to cooking containers. Astronomers use huge concave mirrors to focus starlight.

The mirrors used in telescopes are polished by giving a thin coat of silver or aluminium to the glass. With the telescopes, astronomers can see the heavenly bodies but even without the telescopes one can see the moon.

A full moon shining overhead is a beautiful sight, but it is also a puzzle because if the sun and the moon both give the same sunlight, then why is the moonlight more pleasant?

The reason is that the moon reflects very little sunlight, in fact, only seven percent of the light it receives.

The earth reflects about half of the radiation that it receives from the sun. Imagine how bright the earth will look from the moon?

One can even read a book on the moon in the earth light. However, you do not have to travel all the way to the moon to realise how strong the earthlight is.

Observe the crescent moon soon after the new moon. The bright crescent is illuminated by the sun.

The rest of the moon is illuminated by earthlight in other words, the light reflected by the earth is falling on the moon which is being reflected back to us and is strong enough to show the moon faintly as the crescent increases in size.

Fresh snow is the best reflector of sunlight in nature, the bright light reflected by it can dazzle and harm the eyes of mountaineers, therefore, they use dark glasses.

I. Choose the correct option.

a. Archimedes used mirrors to focus the heat of the sun's rays:

(i) to bake some pots

(ii) to create a warm environment

- (iii) to burn enemy ships
- (iv) to boil water

b. Mirrors used in telescopes are polished by giving the glass a thin coat of:

- (i) gold
- (ii) silver and gold
- (iii) silver or aluminium
- (iv) tin and white paint

c. The principle of focusing the sun's rays is used in:

- (i) solar cookers
- (ii) radio
- (iii) public address system
- (iv) computers

d. The bright light reflected by fresh snow can:

- (i) harm your body
- (ii) dazzle and harm your eyes
- (iii) harm and dazzle your heart
- (iv) dazzle and harm your liver

e. How much of the radiation received from the sun does the earth reflect?

- (i) about half
- (ii) about one – fourth
- (iii) all of it
- (iv) about three – fourth

II. Idioms

An **idiom** is a group of words that have a different meaning when they are together than what the words mean individually.

Match the Idioms given in column A with their meaning in column B

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1. A leopard can't change its spots	a) leave out all the unnecessary details and just get to the point.
2. Bite off more than you can chew	b) A two person conflict where both people are at fault
3. Bite your tongue	c) you cannot change who you are.
4. Cry over spilt milk	d) to move beyond something that is bothering you.
5. Cut to the chase	e) to take on a task that is way too big.
6. Get over it	f) a visual presentation is far more descriptive than words.

7. A picture paints a thousand words	g) to avoid talking.
8. It takes two to tango	h) When you complain about a loss from the past.

Enhance your Vocabulary

III. Anagram Adventure

An anagram is a word that is made by rearranging the letters of another word.

For example, here are four anagrams from the word **post**:

stop	pots	tops	spot
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Form at least two anagrams from each of these words given below:

- 1. dare _____
- 2. teas _____
- 3. meat _____
- 4. stale _____
- 5. pans _____
- 6. snail _____
- 7. acre _____
- 8. slap _____

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