



Bal Bharati
PUBLIC SCHOOL
PITAMPURA

Class VII

GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR THE HOLIDAY HOMEWORK PROJECT



The theme for your Holiday Homework is **'Revisiting 1990s'**.



Weekly assignments based on the theme will be shared. The homework must be uploaded on MS Teams.



A Flipbook should be created in the last week containing all the work. The contents of the flipbook are mentioned below.



Read the English Supplementary Reader '**The Canterville Ghost**' as it will be tested in the Periodic Test-1 examination. (The whole book)



CONTENTS OF MY FLIPBOOK

Cover Page - Made aesthetically indicating the name, roll number, class and section and session. (2022-23)

Index Page - Indicating the homework of all the weeks, organised subject-wise.

Subject-wise work of all the weeks. (Add pictures where required)

Tasks mentioned in the General Guidelines

Picture Gallery - Indicating pictures as evidence for general tasks.

Newspaper Activity (Positive News)- 'Did I Know It?'

Bibliography

Certificate Page

Do not forget to mention page numbers on your project!



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HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

CLASS VII – 2022-23

WEEK 2

Science:

Task 1 -

Make a poster on the theme

Hubble Space Telescope

Following points to be covered while making the Poster/Pamphlet on Canva or any other app of your choice

1. Successful team involved in the making of the telescope.
2. Where it is installed now? Also mention the launching date.
3. Is it still working?
4. What is it used for and why is it so important?

Make your presentation beautiful and creative and energised by drawing or pasting the images.





Task 2 -

Read the article shared below and answer the questions.

A massive fire spread through a section of the Ghazipur landfill in east Delhi -- the third such incident since March 28 this year -- on Wednesday, sending a dense plume of smoke several metres into the sky and causing a toxic haze around the area, police and fire department officials said. Several residents of the nearby Mulla colony, located about 500 metres away from the landfill, and those residing in several housing societies around the massive mountain of garbage, complained of difficulty in breathing and itching in the eyes.

Massive fire breaks out at Ghazipur landfill site:



1.What is the purpose of garbage landfills?

2.Who is Delhi Environment minister?

3.What are other causes of air pollution in Delhi?



HOLIDAY HOMEWORK 2022-23

ENGLISH PRACTICE WORKSHEET

CLASS VII (WEEK 2)

ARTICLE READING

1. Read the given article and answer the questions.

Year 2020 saw environment bounce back to its glory, even if temporarily

Schools, workplaces, transport and industry remained closed for a large part of the year as people stayed put in their houses, the grey skies started turning blue and pollutants in the air began to settle

Press Trust of India

NEW DELHI: The Covid-19 pandemic battered and bruised the world in 2020, teaching the value of human life, but an evident positive impact was that it helped the environment bounce back to its glory, even if temporarily.

While schools, workplaces, transport and industry remained closed for a large part of the year as people stayed put in their houses, the grey skies started turning blue and pollutants in the air began to settle.

According to the Central Pollution Control Board, there was a significant improvement in air quality during lockdown (from March 22 to May 18) as PM2.5 in Delhi reduced by almost 50% as compared to levels observed during 2019. The pollution level in India's five most-polluted cities — Ghaziabad, Delhi, Noida, Greater Noida and Gurgaon — which are also in the top 10 globally, came down by over 50% during the first 10 days of the lockdown imposed to combat Covid-19 outbreak, said Greenpeace India.

Besides the air quality, there was improvement in water quality of seven rivers — Yamuna, Brahmani, Godavari, Cauvery, Krishna, Tapi and Brahmaputra — which was attributed to minimal industrial effluent discharges in view of closure of almost all industries, no human activities involving disposal of worshipped puja materials and garbage, no anthropogenic activities such as outdoor bathing, washing of clothes, vehicle washing



The pollution level in India's five most-polluted cities — Ghaziabad, Delhi (in pic), Noida, Greater Noida and Gurgaon — which are also in the top 10 globally, came down by over 50% during the first 10 days of the lockdown

HT FILE

and cattle washing, no pilgrimage activities etc. during lockdown phase, the CPCB had said.

The panic caused by the pandemic came as a blessing in disguise for animals as the government kept humans away from them and their habitats. Swinging into action after a tiger at a US zoo tested positive for Covid-19, the environment ministry had asked all states and union territories to restrict the movement of people in various national parks and sanctuaries to avoid any human-animal contact.

During the conference, the countries adopted an accord, the Gandhinagar Declaration that maintaining and restoring ecological connectivity is one of the top priorities for CMS. Three migratory birds — Great Indian Bustard, Asian Elephant and Bengal Florican — were also classified as "endangered migratory species" by a UN body, paving the way for trans-boundary conservation efforts.

Fear of the impact of Covid-19 on the world economy also caused the government to worry about achieving the climate goals under the Paris Agreement making environment minister Prakash Javadekar ask people not to get "too romantic" about the blue skies, fresh air and the green

environmental clearance.

Experts contended that the ₹13,450 crore project was government's way of "pampering itself" without considering that the project is going to sacrifice huge green cover and make the air toxic with its construction and demolition dust.

Several jaw-dropping reports were released this year, with one of them claiming that India would need a total land footprint roughly the size of Himachal Pradesh or Chhattisgarh to achieve its ambitious target of 175 gigawatts (GW) renewable energy by 2022.

Another report claimed that over 4.5 crore people will be forced to migrate from their homes in India by 2050 due to climate disasters including floods, droughts and cyclones, three times more than the present figures. The report based on a study conducted by International agencies ActionAid International and Climate Action Network South Asia, said that by 2050, over 6 crore people will be displaced in South Asia alone. It said that in 2020, the number of people displaced in India is 1.4 crore.

The year ended on a proud note for the country with 42 wetlands from India, the highest in South Asia, being added to the list of recognised sites of international importance under the treaty of Ramsar Convention, which has 170 countries party to it and over 2,000 designated sites recognised under it. The latest site to be added from India is a high-altitude wetland complex of two connected lakes, Startsapuk Tso and Tso Kar, in Ladakh. In last three months, four wetlands, the Lonar lake in Maharashtra and Sur Sarovar, also known as Keetham lake, in Agra, Kabartal in Bihar's Begusarai district and Asan Conservation Reserve in Dehradun were added to the list. The government also made it clear this year that India's approach will be positive and constructive at the crucial 26th UN Climate Change Conference (COP 26) scheduled to be held in Glasgow, UK in November 2021, and it will make all efforts to make it a success.

2020 saw environment bounce back to its glory, even if temporarily

New Delhi: The COVID-19 pandemic battered and bruised the world in 2020, teaching the value of human life, but an evident positive impact was that it helped the environment bounce back to its glory, even if temporarily.

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According to the Central Pollution Control Board, there was a significant improvement in air quality during lockdown (from March 22 to May 18) as PM2.5 in Delhi reduced by almost 50 per cent as compared to levels observed during 2019. Also Read - Indian dies while trying to scale Mt. Kanchenjunga in Nepal The pollution level in India's five most-polluted cities - Ghaziabad, Delhi, Noida, Greater Noida and Gurgaon - which are also in the top 10 globally, came down by over 50 per cent during the first 10 days of the lockdown imposed to combat COVID-19 outbreak, said Greenpeace India.

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Fear of the impact of COVID-19 on the world economy also caused the government to worry about achieving the climate goals under the Paris Agreement making Environment Minister Prakash Javadekar ask people not to get "too romantic" about the blue skies, fresh air and the green earth. Noting there was a direct link between COVID-19 and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) of wellbeing and health, which is a part of the SDGs set in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly and intended to be achieved by 2030, the minister had said that the economic consequences of the pandemic may lead to weakening India's commitment to climate action. However, few months later, the minister announced that India was the only G20 country in compliance with the Paris Agreement targets and that none of the developed nations are compliant.

1. Give three ways of how the pandemic has an evident positive impact on the environment.

2. Name the seven rivers which had improved quality of water.



3. List the various reasons through which the rivers are polluted.

4. The pandemic came as a blessing in disguise for animals. Justify the statement.

5. List down any THREE positive impacts of this pandemic.

6. Make sentences with the word/phrases given below:

- Jaw-dropping
- Battered and bruised
- A blessing in disguise

Class- VII- HHW

MATHEMATICS (WEEK 2)

Kabaddi

Kabaddi is a combative sport. It is played between two teams with seven players on each side. Duration of a match is 40 minutes with a 5 minutes break (20-5-20).

The idea of the game is to score points by raiding into the opponent's court and touching as many defending players as possible without getting caught on a single breath (chanting Kabaddi, Kabaddi, Kabaddi).



Q1: A kabaddi game is played by a team of 12 players, in which only 7 players actually play the game and the rest are reserve players. What fraction of total players are the reserve players?

Q2: Calculate the break time of a kabaddi match in seconds.

Q3: A Kabaddi coach has 24 players ready to play. How many different teams of 7 players could the coach put on the court?
