



पुर्णा International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

WELCOMES

YOU TO

PIS

TEACHING LEARNING

METHODOLOG

BY- MALVIKA M BRAHMBHATT



Play,
Learn

and
Grow...

Together!

SUBJECT LIST for CLASS VII

- ENGLISH
- HINDI
- SCIENCE
- SOCIAL STUDIES
- MATHS
- SANSKRIT
- GUJARATI
- COMPUTER

TEACHING LEARNING BASED ON CBSE GUIDELINES

**AV - HONEY COMB - LESSON – 3- GOPAL AND THE HILSA FISH
WILL GIVE VEDIO LINK FOR STUDENTS TO WATCH AT HOME**

LEARNING –ABOUT THE WRITER/POET – BIOGRAPY/IMPORTANT INFORMATION, REFERENCE- EXAMPLES, TALES & INCIDENTS FROM LIFE ,SELF EXPERIENCES, MOVIES etc.....

LISTENING FOR SPECIFIC INFORMATION – TAKE DICTATION, LISTENING COMPREHENSION, PREPARING FOR A ROLE PLAY

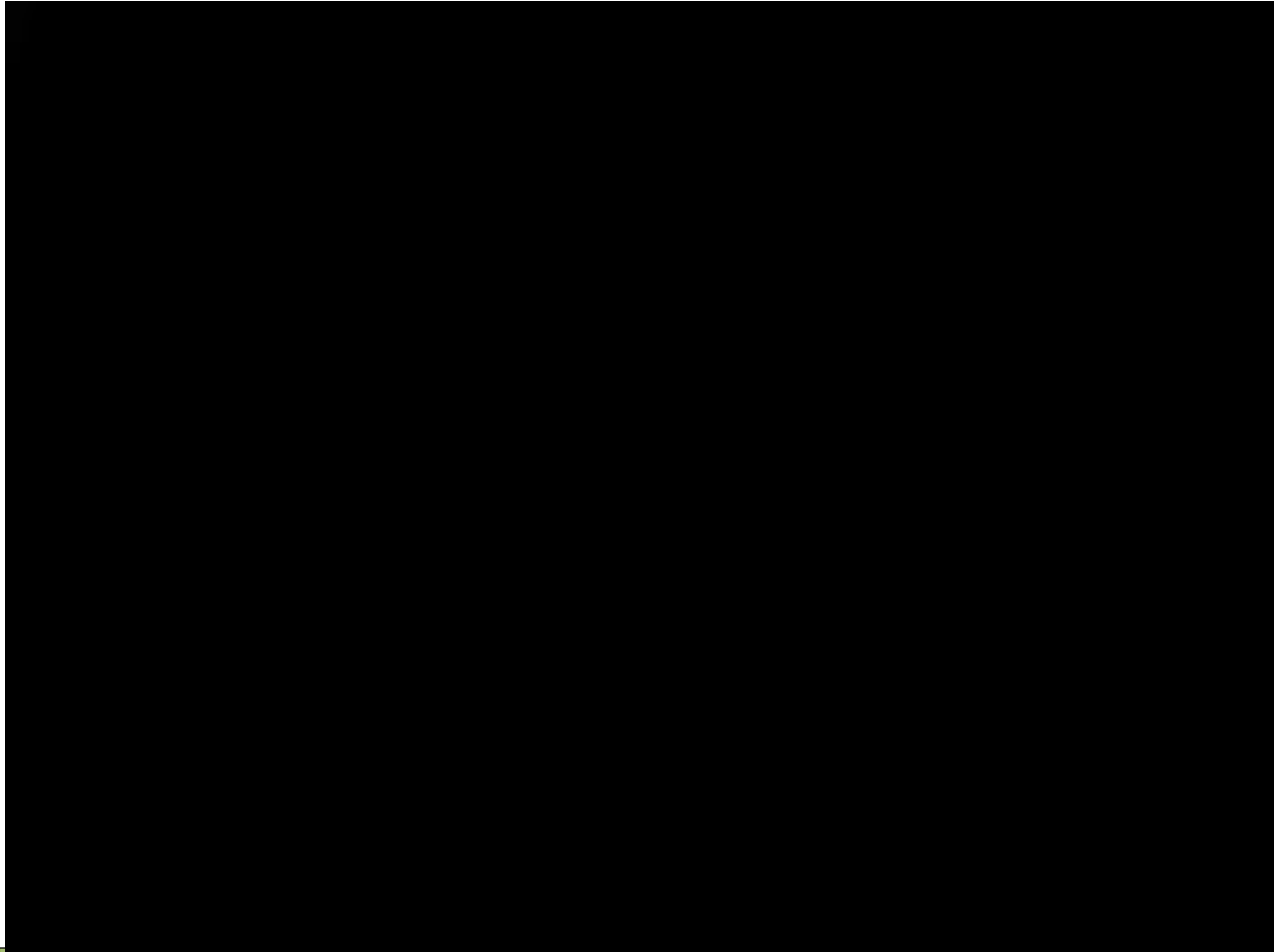
SPEAKING - ORAL DISCUSSION BASED ON LESSON'S STORY LINE, ASKING QUESTIONS FOR BETTER CONVERSATION SKILLS.

READING- LESSON –PRONOUNCIATION, HARD WORDS, NEW WORDS, MEANINGS.

WRITING – HAND WRITING PRACTICE & SUBJECT ENRICMENT ACTIVITIES, WRITING ON SMALL TOPICS ON THEIR OWN TO DEVELOP WRITING SKILL AND WRITING LESSON BASED EXERCISES.

LESSON BASED L,S,R,W - ROLE PLAYS, INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP TASKS, LEARNING TO READ AND WRITE DIFFERENCES IN SPELLING OF THE SAME WORD, CONDUCTING AN INTERVIEW, DESIGNING A CROSSWORD PUZZLE.

AV – GOPAL AND THE HILSA FISH



TEACHING LEARNING BASED ON CBSE GUIDELINES

**AV - HONEY COMB - POEM – 3- THE SHED
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ACTIVITY – MY PASSION.

STUDENTS WILL BE WRITING ON
THEIR PASSION, WHAT THEY LIKE,
WHAT THEY WANT TO DO AND BE.

TEACHING LEARNING BASED ON CBSE GUIDELINES

AV - HONEY COMB - LESSON - 4- THE ASHES THAT MADE THE TREES BLOOM

WILL GIVE VEDIO LINK FOR STUDENTS TO WATCH AT HOME

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**ACTIVITY-ON NOT BEING GREEDY
AND CRUEL**

**STUDENTS UNDERSTAND
AND LEARN NOT TO BE
GREEDY AND CRUEL.**

GUIDELINES

AV - POETRY – POEM – 4 -CHIVVY WILL GIVE VEDIO LINK FOR STUDENTS TO WATCH AT HOME POET'S BRIEF

LEARNING – ABOUT THE WRITER/POET – BIOGRAPY/IMPORTANT INFORMATION, REFERENCE- EXAMPLES, TALES & INCIDENTS FROM LIFE ,SELF EXPERIENCES, MOVIES etc.....

LISTENING FOR SPECIFIC INFORMATION – TAKE DICTATION, LISTENING COMPREHENSION, PREPARING FOR A ROLE PLAY

SPEAKING - ORAL DISCUSSION BASED ON POEM'S STORY LINE,THOUGHT, ASKING QUESTIONS FOR BETTER CONVERSATION SKILLS.

READING- LESSON –PRONOUNCIATION, HARD WORDS, NEW WORDS, MEANINGS.

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TEACHING LEARNING BASED ON CBSE GUIDELINES

**AV - HONEY COMB - LESSON – 5- QUALITY
WILL GIVE VEDIO LINK FOR STUDENTS TO WATCH AT HOME
PPT ALSO WILL BE SHARED**

LEARNING –ABOUT THE WRITER/POET – BIOGRAPY/IMPORTANT INFORMATION, REFERENCE- EXAMPLES, TALES & INCIDENTS FROM LIFE ,SELF EXPERIENCES, MOVIES etc.....

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ACTIVITY – ROLE PLAY - OCCUPATION

STUDENTS UNDERSTAND AND LEARN
TO RESPECT EVERY PERSON WITH
THEIR OCCUPATION.

GUIDELINES

AV - POETRY – POEM – 5 -TREES
WILL GIVE VEDIO LINK FOR STUDENTS TO WATCH AT HOME
POET'S BRIEF

LEARNING –ABOUT THE WRITER/POET – BIOGRAPY/IMPORTANT INFORMATION, REFERENCE- EXAMPLES, TALES & INCIDENTS FROM LIFE ,SELF EXPERIENCES, MOVIES etc.....

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ACTIVITY – PLANTATION –
LIFE CYCLE – CARE – HOW
TO BRING UP

STUDENTS UNDERSTAND AND LEARN
THE VALUE OF NATURE, CORELATION
OF ALL LIVING BEINGS.

AN ALIEN HAND – LESSON – 4
THE COP AND THE ANTHEM

WILL GIVE VIDEO LINK FOR STUDENTS TO WATCH AT HOME

LEARNING –ABOUT THE WRITER/POET – BIOGRAPY/IMPORTANT INFORMATION, REFERENCE- EXAMPLES, TALES & INCIDENTS FROM LIFE ,SELF EXPERIENCES, MOVIES etc.....

LISTENING FOR SPECIFIC INFORMATION – TAKE DICTATION FOR LISTENING COMPREHENSION, PREPARING FOR A ROLE PLAY

SPEAKING - ORAL DISCUSSION BASED ON LESSON'S STORY LINE, ASKING QUESTIONS FOR BETTER CONVERSATION SKILLS. SPEAKING SKILL THROUGH STORY TELLING TECHNIQUE : REMEMBERING AND RETELLING IT NUMEROUS TIMES UNTIL IT FEELS LIKE A STORY, RETELLING A STORY NUMEROUS TIMES UNTIL IT FEELS LIKE A STORY

READING-READING PASSAGES TO REALIZE THE POWER OF COMPASSION,
WRITING SUBJECT ENRICHMENT ACTIVITIES, WRITING ON SMALL TOPICS ON THEIR OWN TO DEVELOP WRITING SKILL AND WRITING LESSON BASED EXERCISES, CREATING OWN VERSION OF THE STORY (TO ADAPT AND IMPROVISE)

LESSON BASED L,S,R,W - ROLE PLAYS, INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP TASKS, EXPLORING AND ENABLING THEIR UNDERSTANDING ON HOW TO CREATE A JUST AND GENTLE WORLD.

ACTIVITY - 1.

**TO TALK AND DISCUSS
ABOUT WHAT IF THINGS GO
AGAINST ONE'S WISH: WHAT
THEY SHOULD DO?**

GRAMMAR GAER CHAPTER

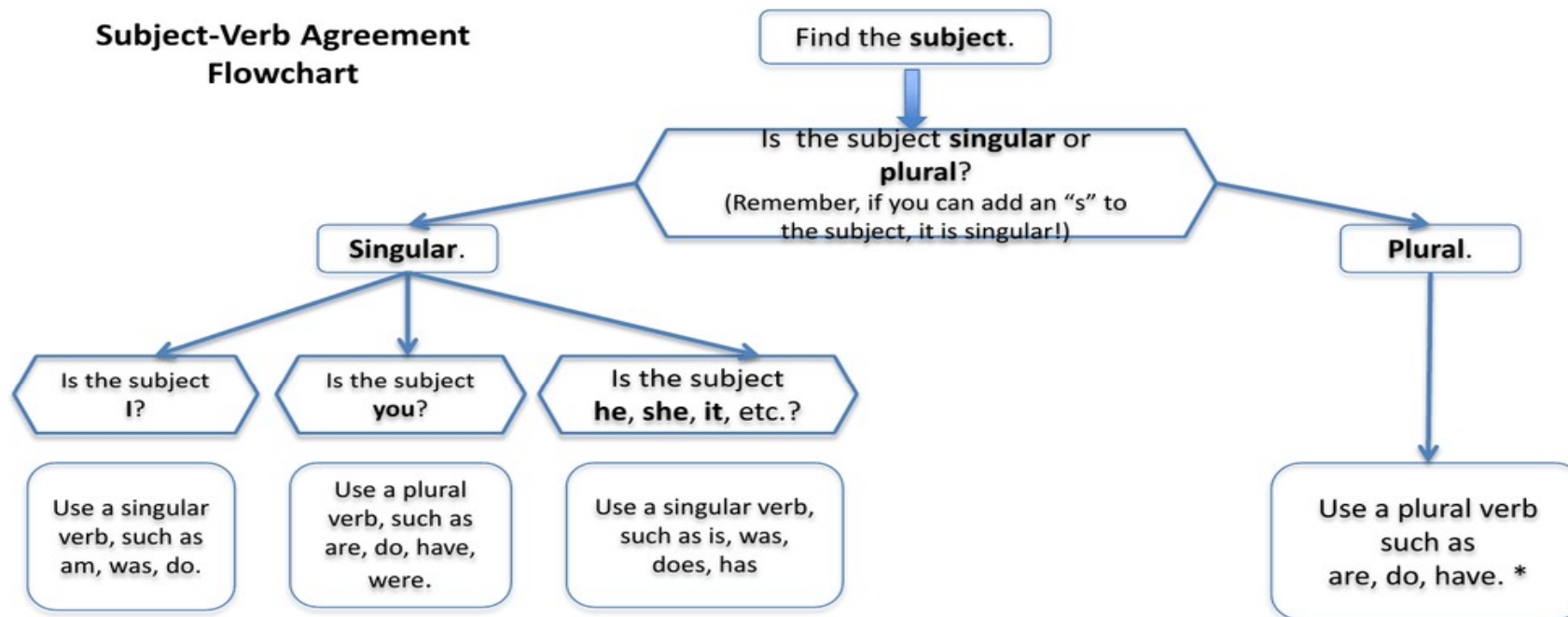
- 10, 11, 12, 13, & 14

- CHAPTER-10-SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT
- CHAPTER-11-VERBS-MODALS
- CHAPTER-12-PHRASES-KINDS OF PHRASES
- CHAPTER-13-PRONOUNS-KINDS OF ANTECEDENTS
- CHAPTER-14-CONJUNCTIONS-COORDINATING AND

GRAMMAR GEAR – LESSON – 6, 7, 8, & 9

GRAMMAR GEAR – CHAPTER-10-SUBJECT-VERB

Subject-Verb Agreement Flowchart



* Remember: Most plural verbs do not end in an "s." Example: read, write, speak

CHECK

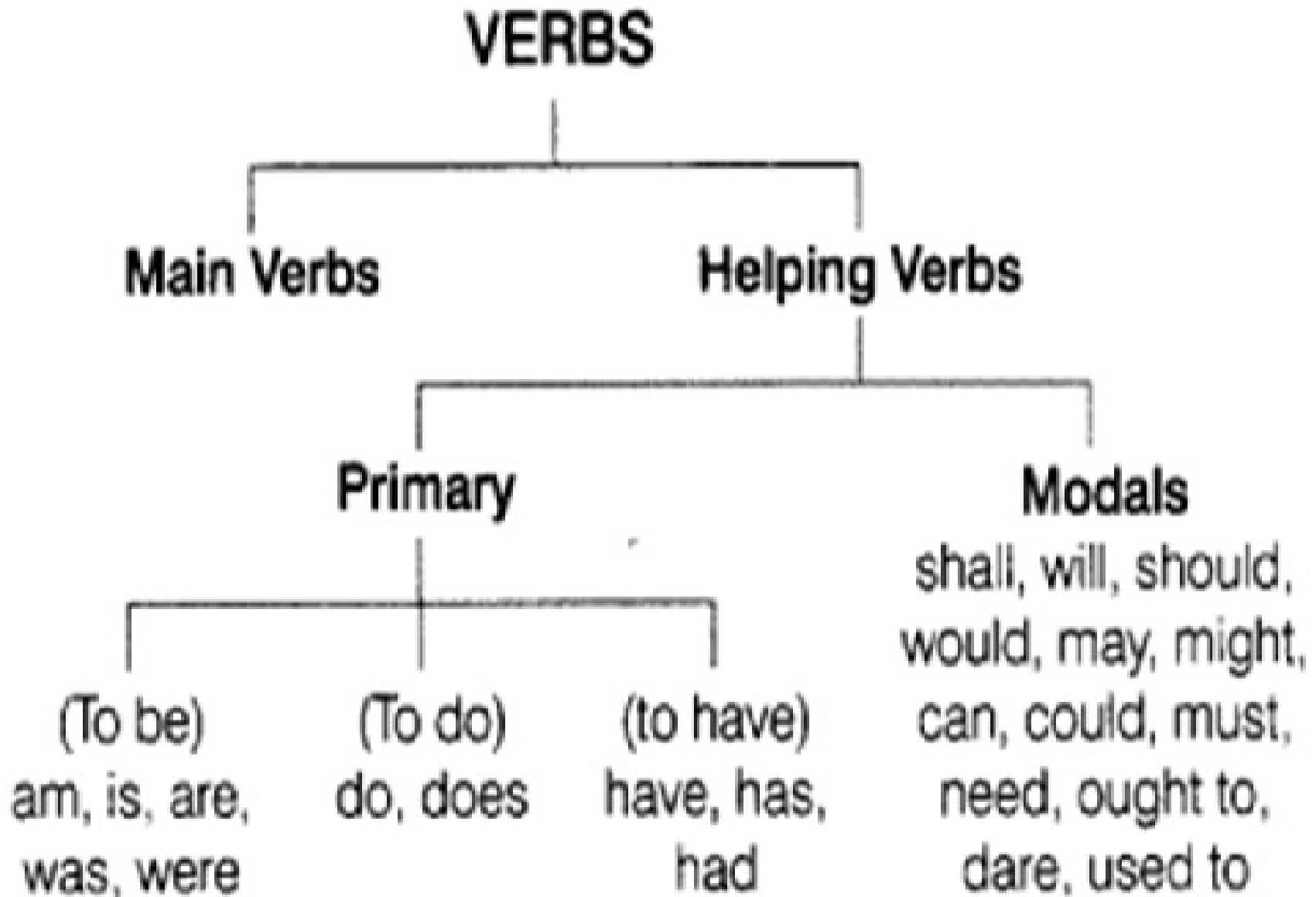
Write your subject and verb together.

_____ .
(subject) (verb)

Do your subject and verb agree?

YES
You are correct!

NO
There is an error. Try again.



GRAMMAR GEAR – CHAPTER 12 – PHRASES-KNDS OF PHRASES

Future →

I • you
he • she • it
we • they

will

have

Present →

I • you
we • they

agree.

I • you
we • they

have

he • she • it

agrees.

he • she • it

has

Past →

I • you
he • she • it
we • they

agreed.

I • you
he • she • it
we • they

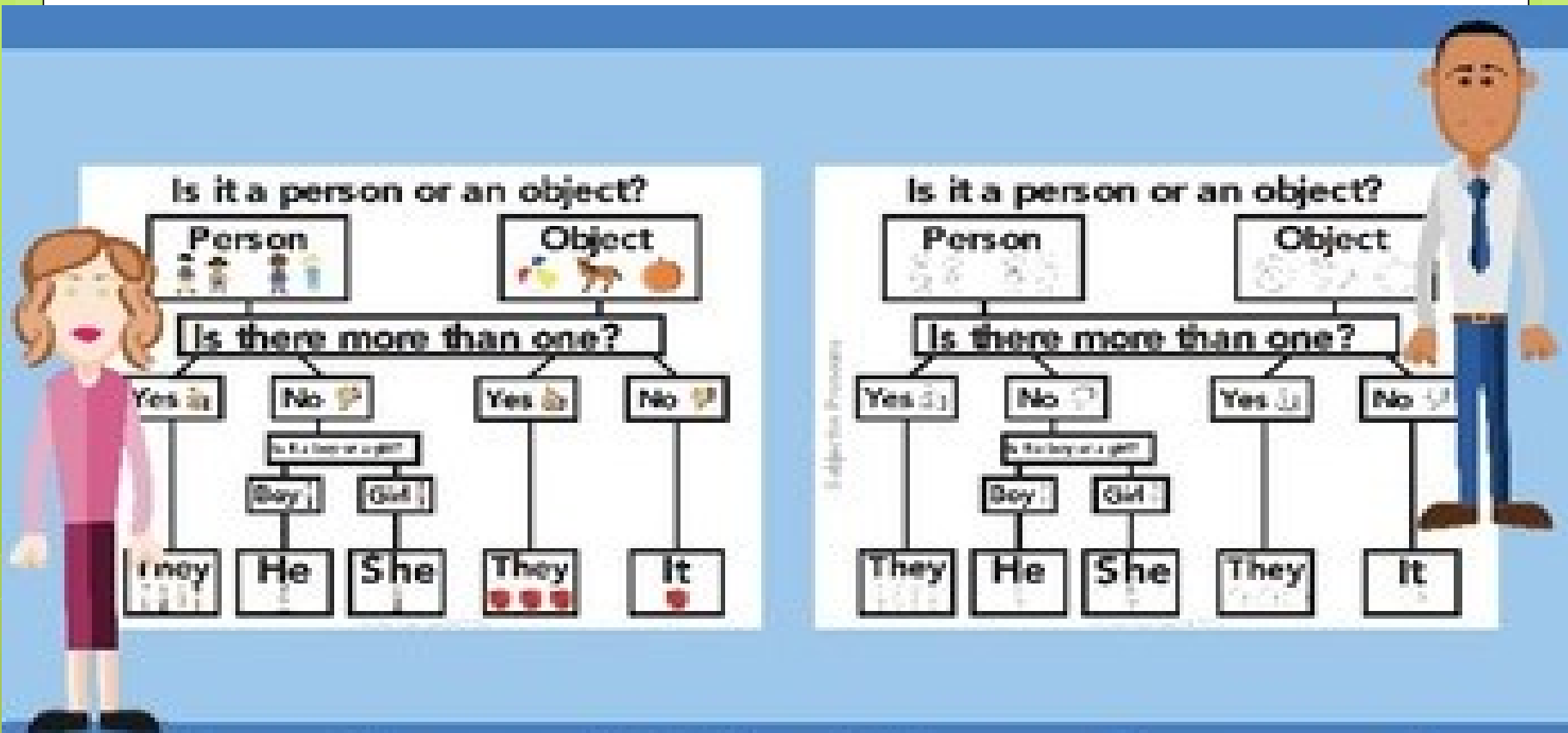
had

agreed.

(Simple)

Perfect

GRAMMAR GEAR-CHAPTER-13-PRONOUNS-KINDS OF ANTECEDENTS



Subjective, Objective, Possessive, and Reflexive Pronoun charts in color and in black and white

GRAMMAR GEAR – CHAPTER 14 – CONJUNCTIONS – COORDINATING AND SUBORDINATING



Conjunctions

join phrases or sentences together.

Coordinating

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| F or | B ut |
| A nd | O r |
| N or | Y et |
| | S o |

When joining simple, complete sentences, place a **comma** before the conjunction.

I want to buy those shoes, but I don't have enough money.

Subordinating

- | | |
|-------------|--------|
| After | Since |
| Although | Until |
| As soon as | Unless |
| Because | If |
| Before | While |
| Even though | When |
- ... and more!



Since Mary didn't help make the bread, she doesn't get to eat it.

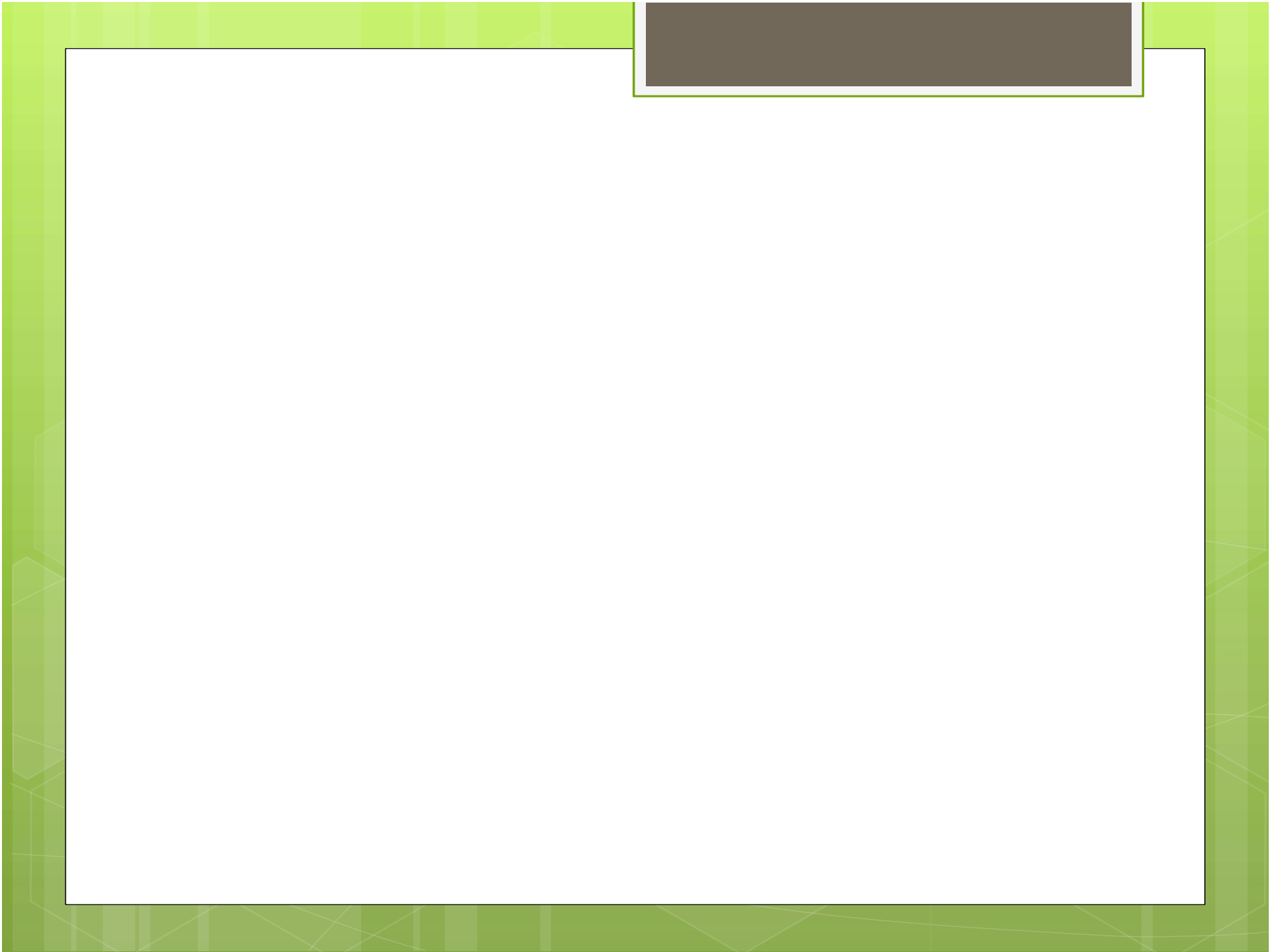
Main clause \emptyset subordinate cl.
Mary doesn't get any bread since she didn't help make it.

GRAMMAR BASED WORKSHEETS

- **ACTIVITIES – LOT OF EXAMPLES, NEW VOCABULARY, FRAMING OF SENTENCES, USING CORRECT GRAMMAR.**

SPOKEN, COMMUNICATION, STAGE FEAR, USING CORRECT GRAMMAR BASED ACTIVITIES

- **EXTRA NOTE BOOK DAILY WORK**
- **LISTENING TO GOOD ENGLISH**
- **UNDERSTANDING, READING, WRITING, AND THEN SPEAKING IN WAYS OF DEBATES, DRAMAS, PLAYS, SKITS, NEW TOPICS, SMALL PARAGRAPH WRITING, SMALL STORY WRITING etc.....**





Puna International School

CLASS 7 MATHS
LESSON FOR AUGUST MONTH

- SYLLABUS
- 1) THE TRIANGLE AND ITS PROPERTIES.
 - 2) CONGRUENCE OF TRIANGLE

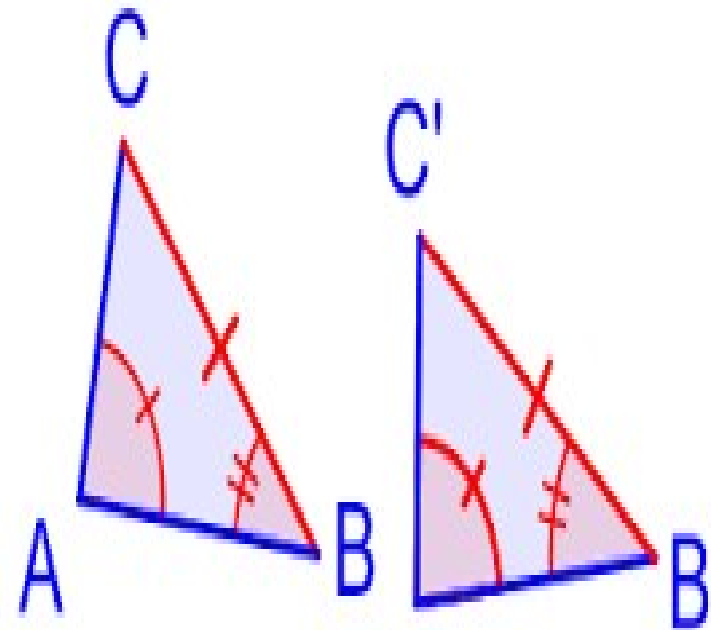
TOPIC → THE TRIANGLE AND ITS PROPERTIES

- SUBTOPICS
- VARIOUS TYPES OF TRIANGLES
- NAMING TRIANGLES BY CONSIDERING THE LENGTHS OF THEIR SIDES
- NAMING TRIANGLES BY CONSIDERING THEIR ANGLES
- ANGLE SUM PROPERTY OF A TRIANGLE
- EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR OPPOSITE ANGLES
- PYTHAGORAS' THEOREM
- CONVERSE OF PYTHAGORAS'



TOPIC → CONGRUENCE OF TRIANGLE

- SUBTOPICS
- SSS CONGRUENCE CON
- SAS CONGRUENCE CON
- ASA CONGRUENCE COI
- RHS CONGRUENCE CON
- CONGRUENCE AND ARE



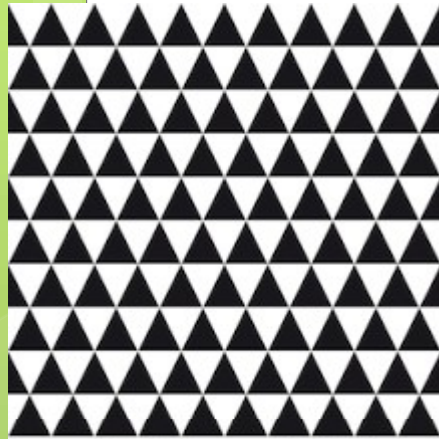
$$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle A'B'C'$$

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

- ILLUSTRATION
- DEMONSTRATION
- GAMEFICATION
- EXPLANATION
- SOCIAL MEDIA

TEACHING MATERIAL

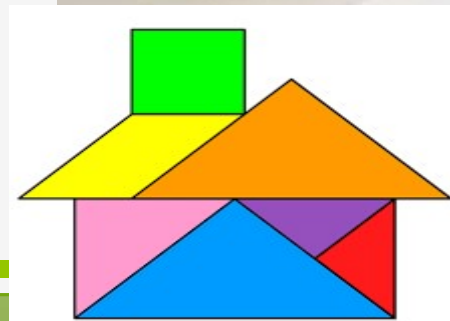
THREAD
MATCH STICK
SCALE
PAPER
SET SQUARE
PENCIL



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国内生産

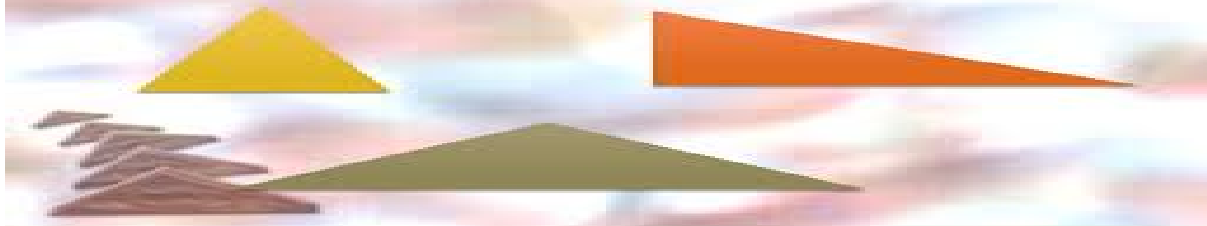


OBJECTIVE

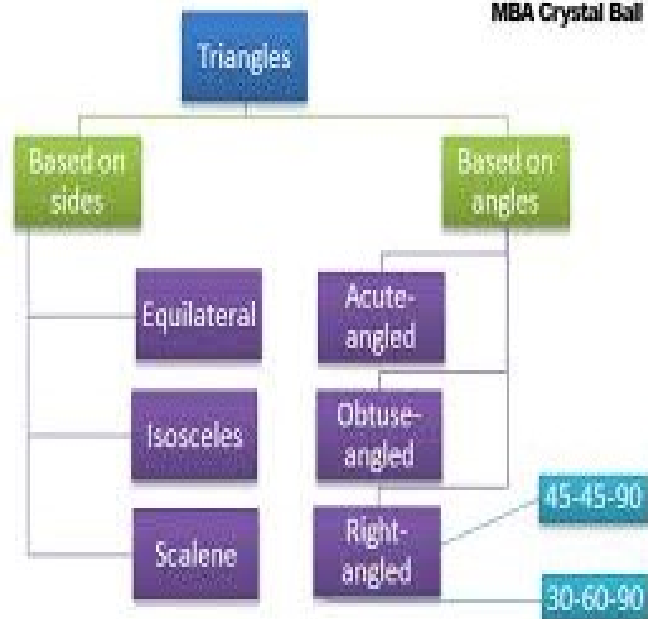
- We all know that a triangle has three angles, three sides and three vertices. Depending on similarities in the measurement of sides, triangles are classified as equilateral, isosceles and scalene. **The comparison done in this case is between the sides and angles of the same triangle. When we compare two different triangles we follow a different set of rules.**
- Two similar figures are called congruent figures. These figures are a photocopy of each other. You must have noticed two bangles of the same size, and shape, these are said to be congruent with each other. When an object is exactly similar to the other, then both are said to be congruent with each other.

NAMING THE TRIANGLE ON THE BASIS OF SIDES AND TRIANGLES

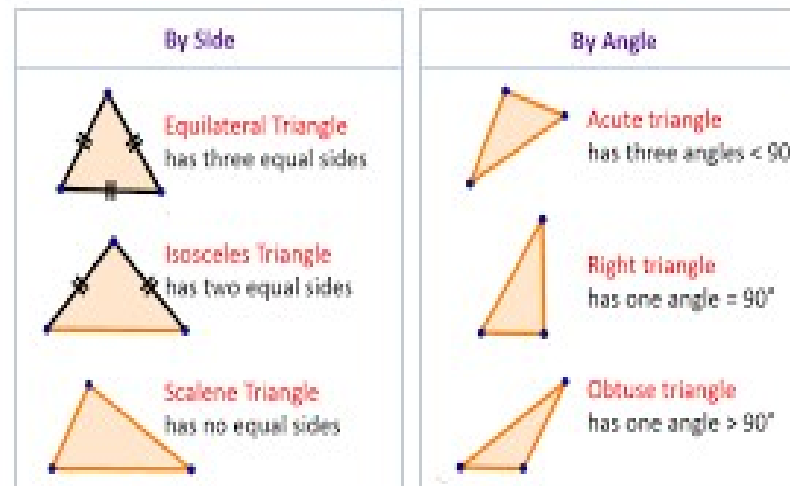
A triangle is a 3-sided polygon. Every triangle has three sides, three vertices and three angles.



MBA Crystal Ball



Types of Triangles



ANGLE SUM PROPERTY OF TRIANGLE

Angle Sum Property of a Triangle

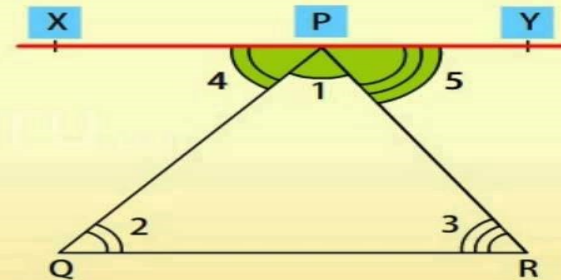
What is the sum of all the angles of a triangle?

The sum of the angles of a triangle is 180° .

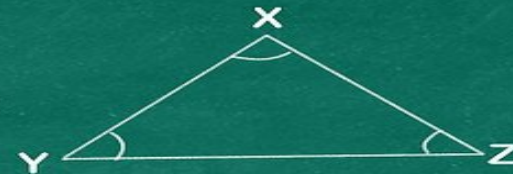
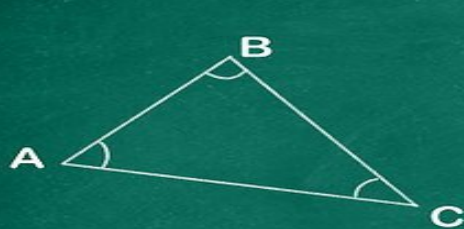
To prove: $\angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 = 180^\circ$

XPY is a line.

Therefore, $\angle 4 + \angle 1 + \angle 5 = 180^\circ$... (i)



angle sum property of a triangle states that the angles of a triangle always add up to 180°



$$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle P + \angle Q + \angle R = 180^\circ$$

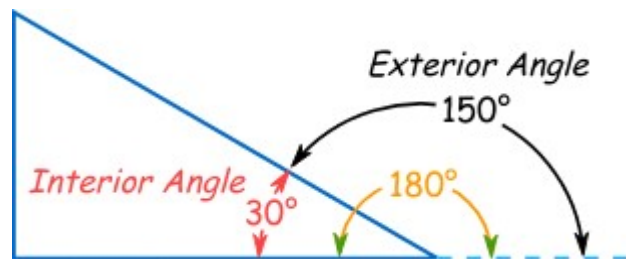
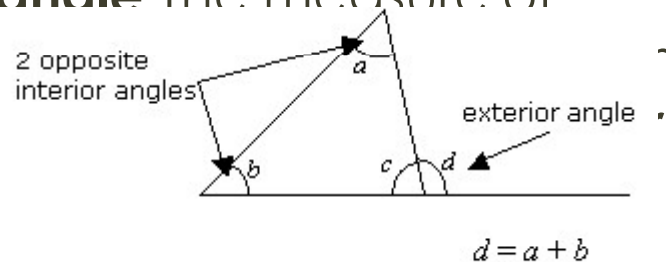
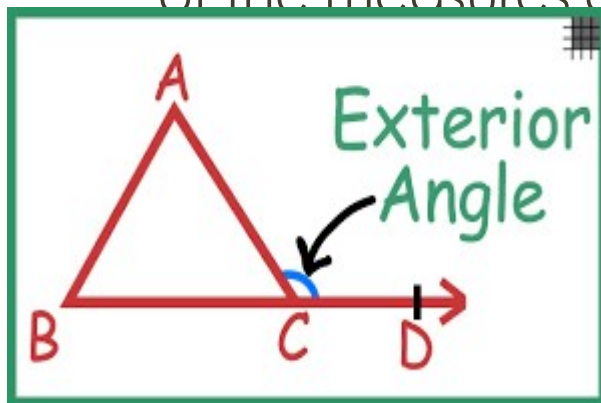
$$\angle X + \angle Y + \angle Z = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle D + \angle E + \angle F = 180^\circ$$



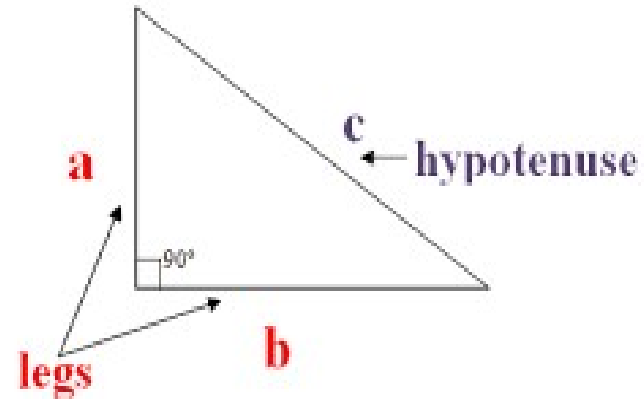
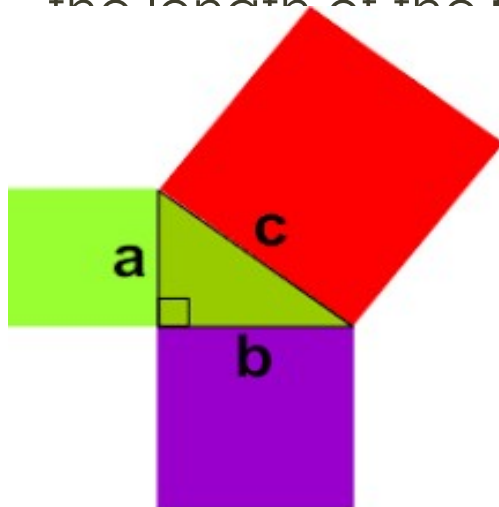
INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR ANGLE OF TRIANGLE

- An **exterior angle** of a **triangle** is an **angle** formed by one side of the **triangle** and the extension of an adjacent side of the **triangle**. The measure of an **exterior angle** of a triangle is equal to the sum of the measures of the two opposite interior angles.



PYTHAGORAS THEOREM

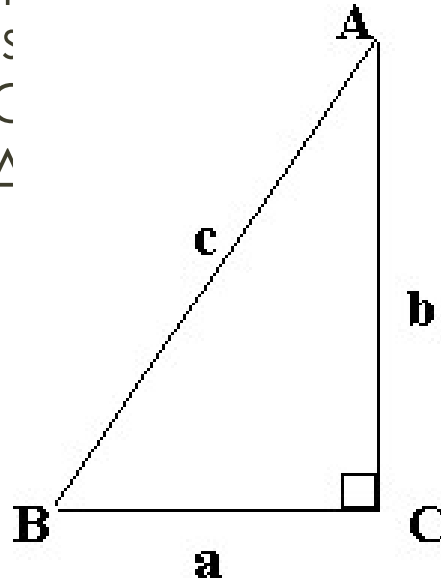
- The **Pythagorean Theorem** states that in any right **triangle**, the sum of the squares of the lengths of the **triangle's** legs is the same as the square of the length of the **tri**



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

CONVERSE OF PYTHAGORAS THEOREM

- The **converse** of the **Pythagorean Theorem** is: If the square of the length of the longest side of a **triangle** is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides
That is, in $\triangle ABC$ right **triangle**, Δ
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ $\Rightarrow \angle C$ is a right angle.



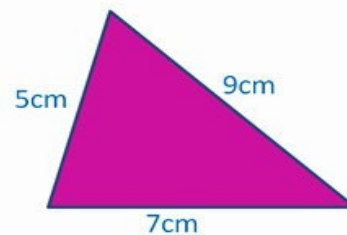
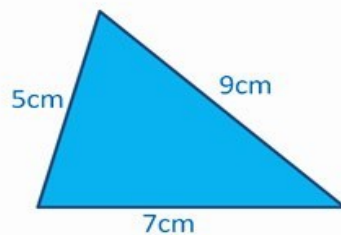
SSS CONGRUENCE CONDITION

- Side-Side-Side is a **rule** used to prove whether a given set of triangles are **congruent**. The **SSS rule** states that: If three sides of one triangle are equal to three sides of another triangle, then the

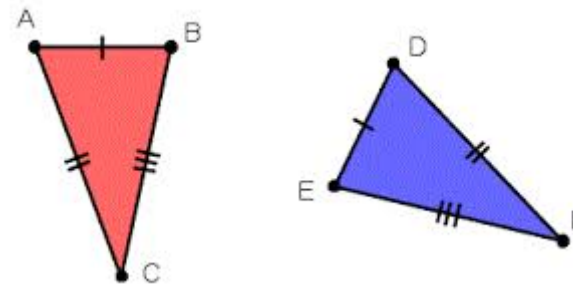
SSS - Side Side Side Rule

Two triangles are congruent if:

All three Sides of the triangles are equal in length.

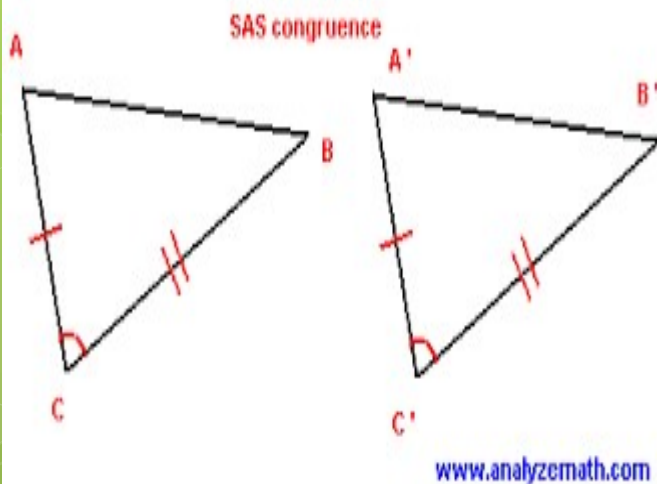


Any Triangle with sides of 5cm, 7cm and 9cm long, can only be one specific shape. In that shape the angles will be specific values.



Sas congruence rule

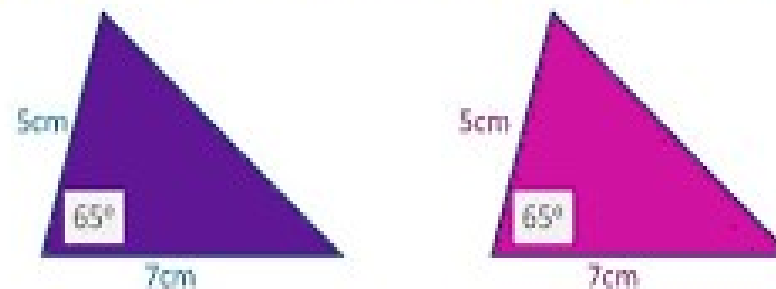
- Side-Angle-Side is a **rule** used to prove whether a given set of triangles are **congruent**. If two sides and the included angle



SAS - Side Angle Side Rule

Two triangles are congruent if:

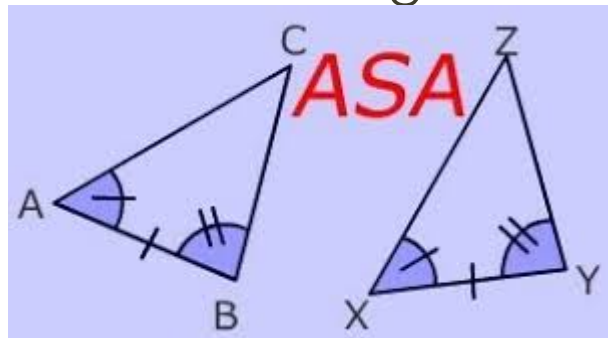
Two matching sides have equal lengths, and the angle in between these two sides is the same.



If we label the Sides as "S", and the Angle as "A"; then the pattern as we trace around the Triangle is "Side Angle Side" or "SAS".

ASA CONGRUENCE RULE

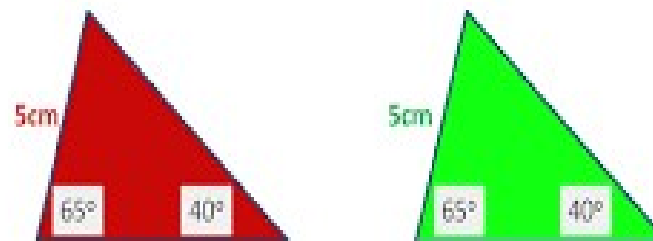
- Angle-side-angle is a **rule** used to prove whether a given set of triangles are **congruent**. If two angles and the included side of one triangle are equal to two angles and incl



AAS – Angle Angle Side Rule

Two triangles are congruent if:

Two matching angles are equal, and one matching side is the same length in both triangles.



If we label the Side as "S", and the Angles as "A"; then the pattern as we trace around the Triangle is "Angle Angle Side" or "AAS".

RHS (Right-Angle-Hypotenuse-Side) Congruence?

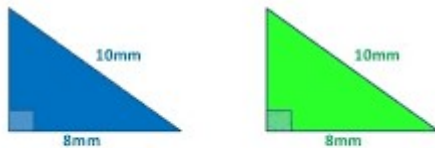
RHS CONGRUENCE RULE

- RHS** (Right Angle-Hypotenuse-Side) **Congruence** Theorem. Theorem : Two right triangles are **congruent** if the hypotenuse and one side of one triangle are equal to the hypotenuse and the corresponding side of the other triangle.

RHS for Right Triangles

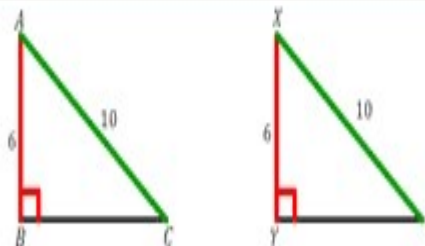
Two Right Angled Triangles are congruent if:

The Hypotenuse and one matching side are equal in length. They also have a 90 degree angle equal.



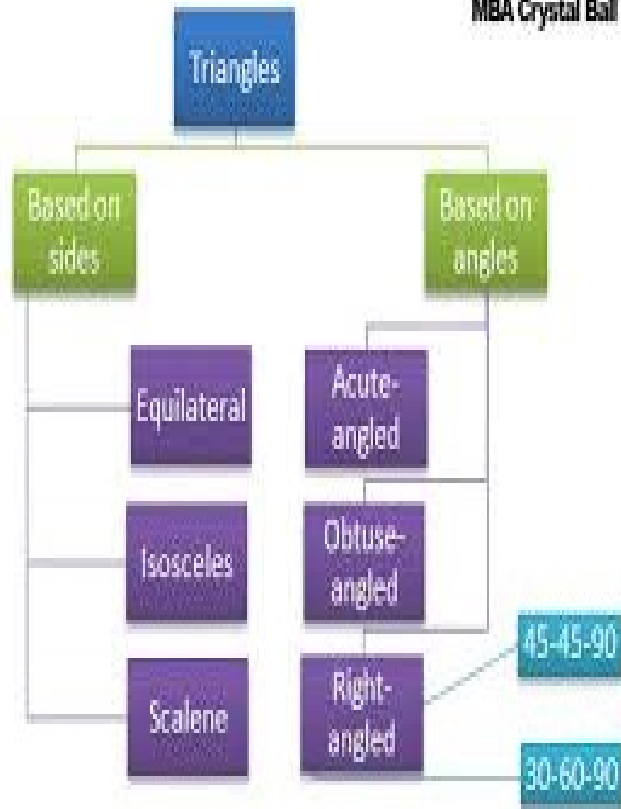
This Rule works because of Pythagoras for 90 Degree Triangles means that the missing side lengths are equal, so really "SSS".

RHS Congruence Criterion:
Two right-angled triangles are congruent, if the hypotenuse and a side of one triangle are equal to the hypotenuse and the corresponding side of the other triangle.



RECAPITULATION

MBA Crystal Ball



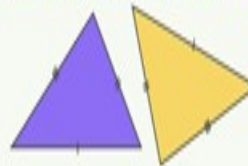
Congruence

Learning Objective: Understand the conditions for congruence and recognise congruent shapes.

Conditions for Congruence

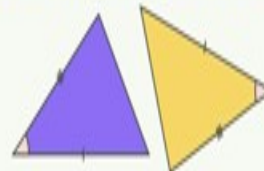
Side, Side, Side

All three sides are the same length



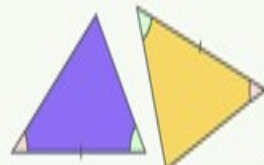
Side, Angle, Side

Two sides and joining angle are the same



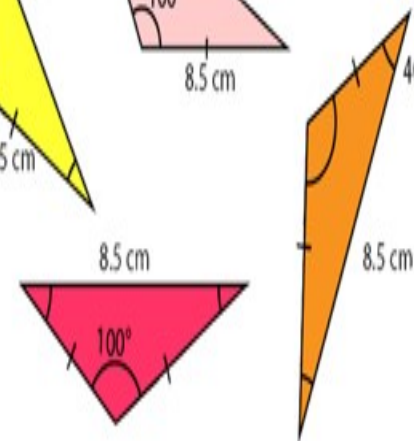
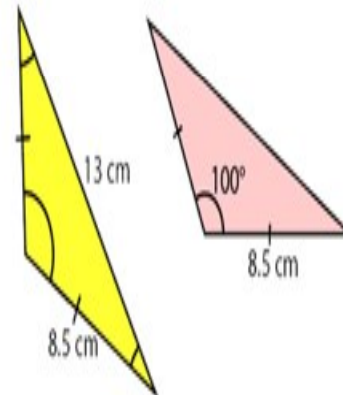
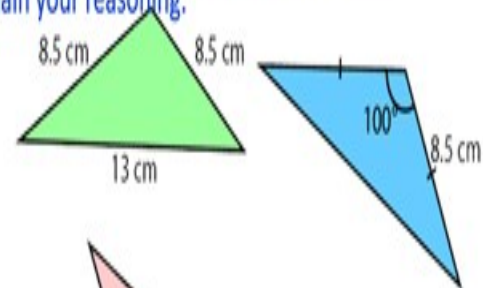
Angle, Angle, Side

Two angles and joining side are the same



Which of the following shapes are congruent.

Explain your reasoning.



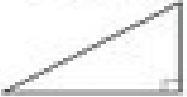


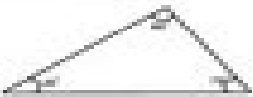
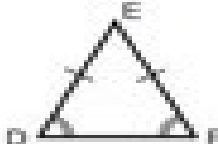

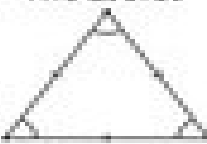
TEST FOR TYPES OF TRIANGLE AND CONGRENCE

- **MCQ:** Point where 3 medians of a triangle meet is called the
 - incentre of the triangle
 - orthocenter
 - circumcenter of the triangle
 - centroid of the triangle
- Answer
- **MCQ:** Symbols used for 1 — 1 correspondence is
 - \leftrightarrow
 - \downarrow
 - \rightarrow
 - \updownarrow
- Answer

TEST

- **MCQ:** If 3 or more lines pass through same point, they are called
- concurrent
- collinear
- opposite
- bisectors
- Answer
- **MCQ:** An equilateral triangle is also an
- isosceles triangle
- reflective triangle
- scalene triangle
- equiangular triangle
- Answer
- **MCQ:** Congruency of triangles are symbolically written as
- μ
- \cong
- \sim
- \equiv
- Answer
-

REME

<p>Right Triangle A triangle with _____ angle that measures exactly _____ degrees.</p> 	<p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Triangles can be identified based on their _____ OR their _____.2. Every triangle can be classified as two different triangles. <p>→ Example: The following triangle is an isosceles triangle AND an acute triangle.</p> 	<p>Scalene Triangle A triangle where all side lengths have _____ measurements.</p> 
<p>Acute Triangle A triangle with _____ angles that are _____ (measure less than _____).</p> 		<p>Isosceles Triangle A triangle where exactly _____ sides are equal in measure.</p> 
<p>Obtuse Triangle A triangle with exactly _____ angle that measures greater than _____ degrees.</p> 		<p>Equilateral Triangle A triangle with exactly _____ sides equal in measure.</p> 

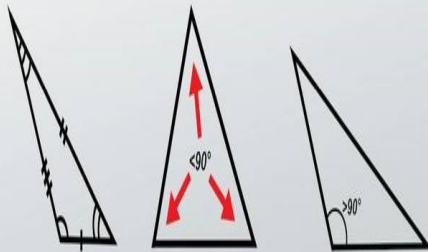
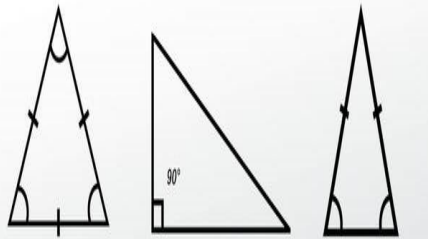
Practice: What two types of triangles is the following?



Answer: _____

REMEDIAL TAKING TEST

THE TRIANGLE TYPES



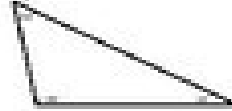
©Study.com

Name _____ Hour _____ Date _____

Geometry-Chapter 4, Quiz 1

Classify each triangle as acute, obtuse, or right. Circle the correct answer (2 point each)

1)



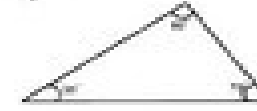
- a.) Acute
- b.) Obtuse
- c.) Right

2)



- a.) Acute
- b.) Obtuse
- c.) Right

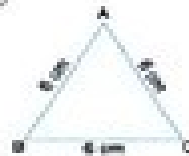
3)



- a.) Acute
- b.) Obtuse
- c.) Right

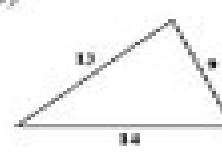
Classify each triangle as equilateral, isosceles, or scalene. Circle the correct answer (2 point each)

4)



- a.) Equilateral
- b.) Isosceles
- c.) Scalene

5)



- a.) Equilateral
- b.) Isosceles
- c.) Scalene

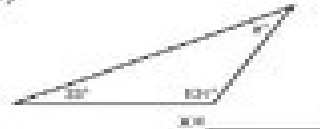
6)



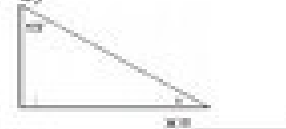
- a.) Equilateral
- b.) Isosceles
- c.) Scalene

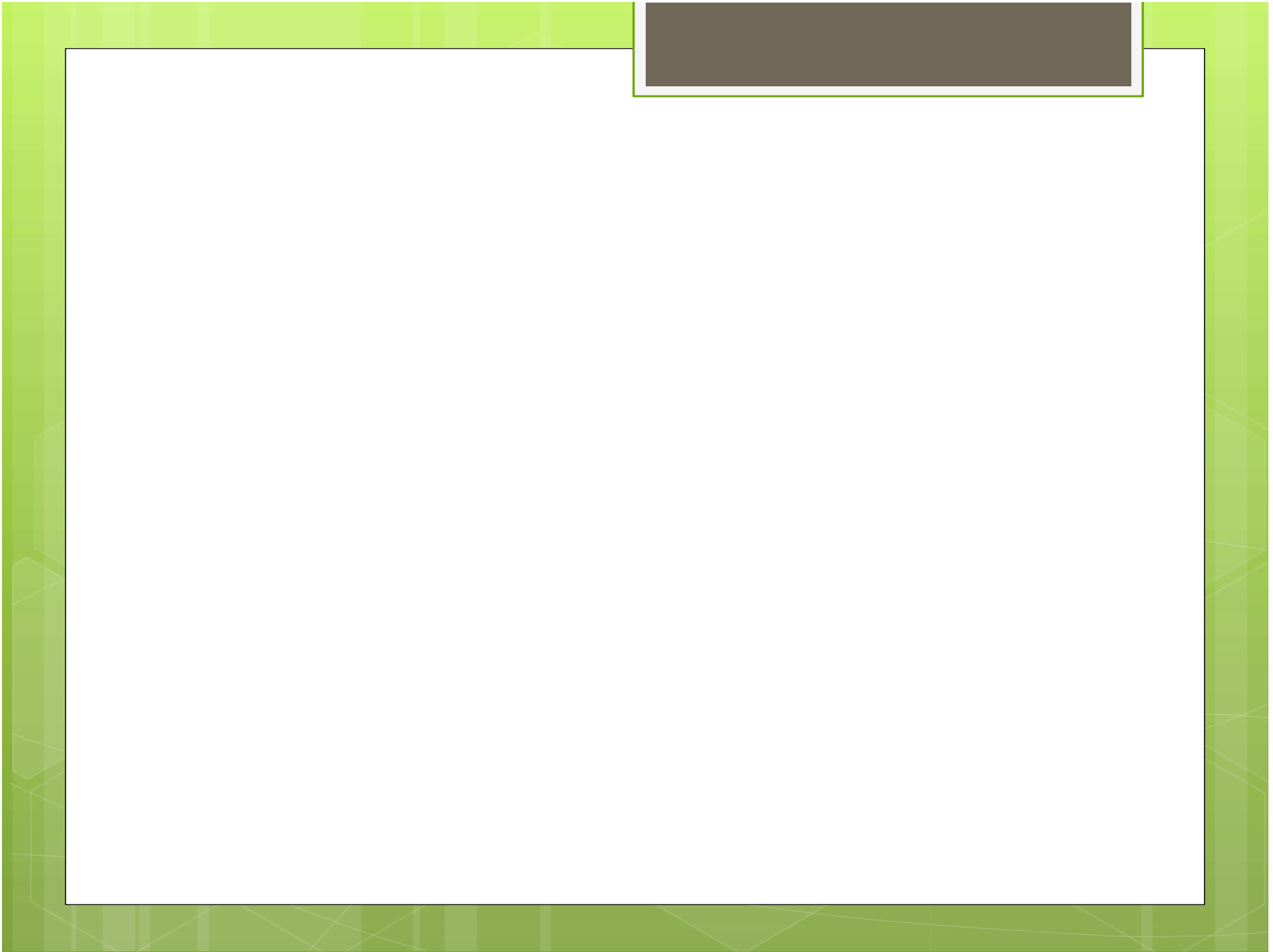
Find the unknown angle measure. (2 point each)

7)



8)







Puna International School

STANDARD-7TH

SCIENCE



Chapter Summary August 2019-2020:-

PHYSICAL
&
CHEMICAL CHANGES

CHEMICAL CHANGES

&



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Physical vs Chemical Changes

Chemical

- not easily reversed
- new product(s) formed
- reactants used up
- often heat / light / sound / fizzing occurs
- electricity may be produced
- *a precipitate may form
- e.g. wood burning.



Physical

- easily reversible
- no new products,
- often just a state change
- e.g. ice melting.



Physical Change



- Physical changes in a substance affect its **physical properties**
- **No new substance is formed** during a physical change.
- Physical changes are usually **reversible**.

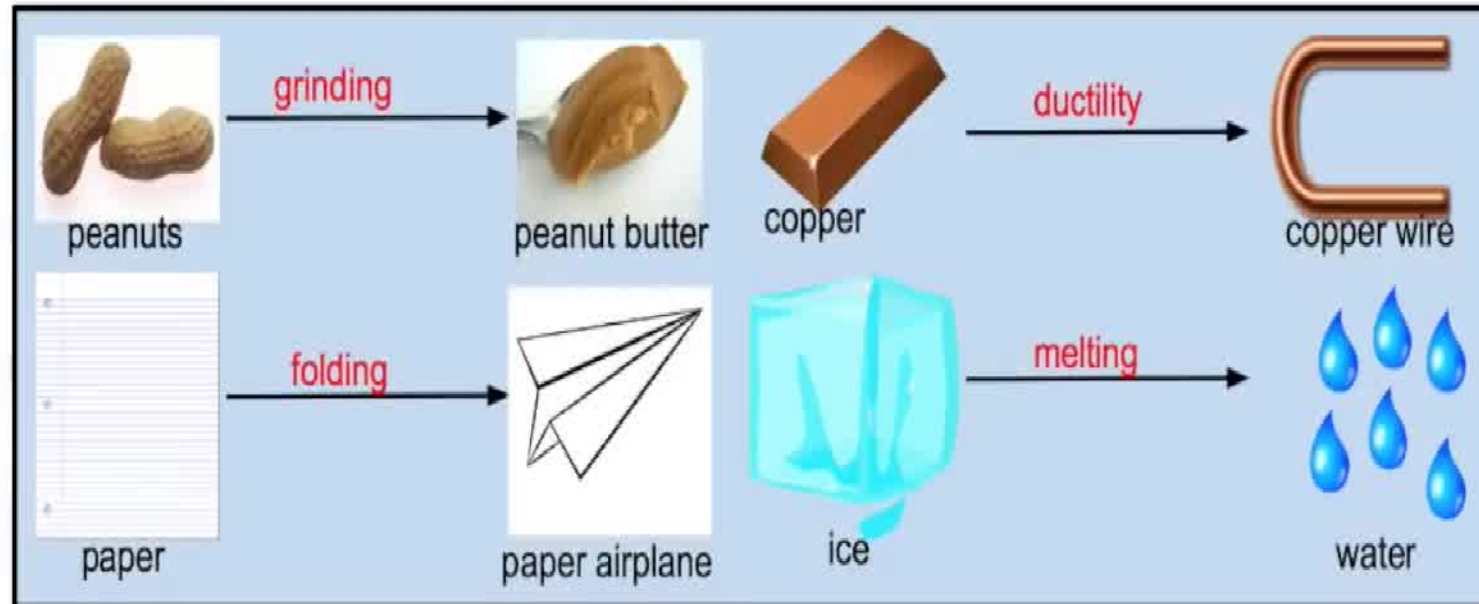




Physical Changes

Changes in a substance that do not involve a change in the identity or chemical makeup of that substance. ALL CHANGES IN STATE OF MATTER ARE PHYSICAL CHANGES.

All physical changes are not necessarily accompanied by a chemical change.



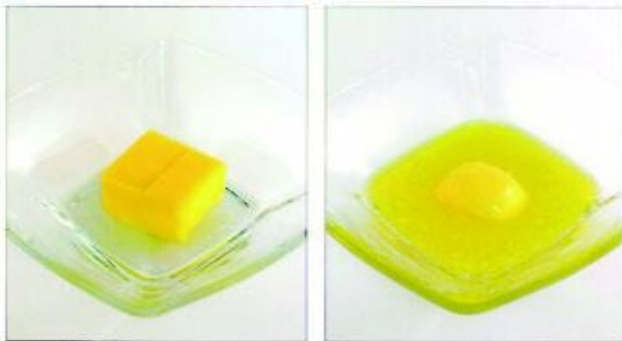
EXAMPLE:-

Physical Change

A physical change gives a substance a different form or state of matter.

A physical change does not destroy a substance or produce a new one.

A physical change can often be reversed.



Butter melts.



Salad dressing separates.



Chemical Changes in Matter

- New Matter is formed.
 - Burning
 - Rusting
 - Cooking
 - Film Processing



Clues that indicate a *Chemical Change*:

1. color change
2. heat produced
3. bubbles (gas) produced



Chemical Changes



Iron Rusting



Burning Wood



Metabolism



Cooking an Egg



Baking a Cake



Electroplating



Rotting Banana



Vinegar and Baking Soda Mixture



Fireworks

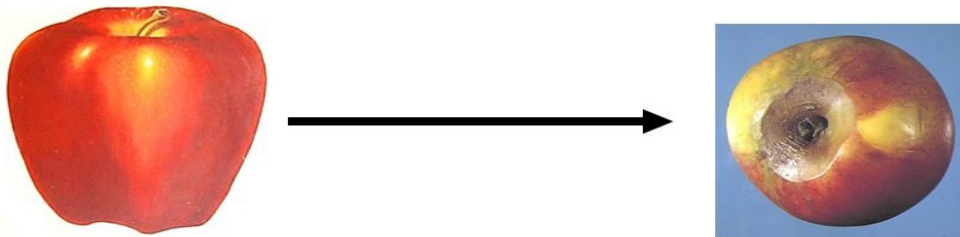


Chemical Battery

EXAMPLE:-

Examples of a Chemical Change

- Perhaps you have found a half eaten apple that turns brown. The reason is that a chemical change has occurs when food spoils.



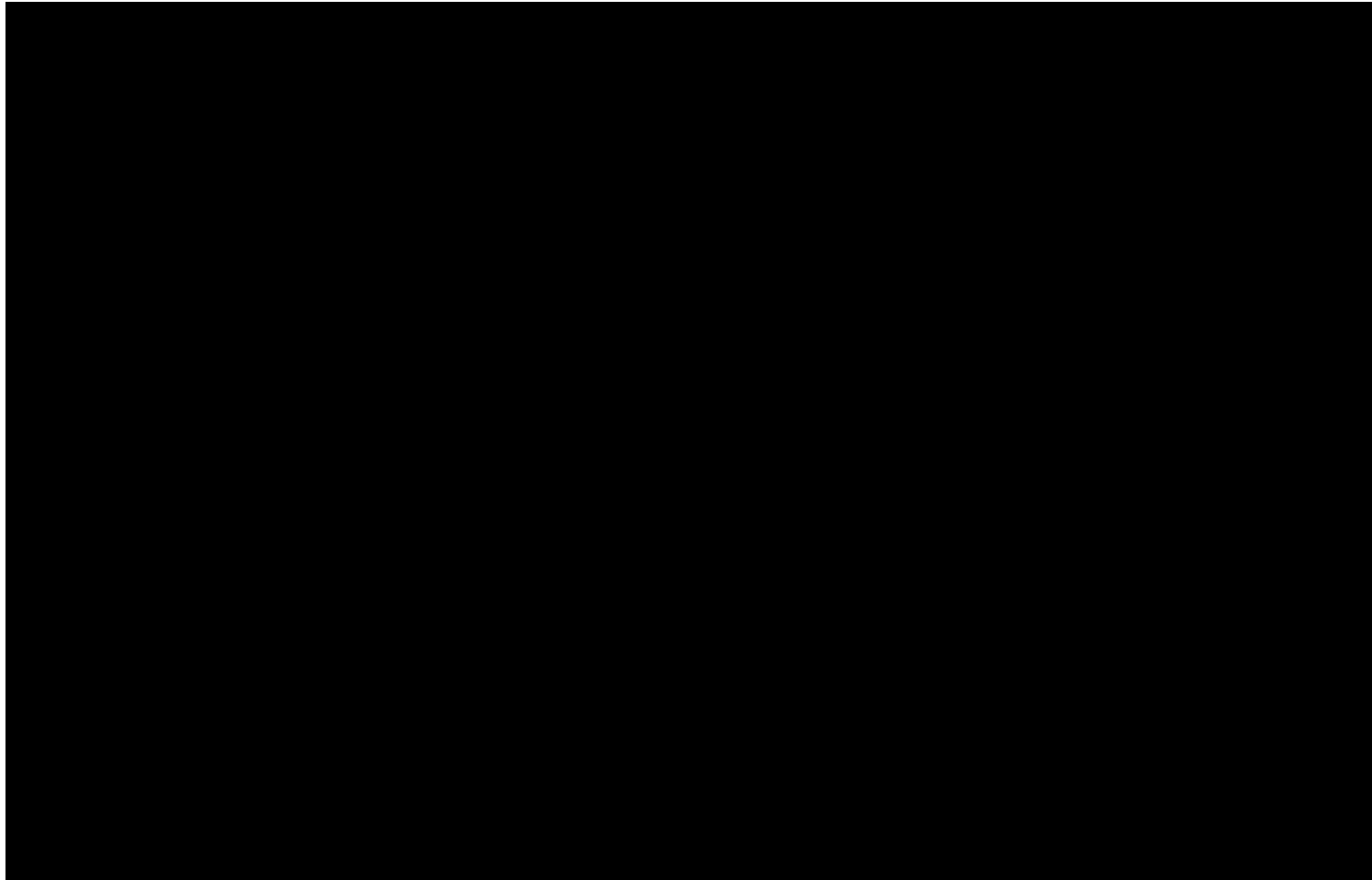
shutterstock.com • 1166298703

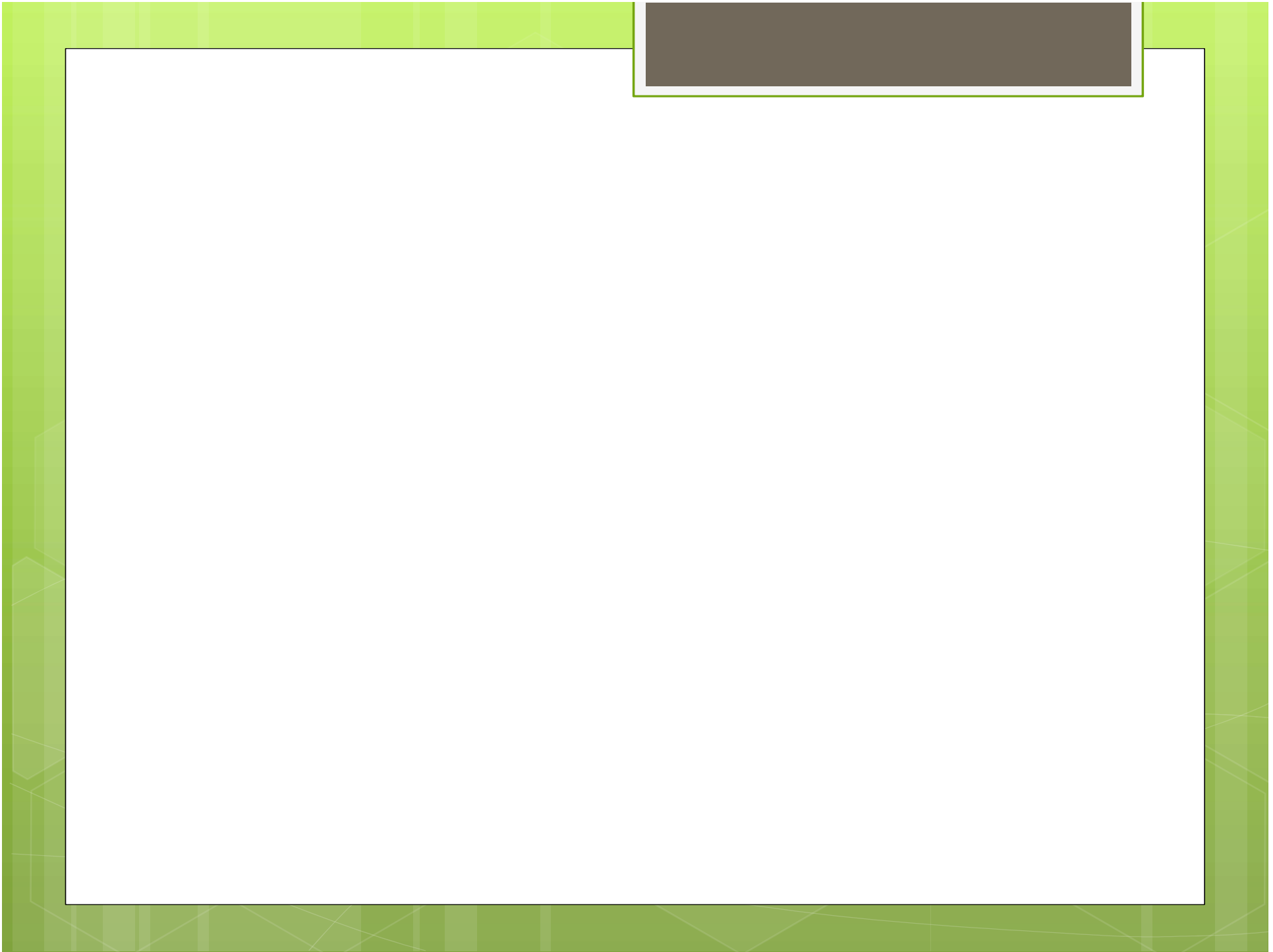
Teaching aids

- Video/Flow chart/Pictures
- Visit Lab, Field.
- Scientific Models
- Flash card

- **Weekly Test**
- Chapter wise test
- Total marks :-10

REMEDIAL:-







*Puna
International
School*

Class 7

Subject – Social Science
(Geography)

Chapter-6

Natural Vegetation and Wild Life

Topic- Natural Vegetation and Wild Life

- Key terms
- Define the words
- Answer in words
- Answer in one sentences
- Answer in brief
- Answer in detail
- Activity based on chapter
- Current Affairs

Teaching aids

- Video Clips
- PPT
- Flow chart
- Flash card
- Models
- Debates
- Elections

Objectives

In this chapter students will be able to understand about:

- Natural vegetation
- Climatic condition
- Polar regions
- Monsoon forest
- Grassland
- Temperate deciduous forests
- Temperate evergreen forests
- Tropical evergreen forests



Natural Vegetation

and Wildlife



6 Natural Vegetation and Wild Life

Salima was excited about the summer camp she was attending. She had gone to visit Manali in Himachal Pradesh along with her class mates. She recalled how surprised she was to see the changes in the landform and natural vegetation as the bus climbed higher and higher. The deep jungles of the foothills comprising sal and teak slowly disappeared. She could see tall trees with thin pointed leaves and cone shaped canopies on the mountain slopes. She learnt that those were coniferous trees. She noticed blooms of bright flowers on tall trees. These were the rhododendrons. From Manali as she was travelling up to Rohtang pass she saw that the land was covered with short grass and snow in some places.



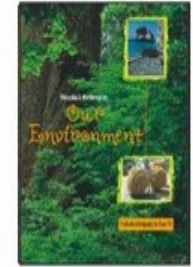
Fig. 6.1: Rhododendron

temperature and moisture. It also depends on factors like slope and thickness of soil.

The type and thickness of natural vegetation varies from place to place because of the variation in these factors.

Natural vegetation is generally classified in to three broad categories as follows:

- (a) **Forests:** Which grow where temperature and rainfall are plentiful to support a tree cover. Depending upon these factors, dense and open forests grown.



NATURAL VEGETATIONS

FORESTS

Tropical Rainforest

**Tropical Deciduous
Forest**

**Temperate Evergreen
Forest**

**Temperate Deciduous
Forest**

Mediterranean Forest

Coniferous Forest

GRASSLANDS

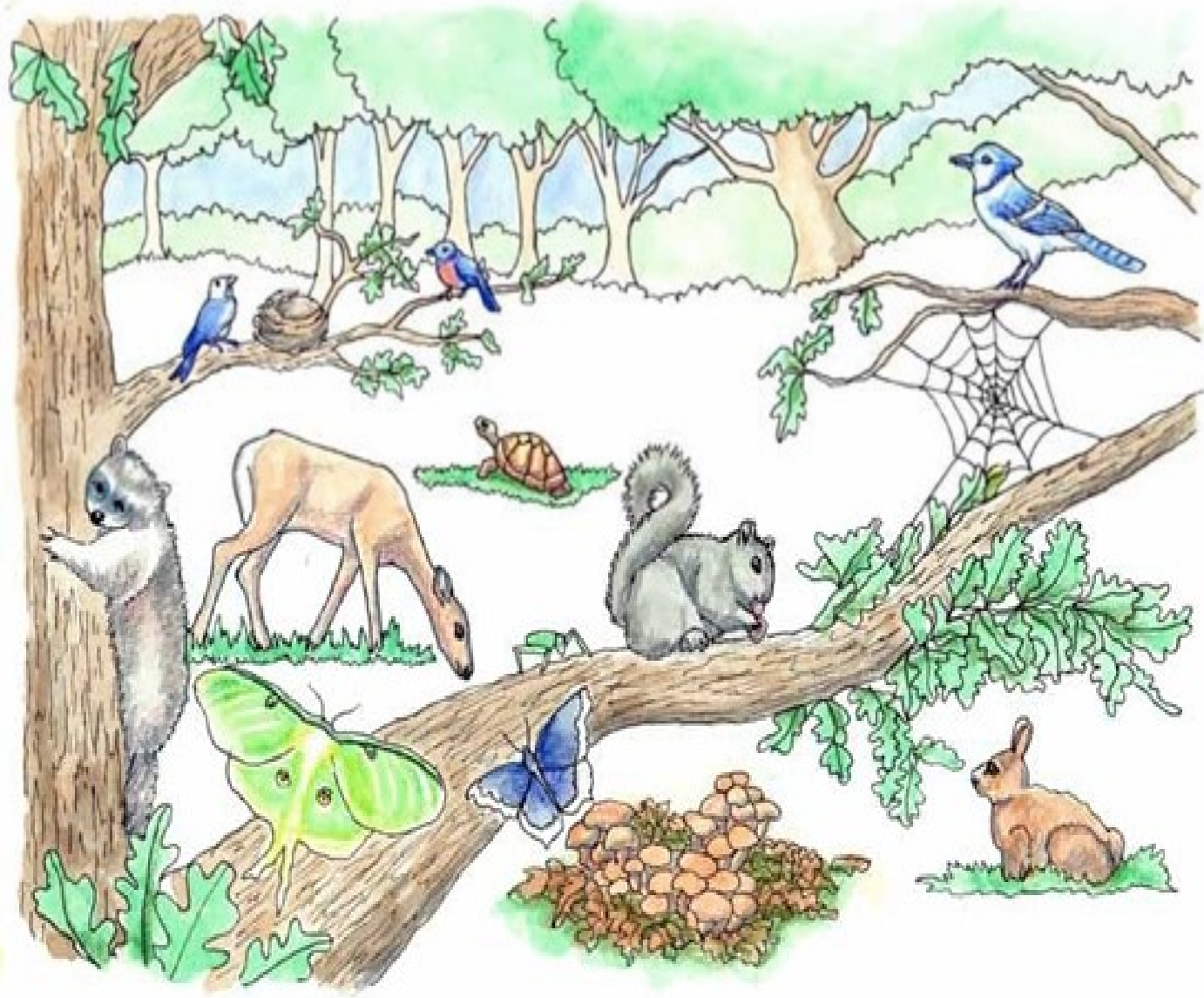
Tropical Grasslands

Temperate Grasslands

DESERTIC SCRUBS

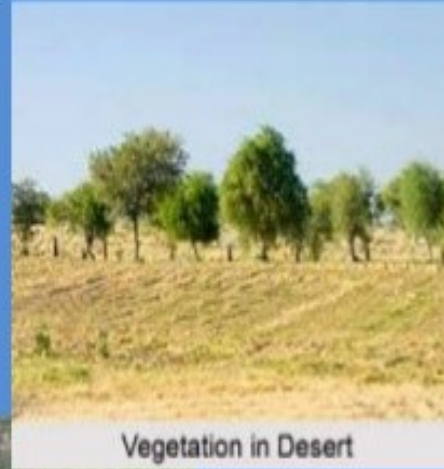
Tropical Deserts

Tundra Regions



TYPES OF VEGETATION IN OUR COUNTRY

- **Tropical Rainforests**
- **Tidal or Mangrove Forests**
- **Himalayan Vegetation**
- **Desert Vegetation**



Weekly Test

- Fill in the blanks ,True and false ,Match the following
- Answer in brief
- Define the terms
- Answer in one words
- Answer in one sentence

Remedial

- Extra classes to be conducted
- Additional time to be provided to needy student
- Show more related examples to make the understand better
- Use some flash card or chart for concept

Teaching Methodology

- Demonstration
- Illustration
- Social Media
- Explanation
- Giving example of real life

Class 7

- Subject- Social Science
- (Civics)
- Chapter -6
- Understanding Media

Topic – Understanding Media

- Key words
- Define the terms
- Answer in one word
- Answer in one Sentence
- Answer in brief
- Answer in detail
- Activity based on chapter
- Current affair
- Map work

Teaching Aids

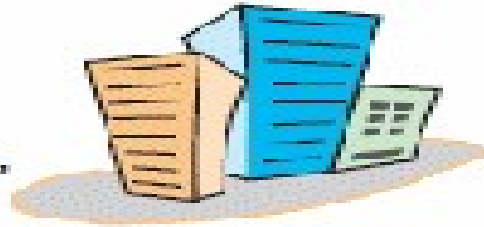
- Video clips
- PPT
- Flow Chart
- Flash cards
- Play
- Elections

Objectives

- In this chapter students will be able to understand about:
 - Mass Media
 - Public protest
 - Balanced report
 - Censorship
 - Setting Agenda
 - Local Media
 - Independent Media
 - Print Medias

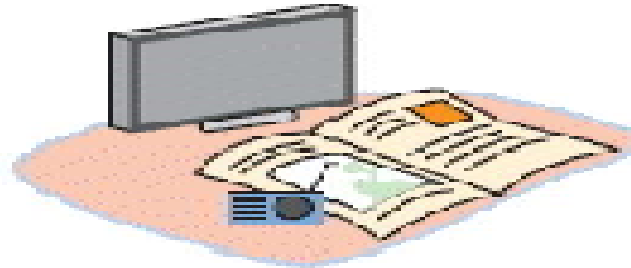
BIG BUSINESS HOUSES

Some own radio,
TV, newspaper



advertise
their
products

People buy
products
seen in the
media.
Money,
therefore,
flows back to
big business
houses



MEDIA

promotes
products
through
advertisements



**READERS,
VIEWERS,
LISTENERS**



Electronic media

Technology not only improves the quality but also brings about a change in our thinking. Today, we cannot imagine a life without TV, mobiles and internet. The TV and internet which use satellite and cable technology have helped to bring images from across the globe to our homes. One

can view a number of channels which are

all different countries. For example, most of the programmes that

you watch on TV are either from Japan or





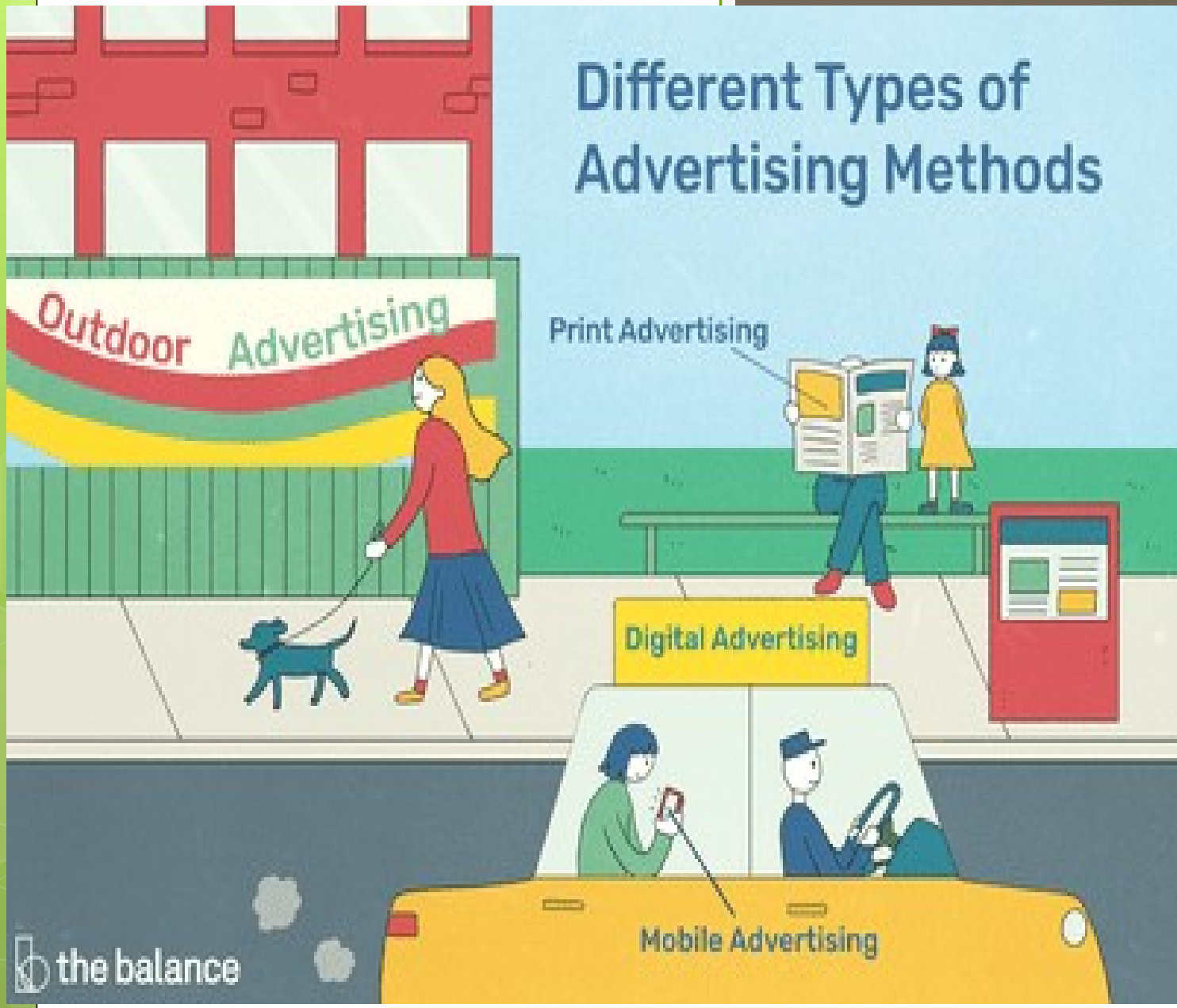
Different Types of Advertising Methods

Outdoor Advertising

Print Advertising

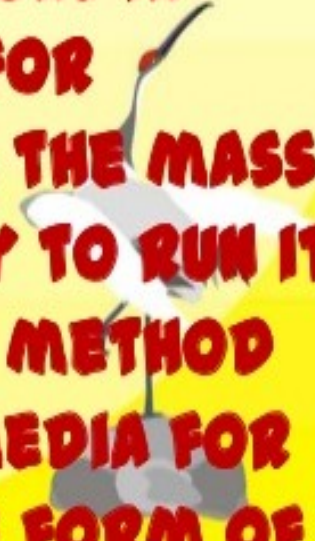
Digital Advertising

Mobile Advertising



Media and money

IN BRINGING NEWS OR A FAVOURITE PROGRAMME TO YOUR HOMES A NUMBER OF TECHNICIANS LIKE CAMERAMEN, LIGHT MEN, SOUND RECORDIST, ETC, AND SEVERAL ARTISTS OR NEWSREADERS ARE REQUIRED. THIS IS LIKE ANY OTHER PROFESSIONS IN WHICH PEOPLE HAVE TO BE PAID FOR SERVICES RENDERED. THEREFORE, THE MASS MEDIA REQUIRES A LOT OF MONEY TO RUN ITS OPERATIONS. THE MOST POPULAR METHOD USED TO EARN MONEY BY MASS MEDIA FOR RUNNING ITS OPERATIONS IS IN THE FORM OF



Weekly Test

- One marks question Example; Match the following, Fill in the blanks
- Define the terms
- Answer in one word
- Answer in one sentence

Remedial

- Extra classes to be conducted
- Additional time to be provided to needy student
- Show more related examples to make the understand better

Class -7

- Subject –Social Science
- (History)
- Chapter -6
- Towns ,Traders and Craftspersons

Topic- Towns, Traders and Craftspersons

- Key words
- Define the terms
- Answer in one words
- Answer in one sentence
- Answer in brief
- Answer in detail
- Activity based on chapter

Teaching Aids

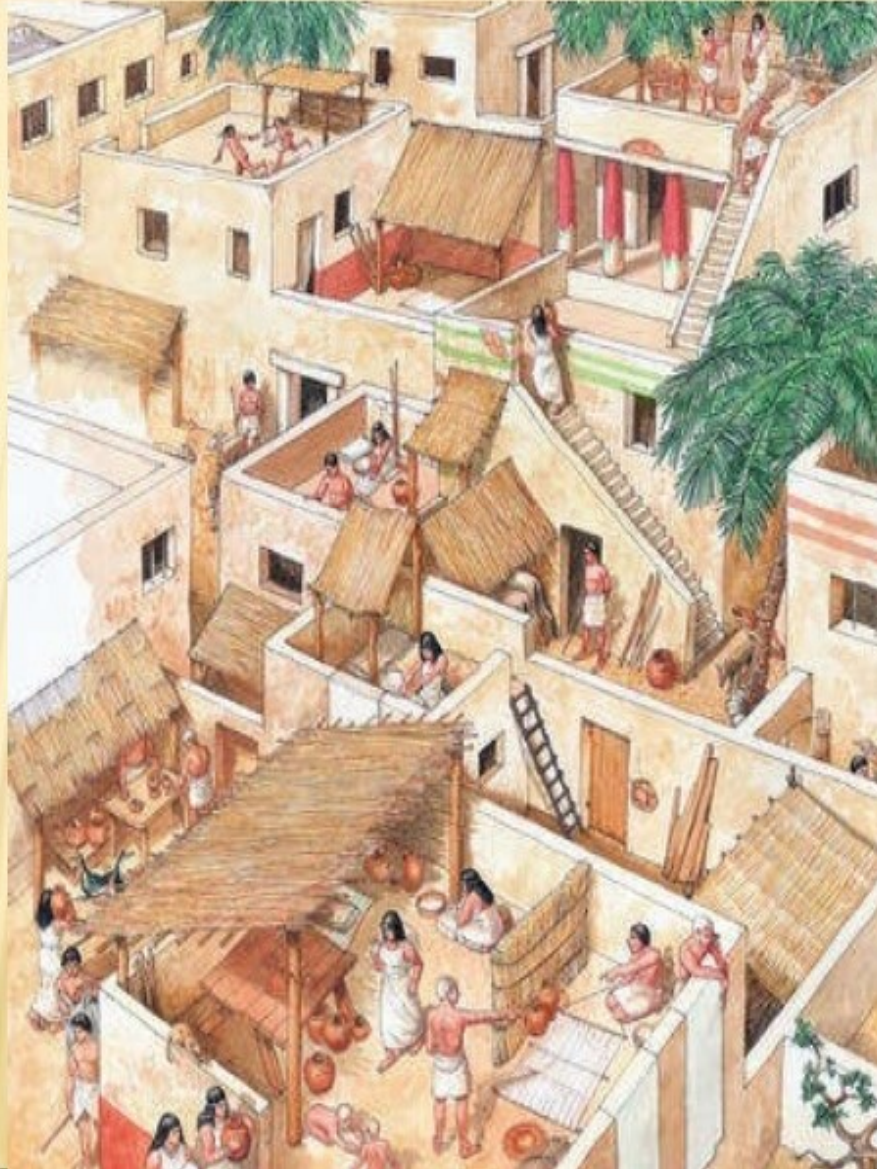
- Video
- PPT
- Flow chart
- Flash card

Objectives

- In this chapter students will be able to understand about :
 - Types of medieval towns
 - Temple towns
 - Administrative town
 - Commercial town
 - Emporium
 - Hundi
 - Pilgrimage centers
 - Sthapatis

Towns and Cities Develop

- convenient to live in towns and cities.
- Urban economy developed



Chapter 6 Towns, Traders and Crafts Persons

- Thanjavur, the capital of cholas and it had perennial river Kaveri flowing nearby and the Kunjara Mallan Raja Raja Perunthachan is the architect of the Brihadeeswarar temple
- Besides the temple there are palaces with mandapas or pavilions where the kings used to held the courts
- Saliya weavers of Thanjavur and Uraiyur weave the flags for the cloth to be used in the temple festival
- Thanjavur is an example of temple town and the temple authorities used the wealth to grant finance for trade and banking, along with the aid of the king's grant → a large number of people started settling nearby
- Like Thanjavur other examples of temple towns are Somnath in Gujarat and Bhilashvamin in Madhya Pradesh, Kanchipuram and Madurai in TamilNadu and Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh
- Pilgrimage centers developed into townships, Vrindavan and Tiruvannamalai are examples of such towns
- Ajmer was the capital of the Chauhan kings in 12th century and it became suba headquarters under Mughals
 - Also Khwaja Muinudin Chishti, celebrated Sufi Saint was there in the 12th century and he attracted people from all creeds





Network of Small Towns

Had mandible (or mand of later times) to which nearby villagers brought their produce to sell

They also had market streets called chatta (hast of later times) lined with shops for different kinds of artisans

some traders lived in the town,

others traveled from town to town

zamindar built a fortified palace in or near these towns

Alauddin's administrative measures were

successful and praised

He successfully withstood the threat of Mongol invasions

Religious Centers

- In the South, there were several great temple towns such as Mamallapuram, Thanjavur, Madurai and Mysore.
- The Srirangam Temple and the Brihadeshwar temple in Thanjavur, were important shrines for the Hindus.
- In the Deccan, the temples at Hassan, Hampi, Badami, Pattadakal and Aurangabad were major centers of pilgrimage.
- Along the Ganga, the old temple towns of Prayag, Haridwar and Varanasi continued to thrive.
- Both muslims and hindus visited the famous dargah of the Sufi saint Nizamuddin Aulia in Delhi and the dargah of
Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti in Ajmer.
- Amritsar became the holiest city of the Sikhs in the 16th century AD.



Srirangam Temple



Brihadeshwar temple



Bronze, bell metal and the "lost wax" technique

Bronze is an alloy containing copper and tin. Bell metal contains a greater proportion of tin than other kinds of bronze. This produces a bell-like sound.

Chola bronze statues (see Chapter 2) were made using the "lost wax" technique.

First, an image was made of wax. This was covered with clay and allowed to dry. Next it was heated, and a tiny hole was made in the clay cover. The molten wax was drained out through this hole. Then molten metal was poured into the clay mould through the hole. Once the metal cooled and solidified, the clay cover was carefully removed, and the image was cleaned and polished.


 What do you think were the advantages of using this technique?



Fig. 1
A bronze statue of
Krishna subduing

Temple authorities used their wealth to finance

Weekly Test

- Key terms
- Define the terms
- Answer in one word
- Answer in one sentence

Remedial

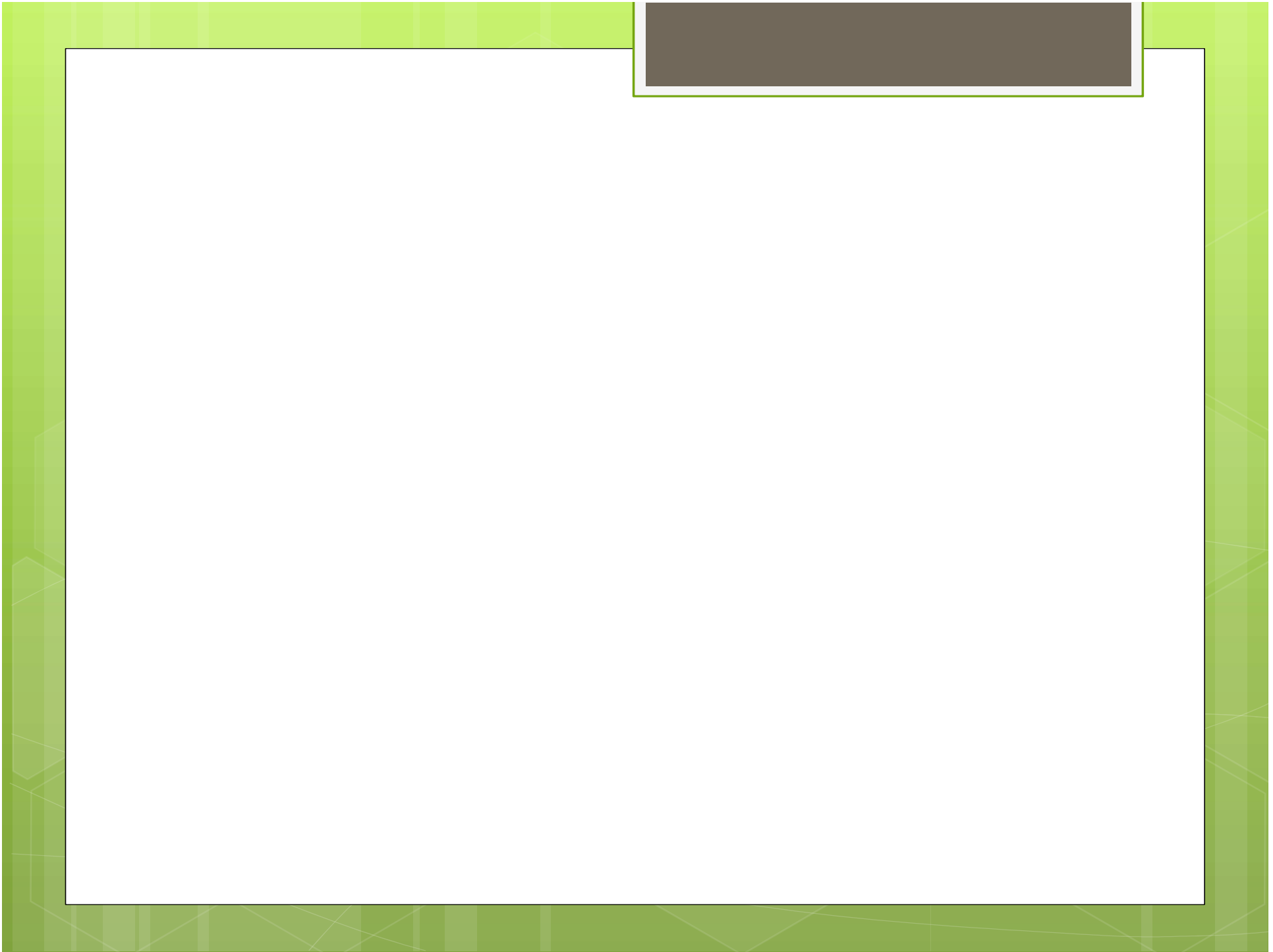
- Extra classes to be conducted
- Additional time to be provided to needy students
- Show more related examples to make the understand better



e - Chapter 6 Geography NCERT



Thank you



MONTH-AUGUST
SUBJECT-GUJARATI

JAY
SWAMINARAYA



STDARD-VII
પાઠ-6 [નર્મદામૈયા]

JAY SWAMINARAYAN



Topic & Sub Topic

- પાઠની સમજૂતી.
- પાઠમાં આવતાં અધરા શબ્દો વિશે જાણે.
- પાઠનાં શબ્દાર્થ સમજે.
- પાઠનાં સવાલ – જવાબ વિશે જાણે.
- પાઠના લાક્ષણિક વિશે સમજે



Topic & Sub Topic

- પાઠમાં આવતા સમાનાર્થી શબ્દો સમજો.
- પાઠમાં આવતાં વિરોધાર્થી શબ્દો વિશે જાણો.
- શબ્દ સમુહ માટે એક શબ્દ આપો





Thank You
Thank You
Thank You!!!!

Jay

Swaminarayan

STANDARD-VII
ଶିକ୍ଷା-7 [ସଂସ୍କୃତ-
ପଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ]

JAY SWAMINARAYAN



**Topic &
Sub
Topic**

- કાવ્યની સમજૂતી.
- કાવ્યમાં આવતાં અઘરા શબ્દો વિશે જાણે.
- કાવ્યનાં શબ્દાર્થ સમજે.
- કાવ્યનાં સવાલ – જવાબ વિશે જાણે.
- કાવ્યના વ્યાકરણ વિશે સમજે.

Topic & Sub Topic

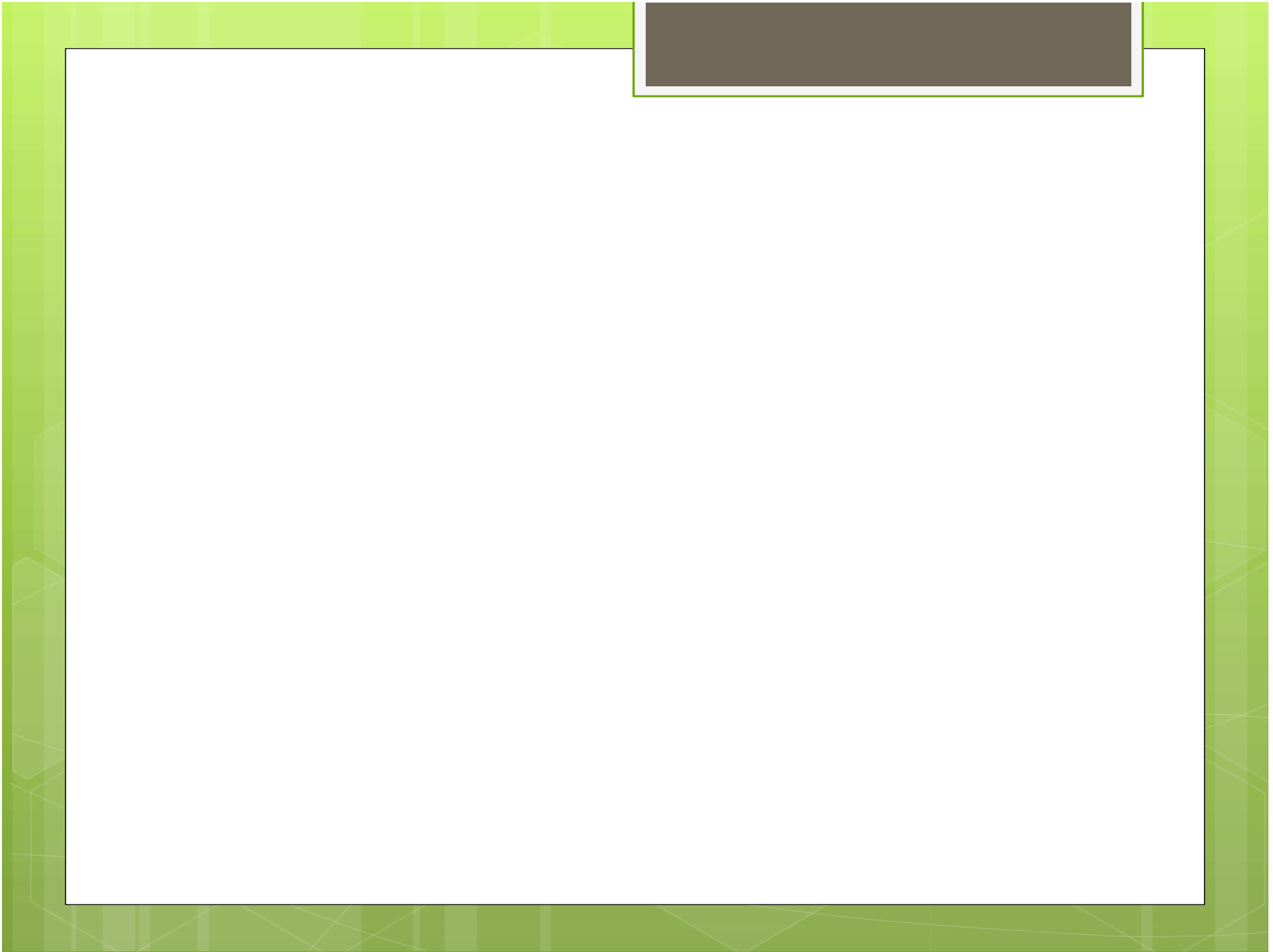
- કાવ્યમાં આવતા સમાનાર્થી શબ્દો સમજે.
- કાવ્યમાં આવતાં વિરોધ્ધાર્થી શબ્દો વિશે જાણે.
- અલગ-અલગ કહેવતો વિશે તે





Thank You
Thank You
Thank You!!!!

**Jay
Swaminarayan**





Puna International School



Welcome

Name praiksha Goswami

Sub: Hindi

std: 7

Chapter: 8,9,10

पाठ आठ

शाम एक किसान
लेखक: सर्वेश्वरदयाल
सक्सेना

दता ह

आकाश उस
नदी-घुटनों



मान ,पहाड़ के नीचे बहती हुए



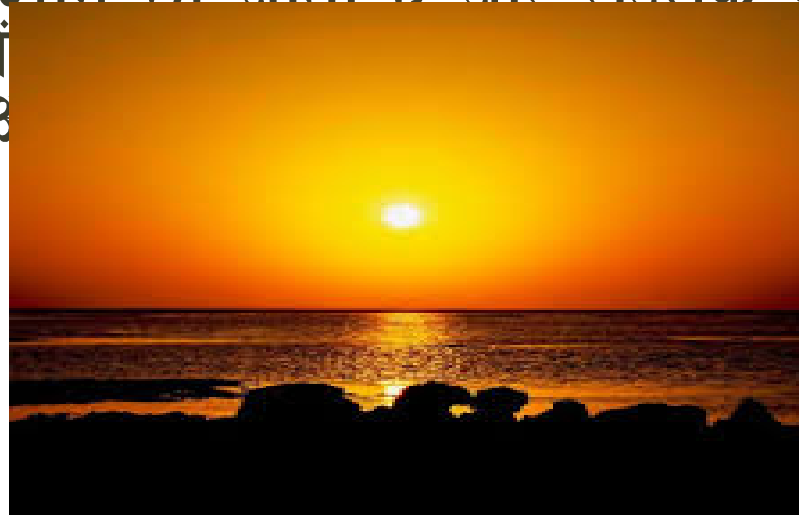
पलाश के पेडों



यह पूरा दृश्य सूरज की आवाज़ है। मानो किसी ने
आवाज़ लगाई है



उसके बाद यह दृश्य घटना में बदल जाता है, सूरज
डूब जाता है, शाम छा जाती है और रात के बाद यह
दृश्य घटना में बदल जाता है, शाम
छा जाती है, 3



चिड़ियाँ की बच्ची

जैनेन्द्र कुमार का जन्म 2 जनवरी 1905 में उत्तरप्रदेश के अलीगढ़ में हुआ था।

- प्रस्तुत कहानी में माधवदास नामक व्यक्ति अत्यंत धनी है किंतु पैसे से सब कुछ नहीं खरीद सकते हैं। मन की शांति हमें पैसे से नहीं मिलती है। कहानी में लेखक ने मनुष्य के स्वार्थी और अपने मन को बहलाने के लिए हर अच्छा बुरा काम करने को गाल धर में तैयार हो जाता है। वह शान्ति जगती शेर छोटे-छोटे पाक्षियों किंतु ऐसा करने स



भगवान ने सभी को स्वतंत्र रहने का हक दिया है।



माँ और बच्चे का प्यार दर्शाया गया है।लेखक ने बताया है कि मनुष्य, पशु, पक्षी इन सभी में माँ अपने बच्चे का पूरा-पूरा ध्यान



किसी को पराधीन बनाने वाला व्यक्ति स्वयं दुखी होता है, वह किसी को सुखी नहीं कर सकता है।



अलंकार

- अलंकार का शाब्दिक अर्थ होता है- आभूषण या गहना जिस प्रकार गहने पहनने से नारी के सौंदर्य में वृद्धि हो जाती है। उसी प्रकार अलंकारों से काव्य में



अलंकार के दो भेद है।

1 शब्दालंकार

2 अर्थालंकार

- 1 जहाँ काव्य में शब्दों के विशिष्ट प्रयोग से सौंदर्य और चमत्कार उत्पन्न होता है, वहाँ शब्दालंकार होता है।
 - जैसे : मंद-मंद मुसकाती मधुर ताल।
 - तनिक हिलती तैरती ताल में तरणियाँ
 - इन पंक्तियों में म, और त वर्ण की आवृत्ति के कारण चमत्कार
 - आया है।
- 2 जहाँ कविता की पंक्ति में अर्थ के कारण विशेष सौंदर्य या चमत्कार उत्पन्न होता है, वहाँ अर्थालंकार होता है।

पाठ: 10 अपूर्व अनुभव

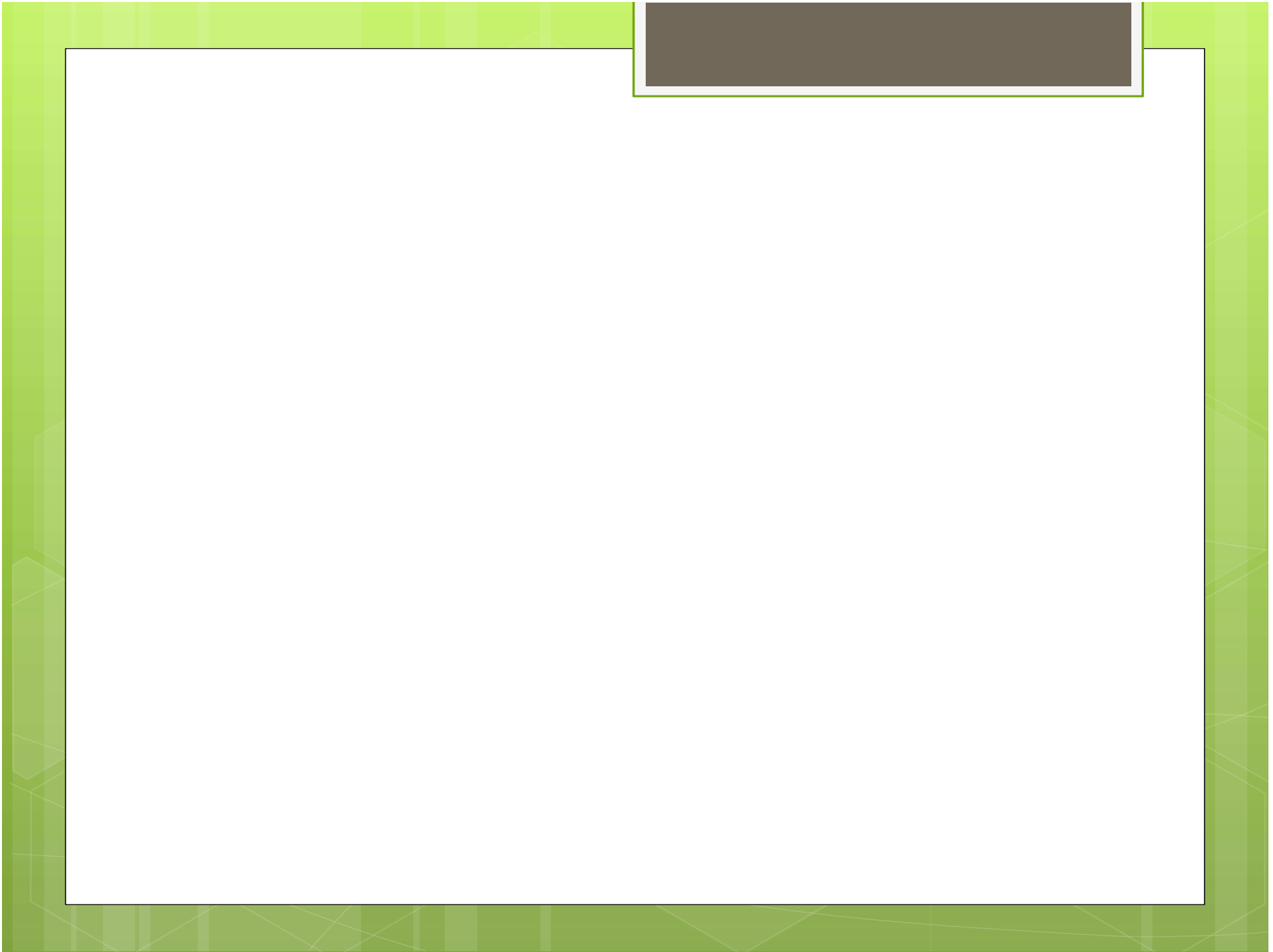
- अपूर्व अनुभव नामक पाठ में तेतोचान तथा यासुकी चान नामक
- दो जापनी बच्चों के संघर्ष की कहानी को मार्मिक ढंग से प्रस्तुत किया गया है।
- तेतो-चान विश्व साहित्य की एक अमूल्य निधि है, जो मूलतः जापानी भाषा में लिखी गई है। इसका अनुवाद विश्व की कई भाषाओं में हो चुका है। यह एक ऐसी पाठशाला और उसमें पढ़ने वाले बच्चों की कहानी जिनके लिए रेल के डिब्बे कक्षाएँ थीं, गहरी जड़ोंवाले पेड़ पाठशाला का गेट, शाखा बच्चों के खेलने के कोने। स. इस अनोखे स्कूल के संस्थापक थे श्री कोबायाशी। लेखिका स्वयं इस स्कूल के छात्रा थीं। उन्हीं के बचपन पर आधारित है पुस्तक तेतो-चान का यह अंश अपूर्व अनुभव।



चित्र ,



धन्यवाद





Puna International School

संस्कृत
कक्षा-सप्तम

षष्ठःपाठः

सदाचारः
(अच्छा आचरण)

पाठ का परिचय

- मनुष्य का आचरण
- आलस्य मनुष्य का सबसे बड़ा दुश्मन
- कल का काम आज
- सच बोलना, प्रिय बोलना
- व्यवहार में हमेशा उदारता, सच्चाई और मधुरता
- गुरुजन और माता-पिता की सेवा

शब्दार्थाः

- आचारः -व्यवहार
- श्वः - आने वाला कल
- अनुतम् - झूठ
- स्यात् - हो
- मृदुता - कोमलता
- सर्वेत् - सेवा करनी चाहिए
- वाचा - वाणी से
- औदार्यम् - उदारता

अध्ययन सामग्री

• महेनत



○ आलसी व्यक्ति

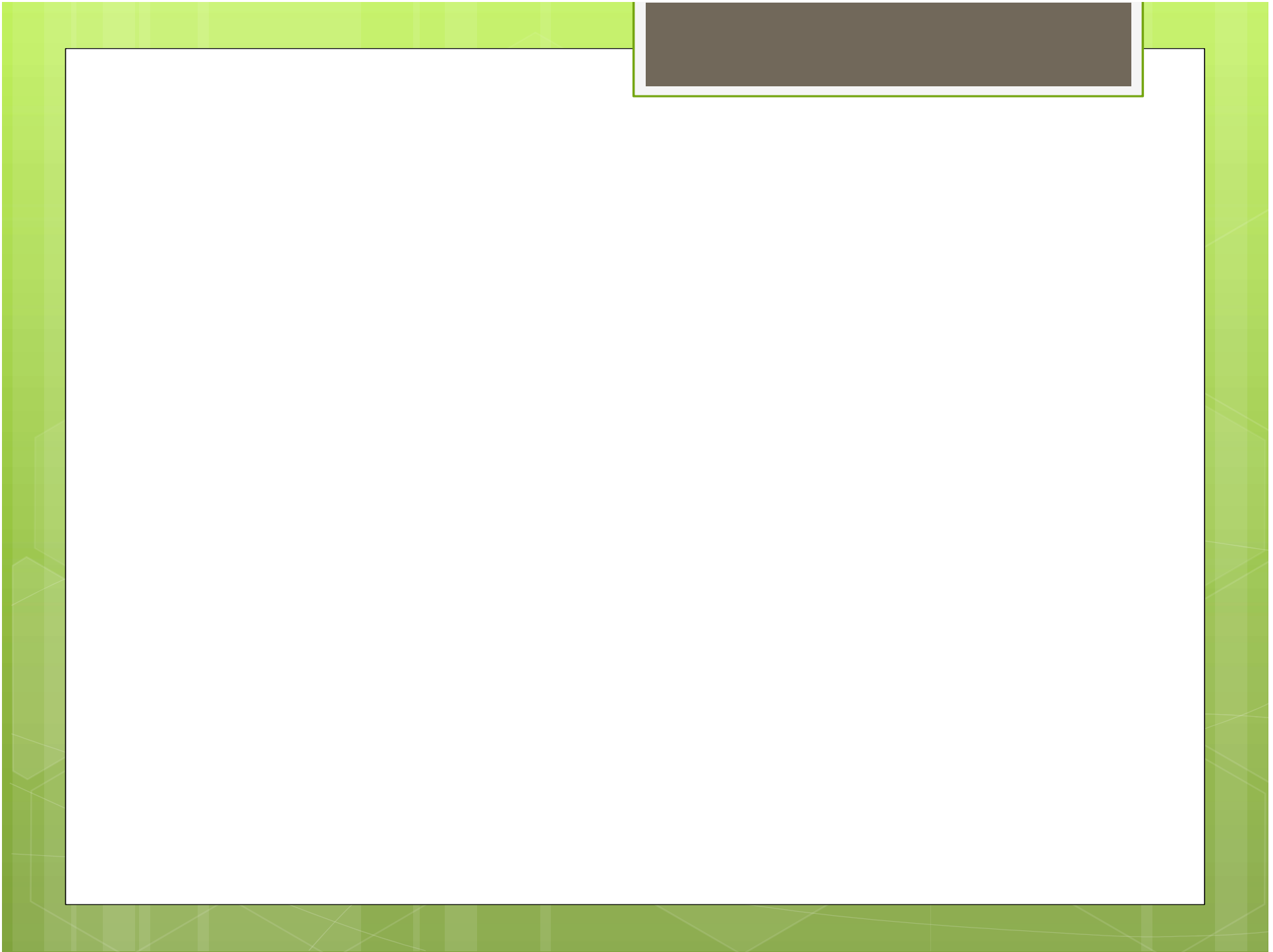


अध्ययन पध्धति

- ग्रुप चर्चा
- प्रश्नोत्तरी
- श्रमिका, श्रमिक का परिचय
- महेनत और आलस्य का भेद



धन्यवाद





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संस्कृत
कक्षा-सप्तम

सप्तमःपाठः

सङ्कल्पः सिद्धिदायकः

(दृढनिश्चय सिद्धि देने वाला होता है)

पाठ का परिचय

- शिव पार्वती की कथा
- पार्वती की तपस्या
- मा मेना की चिन्ता
- शिव को पाने के लिए पार्वती का तप
- शिव का परिचय
- शिव अर्थात् शुभ, अशिव अर्थात् अशुभ

२

शब्दार्थः

- पतिरूपेण - पति के रूप में
- मात्रे - माता से
- अभिलाषः - इच्छा
- तपसा - तपस्या से
- मनसा - मन से
- साकम् - साथ
- अतपः - तपस्या की
- तूष्णीम् - चुप

अध्ययन

- ० शिवपार्वती



○ शिव

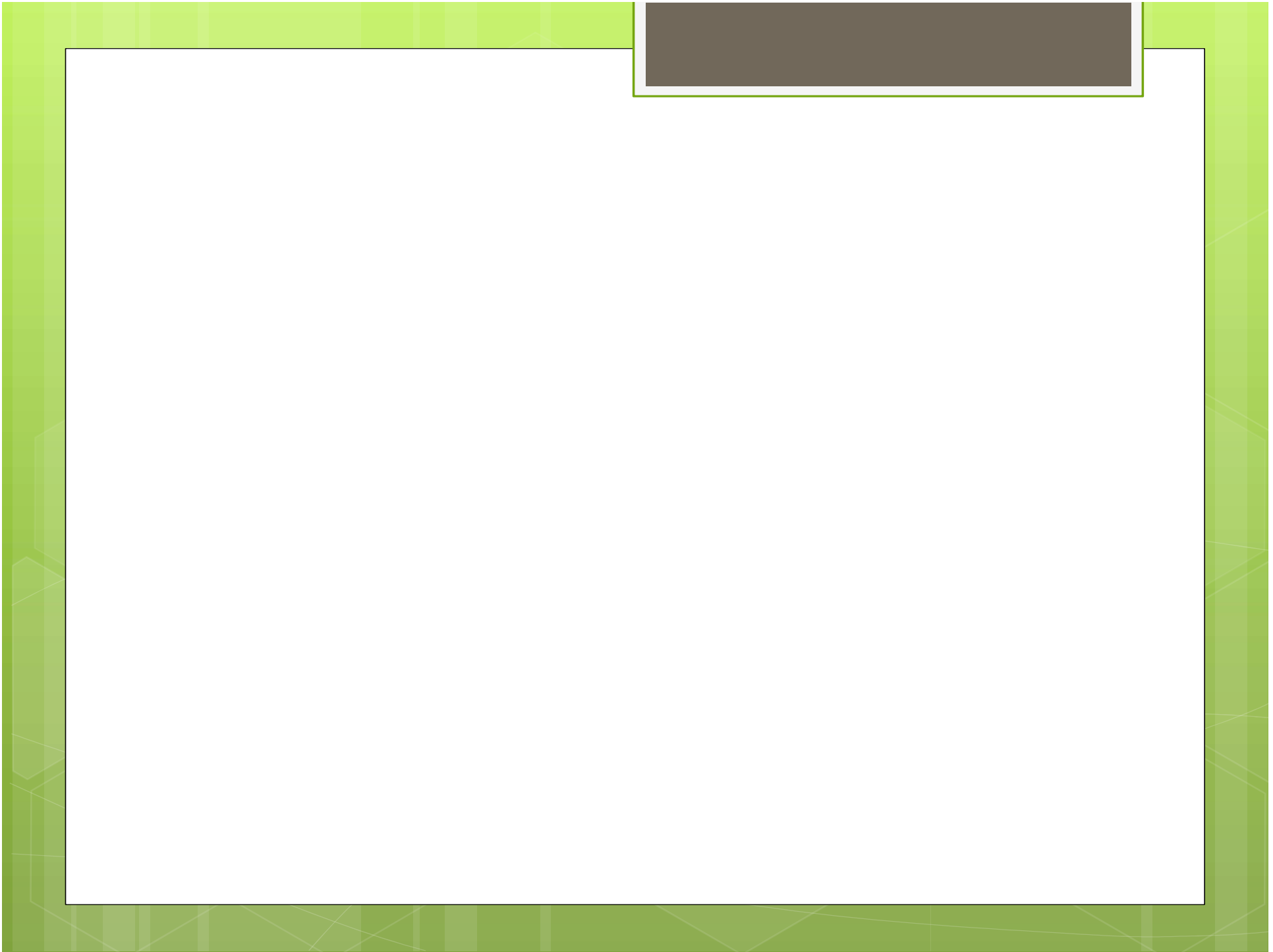


अध्ययन पध्धति

- ग्रुप चर्चा
- प्रश्नोत्तरी
- शिवपार्वती कथा

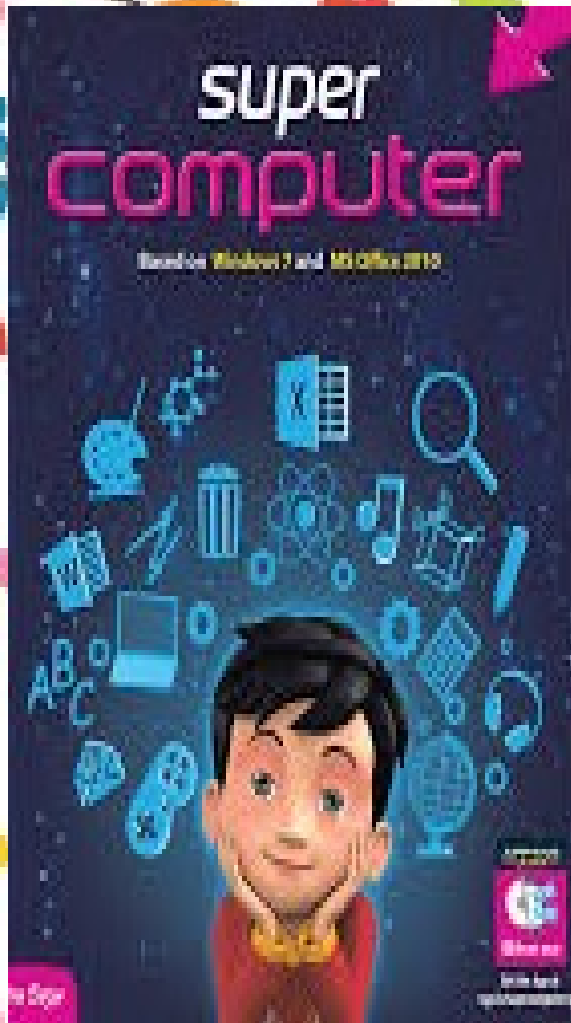


धन्यवाद





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Class – 7 Computer

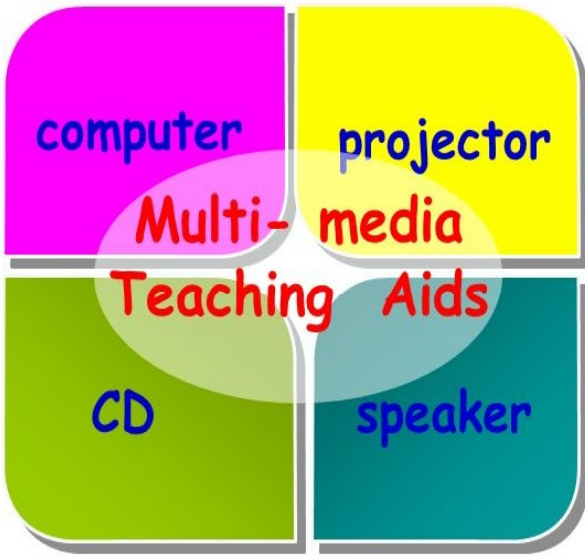
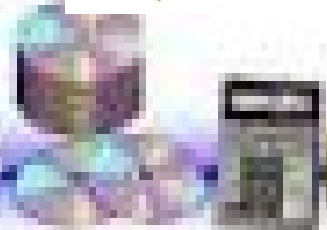
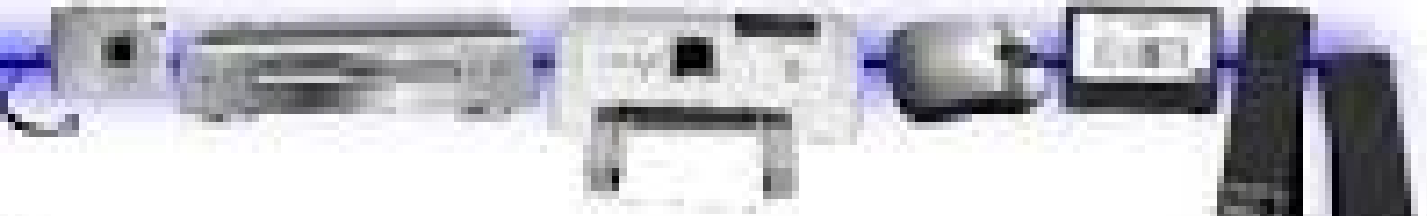
July 2019-20 Lesson Plan

**Chapter 4:- Decision –making
and Looping in Qbasic**

Chapter 5:- Graphics in Qbasic



Teaching Aids



FLIP CARDS








CH-4 Decision – making and looping in qbasic



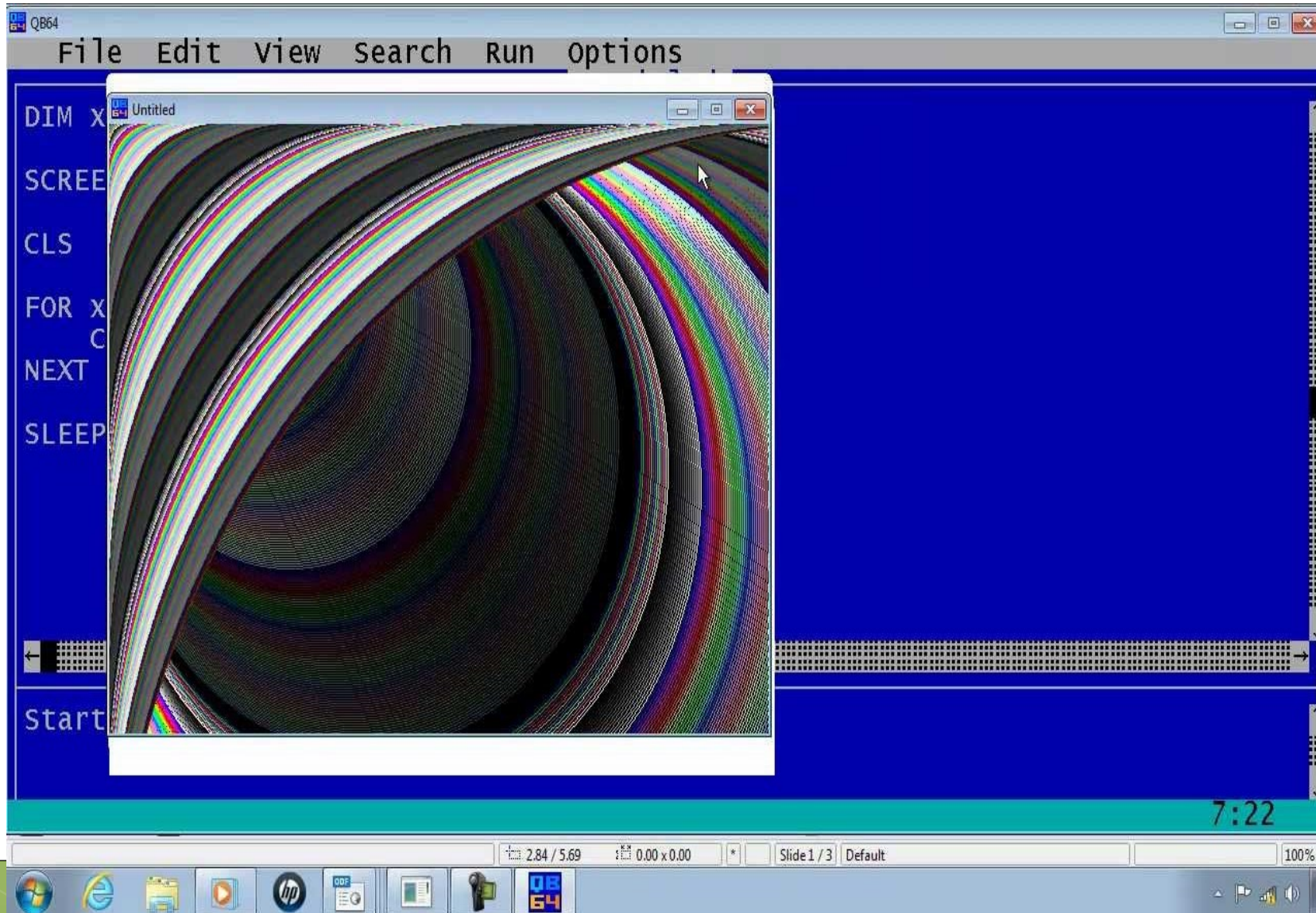
The image shows a screenshot of a QBasic program window. The window has a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', and 'Se'. The program code is as follows:

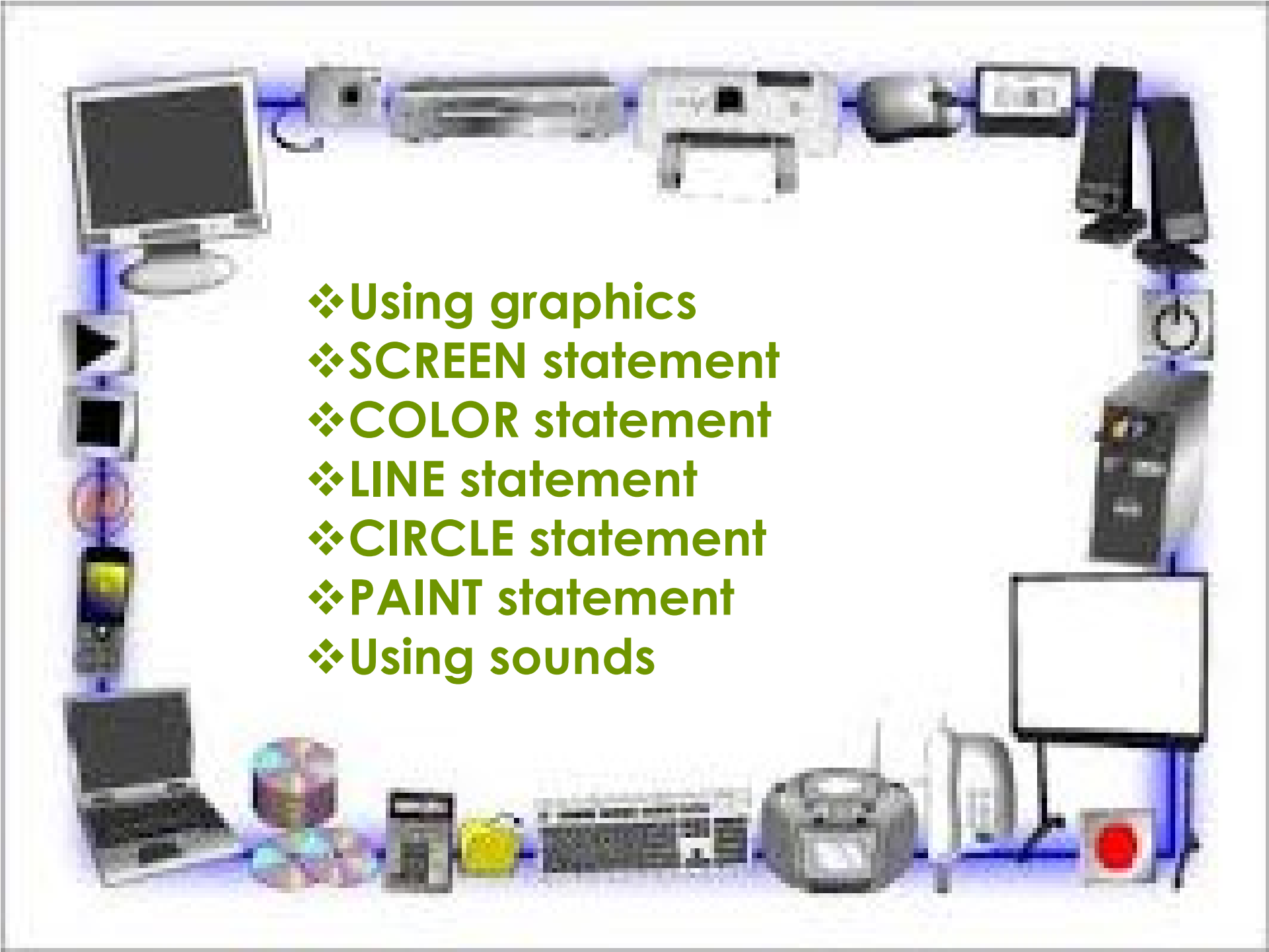
```
cls  
x = 10  
do while x<=50  
    print x  
    x = x + 2  
loop
```

The output of the program is displayed on the right side of the window, showing the numbers 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30, each on a new line.

- 
- ❖ Decision-making statements
 - ❖ GOTO statement
 - ❖ IF...THEN Statement
 - ❖ IF...THEN...ELSE statement
 - ❖ Looping statements
 - ❖ Do Loop
 - ❖ While...Wend Loop
 - ❖ Nesting of Loops

CH-5 Graphics in QBasic



- 
- ❖ Using graphics
 - ❖ SCREEN statement
 - ❖ COLOR statement
 - ❖ LINE statement
 - ❖ CIRCLE statement
 - ❖ PAINT statement
 - ❖ Using sounds