

BIRLA SCHOOL, PILANI (RW)

Summer Vacation Home assignment session 2026-27 For class_ VII

ENGLISH

Use separate file pages Write neatly and present your work creatively with colors and pictures,

1. Short Biographies (Any 2)

Write 15-20 lines each with a picture.

Include:

1. Birth, early life, and education
2. Major achievements and contributions
3. Challenges faced in life
4. Inspirational qualities and values learned

You may choose personalities from:

Science, Sports, Literature, Social Service, Environment, and Space Research.

2. Reading Habit and Vocabulary Work

Read any one English novel, storybook, biography, newspaper articles etc. during the holidays.

Write:(in about 200 words)

1. Name of the book/article
2. Author's name
3. Main characters
4. Summary of the reading (100–120 words)
5. What you learned from it / Moral message

Vocabulary Work

Learn and write:

1. 05 new words every week
2. Meaning, synonym, and antonym of each word
3. Make one meaningful sentence for each word

	<p>3. Creativity Corner and Research Work</p> <p>Make anyone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · “Save Earth” / “Digital Safety” / “Save Water” poster · Book cover design with slogan <p>Write 12–15 lines with pictures on any one topic:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate Change and Its Effects 2. Water Conservation and Sustainable Living 3. Healthy Food vs Junk Food 4. Role of Technology in Students’ Life <p>Include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Facts and information · Causes/effects · Solutions or suggestions · Your opinion <p>4. Learning Activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Learn a poem to be presented in the class assembly. (2-3 minutes approx.,) · Learn a story to be presented in the class assembly. (2-3 minutes approx.,)
HINDI	<p>ग्रीष्मकालीन अवकाश कार्य -</p> <p>प्रश्न- छात्रावास के दौरान सीखे गए अच्छे अनुभवों को अपने दादा / दादी / नाना / नानी से वार्तालाप साक्षात्कार के माध्यम से साझा करते हुए लैंडस्केप में 30 सैकंड से 58 सैकंड तक का एक वीडियो रिकॉर्ड कर अपनी स्वयं की मेल-आईडी पर अपलोड कीजिए।</p>

SANSKRIT	<p>1. किसी भी पाठ्यपुस्तिका से कोई पाँच श्लोक अपनी उत्तरपुस्तिका में लिखो और याद करो।</p> <p>2. पठ्, गम्, लिख्, हस् धातुओं के लट् और लृट् लकार में धातुरूप लिखो और याद करो।</p>
MATHEMATICS	<p>1. Create a power point presentation on integer operations: addition, subtraction multiplication and division.</p> <p>2 Make Mathematical Models on the following topics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fraction Wheel • Geometry Kit using waste materials • 3D Shape Models
SOC.SC	<p>1. Make a working model on “India’s Landforms and Weather Link”. Use cardboard, colored paper, and sketch pens. Show different landforms of India and explain how they affect weather and people’s daily life. Write short labels and present neatly.</p> <p>2. My Mini Geography Dictionary Make a small booklet of 20 important words from Chapter 1 & Chapter 2.</p>
SCIENCE	<p>1. Make any working model explaining science behind it, write its scientific principles and draw a diagram on sheet to explain its work.</p> <p>2. Take any science topic from a book, make your own story, make puppets using any waste material, and prepare a puppet show which can sensitize or share knowledge about any problem in society, suggesting some solutions.</p> <p>3. Make two charts/collage on any topics from your science textbook of your own choice or suggested topics: -</p> <p>a. Exploring substances: Acidic, basic and neutral</p> <p>b. World of metals and non-metals</p> <p>c. Changes around us.</p> <p>4. Complete the project: -</p>

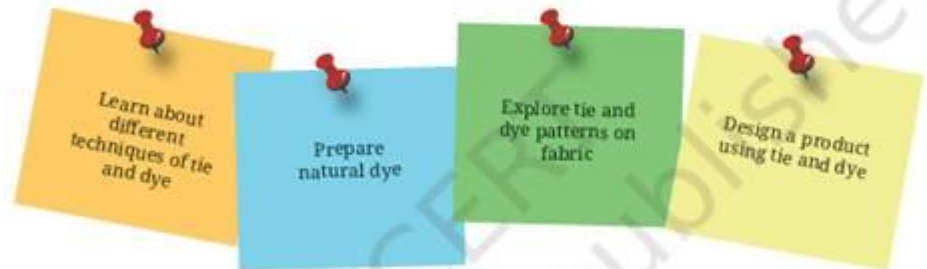
Tie and Dye



0785C003

This project will help you learn how to make beautiful patterns on fabric with dye. You will do this using different tie and dye techniques.

As part of the project, you will be able to:



India has a rich history of textiles, with each state having its own traditional ways of weaving cloth and creating beautiful patterns using different methods, like dyeing, embroidery and printing. Some of these weaves and patterns have been used across centuries.

Among these methods is tie and dye, e.g., *Lehariya*, *Bandhani* (Figures 3.1 and 3.2). *Bandhani*, which literally means ‘to bind or tie’, is a resist dye technique. Resist dye techniques prevent dye from colouring some parts, so that it retains the original colour. Thus, it creates beautiful patterns.



Figure 3.2: *Bandhani* patterns can be created to create intricate designs

In the *Bandhani* method, fabric is folded, tied, twisted, and bound to prevent certain portions from being coloured. Artisans practising this method tie the fabric so that circles, spirals, stripes, and even patterns that appear like plants and animals are created.

Bandhani is also known as *tie and dye*, and is generally practised in Rajasthan and Gujarat. Usually done on cotton, silk, and wool, traditional *Bandhani* is created using natural dyes made of plants and spices.



Did you know?

As communities migrate, they continue their traditional work even as they become part of the local community already living in the area. One such community, which migrated from Gujarat many centuries

ago, lives in Tamil Nadu. While most of these immigrants got involved in weaving silk, those in Madurai introduced what came to be called the *Madurai Sungudi* — cotton tie and dye material, generally used for sarees.

Thus, tie and dye came to be associated with Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Tamil Nadu too.

Another popular resist dye method is wax resist where wax or a starchy paste is applied either freehand or using blocks/stencils, which have patterns carved on them. These patterns can be geometric, or in the shape of animals or plants. This is known as *batik*, and has traditionally been practised in Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Rajasthan.

Bandhani is among the oldest tie and dye techniques. The earliest evidence of *Bandhani* is found in the Ajanta caves in Maharashtra where paintings show a woman wearing a dotted cloth that is believed to be *Bandhani* (Figure 3.3).



Figure 3.3: Dotted cloth draped over the woman's upper body is believed

By the end of this project, you will be able to:

1. Prepare natural dyes using vegetables, fruits, spices and plants.
2. Design patterns for tie and dye.
3. Use tie and dye to create colourful patterns on recycled fabrics.
4. Prepare a product using tie and dye.



What will I need?

You will need different kinds of tools and materials before you start working:

Tools and Materials required

1. **Fabric:** Fabric used for *Bandhani* must be strong since it has to undergo multiple rounds of tying and dyeing. Hence, fabric made of natural fibres is used, e.g., cotton, silk, wool. You can use light coloured thin cotton fabric cut out of old clothes. If there are light-coloured linen or silk clothes that have been discarded at home, you can use them as well. You must ensure no traces of starch or dirt remain by washing the fabric carefully.
2. **Material for tying:** Thread for tying must be white or very light coloured. This is to avoid the colour from 'bleeding' from the thread, that is, to prevent the colour of the thread from the thread, that is, to prevent the colour of the thread itself from dyeing the fabric. Rubber bands and clips can also be used if large portions are to resist the dye. Grains, pulses, seeds, small stones, peppercorns, etc., can be used to ensure that the area that resists the dye is of the desired size.
3. **Material for dyeing and fixing:** Natural dyes can be made using a variety of materials, e.g., beetroot, coffee, turmeric, red cabbage, pomegranate, henna, spinach,

orange peels, onion skin and indigo. To ensure the colour of the dye does not wash out or fade too soon or bleed from your product onto other clothes (e.g., on a shirt you are wearing), you will need fixers. For example, salt/vinegar is used to fix the dye when flowers or leaves are used.

4. **Tools:** Measuring cup/spoon, containers, burner/stove, stirrers, iron, mug, plates, scissors, tongs, glass, bowl.



Figure 3.5: Nakhli used by artisans

The *nakhli* or *nakhlo* (Figure 3.5) is a 'ring' made of metal with a protruding blunt edge used by artisans to pick the fabric.



How do I keep myself and others safe?

The following precautions need to be taken during various tasks involved in tie and dye techniques:

1. Wear gloves to protect your hands from warm dyes, and aprons to protect your clothes while using dyes. Use masks to avoid colour splashing on your mouth and prevent breathing in any vapour from the hot dye. Wear goggles to keep your eyes safe from hot water.
2. Work in a well-ventilated area so that smells and vapours do not irritate you.
3. Handle scissors with care while cutting fabric – never point the scissors towards yourself or anyone else.
4. Carefully dispose off any leftover dye solution in the sink. While using the dye, spread plastic sheets on the surface to prevent splashes and to keep the work area safe and clean.



Internet safety: Seek help from your teacher while using the Internet. Be careful not to upload or download anything without checking. Do not share personal information anywhere.



What do I need to know before I start?

Look at the *Bandhani* samples in figure 3.6 below — patterns are repeated across each sample. What patterns do you see? Draw them in the box below the image.



Figure 3.6: Different samples of Bandhani

Now, compare the patterns you have drawn with those drawn by your peer. Discuss them with your peer.

Some other tie and dye techniques

Two examples of popular shaped resist tie and dye techniques besides *Bandhani* are given below:

- 1. Leheriya:** Made by folding and tying the fabric before dyeing. This results in a wave-like pattern. The word *leher* means 'wave'. It represents the flow of water and greenery, which hold high significance in states like Rajasthan and Gujarat.
- 2. Shibori:** *Shibori* is an ancient Japanese tie and dye technique. The word *Shibori* means to 'wring, squeeze or press'. Traditional *Shibori* often used natural indigo dye, which changes colour from green to blue as the fabric reacts with air during drying.



Before you start making your own tie and dye patterns, you need to identify which fabric should be used. It will be useful to understand which fabrics and patterns are popular, and likely to sell. You can also compare the cost of tie and dye products with other products.

One way to do this would be to visit a shop selling clothes. You could also interact with a local boutique owner or a fashion designer.

Visiting a tie and dye workshop will help you to gain firsthand knowledge of the process. You could also invite an artisan to your school to give a demonstration. However, if it is not possible to get an artisan, even a person who does tie and dye as a hobby could be invited.

It is quite possible that a tie and dye workshop is not present in the vicinity. In that case, you can visit a dyeing workshop to get an understanding of the process.

Activity 1: Visit to a shop

You will observe many types of products in the shop, made of different fabrics using different methods, like weaving, embroidery, dyeing, and so on (Figure 3.7).

While in the shop, try to get a feel of different fabrics by

touching them. See if you can find *Bandhani/Batik/Shibori* or any other kind of tie and dye designs.

Before the visit, think of the questions you would like to ask the shopkeeper. Some pointers are given in table 3.1 but please add to these. Get responses for at least five types of fabrics.



Figure 3.7: Range of products made of different fabrics using different methods

India has a rich history of textiles, with each state having its own traditional ways of weaving cloth and creating beautiful patterns using different methods, like dyeing, embroidery and printing. Some of these weaves and patterns have been used across centuries.

Among these methods is tie and dye, e.g., *Lehariya*, *Bandhani* (Figures 3.1 and 3.2). *Bandhani*, which literally means 'to bind or tie', is a resist dye technique. Resist dye techniques prevent dye from colouring some parts, so that it retains the original colour. Thus, it creates beautiful patterns.



Figure 3.2: Bandhani patterns can be created to create intricate designs

In the *Bandhani* method, fabric is folded, tied, twisted, and bound to prevent certain portions from being coloured. Artisans practising this method tie the fabric so that circles, spirals, stripes, and even patterns that appear like plants and animals are created.

Bandhani is also known as *tie and dye*, and is generally practised in Rajasthan and Gujarat. Usually done on cotton, silk, and wool, traditional *Bandhani* is created using natural dyes made of plants and spices.



Did you know?

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Table 3.1: Exploring fabrics in a shop

S. No.	Type of fabric (e.g., cotton, silk, linen, synthetic, jute)	What technique has been used to make patterns (e.g., tie and dye, block printing, digital printing, embroidery)	Price (rupees per metre or the cost of a saree)
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

1. Is tie and dye available?
.....
2. If yes, then which type (e.g., *Shibori*, *Leheriya*, *Bandhani*, ...)?
.....
3. What kind of garment is most popular (e.g., *saree*, *dupatta*, scarf, stole, *kurta*)?
.....

Explore other key words that will help you fill the table. Remember, there will be variations with change of place, so try and search information from your own city or village, or nearby places.

What else do you think tie and dye can be used for besides clothes, like *kurtas*, turbans, shirts, *sarees*, *dupattas*? Think, and write down your ideas.

.....
.....

Activity 2: A visit to a tie and dye workshop

While visiting the workshop, observe everything around and ask as many questions as possible (Figure 3.8).



Figure 3.8: Dyeing of fabric

Ask for a demonstration of the process, and try to do some of the tasks yourself, if possible.

Here are some questions to get you started. Many other questions may come to mind when you are interacting with the experts. Do remember to note the responses to those questions as well.

1. How do you tie the fabric? How do you make sure the patterns are of the same size? How do you make the pattern larger or smaller?

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.....
.....

2. Which tools and materials do you use for dyeing? Where do you get the dye from?

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.....

3. What type of fabrics can be dyed easily? Are all these fabrics good for tie and dye as well?

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.....
.....

4. How do you ensure the colour does not bleed after dyeing?

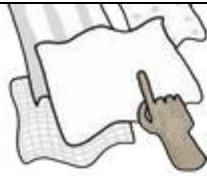
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5. What should be the temperature of the dye when you dip the fabric? Does the temperature have to be the same for all fabrics and all dyes?

.....
.....
.....

6. How many times is the fabric soaked in the dye?

.....
.....



Step 1: Select the fabric



Step 2: Wash the fabric



Step 3: Select the plant for natural dye



Step 4: Tie the fabric



Step 5: Prepare the dye and add fixer



Step 6: Dye the tied fabric



Step 7: Dry the dyed fabric



Step 8: Untie the fabric and see the design

Figure 3.9: Tie and dye process flow chart



What do I have to do?

Activity 3: Exploring the art of tie and dye

Before you make your product, you must practice and experiment with fabrics, dyes and designs. First, make some samples on a small piece of fabric.

Step 1: Prepare the sample fabrics

Get five handkerchief-sized (6 × 6 inches) fabrics. These fabrics could be from an old shirt, *kurta*, *saree* or anything that is not in use any more. You can use different kinds of fabric— thin cotton, thick cotton, silk, linen or any other fabric to see the difference in results. Remember to start with white or light-coloured fabrics so you can see your designs better. Figure 3.10 shows how the fabric is to be prepared.



Step 1: Cut the fabric

Step 2: Wash to remove any starch to dirt

Step 3: Dry the fabric and iron it to remove any crease

Figure 3.10: Preparing fabric for tie and dye

Write the details of the fabrics you are going to use in table 3.2

Step 1: Cut the fabric

Step 2: Wash to remove any starch to dirt

Step 3: Dry the fabric and iron it to remove any crease

Figure 3.10: Preparing fabric for tie and dye

Write the details of the fabrics you are going to use in table 3.2 below:

Table 3.2: Checklist of samples

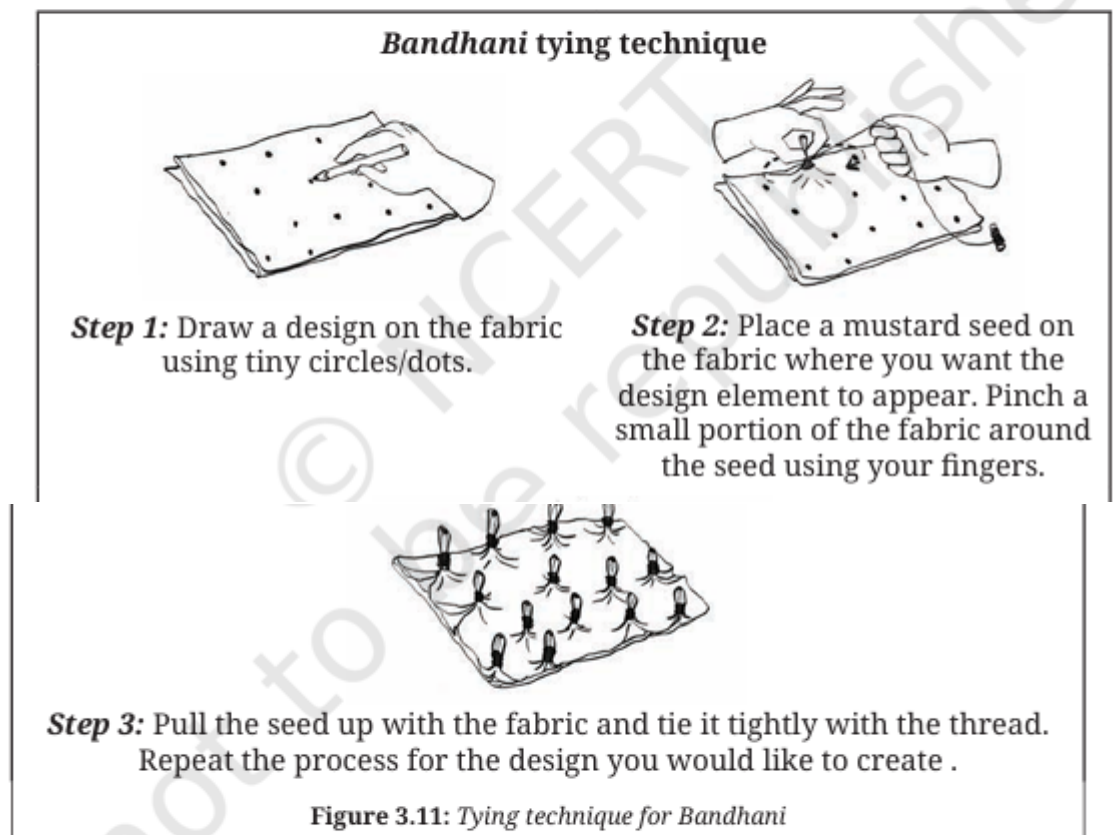
Sample number	Fabric used	Preparation of fabric (e.g., cutting to size, washing, drying and ironing)

Step 2: Tying the fabric

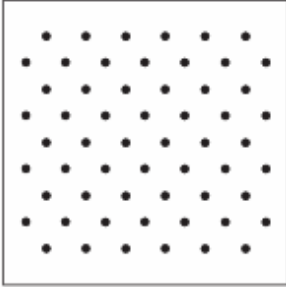
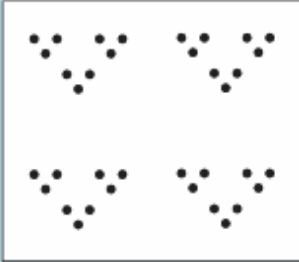
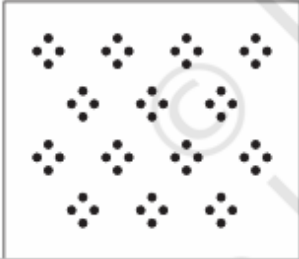
You have already read that when we tie the fabric, we prevent the part that has been tied from getting coloured by dye. This resisting of the dye creates patterns due to the difference between the parts that are dyed and not dyed. Tying the fabric in different ways will create different and unique design(s).

Experts can tie and dye the same fabric multiple times to introduce colours in the patterns — this is done by dyeing the fabric multiple times, each time tying different parts of the fabric to get a different colour and pattern. However, we will stick to two colours — the original colour of the fabric and the colour of the dye.

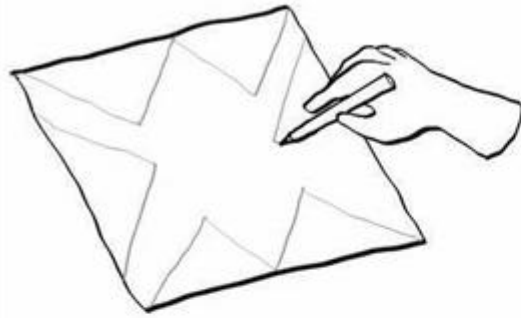
The technique for tying fabric for *Bandhani*, *Shibori* and *Leheriya* is given in figures 3.11 to 3.13, respectively.



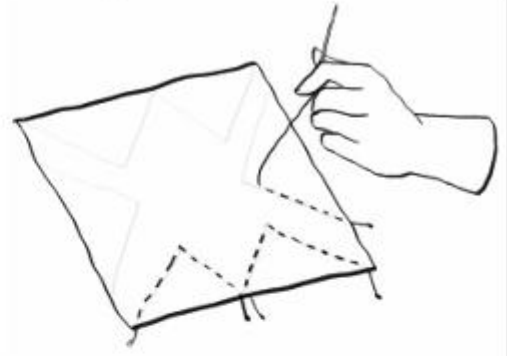
Traditionally, *Bandhani* patterns are given different names depending on the number of knots in the design. Larger designs are made by repeating these patterns. Some examples are given in table 3.3; try to make your own design using any of these.

Name of the pattern and image	Your design using this pattern
<p><i>Ekdali</i>: Single dot</p> 	
<p><i>Trikunti</i>: Groups of three</p> 	
<p><i>Chaubandi/Chaubasi</i>: Groups of four</p> 	

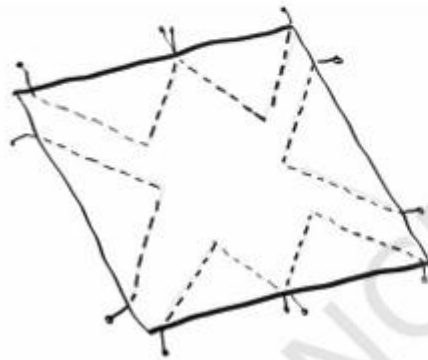
Shibori tying technique



Step 1: Draw the design on the fabric. You can draw the design either in a straight or dotted line.



Step 2: Use a needle and thread to sew simple running stitches along the lines of your design. Make sure to keep even spacing for a neat pattern.

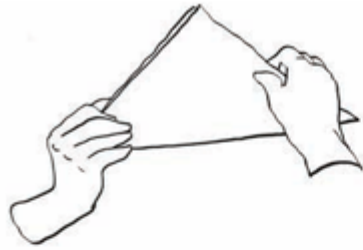


Step 3: Continue stitching until your entire pattern is outlined with the running stitches. Keep the stitches



Step 4: Gently pull the loose ends of the thread to gather the fabric, creating folds. The tighter you pull,

Leheriya tying technique



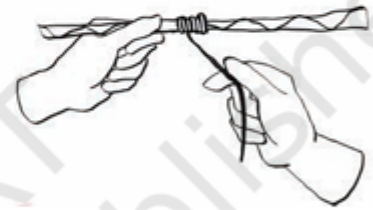
Step 1: Fold the fabric in half and find the centre point. This will help in creating symmetrical pleats.



Step 2: Start making small, even pleats by folding the fabric back and forth like an accordion. Ensure the pleats are neat for a clean pattern.



Step 3: Continue folding until the entire fabric is pleated. Hold the fabric firmly to maintain the folds.



Step 4: Carefully hold the pleats and tie them tightly with thread at the centre. Ensure the knot is secure to keep the pleats in place.



On the basis of your experience of tying, fill table 3.4. Draw the design of the sample, and note any challenges you faced and their solutions. You can make additional samples if needed.

Table 3.4: Making the samples

Actions	Details	Challenges and solutions
Sample number and fabric: Tying technique used:		
Design of the sample		
Sample number and fabric: Tying technique used:		
Design of the sample		

Sample number and fabric: Tying technique used:		
Design of the sample		
Sample number and fabric: Tying technique used:		
Design of the sample		
Sample number and fabric: Tying technique used:		
Design of the sample		

Step 3: Preparation of dye

Different kinds of dyes, both chemical and natural, are available in the market. Of these, natural dyes are more environment friendly.

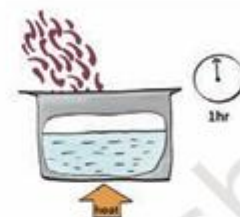
To prepare natural dyes, select the ingredients based on the colour you want (e.g., turmeric/marigold flowers for yellow, beetroot for pink, spinach leaves for green, blue hibiscus/blueberry/blue pea flower for blue).

Figure 3.14 shows the process for making pink/red dye solution using beetroot.

Making pink/red dye



Step 1: To create a natural beetroot dye, start by chopping or crushing two medium-sized beetroots. This helps effective release of colour.



Step 2: Add the crushed beetroot to 1 L of water and let it slowly boil for about 1 hour. This process extracts the rich red pigment from the beetroots.



Step 3: Once the mixture has cooled down, strain the liquid using a cotton cloth or a strainer to remove any solid pieces, leaving only the coloured liquid.



Step 4: Finally, add one to two tablespoons of salt to the dye solution. This acts as a fixer, and helps set the colour, making it more effective for dyeing fabric.

Figure 3.15 shows the process for making yellow dye using turmeric, which is easily available at home.

Making yellow dye



Step 1: Measure 2 tablespoons of turmeric powder and keep it ready for use in a bowl.



Step 2: Take half a glass of cold water and dissolve the turmeric in it using a spoon.



Step 3: Measure 1 L of water in a large container. Place it on heat and let it simmer.



Step 4: Add the cold water and turmeric solution to the warm water, and let it simmer for an hour.



Step 5: Add 1–2 tablespoons of salt/baking powder/vinegar to the dye – this will act as fixer.

Your natural turmeric dye is now ready to use. The darker the shade of

Passive heating process




If time is not a constraint, then dye can be prepared using solar energy. This would require putting the dye and fabric in a glass jar and placing it in a sunny spot to slowly extract the dye with minimal heat. This process can take several days to weeks, depending on the shade of colour you want – the darker the shade, the longer it takes.



Cold water dyes

Cold water dyes, which use chemicals to fix the dye instead of heat, are available in the market. The dye is mixed in cold water or water at room temperature. Tied fabric is soaked in the dye, and then in a solution made with a fixer before the final rinsing.

Table 3.5 has other examples of preparing dye of different colours from plants.

Table 3.5: Making dyes from plants

Colour	Plant	Image	Steps to prepare dye (the amount of dye needed depends on the shade you want to achieve)
Blue	Blue hibiscus		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mix 100 g blue hibiscus in 1 L of water• Simmer the water to the boiling point• Strain the solution to remove the flowers and add 250 mL vinegar
Brown	Tea/Coffee		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mix 100 g coffee powder/tea powder in 1 L of water• Simmer the water to boiling point• Strain the solution to remove any coffee particles and add 250 mL vinegar
Green	Spinach		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chop 100 g spinach• Add it to 1 L of water• Simmer the water to boiling point• Strain the solution to remove any vegetable particles and add 2 tablespoon of salt

Yellow	Marigold		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mix 100 g marigold in 1 L of water • Simmer the water to boiling point • Strain the solution to remove the flowers and add 250 mL vinegar solution
Red	Pomegranate		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mix 100 g pomegranate seeds in 1 L of water • Simmer the water to boiling point • Strain the solution to remove the seeds and add 2 tablespoons of salt

Which colours have you chosen to dye the samples?

Fill table 3.6 for the dye you prepared for each sample – in case you used the same dye, please mention the details.

Table 3.6: Preparing dyes with different plants

Steps	Details
Materials used to prepare the dye	
Quantity of the ingredients	
Quantity of water	
Materials used to fix dye	
Safety precautions taken	
Any other material that will give a similar colour	

Figure 3.16 shows the process for dyeing the tied fabric.

Dye, dry and untie the fabric



Step 1: Dip the tied fabric in normal water.



Step 2: Dip the fabric in warm dye solution for 20–30 minutes.



Step 3: Take the fabric out of the dye. Ensure you wear gloves.



Step 4: Wash it with plain water once to remove excess dye.



Table 3.7: Common challenges and their solutions

Challenge	Try this solution
Did the thread break or open during the dyeing process?	Tie the fabric tightly and handle it carefully to ensure that it does not loosen during the process.
Did you spill the dye solution during the process?	Ensure that there is enough space where you are working to keep the dye and other material. Use a cloth or gloves to hold the hot container.
Did you cut the fabric while untying the fabric by mistake?	Do not use scissors to cut the thread. You can use the needle to find the point of thread and use your hand to further untie it.

Look at the samples carefully.

What did you learn to do/not to do as you moved from samples 1–5?

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Step 4: Documenting a swatch file

Create a swatch file to display your samples (Figure 3.17). A swatch file is a combination of your creative samples with some details. You will use this file to present your samples. For each sample include the following:

1. Fabric sample
2. Type of fabric
3. Technique used for tying and dyeing
4. Fabrics and dye used
5. Challenges faced while creating the sample
6. Step-by-step process of preparing the samples

Sample 1: _____



Fabric type: _____

Tying technique: _____

Material used for tying: _____

Plants used for dyeing: _____

Steps followed to create this sample: _____

Challenges faced while creating this sample: _____

Figure 3.17: Sample of a swatch file

Average size of dupatta



1-1.5 metre

2-2.5 metre

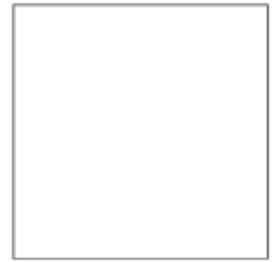
Size for pillow cover



26" (inch)

20" (inch)

Size for scarf



50 cm

50 cm

Figure 3.18: Measuring and selecting fabric

You can take the help of your teacher, a family member, or a tailor from a nearby shop to cut the fabric in the proper size.

1. Which product will you make?

.....
.....
.....

2. Which fabric did you select? Why?



3. Sketch the pattern of your product with dimensions.



What else can I do?

Ornamentation is about adding that special touch to your creation. You can add your creativity to decorate the product. Look for materials you already have — recycled items, leftover fabrics, buttons, silk or cotton thread, mirrors, etc. Table 3.10 has some examples; you can get more ideas from your teacher, family members, or friends.

Table 3.10: Ornamentation of your finished product

Types of ornamentation	How to do it?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place the lace on the fabric where you want to attach it. Pin the lace to the fabric so that it does not shift when you sew. Use a simple running stitch to fix the lace with the fabric.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choose the buttons of your choice. Plan how you will use them – for example, you may like to add 4 buttons at the corners of your scarf or 5 buttons on each side of your dupatta. Fix the buttons to the fabric using needle and thread.

Activity 5: What did you invest? You invested both time and maybe some money was spent to gather material. Tables 3.9 will help you estimate the cost of the product. Tie and Dye

TABLE 3.9. PRODUCT COSTING

List of materials	Quantity of materials	Cost of the material (₹ 0/- if you recycled materials)

You can also explore embroidery, beadwork, and sequins apart from the things mentioned in table 3.10. This will make your product even more unique.



Think and Answer

1. What did you enjoy doing?
2. What challenges did you face?
3. What will you do differently next time?
4. Write the journey of a tie and dye product from producing raw materials to reaching the market. Which jobs are involved in this process?
5. Identify few examples of jobs related to the work you just did. For example, artisan, dyer, fashion designer, retailer, and textile researcher. Look around, speak to people and write your answer.

A.I.

Ball Movement Game using Scratch / PictoBlox

Project Title: Catch the Moving Ball Game

Students will create a simple interactive game in which a ball moves across the screen with changing directions and speed. The project will help students understand motion, coordinates, direction, collision, and basic game logic.

Skills Covered

- Sprite movement
- X-Y coordinates
- Direction and speed control
- Keyboard interaction
- Collision detection

Example Ideas

- Catch the ball using a paddle
- Avoid obstacles while moving the ball
- Bounce the ball from screen edges

- Score points when the ball touches a target

Learning Outcome

Students will understand how objects move in a digital environment and how coding controls animation and gameplay mechanics.

PAINTING

Make a Poster on full size IVORY sheets for classes-5th,6th, 7th and 8th.

Make five canvas size 12-inch X 12 inch for classes 9th and 10th.

Vande Mataram: 150 Years of National Pride

150 Years of Vande Mataram – The Soul of India Lives On

Vande Mataram: A Legacy of Freedom and Unity

Celebrating 150 Years of India’s Eternal Anthem

Vande Mataram – From Freedom Struggle to Forever

150 Years Strong: Vande Mataram Echoes Still

Vande Mataram: The Heartbeat of Bharat

A Song that United Millions – 150 Years of Vande Mataram

Vande Mataram: Pride, Power, Patriotism

150 Years of Inspiration – Vande Mataram Forever

Vande Mataram: The Voice of Mother India

150 Years of Unity in Every Word

Vande Mataram – Our Identity, Our Strength

A Timeless Tribute to Motherland – 150 Years of Vande Mataram

Vande Mataram: Igniting Patriotism Since 1876

150 Years of Devotion to Mother India

Vande Mataram – Then, Now, Always

Echoes of Freedom: 150 Years of Vande Mataram

	<p>Vande Mataram: A Song that Built a Nation</p> <p>150 Years of Pride, 150 Years of Vande Mataram</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · वंदे मातरम्: 150 वर्षों का गौरव गान · 150 साल का सफर – वंदे मातरम् अमर · वंदे मातरम्: देशभक्ति की अमर पहचान · 150 वर्षों से गूंजता भारत का स्वाभिमान · वंदे मातरम् – आज भी, कल भी, हमेशा · 150 सालों की शान – वंदे मातरम् महान · वंदे मातरम्: हर दिल की आवाज · 150 वर्षों से एकता का प्रतीक · वंदे मातरम् – स्वतंत्रता का प्रेरक गान · 150 साल, एक ही पुकार – वंदे मातरम् बार-बार · वंदे मातरम्: भारत की आत्मा की पुकार · 150 वर्षों की विरासत – वंदे मातरम् · वंदे मातरम् – राष्ट्र प्रेम की पहचान · 150 सालों से देशभक्ति की ज्योति · वंदे मातरम् – हर भारतीय का अभिमान · 150 वर्षों की अमर गाथा · वंदे मातरम् – देश की धड़कन · 150 साल, अनंत प्रेरणा – वंदे मातरम् · वंदे मातरम् – राष्ट्र की शक्ति, जनता की भक्ति · 150 वर्षों का सम्मान – वंदे मातरम् महान
MUSIC	Learn two bhajans and two patriotic songs.