

**SURAJ
SCHOOL**

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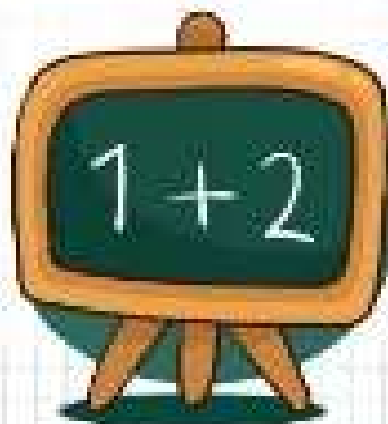
**SURAJ
EDUCATION**

2025-26
**Summer
Vacation**



Holiday Homework

CLASS 7TH



Success is the sum of small efforts repeated day in and day out”.

Dear Parents,

Summer Vacation is a time for the children to enjoy and relax . These days are precious and valuable and can be made most from if judiciously used. We should always remind ourselves that children will not remember us for the gifts we shower upon them but will always cherish the time we spent with them. It's time to nurture young minds, inculcate moral values and narrate family anecdotes to keep them in touch with their roots. Few tips to make the vacation a fruitful time for your child.

- * Encourage your child to take up yoga or any other form of healthy activity during the vacation.
- * Involve children in household chores- helping to set the cupboard, setting table for food, cleaning own room and keeping things in order etc.
- * Create a summer diary- Encourage your child to keep a summer diary, to paste photographs of special days and write about them.
- * Enjoy walking with them in parks and appreciate nature.
- * Ensure that children read for at least 30 minutes daily.

General Instructions:-

1. Take the printouts for given worksheets and arrange them in a beautifully decorated folder. OR Do the holidays homework in your fair notebooks.
2. We are not expecting a work of art completed by parents ,just help your ward and encourage him/ her to do the task themselves. Original work by the child shall be acknowledged.
3. Project / Homework will be assessed and awarded with Medals and Certificates.
4. 5 Marks are allotted to the Holidays Homework for Each Subject.
5. ART INTEGRATED LEARNING- 5 Marks Best Three Projects/ Models/ Holidays Homework will be awarded with Medals and appreciation certificates.



Happy
Holidays!

MATHS

Activity:

1. Make a chart of properties of a Rational Numbers
2. Learn and write Law Of Exponents.
3. Make a scrapbook showing how math is used in everyday life (shopping, time management, construction, etc.). Use pictures, cut-outs, and your own examples.

Project file work :

- * Google the names of Mathematicians who have got the noble prize. Write the name of any 5 Mathematicians from the list and also mention the work for which they have got the noble prize.
- * Download and watch the movie "The Man who knew infinity" . Write the 10 things that you liked the most about the movie. Write two ideas which inspired you to study Mathematics.

Prepare a Math Working Model or Static Model based on one of the following topics:

1. Fractions and Decimals. (Roll no 1-10)
2. Integers on Number Line (Roll no 11-20)
3. Algebraic Expressions (Roll no 21-30)
4. Pythagoras property (Roll no 31 onwards)

Notebook work:

1. Revise Test paper-3 and Test paper-4 in holiday homework notebook.

Case Study:

The Sharma family has 4 members: Mr. and Mrs. Sharma, their son Aryan, and daughter Aanya. They share household chores and expenses equally. Aryan and Aanya receive a monthly allowance and save or spend portions of it.

This month:

The total monthly water bill is ₹600, shared equally.

Aryan spent $\frac{3}{4}$ of his allowance and saved the rest.

Aanya saved $\frac{2}{5}$ of her allowance.

Mr. Sharma bought groceries worth ₹1,250, and Mrs. Sharma bought cleaning items worth ₹450.

Aryan and Aanya also contributed $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of their allowances to a charity fund.

Questions

1. Sharing the Bill:

If the water bill is ₹600 and is shared equally, how much does each member pay?

2. Spending and Saving:

If Aryan's allowance is ₹800, how much did he spend and how much did he save?

If Aanya's allowance is ₹1,000, how much did she save and how much did she spend?

3. Household Expenditure:

Find the total spent by Mr. and Mrs. Sharma together.

What fraction of ₹2,000 (the monthly grocery budget) did they spend?

4. Charity Contribution:

How much did Aryan and Aanya contribute to charity?

Find the total contribution made by both and express it as a rational number.

5. Challenge Question:

Represent Aryan's and Aanya's savings and charity contributions on a number line (use fractions).

Instructions:

Show all steps clearly.

Use a ruler and pencil for neat diagrams and number lines.

Decorate the case study cover page with Holi colors/patterns if you like!

Write all answers in your revision notebook .

Worksheet
Ch-Integers

1. The smallest integer is zero.

- a) True b) False

2. -15 is greater than -20 .

- a) True b) False

3. Zero is less than any negative integer.

- a) True b) False

4. The sum of a positive integer and negative integer is always a negative integer.

- a) True b) False

5. The sum of two negative integers is a negative integer.

- a) True b) False

6. Which pair of integers sum is zero.

- a) -5 and -5 b) 4 and -5
c) -8 and 8 d) None of these

7. Zero is greater than every negative integer.

- a) True b) False

8. Zero has no predecessor in integers.

- a) True b) False

9. Zero is the successor of -1 in integers.

- a) True b) False

10. -1 is predecessor of -2 .

- a) True b) False

11. $25 + (-12) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

- a) -13 b) -12
c) 13 d) 12

12. $(-48) + (-20) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

- a) 68 b) 58
c) -28 d) -68

13. Find the sum of -500 and 478.

- a) 22 b) -22
c) 12 d) None of these

14. _____ is the additive inverse of -85.

- a) 0 b) 85
c) -85 d) None of these

15. Additive inverse of zero is _____.

- a) 0 b) 1
c) -1 d) None of these

16. $\{-23 - (-34)\} + \{-15 + (-25)\} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

- a) 11 b) 40
c) 29 d) -29

17. $(-23) + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 45$.

- a) 86 b) 68
c) 56 d) -68

18. If $a = -10$, $b = -12$ and $c = 7$, then $a + b - c = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

- a) -29 b) -22
c) -15 d) None of these

19. $(-56) + (\underline{\hspace{2cm}}) = (-47) + (-56)$.

- a) 47 b) -47
c) 56 d) -56

20. The difference of an integer 'a' and (-22) is 7. Find the value of 'a'.

- a) 15 b) 17
c) 22 d) -15

Worksheet
Ch- Decimal

Q. 1 Find the product $3.5 \times 0.8 \times 0.01$.

- a) 0.028 b) 0.032
c) 0.21 d) 0.023

Q. 2 Evaluate $(0.06)^3$.

- a) 0.000216 b) 0.00214
c) 0.1545 d) 0.0028

Q. 3 Write 2.60 as word statement.

- a) Twenty-six b) Two six zero
- c) Two sixty d) Two point six zero

Q. 4 Find the unlike decimals in 0.9, 5.32, 6.45.

- a) 0.9 b) 5.32
- c) 6.45 d) None of these

Q. 5 What is the number of decimal places in 8.02456?

- a) 5 b) 3
- c) 2 d) 6

Q. 6 $48.75 \div 100 =$ _____

Q. 7 Convert 4.64 into fraction.

Short answer type questions

Q. 8 The product of two decimals is 131.58. If one of them is 21.5. Find the other.

Q.9 A milkman sells 42 litres of milk at rupees 25.50 per litre to a hotel. How much money will he get from them?

Q.10 The thickness of 15 notebooks is 22.5cm. Find the thickness of one notebook.

Q. 11 Divide $0.99 \div 1.1$

Long answer type questions

Q.12 In a society, there were 100 members. Each member has to participate in some activity like art, basketball, cricket and football. $\frac{3}{10}$ of the members participated in art, $\frac{1}{10}$ in basketball and 17 played cricket. How many members participated in football?

Worksheet Ch- Algebraic expression

Multiple Choice questions

1. Number of terms in the expression $3x^2y - 2y^2z - z^2x + 5$ is

- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

2. Group the like terms together from the following expressions:

$-8x^2y, 3x, 4y, -32x, 2x^2y, -y$

3. Identify the pairs of like and unlike terms:

- (i) $-32x, y$
- (ii) $-x, 3x$
- (iii) $-12y^2x, 32xy^2$
- (iv) $1000, -2$

4. Identify the monomials, binomials, trinomials and quadrinomials from the following expressions:

- (i) a^2
- (ii) $a^2 - b^2$
- (iii) $x^3 + y^3 + z^3$
- (iv) $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 + 3xyz$

(v) $7 + 5$

(vi) $a + b + c + 1$

(vii) $3x - 2 + 5$

(viii) $2x - 3y + 4$

(ix) $xy + yz + zx$

Short answer type questions

5. Add:

(i) $3mn, -5mn, 8mn, -4mn$

(ii) $t - 8tz, 3tz - z, z - t$

(iii) $-7mn + 5, 12mn + 2, 9mn - 8, -2mn - 3$

(iv) $a + b - 3, b - a + 3, a - b + 3$

(v) $14x + 10y - 12xy - 13, 18 - 7x - 10y + 8xy, 4xy$

(vi) $5m - 7n, 3n - 4m + 2, 2m - 3mn - 5$

(vii) $4x^2y, -3xy^2, -5xy^2, 5x^2y$

(viii) $3p^2q^2 - 4pq + 5, -10p^2q^2, 15 + 9pq + 7p^2q^2$

(ix) $ab - 4a, 4b - ab, 4a - 4b$

(x) $x^2 - y^2 - 1, y^2 - 1 - x^2, 1 - x^2 - y^2$

6. Subtract:

(i) $6x^3 - 7x^2 + 5x - 3$ from $4 - 5x + 6x^2 - 8x^3$

(ii) $-x^2 - 3z$ from $5x^2 - y + z + 7$

(iii) $x^3 + 2x^2y + 6xy^2 - y^3$ from $y^3 - 3xy^2 - 4x^2y$

Long answer type questions.

7 find the product

i) $3a^2 \times 8a^4$

ii) $-4ab \times (-3a^2bc)$

8. Solve;

i) $5a(6a - 3b)$

9. Simplify.

$a(b-c) + b(c-a) + c(a-b)$

10. $(5x + 7)(3x + 4)$

Hot question

11. Simplify

$(3x + 4)(2x - 3) + (5x - 4)(x + 2)$

Worksheet

Ch-Unitary method

Weight of 8 class 7 math books is 7.2 kg. What is the weight of 20 such books?

- a) 15 kg b) 18 Kg
- c) 20 kg d) None of these

2. Cost of 15 electric bulb is Rs. 825. What is the cost of 10 similar electric bulb?

- a) Rs. 450 b) Rs. 650
- c) Rs. 550 d) None of these

3. 400 ml cooking oil cost Rs. 60. What is the cost of 2.5 liters of cooking oil?

- a) Rs. 375 b) Rs. 350
- c) Rs. 325 d) Rs. 300

4. A motor bike consumes 4 litres of petrol to cover 260 km. Find the amount of petrol it will need to cover 1040 km.

- a) 15 litres b) Rs. 350
- c) 17 litres d) Rs. 300

5. A person can survive for 15 days with Rs. 900. For how many days he can survive with Rs. 3600.

- a) 40 Days b) 50 Days
- c) 60 Days d) 65 Days

6. If 3 kg sweets costs Rs. 450, then find the cost of 5.5 kg sweets.

- a) Rs. 825 b) Rs. 725
- c) Rs. 625 d) Rs. 925

Short answer type questions

7. If 25 liters of cloth cost rupees 1575, how many metres of it can be bought for rs 2016?

8.If 48 boxes contain 6000 pens, how many such boxes will be needed for 1875 pens?

9. A car can cover a distance of 357 km on 42 liters of petrol. How far can it travel on 12 liters of petrol?

Long answer type questions

10. A train covers a distance of 51 km in 45 minutes. how long will it take to cover 221 km?

11. If 48 men can dig a trench in 14 days, how long will 28 men take to dig a similar trench?

12. 16 men can reap a field in 30 days. how many men must be engaged to reap the same field in 24 days?

Hot answers type questions:

13.40 men can finish a piece of work in 26 days. How many men will be needed to finish it in 16 days?

14. 45 cows can graze a field in 13 days. How many cows will graze the same field in 9 days?

Open your mind, minute things also have great science working behind them.... Holiday is a time to explore the world beyond text books and mundane theories... There is a scientist within you... Open your wings and explore the world unknown, unseen and undiscovered...

ALL THE BEST 😊

INSTRUCTIONS:-

- ✓ Make a front page for the given work with the tittle “HOLIDAYS HOMEWORK OF SCIENCE” and write your name, class and roll no. at the bottom of the sheet

WORKSHEET-1

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION:-

1. Acid present in amla and lemon is _____
a) Acetic acid b) Citric acid c) Lactic acid
d) Vinegar
2. Turmeric is a natural indicator. On adding its paste to acid and base separately, which colours would be observed
a) Yellow in both acid and base
b) Yellow in acid and red in base
c) Pink in acid and yellow in base
d) Red in acid and blue in base
3. Acidic soil can be neutralized by adding
a) Quicklime b) Vinegar c) Nitric Acid d) Formic Acid
4. Which of the following set of substances contain acids?
a) Grapes , lime water b) Vinegar, soap
c) Curd , milk of Magnesia d) Curd , vinegar
5. Which of the following statements is/are true?
i) All green plants can prepare their own food.
ii) Most animals are autotrophs.
iii) Carbon dioxide is not required for photosynthesis.
iv) Oxygen is liberated during photosynthesis.
Choose the correct answer from the options below:
a) (i) & (iv) b) (ii) only c) (ii) and (iii) d) (i) and (ii)
6. The term that is used for the mode of nutrition in yeast, mushroom and bread mould is
a) Autotrophic b) Insectivorous c) Saprotrophic d) Parasitic
7. Soil in which insectivorous plants grow is deficient in
a) Nitrogen b) Sulphur c) Phosphorus d) All of these
8. A marble would feel cold as compared to a wooden tile on a winter morning, because the marble tile
a) Is a better conductor of heat than the wooden tile?
b) Is polished while wooden tile is not polished.

- c) Reflects more heat than the wooden tile.
 - d) Is a poor conductor of heat than the wooden tile?
9. Igloos are made of snow because snow
- a) Is a good conductor of heat energy?
 - b) Is a good absorber of heat energy?
 - c) Does not melt at all
 - d) Is a good insulator of heat energy?
10. The following is not one of the modes of transfer of heat.
- a) Conduction b) Convection c) Radiation d) Locomotion

B. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:-

1. Riya observed that most of the fish in the pond of her village were gradually dying. She also observed that the waste of a factory in their village is flowing into the pond which probably caused the fish to die.

- (i) Explain why the fish were dying?
- (ii) If factory waste is acidic in nature, how can it be neutralized?

2. Swati had many flowers pots with plants in them. These flower pots were having plants that looked unhealthy . When Shashank saw these plants he shifted them in sunlight and watered them. He also asked Swati to add some manures to them after sometime.

- (i) What can be the reason behind the unhealthy state of the potted plants?
- (ii) Why did Shashank shift the plants in sunlight and water them?
- (iii) What is manure? Why it is being added to the soil.

3. X & Y live together . X provides shelter, minerals and water to Y whereas Y provides food to X.

- (i) What will be X & Y in it?
- (ii) What type of relationship do they have?

4. Fill the taste of given substance in table:-

Substance	Taste (sour/bitter/any other)
Lemon juice	
Orange juice	
Vinegar	
Curd	
Tamarind (<i>imli</i>)	
Sugar	
Common salt	
<i>Amla</i>	
Baking soda	
Grapes	
Unripe mango	

WORKSHEET -2

TOPIC : NUTRITION IN PLANTS

QA. FILL IN THE BLANKS:-

- 1-Green plants are called since they synthesise their own food.
- 2-The food synthesised by the plants is stored as.....
- 3-In photosynthesis solar energy is captured by the pigment called.....
- 4-During photosynthesis plants take in and release.....
- 5-Proteins contain.....
- 6-Farmers enrich the soil by adding and.....
- 7-In most of green plants, photosynthesis takes place in the.....
- 8-Plants are unable to use atmospheric.....

9-Green patches in stagnant water are aquatic.....

10-During photosynthesis, energy is captured by the leaves and stored as food.

QB Multiple Choice Questions :-

1. Amarbel is an example of –

a- Autotroph b- Parasite. c- Heterotroph d- Host

2. The plant which traps a feed on insects is-

a- Cucuta. b- Rose c-Pitcher plant d-sunflower

3. Which of these components of food can be synthesized by plants-?

a- carbohydrate. b-Fats c-Proteins d-All of these

4. Which of these is/are necessary for photosynthesis to takes place-?

a- Carbon dioxide. b-Chlorophyll c-Water d-All of these

5. The trapped insect gets entangled in the hair in-

a- Green plant. b-Insectivorous plants. c-Grass d-None of these

WORKSHEET -3

Topic- Nutrition in Animals

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. The long, tubular beak of the humming bird helps it to suck _____

2. Most fungi & some _____ are _____ in nutrition.

3. Roundworms and _____ are _____

4. Process of breakdown of complex molecules into simple ones is _____

5. Elimination of undigested food from the alimentary canal is _____

B. Write true or false.

1. White, protective material covering the teeth is enamel _____.
2. Canines are used for grinding of food. _____.
3. Epiglottis prevents the food from entering our lungs. _____.
4. Bile juice is produced by the pancreas gland. _____.
5. Cud chewing herbivores are called ruminants. _____.

C. Match the following.

A.	B
1. Buffalo, sheep.	a,Pseudopodia
2. Gall bladder.	b,Grinding teeth
3. Amoeba.	c,Oesophagus
4. Premolars.	d,Bile juice
5. Food pipe.	e,Ruminants

Diagram Based Questions:-

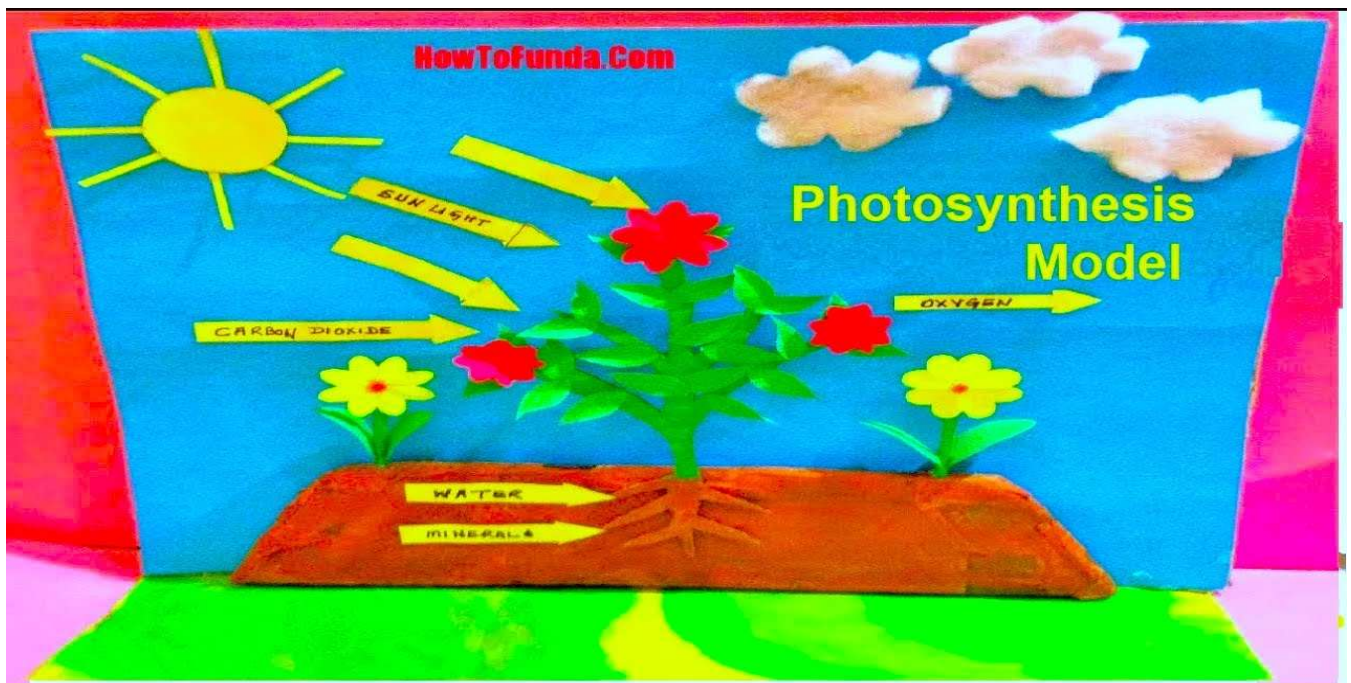
1. Draw a neat diagram to show digestion in Amoeba and explain it.
2. Write the difference between Clinical and laboratory thermometer with diagram.
3. Write five steps of digestion and explain with a neat , labelled diagram of human digestive system.

PROJECT:-

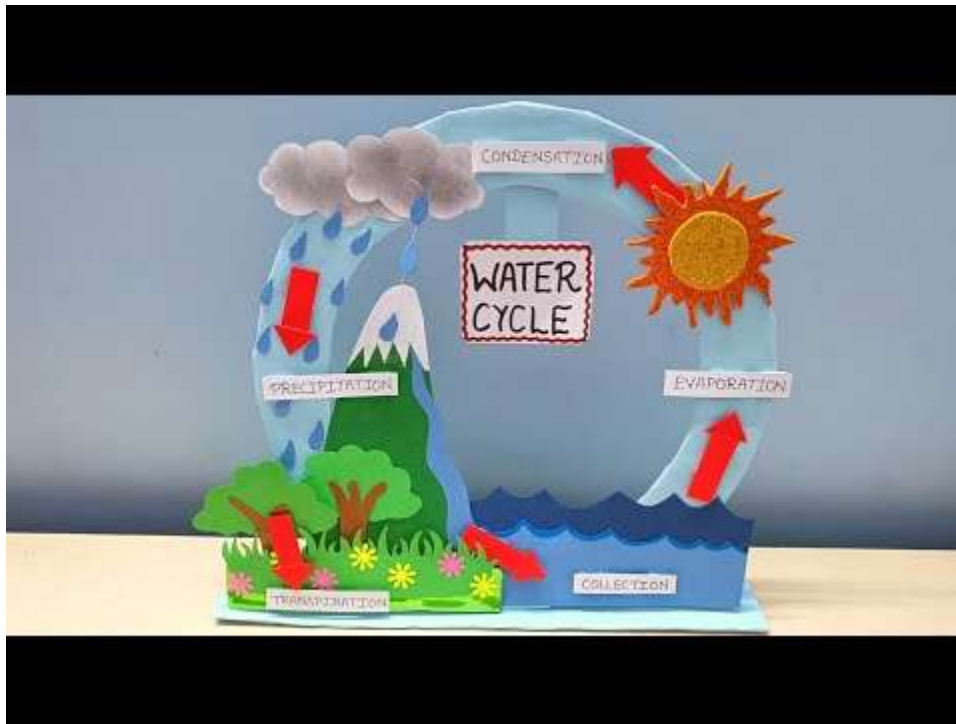
- i, Make a 3D model on the topic "GLOBAL WARMING or GREEN HOUSE EFFECT" . (Roll no. 1 to 7)



ii, Make a 3D model on "PHOTOSYNTHESIS" (Roll no. 8 to 14)



iii, Make a 3D model on "WATER CYCLE" (Roll no. 15 to 22)



II. THINK AND TELL:-

Write the word "BLUE" with a pen on a thin sheet of paper. Read the word on the sheet while standing in front of a plane mirror. Observe carefully and answer the following questions :-

- (i) How the word "BLUE" appears in the mirror?
- (ii) Which characteristic of plane mirror is responsible for the above observation?

- (iii) Why the word "AMBULANCE" is written as “

AMBULANCE

In ambulance van?

विषय- हिंदी

प्रश्न 1 हिंदी पाठ्यपुस्तक पाठ 1 से 5 याद करें।

प्रश्न 2 हिंदी व्याकरण पाठ 1 से 8 याद करें।

प्रश्न 3 साफ व सुंदर लेख में 10 सुलेख लिखिए।

प्रश्न 4 शब्द व उसके भेदों को चार्ट पर दर्शाइए।

प्रश्न 5 आत्मरक्षा व आत्मसम्मान के बारे में 10 वाक्य लिखिए।

प्रश्न 6 अपने प्रिय लेखक का जीवन परिचय चित्र सहित दीजिए।

Roll no.(1 to 10)

प्रश्न 7 जल संरक्षण संबंधी एक पोस्टर तैयार कीजिए।

Roll no. (11to20)

प्रश्न 8 'शिक्षा' विषय पर ए 4 सीट पर 4 स्लोगन लिखिए।

Roll no. (21 to 28)

प्रश्न 9 अपने जीवन की पांच अच्छाइयां और बुराइयां लिखिए।

प्रश्न 10 आधुनिक भारत के प्रमुख नेताओं का चित्र सहित परिचय दीजिए।

Roll no. (29to 33)

प्रश्न 11 निम्नलिखित अपठित गद्यांशों को पढ़कर उन पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

1. एक जंगल में परिजात का एक पेड़ था। परिजात का कोई मुकाबला नहीं था। उसकी सुंदरता बेजोड़ थी। उसका रंग-रूप निराला था। परिजात को भी अपने गुणों का पूरा-पूरा पता था। नीले आसमान में सिर उठाए इस शान से खड़ा रहता, मानों पेड़ों का सरताज हो। जब बहार के दिन आते तो परिजात अनगिनत नन्हें-नन्हें फूलों से लद जाता, लगता मानों किसी ने आकाश से सारे तारे तोड़कर परिजात की शाखाओं पर

टाँक दिए हो। नन्हें फूलों से झिलमिलाता परिजात जब सुगंध भरी पराग जंगल में बिखेरता तो जंगल नंदन बन जाता। चुंबक की तरह परिजात सबको अपनी तरफ़ खींचता, जिसे देखो, वही परिजात की तरफ़ भागता । सतरंगी शालें ओढ़े चटकीली तितलियाँ सहेलियों के साथ झुंड का झुंड बनाकर परिजात का श्रृंगार देखने आतीं तथा जाते-जाते फूलों को खींचकर ढेरों पराग अपने साथ ले जाती।

प्रश्न

(क) जंगल में किसका पेड़ था?

- (i) नीम
- (ii) परिजात
- (iii) पीपल
- (iv) आम

(ख) परिजात अपने आप को स्वयं क्या समझता था?

- (i) पेड़ों का सरताज
- (ii) पेड़ों का दास
- (iii) ईश्वर
- (iv) इनमें से कोई नहीं

(ग) वह अनगिनत फूलों से कब लद जाता था?

- (i) बहार में
- (ii) पतझड़ में
- (iii) वर्षा में
- (iv) सरदी में

(घ) तितलियाँ क्या करती थीं?

- (i) उसके फूलों का पराग ले जाती थीं
- (ii) फूल ले जाती थीं

(iii) डालों पर गाना गाती थीं

(iv) कुछ नहीं करती थीं

(ड) इस गद्यांश का शीर्षक है

(i) परिजात एक वृक्ष

(ii) परिजात पेड़ों का सरताज

(iii) परिजात जंगल का राजा

(iv) इनमें से कोई नहीं

2. बढ़ती जनसंख्या ने अनेक प्रकार की समस्याओं को जन्म दिया है- रोटी, कपड़ा, मकान की कमी, बेरोजगारी, निरक्षता, कृषि एवं उद्योगों के उत्पादनों में कमी आदि। हम जितना अधिक उन्नति करते हैं या विकास करते हैं जनसंख्या उनके अनुपात में कहीं अधिक बढ़ जाती है। बढ़ती जनसंख्या के समक्ष सभी सरकारी प्रयास असफल दिखाई देते हैं। कृषि उत्पादन और औद्योगिक विकास बढ़ती जनसंख्या के सामने नगण्य सिद्ध हो रहे हैं। इन सभी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए जनसंख्या वृद्धि पर नियंत्रण की अति आवश्यकता है। इसके बिना विकास के लिए किए गए सभी प्रकार के प्रयत्न अधूरे रह जाएँगे।

प्रश्न

(क) बढ़ती जनसंख्या ने किसे जन्म दिया है?

(i) दुर्गुणों को

(ii) अनेक प्रकार की समस्याओं को

(iii) दुर्भावनाओं को

(iv) अनेक प्रकार की विपदाओं को।

(ख) विकास कार्य क्यों नहीं दिखाई देते ?

(i) राजनीतिक अक्षमता के कारण

- (ii) समस्याओं के कारण
- (iii) भ्रष्टाचार के कारण
- (iv) जनसंख्या की वृद्धि के कारण

(ग) बढ़ती जनसंख्या ने इनमें से किस समस्या को जन्म नहीं दिया है?

- (i) रोटी कपड़े की समस्या
- (ii) बेरोजगारी की समस्या
- (iii) निरक्षरता की समस्या
- (iv) दहेज की समस्या

(घ) बढ़ती जनसंख्या के समक्ष कौन से प्रयास असफल दिखाई देते हैं?

- (i) सभी सरकारी प्रयास
- (ii) सभी मानवीय प्रयास
- (iii) सभी गैर-सरकारी प्रयास
- (iv) सभी सामाजिक प्रयास

(ङ) “नगण्य” शब्द का सही अर्थ है

- (i) बहुत
- (ii) थोड़ा
- (iii) पर्याप्त
- (iv) अपर्याप्त

3. गरमी के इस प्रकोप से अपने आपको बचाने के लिए मनुष्य ने उपाय खोज निकाले हैं। साधारण आय वाले घरों में बिजली के पंखे चल रहे हैं, जो नर-नारियों की पसीने से रक्षा करते हैं। अमीरों के यहाँ वातानुकूलन यंत्र लगे हैं। समर्थ जन गरमी से बचने के लिए पहाड़ी स्थलों पर चले जाते हैं और ज्येष्ठ की तपती दोपहरी पहाड़ की

ठंडी हवाओं में बिताते हैं। प्यास बुझाने के लिए शीतल पेय है बर्फ और बर्फ से बने पदार्थ ग्रीष्म के शत्रु और लोगों के लिए वरदान हैं।

प्रश्न

(क) गरमी के प्रकोप से बचने के लिए किसने उपाय खोज निकाले हैं?

- (i) मछलियों ने
- (ii) जानवरों ने
- (iii) मनुष्यों ने
- (iv) इन सभी ने

(ख) अमीरों के यहाँ क्या लगे हुए हैं?

- (i) वातानुकूलन के यंत्र
- (ii) भूकंपरोधी यंत्र
- (iii) परीक्षण यंत्र
- (iv) उपर्युक्त सभी

(ग) समर्थ जन गरमी से बचने के लिए कहाँ चले जाते हैं?

- (i) हिमालय पर
- (ii) शिमला
- (iii) पहाड़ों पर
- (iv) कन्याकुमारी

(घ) प्यास बुझाने के लिए क्या है?

- (i) पानी
- (ii) शीतल पेय
- (iii) घड़े का जल
- (iv) फ्रिज का जल

(ड) गरमी में आम लोगों के लिए क्या है?

(i) बर्फ और बर्फ से बने पदार्थ

(ii) शीतल पेय

(iii) पानी

(iv) प्याऊ

4 स्वतंत्र भारत का सम्पूर्ण दायित्व आज विद्यार्थियों के कंधे पर है। कारण आज जो विद्यार्थी हैं, वे ही कल के भारत के नागरिक होंगे। भारत की उन्नति एवं उसका उत्थान उन्हीं की उन्नति और उत्थान पर निर्भर करता है। अतएव विद्यार्थियों को चाहिए कि वे अपने भावी जीवन का निर्माण बड़ी सतर्कता और सावधानी के साथ करें। उन्हें प्रत्येक क्षण अपने राष्ट्र, अपने समाज, अपने धर्म, अपनी संस्कृति को अपनी आँखों के सामने रखना चाहिए जिससे उनके जीवन से राष्ट्र को कुछ शक्ति प्राप्त हो सके। जो विद्यार्थी राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से अपने जीवन का निर्माण नहीं करते, वे राष्ट्र और समाज के लिए बोझ बन जाते हैं।

ऊपर लिखे हुए गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (क) किसी देश की उन्नति और उत्थान किन पर निर्भर करता है तथा क्यों?
- (ख) राष्ट्र को शक्तिशाली बनाने हेतु विद्यार्थियों का क्या कर्तव्य है?
- (ग) किस प्रकार के विद्यार्थी राष्ट्र एवं समाज के लिए बोझ बन जाते हैं?
- (घ) उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक लिखिए।

अपठित गद्यांश- 5

ज्ञान वृद्धि और आनंद की प्राप्ति का एक प्रमुख साधन अध्ययन है। वह आत्म-संस्कार के विधान का एक अंग है। किसी जाति के साहित्य में गति प्राप्त करने का कोई और द्वार नहीं है। किसी जाति के भाव और विचार साहित्य में ही व्यक्त रहते हैं तथा उसी में उसकी उन्नति के क्रम का लेख रहता है। मनुष्य जाति के सुख और कल्याण के विषय में संसार

में प्रतिभा सम्पन्न लोगों ने जो सिद्धांत स्थिर किए हैं उन्हें जानने का साधन स्वाध्याय ही है। जो पढ़ता है नहीं, उसे इस बात की खबर ही नहीं रहती कि मनुष्य की ज्ञान परंपरा किस सीमा तक पहुंच चुकी है। वह और यह जानता ही नहीं कि मनुष्यों के श्रम से एक मार्ग तैयार हो चुका है।

ऊपर लिखे हुए गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (क) शिक्षा का क्या उद्देश्य है?
- (ख) किस प्रकार की शिक्षा व्यर्थ है?
- (ग) मनुष्य के जीवन में आत्मिक ज्ञान का क्या महत्व है?
- (घ) उपयुक्त गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक दीजिए।
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अपठित गद्यांश- 6

संस्कृति का सामान्य अर्थ है, मानव जीवन के दैनिक आचार-व्यवहार, रहन-सहन तथा क्रिया-कलाप आदि। वास्तव में संस्कृति का निर्माण एक लंबी परम्परा के बाद होता है। संस्कृति विचार व आचरण के वे नियम और मूल्य हैं जिन्हें कोई अपने अतीत से प्राप्त करता है। इसलिए कहा जाता है कि इसे हम अतीत से अपनी विरासत के रूप में प्राप्त करते हैं। दूसरे शब्दों में कहें तो संस्कृति एक विशिष्ट जीवन-शैली का नाम है। यह एक सामाजिक विरासत है जो परंपरा से चली आ रही होती है। प्रायः सभ्यता और संस्कृति को एक ही मान लिया जाता है, परंतु इनमें भेद हैं। सभ्यता में मनुष्य के जीवन का भौतिक पक्ष प्रधान है अर्थात् सभ्यता का अनुमान भौतिक सुख-सुविधाओं से लगाया जा सकता है। इसके लिए विपरीत संस्कृति को आत्मा माना जा सकता है। इसलिए इन दोनों को अलग-अलग करके नहीं देखा जा सकता। वास्तव में दोनों एक-दूसरे के पूरक हैं। इनका विकास भी साथ-साथ होता है। अंतर केवल इतना है कि सभ्यता समय के बाद बदलती रहती है, किंतु संस्कृति शाश्वत रहती है।

ऊपर लिखे हुए गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (क) संस्कृति का क्या अर्थ है?
- (ख) संस्कृति को विरासत का स्वरूप क्यों कहा जाता है?
- (ग) सभ्यता और संस्कृति में क्या भेद है?
- (घ) सभ्यता और संस्कृति का क्या अर्थ है?
- (ङ) गद्यांश को उचित शीर्षक दीजिए।

प्रश्न 12 नीचे दी गई कहानियों को पढ़कर उससे सीख ग्रहण कीजिए।

इन कहानियों से मिलने वाली नैतिक शिक्षा को अपनी नोटबुक में लिखो और कहानी में कौन-कौन पात्र हैं इनको भी लिखकर खुद की एक कहानी बनाइए।

धैर्य का पाठ (Moral Stories in Hindi for Class 7)



एक गांव में एक साधु रहते थे, जो बहुत ही ज्ञानी थे। उनके पास कई सारे बच्चे पढ़ने के लिए दूर-दूर से आते थे। एक दिन साधु ने अपने सभी शिष्यों की परीक्षा लेने का फैसला किया।

परीक्षा लेने के लिए उन्होंने अपने सभी शिष्यों को पास बुलाकर सभी से कहा कि - बच्चों मुझे आज बहुत प्यास लगी है, मैं आप सभी को एक-एक टोकरी दे रहा हूँ और इस टोकरी में पास के नदी से मेरे लिए पीने के लिए पानी ले आओ।

यह सुनते ही सभी बच्चे सोंच में पड़ गए कि हम टोकरी में पानी कैसे भरेंगे, टोकरी के छेद में से तो पानी नीचे गिर जायेगा। पर फिर भी अपने गुरु की बात मानते हुए सभी बच्चे नदी के तरफ पानी भरने के लिए चल पड़े।

नदी के पास पहुंचते ही जब उन बच्चों ने टोकरी में पानी भरने की कोशिश की।लेकिन सारा का सारा पानी टोकरी के छेद के नीचे से गिर जा रहा था। ऐसे में सभी बच्चे निराश हो गए और अपने गुरु के पास बिना पानी के ही वापस चल गए।

पर उनमे से एक बच्चे ने टोकरी में पानी भर लिया था, और उसने अपने गुरु को टोकरी से पानी पीला दिया था। इसके बाद अगले दिन, गुरु ने अपने सभी शिष्यों को बुलाकर इस परीक्षा के बारे में बताते हुए कहते हैं की आप में से एक शिष्य इस परीक्षा में पास हुआ है और वही आपको बताएगा कि उसने टोकरी में पानी कैसे भरा।

फिर वह शिष्य कहता है - गुरु जी, नदी से टोकरी में पानी भरते हुए सारा पानी छेद से नीचे गिर रहा था। पर मैंने धैर्य रखा और कुछ समय बाद टोकरी से पानी गिरना बंद हो गया क्योंकि टोकरी के छेद में कंकड़ फंस गए थे। इस तरह मैंने टोकरी में पानी भरा और आपको पानी पिलाया।

“किसी भी लक्ष्य को पाने के लिए धैर्य रखना चाहिए”

मेहनत का फल (Class 7 Moral Stories in Hindi)



एक समय की बात है, एक शहर में राजू नाम का लड़का रहता था। वह 12वीं कक्षा में पढ़ाई करता था और एक गरीब परिवार से आता था। घर वालों की मदद करने के लिए राजू स्कूल की छुट्टी के बाद एक दूकान पर काम भी करने के लिए जाता था।

कुछ समय बाद 12वीं की परीक्षा पास आ जाती है और सही से ना पढ़ने के कारण राजू उस परीक्षा में फेल हो जाता है। जिसके बाद राजू बहुत दुखी और निराश हो जाता है, और घर पर अपनी माँ के पास रोते रहता है।

माँ ने राजू को समझते हुए कहा - बेटा, जिंदगी में उतार-चढ़ाव तो चलते रहता है। तुम इस बार फेल हो गए तो क्या हुआ। अभी से मेहनत करो और अगले साल की परीक्षा में अच्छे नंबर ला कर हम सभी का नाम रोशन करो।

अपनी माँ की बात सुनकर राजू को हौसला मिला और उसने उसी दिन से मेहनत करनी शुरू कर दी। उसके बाद राजू ने रात-रात भर पढ़ाई करता था और साथ में वह घर वालों की मदद के लिए पैसे भी कमाता था।

उसने यह ठान लिया था कि चाहे जो हो जाए, अब मैं अपनी कक्षा में बहुत अच्छे नंबर लाऊंगा। समय बीतने के बाद जब अगले साल की परीक्षा शुरू हुई, तो राजू ने उसमें

अपना 100% दिया और जब उस परीक्षा का रिजल्ट आया तो उसमें राजू ने पूरी कक्षा में First(अव्वल) नंबर हासिल किया था।

यह देख कक्षा के सभी विद्यार्थी हैरान रह गए। पर यह राजू की कड़ी मेहनत थी, जिसके कारण वो कक्षा में अव्वल(First) आया। कक्षा में अव्वल स्थान पर आने पर राजू के टीचर और उसके माता-पिता सभी बहुत खुश हुए।

“अगर ठान लिया जाए तो दुनिया का कोई भी लक्ष्य असंभव नहीं है”

कार्यपत्रक -1

यहाँ कक्षा 7 के लिए "भाषा, लिपि और व्याकरण" पर आधारित एक कार्यपत्रक (वर्कशीट) दिया गया है:

कक्षा - 7

विषय - हिंदी

कार्यपत्रक: भाषा, लिपि और व्याकरण

भाग - 1: भाषा और लिपि और व्याकरण

प्रश्न 1: नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (क) भाषा क्या होती है?
- (ख) हिंदी भाषा किस लिपि में लिखी जाती है?
- (ग) लिपि का क्या अर्थ है?

प्रश्न 2: सही विकल्प चुनिए:

1. हिंदी किस भाषा परिवार की भाषा है?
 - (a) द्रविड़
 - (b) यूरोपीय
 - (c) इंडो-आर्यन
 - (d) अरबिक
 2. देवनागरी लिपि में कुल कितने स्वर होते हैं?
 - (a) 10
 - (b) 12
 - (c) 13
 - (d) 11
-

प्रश्न 3 : वाक्य में त्रुटियाँ सुधारिए:

1. मैं स्कूल जाती हूँ।
2. वह खेलना पसंद करता हूँ।
3. मोहन और सोहन बाजार गया।

प्रश्न 4: नीचे दिए गए शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए:

1. काला - _____
 2. सुख - _____
 3. छोटा - _____
 4. अमीर - _____
-

प्रश्न 5: अपने शब्दों में समझाइए:

- भाषा और लिपि में क्या अंतर है? उदाहरण सहित समझाइए।

कार्यपत्रक -2

कक्षा - 7

विषय - हिंदी व्याकरण

कार्यपत्रक: वर्ण विचार

प्रश्न 1: रिक्त स्थान भरिए

- हिंदी भाषा में कुल _____ वर्ण होते हैं।
 - स्वर वर्णों की संख्या _____ है।
 - व्यंजन वर्णों की संख्या _____ है।
 - अर्धस्वर को _____ कहा जाता है।
-

प्रश्न 2: सही विकल्प चुनिए

- नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से कौन-सा स्वर नहीं है?
(a) अ
(b) क
(c) ई
(d) ऊ
- वर्णों को कितने भागों में बाँटा गया है?
(a) 3

- (b) 2
 - (c) 4
 - (d) 5
-

प्रश्न 3: निम्नलिखित को वर्गीकृत कीजिए - स्वर और व्यंजन में बाँटिए

शब्द: अ, क, म, ऊ, भ, ई, ग, ओ

उत्तर (तालिका में भरें):

प्रश्न 4: वर्णमाला क्रम में लिखिए

नीचे दिए गए वर्णों को हिंदी वर्णमाला के क्रम में लगाइए:

क, अ, ग, आ, घ, ख

प्रश्न 5: उत्तर दीजिए

1. वर्ण विचार किसे कहते हैं?
2. हिंदी वर्णमाला में स्वर और व्यंजन को कैसे पहचाना जाता है?

कार्यपत्रक 3

कक्षा - 7

विषय - हिंदी व्याकरण

कार्यपत्रक: शब्द विचार

प्रश्न 1: रिक्त स्थान भरिए

1. शब्द विचार का अर्थ है _____।
 2. शब्द मुख्यतः दो प्रकार के होते हैं - _____ और _____।
 3. पर्यायवाची शब्दों को _____ शब्द भी कहा जाता है।
 4. विलोम शब्दों का अर्थ होता है _____।
-

प्रश्न 2: सही विकल्प चुनिए

1. 'सूरज' का पर्यायवाची शब्द क्या है?
(a) रात्रि
(b) दिन
(c) रवि
(d) धूप
 2. 'दुख' का विलोम शब्द क्या है?
(a) बुरा
(b) आराम
(c) आनंद
(d) पीड़ा
-

प्रश्न 3: पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए

1. पृथ्वी - _____
 2. जल - _____
 3. अग्नि - _____
 4. गंगा - _____
-

प्रश्न 4: विलोम शब्द लिखिए

1. कड़ा - _____
 2. ऊँचाई - _____
 3. उजाला - _____
 4. नया - _____
-

प्रश्न 5: नीचे दिए गए शब्दों को उनके प्रकार से मिलाइए

प्रश्न 6: उत्तर लिखिए

1. शब्द किसे कहते हैं?
2. शब्द विचार का क्या महत्व है?
3. किसी दो शब्दों के पर्यायवाची और विलोम शब्द लिखिए।

कार्यपत्रक 4

कक्षा - 7

विषय - हिंदी व्याकरण

कार्यपत्रक: श्रुतिसम भिन्नार्थक शब्द (श्रुतिसाम्य भिन्न अर्थ वाले शब्द)

प्रश्न 1: रिक्त स्थान भरिए

1. श्रुतिसम भिन्नार्थक शब्द वे होते हैं जो _____ सुनाई देते हैं लेकिन उनके _____ अलग-अलग होते हैं।
2. 'फल' और 'फलक' शब्द श्रुतिसं भिन्नार्थक हैं क्योंकि _____।

3. 'आम' शब्द के दो अर्थ होते हैं: एक फल और दूसरा _____

प्रश्न 2: सही जोड़ी बनाइए

काल और कला ओर

प्रश्न 3: अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए

निम्नलिखित श्रुतिसमभिन्नार्थक शब्दों के दोनों अर्थ लिखिए:

1. कल -

(क) _____

(ख) _____

2. हार -

(क) _____

(ख) _____

3. दंड -

(क) _____

(ख) _____

प्रश्न 4: नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों में श्रुतिसं भिन्नार्थक शब्द पहचानिए

1. राजा ने सैनिक को दंड दिया।

2. वह कल दिल्ली जाएगा।

3. माँ ने मुझे हार पहनाया।

4. यह आम लोगों का काम है।

प्रश्न 5: उत्तर लिखिए

1. श्रुतिसं भिन्नार्थक शब्दों को समझना क्यों ज़रूरी है?
2. 'वाक्य के अनुसार अर्थ समझना' क्यों आवश्यक होता है?

कार्यपत्रक 5

कक्षा - 7

विषय - हिंदी व्याकरण

कार्यपत्रक: संज्ञा

प्रश्न 1: रिक्त स्थान भरिए

1. संज्ञा उस शब्द को कहते हैं जिससे किसी _____, _____ या _____ का बोध होता है।
 2. संज्ञा के कुल _____ प्रकार होते हैं।
 3. किसी विशेष व्यक्ति, स्थान या वस्तु के नाम को _____ संज्ञा कहते हैं।
 4. समूहवाचक संज्ञा एक _____ को व्यक्त करती है।
-

प्रश्न 2: सही विकल्प चुनिए

1. 'लड़का' किस प्रकार की संज्ञा है?
 - (a) व्यक्तिवाचक
 - (b) जातिवाचक
 - (c) समूहवाचक
 - (d) भाववाचक
2. 'ईमानदारी' किस प्रकार की संज्ञा है?
 - (a) जातिवाचक

- (b) समूहवाचक
 - (c) भाववाचक
 - (d) व्यक्तिवाचक
-

प्रश्न 3: नीचे दिए गए शब्दों को उनके संज्ञा के प्रकार के अनुसार वर्गीकृत कीजिए

शब्द: भारत, शिक्षक, बर्फ, झुंड, गुस्सा, पुस्तक, सेना, कक्षा, खुशी, मोहन

प्रश्न 4: उत्तर दीजिए

1. संज्ञा किसे कहते हैं?
 2. जातिवाचक संज्ञा और व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा में क्या अंतर है?
 3. पाँच भाववाचक संज्ञाएँ लिखिए।
-

प्रश्न 5: वाक्य से संज्ञा पहचानिए

1. मोहन बाजार गया।
2. बच्चा स्कूल में पढ़ता है।
3. हमें सच्चाई का साथ देना चाहिए।
4. भीड़ में शोर था।

कार्यपत्रक 6

कक्षा - 7

विषय - हिंदी व्याकरण

कार्यपत्रक: वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द

प्रश्न 1: रिक्त स्थान भरिए

1. जो एक ही पत्नी से संबंध रखता हो - _____
 2. जो कभी न मरे - _____
 3. जिसे जीतना कठिन हो - _____
 4. जो सब जगह हो - _____
 5. जो जल्दी न माने - _____
-

प्रश्न 2: सही जोड़ी बनाइए

प्रश्न 3: नीचे दिए गए वाक्यांशों के लिए एक शब्द लिखिए

1. जो विद्या पढ़ाता है - _____
 2. जो देश के लिए बलिदान दे - _____
 3. जो लिखने में सुंदर हो - _____
 4. जो कहीं भी न हो - _____
 5. जो न्याय करे - _____
-

प्रश्न 4: एक शब्द से वाक्य बनाइए

1. वीर - _____
 2. लेखक - _____
 3. न्यायाधीश - _____
 4. कलाकार - _____
-

प्रश्न 5: उत्तर लिखिए

1. "वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द" क्यों उपयोगी होते हैं?
2. कोई पाँच वाक्यांश अपने आप बनाइए और उनके लिए एक शब्द लिखिए।

कार्यपत्रक 7

कक्षा - 7

विषय - हिंदी व्याकरण

कार्यपत्रक: अनेकार्थी शब्द

प्रश्न 1: रिक्त स्थान भरिए

1. अनेकार्थी शब्द वे होते हैं जिनके _____ से अधिक अर्थ होते हैं।
 2. "नयन" शब्द का अर्थ _____ और _____ दोनों हो सकता है।
 3. "फल" एक अनेकार्थी शब्द है, इसका अर्थ _____ (खाने का) और _____ (परिणाम) भी होता है।
-

प्रश्न 2: शब्दों के दो-दो अर्थ लिखिए

1. पत्थर -
(क) _____
(ख) _____
2. कल -
(क) _____
(ख) _____

3. हार -

(क) _____

(ख) _____

4. दंड -

(क) _____

(ख) _____

5. आम -

(क) _____

(ख) _____

प्रश्न 3: वाक्य में सही अर्थ पहचानिए (कोष्ठक में लिखिए)

1. वह हार पहनकर बहुत सुंदर लग रही थी। (_____)

2. राजा ने अपराधी को दंड दिया। (_____)

3. मैं कल बाजार गया था। (_____)

4. सैनिकों ने युद्ध में हार मान ली। (_____)

5. यह आम बात है। (_____)

प्रश्न 4: दो अनेकार्थी शब्द स्वयं लिखिए और उनके दो अर्थ बताइए।

1. _____ -

(क) _____

(ख) _____

2. _____ -

(क) _____

(ख) _____

प्रश्न 5: उत्तर दीजिए

1. अनेकार्थी शब्दों को समझना क्यों आवश्यक है?
2. किसी अनेकार्थी शब्द का वाक्य में सही प्रयोग कैसे पहचाना जा सकता है?

कार्यपत्रक 8

कक्षा - 7

विषय - हिंदी व्याकरण

कार्यपत्रक: एकार्थी शब्द

प्रश्न 1: रिक्त स्थान भरिए

1. एकार्थी शब्द वे होते हैं जिनका केवल _____ अर्थ होता है।
 2. "पंखा" शब्द का एक ही अर्थ है, वह है - _____।
 3. "किताब" एक _____ शब्द है क्योंकि इसका केवल एक अर्थ होता है।
-

प्रश्न 2: सही विकल्प चुनिए

1. इनमें से कौन-सा एकार्थी शब्द है?
(a) कल
(b) हार
(c) मेज़
(d) आम
2. "कुत्ता" शब्द का अर्थ है -
(a) जानवर

- (b) फल
 - (c) दंड
 - (d) समय
-

प्रश्न 3: नीचे दिए गए शब्द एकार्थी हैं या अनेकार्थी - लिखिए

प्रश्न 4: नीचे दिए गए एकार्थी शब्दों से वाक्य बनाइए

- 1. विद्यालय - _____
 - 2. कक्षा - _____
 - 3. मोबाइल - _____
 - 4. बच्चा - _____
-

प्रश्न 5: उत्तर दीजिए

- 1. एकार्थी शब्द किसे कहते हैं?
- 2. एकार्थी शब्दों के उपयोग में क्या विशेषता होती है?
- 3. पाँच एकार्थी शब्द लिखिए।

कार्यपत्रक 9

कक्षा - 7

विषय - हिंदी व्याकरण

कार्यपत्रक: सर्वनाम

प्रश्न 1: रिक्त स्थान भरिए

1. सर्वनाम वह शब्द होता है जो _____ के स्थान पर प्रयुक्त होता है।
 2. सर्वनाम के मुख्यतः _____ प्रकार होते हैं।
 3. मैं, तुम, वह - ये सभी _____ सर्वनाम हैं।
 4. जो सर्वनाम प्रश्न पूछने के लिए प्रयोग होते हैं, उन्हें _____ सर्वनाम कहते हैं।
-

प्रश्न 2: सही विकल्प चुनिए

1. "हम" किस प्रकार का सर्वनाम है?
 - (a) निजवाचक
 - (b) प्रश्नवाचक
 - (c) पुरुषवाचक
 - (d) संकेतवाचक
 2. "कौन" शब्द किस प्रकार का सर्वनाम है?
 - (a) संबंधवाचक
 - (b) प्रश्नवाचक
 - (c) संकेतवाचक
 - (d) निजवाचक
-

प्रश्न 3: नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों में सर्वनाम शब्द पहचानिए

1. वह स्कूल जा रहा है।
2. मैंने उसे बुलाया था।
3. तुम कहाँ जा रहे हो?
4. यह मेरी पुस्तक है।

5. हम सब मिलकर काम करेंगे।

प्रश्न 4: सर्वनाम के प्रकार के अनुसार वर्गीकृत कीजिए

शब्द: वह, मैं, ये, कौन, जो, तुम, स्वयं, कुछ

प्रश्न 5: उत्तर लिखिए

1. सर्वनाम क्या होता है? उदाहरण दीजिए।
2. पाँच पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम लिखिए।
3. 'संकेतवाचक सर्वनाम' को परिभाषित कीजिए और दो उदाहरण दीजिए।
4. निम्नलिखित वाक्य में संज्ञा के स्थान पर उपयुक्त सर्वनाम लगाइए:
 - रीमा बाजार गई। _____ बाजार गई।
 - मोहन और सोहन आ रहे हैं। _____ आ रहे हैं।

कार्यपत्रक 10

कक्षा - 7

विषय - हिंदी व्याकरण

कार्यपत्रक: विशेषण

प्रश्न 1: रिक्त स्थान भरिए

1. जो शब्द संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताते हैं, उन्हें _____ कहते हैं।

2. विशेषण मुख्यतः _____ प्रकार के होते हैं।
 3. जो विशेषण संख्या बताते हैं, उन्हें _____ विशेषण कहते हैं।
 4. बड़ा, सुंदर, लाल - ये सभी _____ विशेषण हैं।
-

प्रश्न 2: सही विकल्प चुनिए

1. 'तीन लड़के खेल रहे हैं' - इसमें कौन-सा विशेषण है?
 - (a) लड़के
 - (b) खेल
 - (c) तीन
 - (d) रहे
 2. 'लाल फूल बहुत सुंदर है' - इसमें कितने विशेषण हैं?
 - (a) एक
 - (b) दो
 - (c) तीन
 - (d) कोई नहीं
-

प्रश्न 3: वाक्य में विशेषण पहचानिए

1. यह मिठाई बहुत स्वादिष्ट है।
 2. मोहन एक समझदार लड़का है।
 3. वह लंबा आदमी मेरे पिता हैं।
 4. गर्मी का मौसम आ गया है।
-

प्रश्न 4: विशेषण के प्रकार पहचानिए

प्रश्न 5: उत्तर लिखिए

1. विशेषण किसे कहते हैं?
 2. विशेषण कितने प्रकार के होते हैं? उनके नाम लिखिए।
 3. तीन वाक्य बनाइए जिनमें विशेषण का प्रयोग हो।
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ENGLISH

1. Read English newspaper or any English book 10 minutes daily.
2. Read the passage carefully given below and write the following questions answer.

Passage:- 1

The old clockmaker, Mr. Peterson, lived in a small town nestled amidst rolling hills. His workshop, a haven of intricate gears and ticking sounds, was a place of quiet contemplation. He had spent his life meticulously crafting timepieces, each one a testament to his skill and dedication. One day, a young boy named Timmy wandered into Mr. Peterson's workshop. Timmy was mesmerized by the clockmaker's tools and the intricate workings of the clocks. Mr. Peterson, noticing Timmy's genuine interest, invited him to sit and watch as he repaired a grandfather clock. Timmy learned about the delicate balance required to make a clock tick accurately, the importance of clean and well-oiled gears, and the magic of time itself. He felt a profound sense of wonder, a connection to the past and the present.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ):

Where did Mr. Peterson live?

- (a) A big city
- (b) A small town
- (c) A skyscraper
- (d) A remote village

What was Mr. Peterson's workshop like?

- (a) A noisy and busy place
- (b) A place filled with computers and screens
- (c) A quiet place with intricate gears and ticking sounds
- (d) A place with colorful paintings and sculptures

What did Mr. Peterson do for a living?

- (a) He was a painter
- (b) He was a writer
- (c) He was a clockmaker
- (d) He was a farmer

Why did Timmy visit Mr. Peterson's workshop?

- (a) He was lost
- (b) He was bored
- (c) He was curious about the clocks
- (d) He was looking for a job

What did Mr. Peterson do for Timmy?

- (a) He gave him a clock
- (b) He invited him to watch him repair a clock

(c) He gave him a tour of the town

(d) He told him a scary story

Synonyms:

1. Intricate

(Choose the word that means the same)

(a) Simple

(b) Complex

(c) Easy

(d) Clear

2. Meticulously

(Choose the word that means the same)

(a) Carelessly

(b) Thoroughly

(c) Hastily

What is an antonym for "brilliance"?

(a) Darkness (b) Brightness (c) Luminous (d) Dullness

Short Answer Questions:

What did Silas do in the evening?

How did the storm affect Silas's routine?

Why did Silas stay by the light during the storm?

What is a key character trait of Silas displayed in the passage?

Passage: 2

The old lighthouse keeper, Silas, had lived his whole life by the sea. The relentless waves had always been his companions, and the lighthouse his home. Silas was a man of routine, his days marked by the rhythmic rise and fall of the tide. Each morning, he would climb the spiral staircase to the top of the tower, his weathered face reflecting the morning light. He'd meticulously clean the lens, ensuring its brilliance would guide sailors safely through the treacherous waters. In the evenings, he'd watch the sunset, a fiery spectacle that painted the sky in hues of orange and purple. One storm, however, was unlike any he had seen before. The wind howled like a banshee, and the sea churned with fury. Silas, despite his experience, felt a prick of fear. He watched as the waves, monstrous in their size, crashed against the lighthouse, threatening to swallow it whole. But even in the face of such power, Silas stood firm. He knew his duty, and he would not fail. He stayed by the light, a beacon of hope in the swirling chaos, ensuring that any ship in distress would be warned.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ):

What was Silas's main occupation?

a) A sailor

b) A lighthouse keeper

- c) A fisherman
- d) A ship captain

What did Silas do every morning?

- a) Went fishing
- b) Climbed the spiral staircase
- c) Painted the lighthouse
- d) Repaired the ship

What was different about the storm Silas experienced?

- a) It was a normal storm
- b) It was a particularly violent storm
- c) It was a calm storm
- d) It was a short storm

How did Silas feel about the storm?

- a) Joyful
- b) Fearful
- c) Unconcerned
- d) Bored

Synonym/Antonym Questions:

1. Synonym:

What is a synonym for "relentless"? (a) Gentle (b) Steady (c) Weak (d) Relieving

2. Antonym:

What is an antonym for "brilliance"? (a) Darkness (b) Brightness (c) Luminous (d) Dullness

Short Answer Questions:

What did Silas do in the evening?

How did the storm affect Silas's routine?

Why did Silas stay by the light during the storm?

What is a key character trait of Silas displayed in the passage?

Passage -3

Our ancestors had great difficulty in getting books. Now, our difficulty is what to read. There are books and books but our hours of reading are very few. Therefore, choice becomes essential. We should be very careful about what we read. There are books which poison our lives by suggesting evils. We should keep them at arm's length.

We should read only those books which have stood the test of time. Such books are our great classics like the Ramayana and the Gita. They contain the wisdom of our sages and saints. They have appealed mankind from generation to generation. Reading of such books has ennobling influence on our mind and character. It gives us spiritual enjoyment. These books give us instruction with entertainment. They represent our ancient culture. They set before us high ideals to follow. They are our best friends, best guides and the best treasure.

Q1. We should be selective because

- (a) there is a great number of books available to us
- (b) there is scarcity of books
- (c) there are only bad books in the market
- (d) none of the above.

Q2. We should avoid those books which

- (a) cost high price
- (b) come in paperback
- (c) corrupt our lives by suggesting evils
- (d) come in more than one volume.

Q3. The books which have stood the test of time are called....

- (a) great books (b) rare books (c) biographies (d) classics

Q4. What is /are special quality/qualities of classics?

- (a) They affect our mind in a good way
- (b) They teach us something great and also entertain us.
- (c) They help us in our spiritual growth
- (d) All the above.

Q5. An expression in the passage which means 'good effect' is

- Spiritual enjoyment (b) Ennobling influence (c) high ideals (d) Very careful.

Short Answer Questions

Q.1 What kinds of books should we read?

Q.2 Which books are classy?

Q.3 What is our difficulty?

Passage 4

Garbage is a great environment hazard. It comes from various sources—used paper, tiffin packing's, plastic bags, ice-cream wrappers, bottle caps, fallen leaves from trees and many more. Garbage makes the premises ugly, unkempt and breeds diseases thrown es.

A lot of trash that is away contain material that can be recycled and reused such as paper, metals and glass which can be sent to the nearest recycling centre or disposed of to the junk dealer. It also contains organic matter such as leaves which can enrich soil fertility. A compost pit can be made at a convenient location where the refuse can

be placed with layers of soil and an occasional sprinkling of water. This would help decomposition to make valuable fertilizer. This would also prevent pollution that is usually caused by burning such organic was.

Q1: Garbage originates from

- (a) used paper, tiffin, packings, plastic bags and fallen leaves from trees
- (b) leftovers of food
- (c) fallen branches from trees
- (d) building materials.

Q2: Garbage can create havoc to the mankind by

- (a) spreading foul smell
- (b) slowing our vehicles on the road
- (c) spreading several diseases
- (d) all the above.

Q3: What happens to the disposed material at the recycling centre?

- (a) It is thrown away
- (b) It is recycled for reuse
- (c) It is sold to the rag pickers
- (d) It is dumped into the ground.

Q4: Fallen leaves from trees are useful because they

- (a) solve the problem of fuel wood in village households
- (b) enrich water quality
- (c) enrich soil fertility
- (d) beautify landscape.

Q5: Which of these is correct with reference to a composite pit?

- (a) The refuge is placed with layers of soil with an occasional sprinkling of water
- (b) It contributes to the manufacture of useful fertilizer
- (c) It prevents pollution
- (d) All the above.

Short answer questions.:

Q.1 Which is our great environment hazard ?

Q.2.What can be reused in recycled ?

Q.3 What should be made to prevent pollution?

Passage :5

Patriotism is an old concept, as old perhaps as the earliest of humans civilizations. But all through the history of mankind, it has been narrowly understood. Today people have begun to realise that patriotism is an essential part of human instinct.

Patriotism has its negative sides particularly when it exceeds its proper bounds. People who think their own country to be the best and are blind to its weaknesses are not patriots at all.

We are the members of a large human family and so cannot neglect our duties and responsibilities towards it. Our love for the country should be conditioned by respect for the whole community. Narrow prejudice can do nothing except to bring misfortune. In trying to overlook others' interest in the modern world, we harm our own.

Patriotism should be tempered with reason so that it may not be an evil.

Q1: Today what is the belief of people regarding patriotism?

- (a) It is narrowly understood (b) It is not needed
- (c) It is a part of human instinct (d) None of the above.

Q2: Which type of the people can be categorised as patriots?

- (a) Those who think others' country greater than their own
- (b) Those who think their own country to be the best inspite of its weaknesses
- (c) Those who keep a neutral attitude towards their country
- (d) Those whose love for the country is conditioned by respect for the entire community.

Q3: Narrow prejudices always bring

- (a) misfortune (b) good opportunity
- (c) good luck (d) huge amount of money.

Q4: Patriotism is an evil when it is

- (a) tempered with reason (b) not tempered with reason
- (c) beyond narrow feelings (d) None of the above.

Q5: The word in the passage means opposite to positive

Proper

- (b) Narrow
- (c) Negative

Short answer questions :

Q.1 What is an essential part of human life?

Q.2 Why should patriotism be tempered?

Q.3 What are negative sides of patriotism ?

Passage 6

What causes the monsoon? The monsoon, which is essentially the seasonal reversal in wind direction, causes most of the rainfall received in India and some other parts of the world. The primary cause of monsoons is the difference between annual temperature trends over land and sea. The apparent position of the Sun with reference to the Earth oscillates from the Tropic of Cancer to the Tropic of Capricorn. Thus the low pressure region created by solar heating also changes latitude. The northeast and southeast trade winds converge in this low pressure zone, which is also known as the Inter tropical Convergence Zone or ITCZ. This low pressure region sees continuous rise of moist wind from the sea surface to the upper layers of the atmosphere, where the cooling means the air can no longer hold so much moisture resulting in precipitation. The rainy seasons of East Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, Australia and the southern part of North America coincide with the shift of ITCZ towards these regions.

Q1: Monsoon is

- (a) A type of sea wave
- (b) a seasonal reversal in wind direction
- (c) very hot wind
- (d) very cold wind

Q2: What is the full form of ITCZ?

- (a) Intertrance Convergence Zone
- (b) Intertropical Convergence Zone
- (c) Intertropical Capricorn Zone
- (d) Intertropical Conveyance Zone

Q3: The major cause of monsoon is the

- (a) difference between annual temperature trends over land and sea
- (b) difference between day and night temperature
- (c) moisture in the atmosphere
- (d) None of these.

Q4: Low Pressure region is created by

- (a) solar heating (b) lunar cooling (c) moist wind (d) dry wind.

Q5: It rains when

- (a) moist wind goes down
- (b) dry wind meets moist wind
- (c) the air can no longer hold moisture

Short answer questions

Q.1 What are the primary cause of monsoons?

Q.2 What is ICTZ?

C. Creative Writing

i. Write a letter to the school principal with the request for issuing a new I-card.

ii. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper to highlight the issue of rash driving by teenagers not having license .

iii. Write a letter to your friend inviting him for your sister's wedding.

Write a paragraph writing on the topic given below.

i. An Ideal Student

ii. Environmental Pollution

Weave a story with given outlines.

(Roll no. 1-15)

A young fox in the forest finds a shiny coin holds a gathering of forest animals suggests using the coin to buy food for winter all agree who will go to the town? no animal steps forward a hunter's footsteps are heard all scatter into the woods.

ii. School children at the playground spot a lost puppy quickly come together one child suggests making 'Lost Puppy' posters everyone thinks it's a good idea who will take the puppy home until it's claimed? silence falls among the group the bell rings they all head .

Write a Travelogue about a topic

‘ Where you visited in holidays ‘

(Roll no.16 onwards)

You have a 2 bedroom apartment in a multi story apartment. Building in Noida. And you want to let it out on rent?

- Draft an advertisement giving details of the apartment in brief the rent expected and your contact number (Roll no. 1 - 16)
- Prepare a poster on Global warming (Roll no 17 onwards)

Worksheet-1 The Sentence

Part 1: Identifying Sentence Types

Instructions: Identify the type of each sentence below. Choose from: Declarative, Interrogative, Imperative, or Exclamatory.

The sun is shining brightly today. (_____)

What a beautiful sunset! (_____)

Please close the door. (_____)

Are you going to the party? (_____)

I am so happy! (_____)

He is a good student. (_____)

Where is the book? (_____)

Do your homework now. (_____)

How wonderful! (_____)

She is going to school. (_____)

Part 2: Identifying Subject and Predicate

Instructions: Underline the subject of each sentence. Circle the predicate.

The cat sat on the mat.

Birds fly in the sky.

My friends are coming to my house.

She sings beautifully.

The train left on time.

Worksheet -2 Nouns

Read each sentence and identify the type of noun (common, proper, abstract, concrete, material, collective) by circling the noun.

- a. The dog barked loudly. (_____)
- b. India is a beautiful country. (_____)
- c. Joy is a wonderful feeling. (_____)
- d. The book is made of paper. (_____)
- e. The crowd cheered loudly. (_____)

Part 2: Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Write each noun as either countable or uncountable:

- a. water (countable/uncountable)
- b. chairs (countable/uncountable)
- c. rice (countable/uncountable)
- d. pens (countable/uncountable)
- e. milk (countable/uncountable)

Part 3: Plural Nouns

Write the plural form of each noun:

- a. box
- b. leaf
- c. woman
- d. child
- e. knife

Worksheet-3 Articles

Choose the correct article (a, an, or the) to complete each sentence. If no article is needed, write "X".

I saw _____ elephant at the zoo.

He is _____ honest boy.

They bought _____ new car.

_____ sun is shining brightly.

She needs _____ new book for her class.

_____ cat is sleeping on the mat.

Do you have _____ pencil?

_____ Eiffel Tower is a famous landmark.

She is _____ engineer.

He gave me _____ apple.

Worksheet--4 Pronouns

Instructions: Circle the pronoun in each sentence and identify its type.

She is playing the piano. (Pronoun: _____, Type: _____)

We went to the park yesterday. (Pronoun: _____, Type: _____)

They are my friends. (Pronoun: _____, Type: _____)

He is a good student. (Pronoun: _____, Type: _____)

It is raining outside. (Pronoun: _____, Type: _____)

I like to read books. (Pronoun: _____, Type: _____)

You are going to the movies. (Pronoun: _____, Type: _____)

My book is on the desk. (Pronoun: _____, Type: _____)

Her cat is very fluffy. (Pronoun: _____, Type: _____)

His car is new. (Pronoun: _____, Type: _____)

Part 2: Using Pronouns Correctly Instructions: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate pronoun from the choices provided.

Exercise 1: Personal Pronouns

The book is _____ (mine/my).

She is very kind. _____ always helps her classmates (she/her).

The dog hurt ____ while playing (itself/himself).

We went to the park and ____ had a lot of fun (we/us).

5.They are going to the market. ____ (They/Them) are going to the market.

Worksheet -5 Adjectives

Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives.

There were students in class.

Never touch a wire.

The tree is very

I have money now.

I want to read articles related to Everest journey.

Fill in the blank with proper comparative and superlative degree.

Are you feeling now? (good)

May was the month of the year, (hot)

Sheela is the than her sister.(beautiful)

Yogesh is the of the two. (wise)

You are the boy in class. (regular)

Worksheet -6

Verbs Read the following sentences and select the correct form of the verb given in brackets.

Rita ____ a mile every day. (run/runs)

The dogs ____ all night. (barks/bark)

The cat ____ the snake. (catch/caught)

We ____ in the park in the evenings. (play/plays)

Mia ____ school yesterday. (went/go)

Sheela ____ to be a Police Officer when she grows up. (want/wants)

Mahesh ____ back to his mother. (ran/run)

Amy ____ very fast. (walk/walks)

You can ____ with us. (come/came)

They ____ to a picnic together. (went/go)

Have you ____ the baby? (see/seen)

Hannah Montana ____ so well. (sing/sung)

The bird ____ away from the cage. (flew/ flown)

I ____ a letter for my friend. (write/wrote)

The friends ____ back from the trip. (drove/drive)

Worksheet – 7 Finite and non-finite verbs.

Write the infinitive form of verbs given in brackets to fill blanks:

It is a crime _____ anything from anyone. (steal)

She loves _____ whenever she gets time. (paint)

It is good _____ the needy. (help)

I saw him _____ an hour ago. (go)

My mother makes me _____ on a topic every week. (write)

They had no choice but _____ our help. (seek)

We were supposed _____ this task by yesterday. (finish)

My brother jumped into the air _____ the ball. (catch)

She seems _____ the whole story. (forget)

We wish _____ from this horrible place. (escape)

Write the gerund form of suitable verbs from the options given:

(shop, play, drive, talk, park, smoke, hike, pass, read, run)

I learnt to drive from a _____ school.

Let's go _____ next week.

Taps should not be left _____.

_____ basketball is easy for Tanya since she's tall.

_____ loudly is not allowed in the library.

Worksheet -8 Present Tense

Fill in the blanks in the following with the correct form of the verb given in brackets : (Present Tense)

1. I in Model Town. (live)

2. The mother food for us. (cook)

3. She to temple every morning. (go)

4. He on me whenever he wants. (call)

5. I what my sister (eat)

6. My father from his office in the evening Fill in the following blanks with correct the Present Continuous Tense of the verbs given in brackets :

1. Look ! the sun (rise)
2. Why you so fast ? (run)
3. The children in the park. (play)
4. Mohini a novel now. (read)
5. Water from the running tap. (flow)
6. it outside now ? (rain)
7. What your sister these days

Worksheet-9 Past Tense

Instructions: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in parentheses, using the appropriate past tense.

- Last night, I _____ (watch) a thrilling movie on TV.
2. While I _____ (cook) dinner, the phone rang.
 3. By the time they _____ (arrive), the party had already started.
 4. Yesterday, we _____ (go) to the beach and had a great time.
 5. I _____ (play) video games with my friends.
 6. She _____ (not/finish) her homework before dinner.
 7. What time _____ (they/leave) for the trip?
 8. The children _____ (be) very excited to see the circus.
 9. He _____ (lose) his phone, and he was upset.
 10. Before she _____ (move), she _____ (live) in a small village.

Worksheet-10 Future Tense

Instructions: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in the future tense.

- I _____ (be) busy tomorrow afternoon.
- By next year, she _____ (have) finished her degree.
- They _____ (be) travelling to Europe next summer.
- We _____ (have) completed our project by Friday.
- He _____ (have been) working here for five years by 2028.
- The plane _____ (take off) at 8:00 am.
- She _____ (not be) able to come to the meeting.
- They _____ (be) playing football in the park when you arrive.
- By the time I retire, I _____ (have been) working for 40 years.
- He _____ (go) to visit his grandparents next week.

Will you _____ (be) working next weekend?

She _____ (have finished) her report by 5 pm.

They _____ (be) learning French by the end of the year.

He _____ (have been) studying for hours by the time you arrive.

I _____ (be) going to the beach tomorrow

- Make a pocket dictionary having, Synonyms -25, Antonyms-25, Homophones -20

Social Science Holidays' Homework

Worksheets

GEOGRAPHY

Chapter - 1: Our Environment

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following is a biotic component of the environment?

- a) Air
- b) Water
- c) Plants
- d) Soil

2. Decomposers are organisms that:

- a) Make their own food
- b) Eat other animals
- c) Break down dead plants and animals
- d) Trap solar energy

3. Which of the following is not a natural component of the environment?

- a) Water
- b) Road
- c) Air
- d) Soil

4. An example of a producer in the environment is:

- a) Lion
- b) Deer
- c) Grass
- d) Mushroom

5. Which gas is essential for photosynthesis?

- a) Oxygen
- b) Carbon dioxide
- c) Nitrogen

d) Hydrogen

6. The food chain always starts with:

a) Herbivores

b) Carnivores

c) Producers

d) Decomposers

7. Which of the following animals is a primary consumer?

a) Snake

b) Frog

c) Deer

d) Eagle

8. Which of the following is an example of decomposer?

a) Cow

b) Mushroom

c) Tree

d) Fish

9. Which of these leads to pollution in the environment?

a) Planting trees

b) Recycling

c) Burning plastic

d) Composting

10. A balanced ecosystem has:

a) Only producers

b) Only consumers

c) Only decomposers

d) Producers, consumers, and decomposers

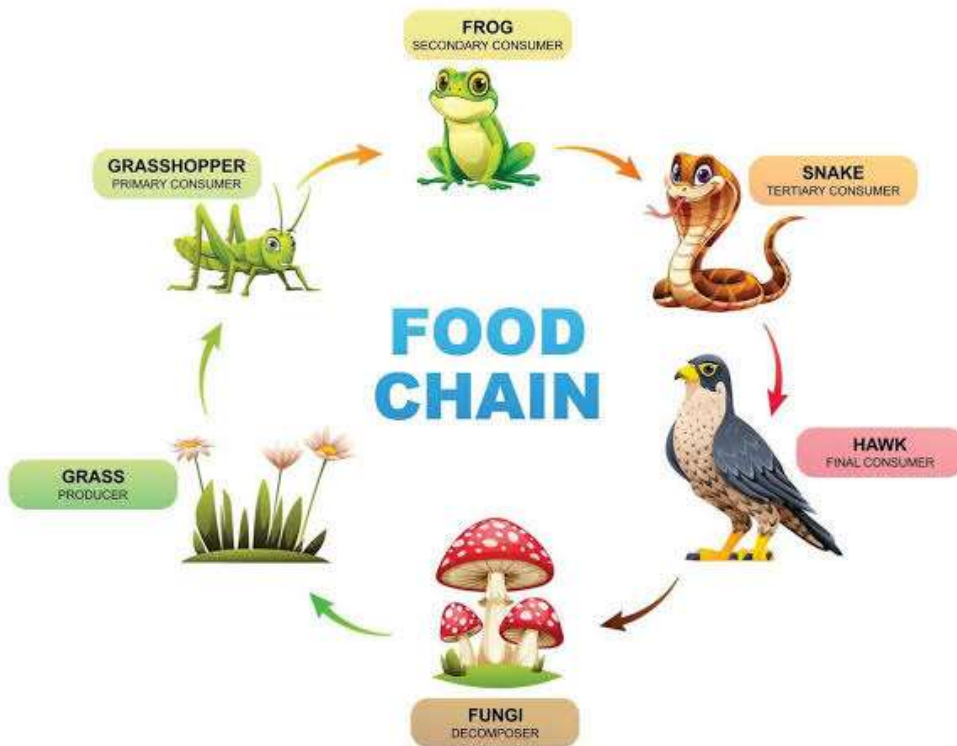
II. Diagram-Based Question

Q11. Observe the food chain given below and answer the questions:

Grass → Grasshopper → Frog → Snake → Hawk

a) Identify the producer and top carnivore.

b) What will happen if all frogs disappear from the chain?



III. Assertion and Reason

Q12. Assertion (A): Plants are known as producers.

Reason (R): They prepare food by using sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide through photosynthesis.

Options:

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

IV. Short Answer Questions

Q13. What is an ecosystem? Give two examples.

Q14. Write any three ways to reduce pollution in your environment.

Q15. Differentiate between biotic and abiotic components with examples.

V. Long Answer Question

Q16. Explain how energy flows in a food chain. Why is the flow of energy unidirectional?

Chapter - 2: Inside Our Earth

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The innermost layer of the earth is called:

- a) Crust
- b) Mantle
- c) Outer core

d) Inner core

2. The thinnest layer of the earth is:

a) Mantle

b) Crust

c) Core

d) Lithosphere

3. Magma is found in which part of the earth?

a) Crust

b) Inner core

c) Mantle

d) Lithosphere

4. The main mineral constituent of the continental crust is:

a) Basalt

b) Granite

c) Nickel

d) Iron

5. Which layer of the earth is made up of molten metals?

a) Crust

b) Mantle

c) Outer core

d) Inner core

6. Which type of rock is formed by cooling of magma?

a) Sedimentary

b) Igneous

c) Metamorphic

d) Fossil

7. Rocks formed from other rocks under heat and pressure are called:

a) Igneous

b) Sedimentary

c) Metamorphic

d) Fossil

8. Which of the following is a sedimentary rock?

a) Basalt

- b) Granite
- c) Limestone
- d) Marble

9. Fossils are mostly found in:

- a) Igneous rocks
- b) Sedimentary rocks
- c) Metamorphic rocks
- d) Volcanic rocks

10. Coal and petroleum are known as:

- a) Metal ores
- b) Natural gases
- c) Fossil fuels
- d) Renewable resources

II. Diagram-Based Question

Q11. Draw and Label the different layers of the Earth and answer the following questions:

- a) Which layer is the hottest?
- b) Which layer do we live on?
- c) Which layer is responsible for volcanic activity?

III. Assertion and Reason

Q12. Assertion (A): Sedimentary rocks are formed by the deposition of sediments.

Reason (R): These rocks are formed deep inside the Earth's core.

Options:

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

IV. Short Answer Questions

Q13. What are the three main layers of the Earth?

Q14. What is lava? How is it different from magma?

Q15. Define rock and give two examples of each type of rock.

V. Long Answer Question

Q16. Explain the rock cycle with a diagram. How are the three types of rocks interrelated?

Chapter - 3: Our Changing Earth

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The movement of the Earth's plates is called:

- a) Earthquake
- b) Plate tectonics
- c) Volcano
- d) Erosion

2. The innermost layer of the Earth where convection currents occur is:

- a) Crust
- b) Mantle
- c) Outer Core
- d) Inner Core

3. Sudden movements like earthquakes and volcanoes are caused by:

- a) External processes
- b) Plate movement
- c) Tides
- d) Soil erosion

4. The highest waterfall in the world is:

- a) Niagara Falls
- b) Jog Falls
- c) Angel Falls
- d) Victoria Falls

5. When magma erupts and cools, it forms:

- a) Earthquakes
- b) Mountains
- c) Volcanic cones
- d) Glaciers

6. Which landform is created by the deposition of a river at its mouth?

- a) Delta
- b) Cliff
- c) Valley
- d) Plateau

7. The vibration point of an earthquake beneath the Earth's surface is called:

- a) Epicentre
- b) Hypocentre
- c) Focus
- d) Seismic zone

8. Which of these is an example of erosion by water?

- a) Formation of delta
- b) Formation of ox-bow lake
- c) Earthquake
- d) Glacier movement

9. Wind erodes the land by:

- a) Ploughing
- b) Deposition
- c) Deflation and abrasion
- d) Sedimentation

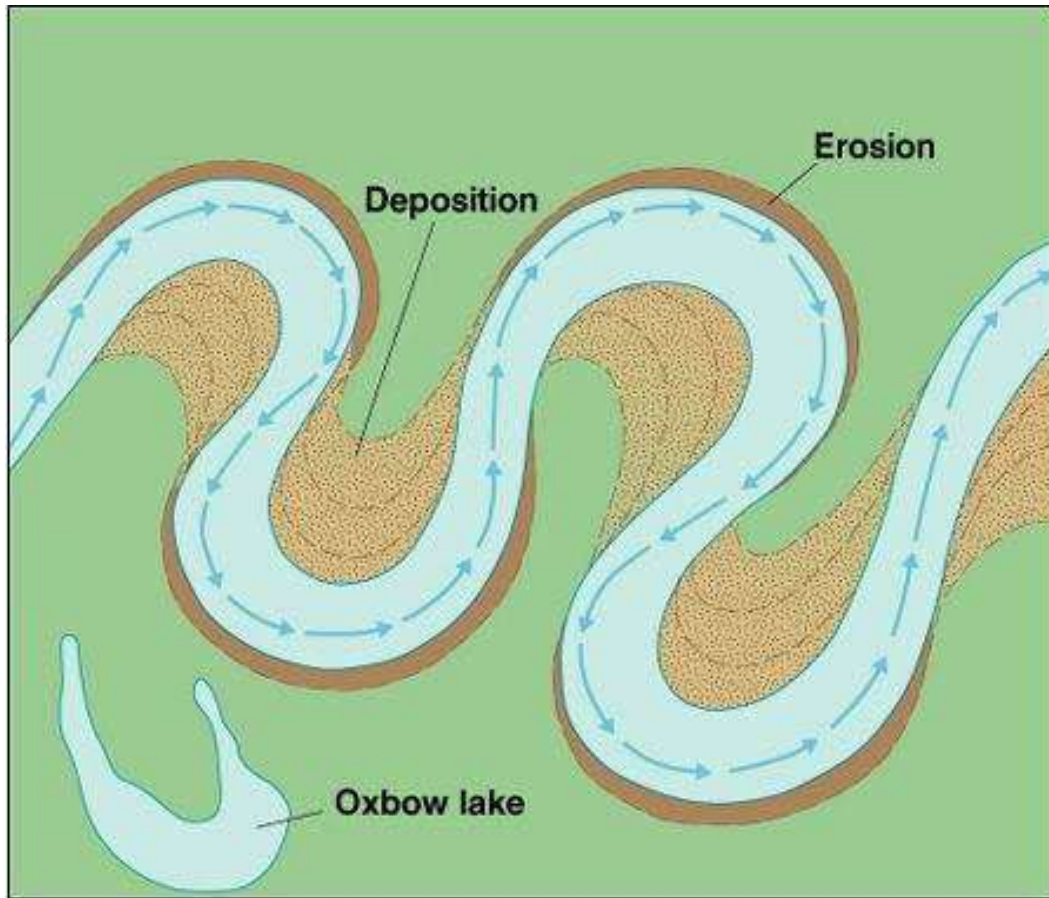
10. An ox-bow lake is formed by:

- a) Wind erosion
- b) Sea waves
- c) River erosion and deposition
- d) Glacial activity

II. Diagram-Based Question

Q11. Study the given diagram of a river meander.

- Label: Meander, Ox-bow lake, Erosion side, Deposition side
- What causes the formation of a meander?
- How does an ox-bow lake form?



III. Assertion and Reason

Q12. Assertion (A): Earthquakes are caused by movements of tectonic plates.

Reason (R): These plates are fixed and do not move.

Options:

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

IV. Short Answer Questions

Q13. What are endogenic and exogenic forces? Give one example each.

Q14. What is folding? Give example of fold mountains.

Q15. What is a volcano? Name its main parts.

V. Long Answer Question

Q16. Why most of the damages occur at the epicentre of an earthquake.

Map Work

On an outline map of world, mark the earthquake and volcanic regions of the world.

HISTORY

Chapter - 1: Introduction to Medieval History

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The term 'medieval' refers to:

- a) Modern times
- b) Middle period
- c) Ancient times
- d) Future period

2. The period from 8th to 18th century in Indian history is called:

- a) Ancient
- b) Medieval
- c) Colonial
- d) Modern

3. Cartographers are people who:

- a) Study history
- b) Write manuscripts
- c) Make maps
- d) Translate books

4. Al-Idrisi created a detailed map of India in:

- a) 1154
- b) 1572
- c) 1789
- d) 1947

5. The primary material used for writing in early medieval India was:

- a) Paper
- b) Palm leaves and birch bark
- c) Stone
- d) Plastic

6. The term 'Hindustan' in the 13th century referred to:

- a) Entire India
- b) Punjab & Haryana

c) South India

d) Bengal

7. Which of the following is not a literary source of medieval history?

a) Inscriptions

b) Chronicles

c) Manuscripts

d) Biographies

8. Raja Tarangini was written by:

a) Kalhana

b) Amir Khusrau

c) Alberuni

d) Ibn Battuta

9. Manuscripts were generally written in:

a) English

b) Hindi

c) Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian

d) French

10. During medieval times, rulers gave grants of land to:

a) Soldiers

b) Foreign traders

c) Religious leaders

d) Merchants

II. Diagram-Based Question

Q11. Study Al-Idrisi's map and compare it with modern India.

a) Identify two differences.

b) What does it tell us about medieval geography?

III. Assertion and Reason

Q12. Assertion (A): Historical records from the medieval period are easy to understand.

Reason (R): They were written in simple modern language.

Options:

a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is true but R is false.

d) A is false but R is true.

IV. Short Answer Questions

Q13. What is the meaning of the term medieval in Indian history?

Q14. Why are historical sources important to understand the past?

Q15. What are the problems faced by historians while using manuscripts?

V. Long Answer Question

Q16. Explain how the study of maps, texts, and historical records helps us understand changes in medieval India.

FUN ZONE:

Make a chart mentioning the important archaeological and literary accounts of the medieval period. You can draw or paste pictures relevant to the sources.

Chapter - 2: New Kings and Kingdoms

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who founded the Chola dynasty?

- a) Rajaraja I
- b) Vijayalaya
- c) Rajendra I
- d) Mahendravarman

2. The Prashasti is a:

- a) Coin
- b) Architecture
- c) Eulogy
- d) Battle formation

3. The tripartite struggle was among the Palas, Pratiharas, and:

- a) Chalukyas
- b) Rashtrakutas
- c) Cholas
- d) Guptas

4. Brihadeshwara Temple was built at:

- a) Kanchipuram
- b) Madurai
- c) Tanjore
- d) Ujjain

5. Samantas were:

- a) Farmers
- b) Soldiers
- c) Subordinate lords
- d) Merchants

6. Nagaram in Chola empire referred to:

- a) Army
- b) Temple
- c) Village council
- d) Trader association

7. The title Maharaja-Adhiraja was used by:

- a) Samantas
- b) Soldiers
- c) Powerful kings
- d) Priests

8. Rajaraja I and Rajendra I belonged to which dynasty?

- a) Chalukyas
- b) Rashtrakutas
- c) Cholas
- d) Palas

9. 'Ur' in Chola empire stood for:

- a) Tax
- b) Village council
- c) City palace
- d) Water tank

10. Main income for kingdoms was from:

- a) Trade
- b) Gifts
- c) Agriculture tax
- d) Temple donations

II. Diagram-Based Question

Q11. Draw a map showing Thanjavur, Gangaikonda Cholapuram, and Kaveri River.

- a) Why were these places important?
- b) What do they tell us about Chola administration?



III. Assertion and Reason

Q12. Assertion (A): The Cholas had a well-organized administration.

Reason (R): Village assemblies played a key role.

Options:

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

IV. Short Answer Questions

Q13. Who were the Samantas? What role did they play?

Q14. What was the significance of Prashastis?

Q15. Mention two features of Chola administration.

V. Long Answer Question

Q16. Describe the achievements of Rajaraja Chola I and how he strengthened the empire politically and culturally.

MAP WORK

On an outline map of India, mark and label the regions ruled by the following:

- 1.The Palas 2.The Rashtrakutas 3.The Cholas 4.The Gurjara Pratiharas

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE

Chapter - 1: Equality in Democracy

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Democracy means:

- a) Rule by kings
- b) Rule by one person
- c) Rule by the people
- d) Rule by priests

2. A key feature of democracy is:

- a) Unequal rights
- b) Hereditary rule
- c) Freedom of expression
- d) Censorship

3. The Indian Constitution guarantees equality in:

- a) Economy only
- b) Social life only
- c) All spheres
- d) Religion only

4. Universal Adult Franchise means:

- a) Only men vote
- b) Only rich vote
- c) All adults vote
- d) Only educated vote

5. Article that abolishes untouchability:

- a) Article 14
- b) Article 17
- c) Article 21
- d) Article 25

6. Constitution treats all citizens equally regardless of:

- a) Religion
- b) Caste
- c) Gender
- d) All of the above

7. Who fought against caste-based discrimination?

- a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- c) Bhagat Singh
- d) Rani Lakshmi Bai

8. Unequal treatment due to economic status is:

- a) Social equality
- b) Economic inequality
- c) Gender inequality
- d) Political inequality

9. Equality in India is inspired by struggle against:

- a) British rule
- b) Religious diversity
- c) Cultural diversity
- d) Natural disasters

10. Which is an example of inequality?

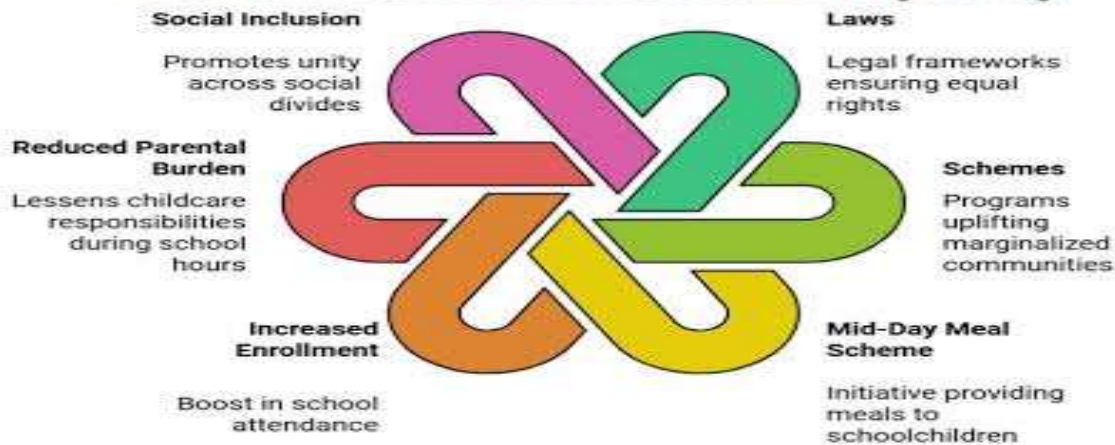
- a) Equal pay for equal work
- b) Discrimination based on caste
- c) Free elections
- d) Equal voting rights

II. Diagram-Based Question

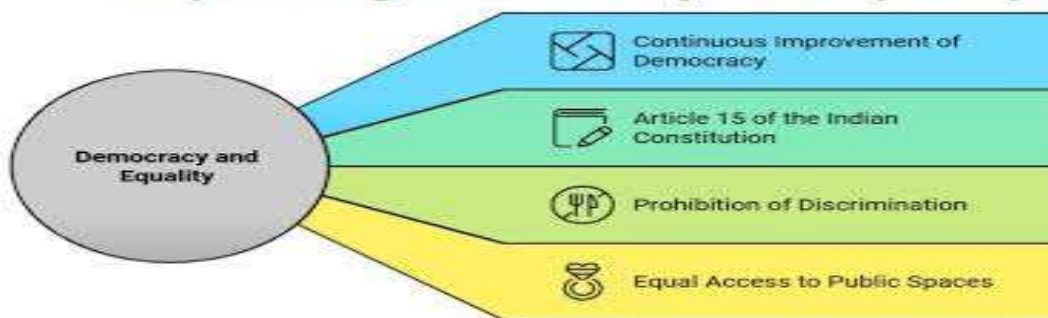
Q11. Create a flowchart to show how the government ensures equality:

- Include: Constitution, laws, schemes, rights
- Describe how one promotes equality

Government Initiatives for Equality



Unpacking Democracy and Equality



III. Assertion and Reason

Q12. Assertion (A): All adults in India have the right to vote.

Reason (R): The Indian Constitution provides Universal Adult Franchise.

Options:

- Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- A is true but R is false.
- A is false but R is true.

IV. Short Answer Questions

Q13. What is political equality?

Q14. How does the government promote equality?

Q15. Why is it important to treat citizens equally in a democracy?

V. Long Answer Question

Q16. Discuss the importance of equality in a democracy. Explain with examples how inequality still exists and how it can be reduced.

Chapter - 2 The State Government – Its Working and Role

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The legislative body at the state level is:

- a) Parliament
- b) Supreme Court
- c) State Legislature
- d) Panchayat

2. Head of the state government is the:

- a) Prime Minister
- b) Chief Minister
- c) President
- d) Governor

3. The Governor is appointed by the:

- a) Chief Minister
- b) President of India
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Election Commission

4. The Legislative Assembly is also called:

- a) Lok Sabha
- b) Vidhan Sabha
- c) Rajya Sabha
- d) Gram Sabha

5. An MLA is elected by:

- a) Prime Minister
- b) Chief Minister
- c) People
- d) President

6. The Chief Minister is assisted by:

- a) Panchayat

- b) Council of Ministers
- c) Municipal Councillors
- d) Governors

7. Tenure of an MLA is:

- a) 3 years
- b) 5 years
- c) 6 years
- d) Lifetime

8. Laws in the state are introduced and passed by:

- a) Parliament
- b) High Court
- c) Vidhan Sabha
- d) Panchayat

9. One responsibility of state government is:

- a) Defence
- b) Foreign Affairs
- c) Public Health
- d) Currency

10. A bill becomes law after approval by:

- a) Governor
- b) Speaker
- c) High Court
- d) Police

II. Diagram-Based Question

Q11. Draw the structure of a state government:

- Include: Governor, Chief Minister, MLAs, Departments
- Show how a law is made and implemented

III. Assertion and Reason

Q12. Assertion (A): MLAs represent people in the state legislature.

Reason (R): MLAs are selected by the Chief Minister after elections.

Options:

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

IV. Short Answer Questions

Q13. What are the main roles of the state government?

Q14. Who is an MLA? How is he/she elected?

Q15. Difference between the Governor and the Chief Minister?

V. Long Answer Question

Q16. Explain how the state government works to maintain public health. Give examples of departments and roles of elected representatives.

CREATIVE WORK

Roll no.1 to 5

Model Title: A Medieval Indian Kingdom – Fort, Palace & Court

Materials Needed:

Cardboard base (for the layout)

Thermocol or cardboard for buildings

Clay or paper for figures (king, soldiers, ministers)

Colored paper or paints

Chart paper for labels

Toothpicks or matchsticks (for flagpoles, weapons)

Roll no.6 to 10

Model Title: Healthy environment and polluted environment.

Divide a thermocol sheet into two parts on one part show healthy environment and on other part show polluted environment.

Part A: Healthy Environment Section

Show green trees, clean river/lake, animals, and people living in a clean area.

Add labels like: “Clean Air”, “Fresh Water”, “Green Forest”.

Part B: Polluted Environment Section

Show factories emitting black smoke.

Dirty river (blue paper covered with black paint or plastic bits).

Fewer trees, more buildings, and garbage (paper or plastic bits).

Add labels: “Air Pollution”, “Water Pollution”, “Deforestation”.

Roll no.11 to 15

Model Title - To show the three main layers of the Earth — Crust, Mantle, and Core — and explain their structure and composition in a simple, visual way.

Materials Needed:

A large styrofoam ball or clay ball (10–15 cm diameter)

Colored clay or playdough (at least 3 colors: brown, orange, red/yellow)

A plastic knife or thread (to slice the ball in half)

Chart paper (for labeling)

Toothpicks and small labels (for pointing out layers)

Roll no.16 to 20

Project Title: Volcano

Points to be covered:

What is Volcano?

What are its types ?

Explain types with example and diagrams.

Collect information about famous volcanoes across the world and give their description.

Make your project in a scrap book and it must include the points given above.

Roll no.21 to 25

Project Title:“Before and After Democracy” Chart or Flipbook

Concept: Show how equality improved after democracy was adopted.

How it works:

One side: Before democracy – show untouchability, no women voting, caste discrimination.

Flip to the other side: After democracy – equal voting, schools for all, reservations, rights for women and Dalits.

Note

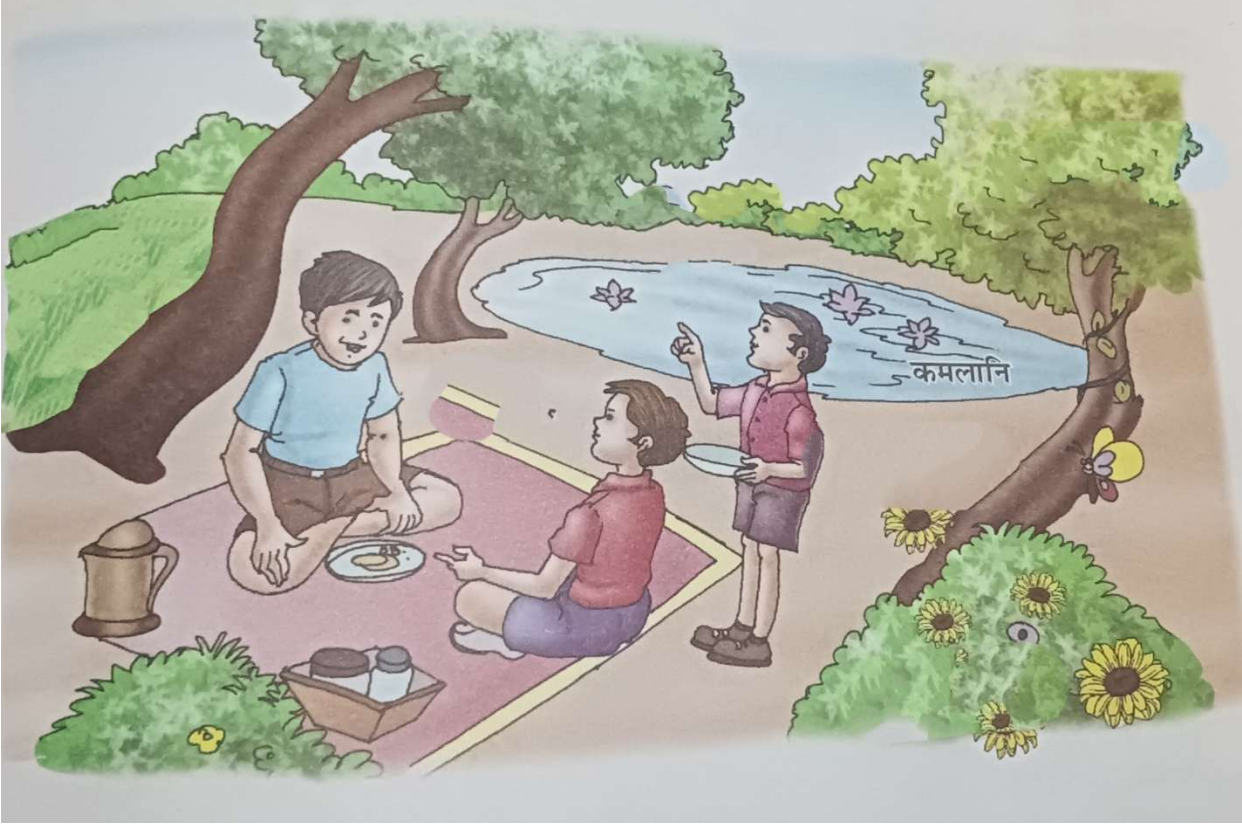
You must record a presentation of your assigned model or project for 2-3 minutes in school uniform and send it to your concerned subject teacher.

Worksheets given to you must be done in neat and legible handwriting.

संस्कृत रचनात्मक क्रियाकलाप

कक्षा- 7

प्रश्न -1. चित्र को देखकर मंजूषा की सहायता से वाक्य की पूर्ति करें ।



(पुष्पाणि , मित्राणि, वर्णितानि)

क. हसन्ति।

ख. विकसन्ति।

ग. पत्राणि।

प्रश्न -2 . रिक्त स्थान में सटीक सर्वनाम शब्द भरे ।



क. छात्रः।

ख. छात्रौः।

ग. छात्राः ।



क बालकः।

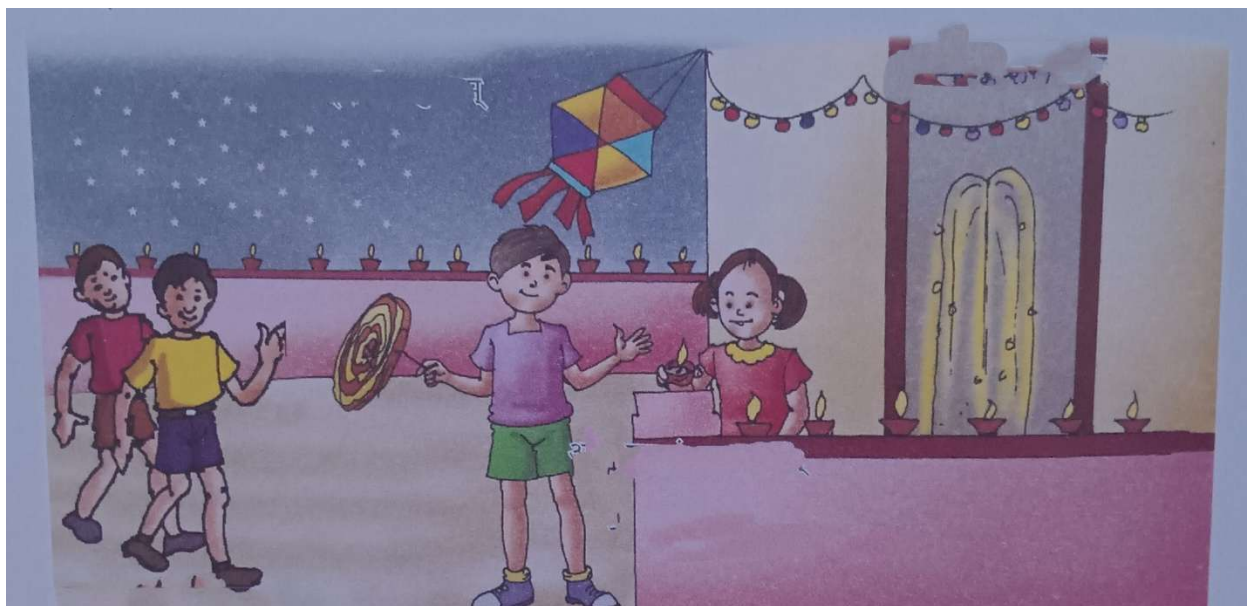
ख..... बालकौ ।

ग..... बालकाः।

प्रश्न -3. रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति करें ।

एकवचनं	द्विवचनं	बहुवचनं
क. सः	ते
ख.	ते	ताः
ग. तत्	ते
घ.	आवाम्	वयम्
ङ. त्वम्

प्रश्न -4. निम्नलिखित दिवाली के चित्र को देखकर पांच वाक्य का निर्माण करें ।



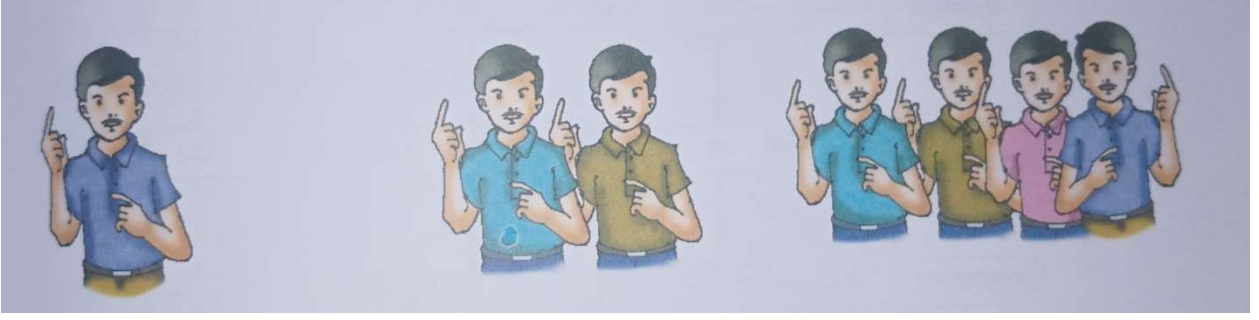
प्रश्न -5. खाली स्थान की पूर्ति करें ।



क. बालः पठति।

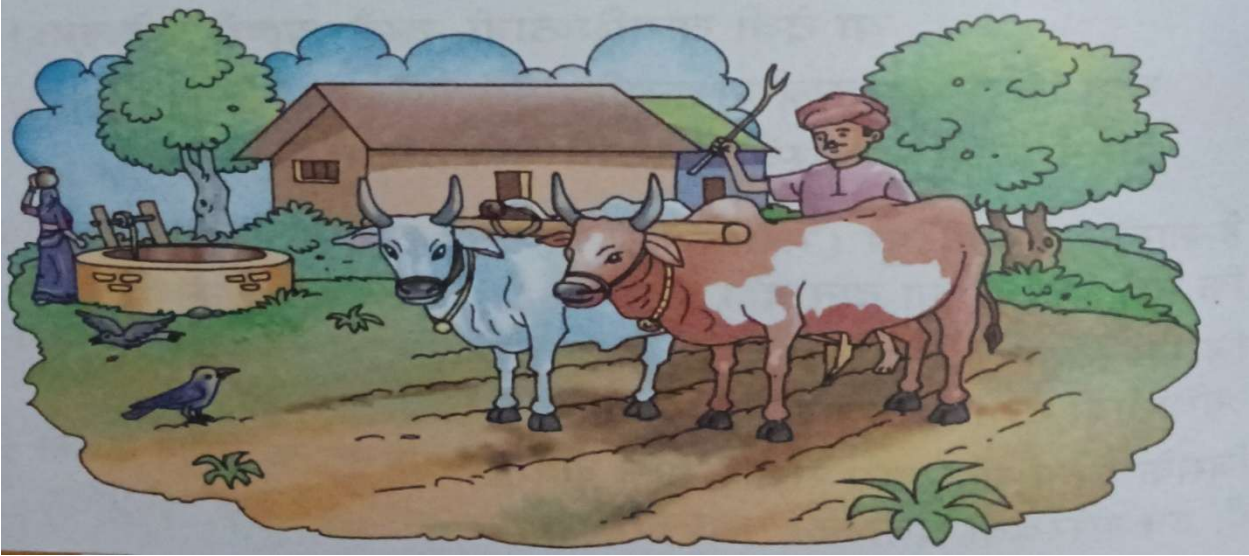
ख. पठतः।

ग. बालाः ।



क. अहम् पठामि। ख. पठावः। ग. वयम्..... ।

प्रश्न -6. निम्नलिखित चित्र को देखकर गांव के जीवन पर संस्कृत में पांच वाक्य का निर्माण करें ।



प्रश्न-7. निम्नलिखित श्लोकों का हिंदी में अनुवाद करें ।

1. आपत्काले तु सम्प्राप्ते यन्मित्रं मित्रमेव तत् ।
वृद्धिकाले तु सम्प्राप्ते दुर्जनोऽपि सुहृद्भवेत्॥
2. यथा चित्तं तथा वाचो यथा वाचस्तथा क्रिया ।
चित्ते वाचि क्रियायां च साधूनामेकरूपता॥

प्रश्न -8. अपनी कक्षा के बच्चों के नाम की एक सूची तैयार करें और पुलिङ्ग और स्त्रीलिङ्ग अलग करके लिखें ।

प्रश्न -9. निम्नलिखित शब्दों का हिंदी में अर्थ लिखें ।

- क. प्रभृति -.....
ख. कृषिकार्य -.....
ग. शतपत्री -.....
घ. तत्र -.....
ङ. बाढम् -.....

प्रश्न -10. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को संस्कृत भाषा में अनुवादित करें ।

- क. हम सब घूमने जाएंगे ।
ख. तुम दोनों क्या पीते हो ?
ग. मां गुस्सा करेगी ।
घ. पक्षी पेड़ों पर बैठे हैं ।
ङ. क्या तुम सब चलचित्र देखने जाओगे ?

Section A: Basic Questions and Answers

Q1. What is a computer?

Q2. What are the main parts of a computer? Q3.

Define hardware and software?

Q5. Write the difference between external and internal hardware?

Q6. What do you understand by the term motherboard? Also state its purpose in a computer system ?

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Disc drive is an _____ drive.
2. MODEM stands for _____
3. _____ decipates heat out of the system.
4. The _____ displays the output from the computer.
5. Keyboard generates a unique set of binary numbers that represent text, numbers or symbols.
6. _____ connects your computer to the Internet via telephone line.
7. AN _____ converts source code to machine code line by line.
8. _____ ports are specifically designed to accept sound input.

Section C: Match the Short Forms

Short Form

Full Form

- | | |
|--------|----------------------------|
| 1. CPU | a. Universal Serial Bus |
| 2. USB | b. Random Access Memory |
| 3. RAM | c. Central Processing Unit |
| 4. ROM | d. Read Only Memory |
| 5. WWW | e. World Wide Web |

Answers: 1 - _____, 2 - ____, 3 - ____, 4 - ____, 5 - ____

Section D: Creative sections

1. What are sustainable development goals? Write the different SDGs goals ?

2. Make a flow diagram showing internal and external hardware ?
3. State the difference between RAM and ROM?

THINKING BASED ACTIVITY

“” CREATE A 3D or WORKING MODEL USING E-WASTE!””

Use old and unused electronic items from your home such as remotes, keyboards, parts of old computers, CDs, electric cells, motor, chargers, wires to create your model .

You can build anything creative and useful- like *a robot, a smart dustbin, a toy vehicle, a decorative piece, a decorative piece, or a model of machine*

Be ready to present your model and explain:

- The material you used
- How your model works(if it's a working model)
- How this activity helps in **recycling and reducing e-waste**

OBJECTIVE: It will encourage creativity, promote recycling and understand the importance of e-waste management