

## **ASSIGNMENT FOR CLASS- VII**

### **Number system –**

- 1) **Natural Numbers** – The counting numbers 1,2,3,4 ----- are called natural numbers.
- 2) **Whole Numbers** – The natural numbers along with 0 are called whole numbers.
- 3) **Even Numbers** – Any number which is divisible by 2 is called an even number or if the unit's place digit of a given number is 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, then the number is called an even no.
- 4) **Odd Numbers** – If the unit's place digit of a given number is either 1,3,5,7,9 then the number is called an odd number.

5) **Integers** – The negative numbers ----- -4, -3, -2, -1 along with whole numbers are called integers. In other words ----- -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1,2,3,4 ---- are integers.

- The numbers ----- -4, -3, -2, -1 are called negative integers.
- The numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 ---- are called positive integers.
- The number zero is an integer but it is neither positive nor negative.

6) **Fraction** – Fraction is a number representing a part of a whole.

7) **Decimals** – Decimals are another way of writing parts of a whole number. Every decimal number has two parts. The whole or integral part and the decimal part

**Prime Numbers** – The numbers other than 1 whose only factors are 1 and the number itself **are called prime numbers.**

Examples of prime numbers are 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, ----- as these do not have factors other than 1 and the number itself.

- The smallest prime no. is 2
- 2 is the only even no which is prime.

**Composite Numbers** – The numbers having more than two factors are called composite numbers.

These numbers have atleast one factor other than 1 and the number itself.

Eg. 4 is a composite number as the factors of 4 are 1, 2, 4.

- 1 is neither prime nor composite.

**Twin Primes** – If the difference between two prime numbers is 2, then such pair of prime numbers are called twin primes eg. (3, 5), (5, 7), (11, 13), (17, 19)

## Exercise

1) Find the HCF of – (a) 72 and 144 (b) 24, 36, 90

2) Find the LCM of – (a) 12 and 8 (b) 15,9

**SYMMETRY:** A figure through which a line can be drawn such that it divides the figure into two identical parts is called symmetrical figures and the line is called line of symmetry

DATE	Assignment	Content	Book
23/03/2019	EX. 1A- Q5,Q6,Q8,Q9,Q15 &Q16	Integers	R. S. Aggarwal
27/03/2019	Ex. 14.1 – Q1 to Q5	Symmetry	NCERT
29/03/2019	EX. 18 A	Symmetry	R. S. Aggarwal
30/03/2019	EX. 15.1	Visualising Solid Shapes	NCERT
20/04/2019	Construction of standard angles	Practical Geometry	NCERT ( Cl. VI)
22/04/2019	EX. 2A- Q2, Q4, Q8, Q9, Q13, Q14 &Q16	Fractions	R. S. Aggarwal
23/04/2019	Ex. 3A – Q3, Q5, Q8	Decimals	R. S. Aggarwal
24/04/2019	EX. 3B – Q11, Q12, Q15, Q18 & Q22	Decimals	R. S. Aggarwal

\*\*\*\*\*