

<b>CLASS NOTES</b>	
<b>Class: VII</b>	<b>Topics: Worksheet on Literature and Grammar</b>
<b>Subject: ENGLISH</b>	

## **Literature**

**Read the questions carefully and answer properly:**

1. 'It is the recognition that none of us is perfect'
  - a. What is 'it' here?
    - I) Courage
    - II) Anger
    - III) Rage
  - b. When do we recognise that none of us is perfect?
    - I) When it is easy to criticize others
    - II) When it is easy to fail
    - III) When it is easy to give up
2. What do you mean by 'it's easier to believe what we've been told'?
3. What was special about Kalam-Raju stent?
4. What are dreams according to Dr.Kalam?
5. When did Dr. Kalam serve as the Chief Adviser to the Prime Minister? Who was the then Prime Minister?
6. Enumerate the educational background of Dr.Kalam.
7. What is nanotechnology according to Dr.Kalam?
8. Who was Maya Angelou? Name two poems composed by her other than 'Caged Bird'.
9. Why do you think the third stanza of the poem 'Caged Bird' has been repeated?
10. Is 'Caged Bird' a poem of a bird in a cage or metaphor for something else? Bring out the contrast in your own language.
11. 'Honesty and courage shape our character.' How true is the statement?
12. What do you mean by 'the grave of dreams'?
13. What do you mean by 'his bars of rage'?
14. What figure of speech has been used in the expression 'the sighing trees'? Why were the trees sighing?
15. 'Courage is the desire to maintain our integrity When it's easier to look the other way.'
  - I) What do you mean by integrity?
  - II) Explain 'to look the other way'.
  - III) Why is this 'desire' important?
16. Why was the tune of the caged bird heard on a distant hill?
17. 'A garland made out of flowers from heaven will descend for the most generous and kind person in the town.'
  - I) Which town is referred to here?
  - II) When was it last received?
  - III) Who received the garland that year?
- 18) Who was the orphan boy? What lesson did he teach?
- 19) Who was Rear Admiral Sanjay Vadgaokar?

## Grammar

### 20.A. Join the following sentences using conjunctions:

1. He will not spend his money. He will not invest it.
2. John is a doctor. His wife is a doctor.
3. He is very ill. The doctor asked him to rest.
4. Tom was down with flu. He could not attend the class.
5. Iron is found in India. Coal is also found in India.
6. I had no ticket. I was able to get in.
7. John did not work hard. He failed in the examination.
8. He left home early. He arrived late.
9. He is very fat. He cannot walk fast.
10. He has to come in time. He will not be able to see me.

### B.Change the following sentences from affirmative to negative:

- I) Ram is taller than Sita.
- II) The question is difficult.
- III) He goes to bed after midnight.
- IV) Only a little child would talk like this.
- V) My shirt is loose.
- VI) As soon as the clock struck ten, we went to sleep.
- VII) As soon as he came, it began to rain.
- VIII) He is too miser to spend any money.
- IX) He is richer than I.
- X) He loves all.

[illegible]

Class Notes	
Class: सातवीं	Topic: कार्यपत्रक – एक तिनका, नीलकंठ, भोर और बरखा व्याकरण
Subject: हिंदी	

<u>नीलकंठ</u>	
प्रश्न 1. लेखिका ने टूटे पंजों वाली मोरनी का नाम क्या रखा था?	
(i) कुब्जा (ii) चित्रा (iii) कजली (iv) राधा	
प्रश्न 2. लेखिका ने टूटे पंजे वाली घायल मोरनी को कितने रुपए में खरीदा?	
(i) तीस (ii) पैंतीस (iii) सात (iv) बीस	
प्रश्न 3. नीलकंठ और राधा को कौन-सी ऋतु सबसे अच्छी लगती थी?	
(i) ग्रीष्म ऋतु (ii) वर्षा ऋतु (iii) शीत ऋतु (iv) इनमें से कोई नहीं	
प्रश्न 4. साँप ने किसे निगलने का प्रयास किया था?	
(i) चिड़िया को (ii) राधा को (iii) खरगोश के बच्चे को (iv) इनमें से कोई नहीं	
प्रश्न 5. लेखिका ने बड़े मियाँ को इनाम के कितने रुपए दिए?	
(i) पाँच (ii) दस	



- (iii) पन्द्रह
- (iv) बीस

### एक तिनका

#### प्रश्न 6. कवि के साथ क्या घटना घटी ?

- (i) कवि अचानक गिर पड़ा।
- (ii) कवि की आँख में तिनका गिर गया।
- (iii) कवि के लिए विवाह का प्रस्ताव आया।
- (iv) कवि ने सुंदर कविता लिखी।

#### प्रश्न 7. कवि पर किसने व्यंग्य किया ?

- (i) अक्ल ने
- (ii) सहपाठियों ने
- (iii) पड़ोसियों ने
- (iv) घमंड ने

#### प्रश्न 8. 'तिनका' कविता के कवि कौन हैं ?

- (i) महादेवी वर्मा
- (ii) अयोध्यासिंह उपाध्याय 'हरिऔध'
- (iii) मीराबाई
- (iv) भवानीप्रसाद मिश्र

#### प्रश्न 9. 'एक तिनका' कविता से हमें क्या संदेश मिलता है ?

- (i) घमंड करना चाहिए
- (ii) गर्व करना चाहिए
- (iii) घमंड नहीं करना चाहिए
- (iv) इनमें से कोई नहीं

#### प्रश्न 10. 'दबे पाँव' भागने का अर्थ है —

- (i) बिना आहट के भाग जाना
- (ii) धीरे से खिसक लेना
- (iii) पाँव को दबाकर भागना
- (iv) 'क' और 'ख' दोनों कथन सत्य हैं



## भोर और बरखा

**प्रश्न 11. किस बात से पता चलता है कि भोर हो गई है?**

- (i) गोपियाँ दही मथ रही हैं।
- (ii) सभी घरों के किवाड़ खुल गए हैं।
- (iii) ग्वाल-बाल जय-जयकार कर रहे हैं।
- (iv) उपरोक्त सभी

**प्रश्न 12. मीरा ने कृष्ण को गिरधर कहकर पुकारा है क्योंकि...**

- (i) वे पर्वत उठाते हैं
- (ii) गोवर्धन पर्वत को उठाने के कारण
- (iii) वे पर्वत पर रहते हैं
- (iv) इनमें से कोई नहीं

**प्रश्न 13. ग्वाल-बाल अपने हाथों में क्या लिए हुए हैं?**

- (i) लाठी
- (ii) कंबल
- (iii) माखन-रोटी
- (iv) मटकी

**प्रश्न 14. मीरा को किसके आने की भनक मिली है?**

- (i) ग्वाल-बालों के आने की
- (ii) गोपियों के आने की
- (iii) श्रीकृष्ण के आने की
- (iv) माँ यशोदा के आने की

**प्रश्न 15. उमग्यो का अर्थ है-**

- (i) पैदा होना
- (ii) उमंग उठना
- (iii) आजाद होना
- (iv) वर्षा होना

**प्रश्न 16. यशोदा कृष्ण को क्या कहकर उठा रही हैं?**

- (i) ललना
- (ii) बंसीवाले



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- (iii) मेरे प्यारे  
(iv) उपरोक्त सभी

प्रश्न 17 पठित पद के अनुसार मीरा के प्रभु श्रीकृष्ण कैसे हैं?

- (i) अपनी शरण में आये का उद्धार करने वाले  
(ii) दुष्टों का संहार करने वाले  
(iii) गोपियों का माखन चुराने वाले  
(iv) गाय चराने वाले

निम्नलिखित दीर्घ उत्तरीय/मूल्यबोध प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

प्रश्न 1. हमें सुबह जल्दी क्यों उठना चाहिए? सोचकर उत्तर लिखिए? [ भोर और बरखा ]

प्रश्न 2. 'नीलकंठ' पाठ से हमें क्या संदेश मिलता है? [ नीलकंठ ]

प्रश्न 3. 'एक तिनका' कविता में किस घटना की चर्चा की गई है, जिससे घमंड नहीं करने का संदेश मिलता है? [ एक तिनका ]

प्रश्न निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में लिखिए।

(1) आँख में तिनका पड़ने के बाद घमंडी की क्या दशा हुई?

उत्तर-

व्याकरण खंड



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**निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए**

प्रश्न1 क्रिया विशेषण से क्या तात्पर्य है? उदाहरण देकर समझाइए।

उत्तर-

प्रश्न2 समुच्चयबोधक किसे कहते हैं? उदाहरण देकर समझाइए।

उत्तर-

प्रश्न3 निपात के तीन उदाहरण पूर्ण वाक्य में लिखें।

उत्तर-

**अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए**

(क) उद्देश्य तथा विधेय में

उत्तर-

(ख) विशेषण तथा क्रिया विशेषण में

उत्तर-



**MATHS WORKSHEET**  
**STD - VII**

**OBJECTIVE**

Q.Choose the correct option from the following.

1. The denominator of a rational number '0' is

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) both a and b.
- d) none of these

2. The numerator of rational number -5 is

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) -1
- d) -5

3. The denominator of the equivalent rational number of  $\frac{-12}{13}$  is

- a) 36
- b) 48
- c) 60
- d) 91

4. The greatest rational number between  $\frac{5}{7}$ ,  $\frac{8}{9}$ ,  $\frac{-13}{15}$  and  $\frac{9}{10}$  is

- a)  $\frac{5}{7}$
- b)  $\frac{8}{9}$
- c)  $\frac{-13}{15}$
- d)  $\frac{9}{10}$

5.The area of a parallelogram with base 15 cm and height 12 cm is

- a) 90 sq.cm
- b) 180 sq.cm
- c) 190 sq.cm
- d) 200 sq.cm

6. If area of a triangle is 36 sq.cm and height is 3 cm then base of the triangle is

- a) 12 cm
- b) 16cm
- c) 18cm
- d) 24cm

7. The area of a circle with radius 30 cm is

- a) 2822 sq cm
- b) 2824 sq.cm
- c) 2826 sq.cm
- d) 2828 sq.cm

8. The radius of the circle with area 616 sq.cm is

- a) 7 cm

b)14 cm

c) 21 cm

d) 24 cm

9.Perimeter of a square field whose area is 144 sq.cm is

a)36 cm

b)48 cm

c) 60 cm

d)72 cm

10. Value of  $5m - 4$  when  $m = -3$  is

a)11

b)-19

c)-21

d) none of these

11. Coefficient of x in the expression  $-9 - 7x$

a)-9

b)7

c) -7

d)12

12. The algebraic expression of 'Number 12 added to 7times of product of m and n' is

a)  $12 + 7m + n$

b)  $7m + 7n + 12$

c)  $7mn + 12$

d)  $7 + 12mn$

13. The algebraic expression of 'Product of x and  $y^2$  subtracted from 15' is

a)  $15 - x - y^2$

b)  $15x - y^2$

c)  $xy^2 - 15$

d)  $15 - xy^2$

14. The exponential form of 10000 is

a)  $10^5$

b)  $2^{10}$

c)  $10^4$

d)  $4^{10}$

15. The value of  $(-5)^4$  is

a) 125

b)-125

c)625

d)-625

16.  $(-4)^5 \times (-4)^5 = ?$

a)  $(-4)^{25}$

b)  $(-8)^5$

c)  $(-4)^{10}$

d)  $4^{10}$

**SUBJECTIVE:**

1. Find out 5 rational numbers between  $\frac{5}{6} \wedge 3$ .
2. Write the rational number whose numerator is  $(-3) \times 4$  and whose denominator is  $(45 - 23) \times (9 - 2)$ .
3. Express  $\frac{7}{9}$  as a rational number whose denominator is 108.
4. Area of a circle is 154 sq.cm .Find its circumference.
5. A wire of length 176 cm is first bent into a square an then into a circle. Which one will have more area?
6. A rectangular park is 45m long and 30 m wide. A path 2.5 m wide is constructed outside the park. Find the area of the park.
7. Draw the tree diagram of the following expressions.
  - a)  $-7xy + 15$
  - b)  $x^2 + 5xy$
  - c)  $xy + 2y^2 + 8xy$
8. Subtract  $3x^2 - x$  from  $5x - x^2$ .
9. Find out sum of  $2x^2 + 3xy - 5$  and  $12 + 9xy - x^2$
10. Express the following numbers as product of powers of their prime factors.
  - a) 405
  - b) 500
11. Express each in exponential form.
  - a)  $729 \times 125$
  - b)  $384 \times 147$
12. Simplify the following equation.  
 $10^3 \times 9^0 + 3^3 \times 2 + 7^0$

# अभ्यासपत्रक, २०२४

संस्कृतम्

अवधि: - होरात्रयम्

कक्षा - सप्तमी

पूर्णांकाः - अशीतिः

दिनांक: - ००.००.२०२४ (वासरः)

विद्यार्थिनः नाम ..... वर्गः .....

निर्देशाः -

- सर्वे प्रश्नाः अनिवार्याः सन्ति ।
- प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि खण्डक्रमानुसारं क्रमेणैव लेखनीयानि ।
- प्रश्नपत्र चतुर्भागेषु विभक्तमस्ति अतः भागानाम् उल्लेखः करणीयः ।

खण्डः 'क' (अपठितावबोधनम् - १० अंकाः)

प्र.१ अधोलिखितम् गद्यावतरणं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत -

एकदा एकः काकः पिपासितः अभवत् । सः जलपानाय इतः ततः अभ्रमत् परन्तु सः कुत्रापि जलम् न अपश्यत् । अन्ते सः उद्याने एकम् घटम् अपश्यत् सः घटस्य समीपे अगच्छत् । यदा सः घटस्य मुखे उपाविशत् अपश्यत् च यत् घटे तु स्वल्पमेव जलम् अभवत् । सः जलस्य पानाय वारम्-वारम् प्रयत्नम् अकरोत् । सः जलस्य पाने सफलः न अभवत् तथा अपि सः निराशः न अभवत् । ततः सः एकम् उपायम् अचिन्तयत् । सः पाषाणस्य खण्डानि घटे अक्षिपत् एवम् घटस्य तलस्थलम् जलम् घटस्य कण्ठे आगच्छत् । सः पर्याप्तम् जलम् अपिबत् । सः अति प्रसन्नः अभवत् ।

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत -

(1×4=4)

- क) पिपासितः कः आसीत् ?
- ख) घटे किम् आसीत् ?
- ग) काकः कस्य मुखे उपाविशत् ?
- घ) कः निराशः न अभवत् ?

II. एकवाक्येन उत्तरत -

(1×2=2)

- क) स्वल्पम् जलम् दृष्ट्वा काकः किम् अकरोत् ?
- ख) पिपासितः काकः कदा प्रसन्नः अभवत् ?

III. अनुच्छेदस्य/गद्यांशस्य उचितं शीर्षकं लिखत ।

(2)

IV. यथानिर्देशमुत्तरत -

(1×2=2)

- क) 'पिपासितः काकः' अनयोः पदयोः विशेष्यपदम् किम् ?
- ख) 'बहुवारम्' इति अर्थाय अत्र किम् पदम् प्रयुक्तम् ?

खण्डः 'ख' (रचनात्मककार्यम् - २० अंकाः)

प्र.२ जन्तुशालाभ्रमणवर्णयन् स्वभगिनीम् प्रति मञ्जूषायाः सहायतया पत्रम् लिखत ।

(5)

मञ्जूषा -

बहुकष्टम्, दूरभाषस्य, दूरीकृत्य, सहायताम्, मम, गतसप्ताहात्, कृपया, अस्ति, हेमन्तः, धन्यवादः

लाजपतनगरम्  
नवदिल्ली  
तिथि : ००.०२.२०२३  
सविधे,  
निदेशक महोदय !  
दूरभाषकेन्द्रम्  
लाजपतनगरम् नवदेहली ।

विषयः - दूरभाषस्य निष्क्रियता ।

मान्यः,

मम गृहस्य दूरभाषः (१)..... कार्यम् न करोति । दूरभाषस्य संख्या २५४१०१६३७४ इति अस्ति ।  
वयम् (२)..... अनुभवामः । (३)..... शीघ्रम् (४)..... विकृतिम् (५).....  
अस्माकम् (६)..... कुर्वन्तु, इति (७)..... प्रार्थना (८).....।  
(९).....।

निवेदकः

(१०)..... ।

प्र.३ मञ्जूषातः पदानि चित्वा संवादं पूरयत -

(1×5=5)

मञ्जूषा - पचसि, प्रयच्छ, सैन्धवम्, प्रयच्छामि, पचामि

माता - हे पुत्रि ! सैन्धवम् आनय ।

पुत्री - इदम् अस्ति (१)..... ।

माता - अधुना लवंगद्वयम् प्रयच्छ ।

पुत्री - (२)..... । हे अम्बे ! त्वम् किम् (३)..... ?

माता - हे पुत्रि ! अहम् तु गृञ्जनानि (४)..... ।

पुत्री - मह्यम् तु पक्वानि गृञ्जनानि न रोचन्ते । मह्यम् तु अपक्वम् गृञ्जनमेकम्  
(५)..... ।

प्र.४ निम्नांकितं चित्रं मञ्जूषातः पदानि चित्वा पञ्चवाक्येषु वर्णयत -

(2×5=10)

मञ्जूषा -

वीणाम् वादयति, तबलावादकः, गायति, एतत्, चित्रम्, गायकः,  
ध्वनिविस्तारकयन्त्रेण, पाश्वर्णे, वादयन्ति, नृत्यतः, रंगमंचस्य, अस्ति



खण्डः 'ग' (अनुप्रयुक्तव्याकरणम् - २० अंकाः)

प्र.५ अधोलिखितवाक्यानां संस्कृतभाषायाम् अनुवादं कुरुत -

(1×5=5)

- क) हम सब लिखते हैं ।
- ख) वे सब पुस्तकें पढ़ती हैं ।
- ग) तालाब में मछलियाँ तैरती हैं ।
- घ) राम का मित्र आता है ।
- ङ) मैं साइकिल से जाता हूँ ।

प्र.६ उचितं संख्यापदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत -

(1×5=5)

- क) गृहे(२).....छात्रे गृहकार्यम् कुरुतः । (द्वौ/द्वे)
- ख) वृक्षे(२).....फले स्तः । (द्वौ/द्वे)
- ग) अत्र(२).....गजौ भ्रमतः । (द्वे/द्वौ)
- घ) एकस्मिन् हस्ते(१).....अंगुष्ठः भवति । (एके/एकः)
- ङ) सप्ताहे(७).....दिवसाः भवन्ति । (सप्ताः/सप्त)

प्र.७ निर्देशानुसारं उचितं शब्दरूपं लिखत -

(1×5=5)

- १) 'अस्मद्' शब्दस्य प्रथमा बहुवचने किं रूपं भविष्यति ?  
(क) अहम् (ख) आवाम् (ग) वयम् (घ) माम्
- २) 'युष्मद्' शब्दस्य षष्ठी एकवचने किं रूपं भविष्यति ?  
(क) तव (ख) युवयोः (ग) युष्माकम् (घ) तेषु
- ३) 'गुरु' शब्दस्य द्वितीया एकवचने किं रूपं भविष्यति ?  
(क) गुरुम् (ख) गुरु (ग) गुरुन् (घ) गुरुणा
- ४) 'कवि' शब्दस्य तृतीया बहुवचने किं रूपं भविष्यति ?  
(क) कविना (ख) कविभ्याम् (ग) कविभिः (घ) कवये
- ५) 'गुरु' शब्दस्य पंचमी द्विवचने किं रूपं भविष्यति ?  
(क) गुरोः (ख) गुरुभ्याम् (ग) गुरुभ्यः (घ) गुरुणाम्

प्र.८ निर्देशानुसारं उचितं धातुरूपं लिखत -

(1×5=5)

- १) 'पा' धातोः लृट्लकारे उत्तमपुरुष-एकवचने किं रूपं भविष्यति ?  
(क) पिबामि (ख) पिबिष्यामि (ग) पास्यामि (घ) पिबिष्यन्ति
- २) 'पठ्' धातोः लट्लकारे मध्यमपुरुष-द्विवचने किं रूपं भविष्यति ?  
(क) पठासि (ख) पठथः (ग) पठथ (घ) पठति
- ३) 'गम्' धातोः लङ्लकारे प्रथमपुरुष-बहुवचने किं रूपं भविष्यति ?  
(क) अगच्छन् (ख) अगच्छताम् (ग) अगच्छत् (घ) अगच्छः
- ४) 'स्था' धातोः लोट्लकारे मध्यमपुरुष-द्विवचने किं रूपं भविष्यति ?  
(क) तिष्ठ (ख) तिष्ठतम् (ग) तिष्ठत (घ) तिष्ठतु

- ५) 'चल्' धातोः विधिलिङ्ग-लकारे उत्तमपुरुष-बहुवचने किं रूपं भविष्यति ?  
 (क) चलेयम् (ख) चलेव (ग) चलेम (घ) चले:

### खण्डः 'घ' (पठितावबोधनम् - ४० अंकाः)

प्र.६ अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत -

मेघनादः मक्षिकां अवदत् - “यथाहं कथयामि तथा कुरुतम्। मक्षिके ! प्रथमं त्वम् गजस्य कर्णे शब्दं कुरु, येन सः नयने निमील्य स्थास्यति । तदा काष्ठकूटः चञ्च्वा तस्य नयने स्फोटयिष्यति । एवं सः गजः अन्धः भविष्यति । तृशार्तः सः(गजः) जलाशयं गमिष्यति । मार्गे महान् गर्तः अस्ति । तस्य अन्तिके अहं स्थास्यामि शब्दं च करिष्यामि । मम शब्देन तम् गर्तं जलाशयं मत्वा स तस्मिन्नेव गर्ते पतिष्यति मरिष्यति च।” अथ तथा कृते सः गजः मध्याह्ने मण्डूकस्य शब्दम् अनुसृत्य महतः गर्तस्य अन्तः पतितः मृतः च। तथा चोक्तम् - ‘बहूनामप्यसाराणां समवायो हि दुर्जयः’।

I एकपदेन उत्तरत -

(1×2=2)

क) तृशार्तः गजः कुत्र गमिष्यति ?

ख) कः अन्धः भविष्यति ?

II पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत -

(1×2=2)

अ) मेघनादः मक्षिकां किम् अवदत् ?

ब) काष्ठकूटः कया गजस्य नयने स्फोटयिष्यति ?

III यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत -

(½×2=1)

क) “मेघनादः मक्षिकां अवदत् ।” अत्र कर्तृपदं किम् ?

ख) “गजः अन्धः भविष्यति ।” अत्र विशेषणपदं किम् ?

प्र.१० अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत -

विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं प्रच्छन्नगुप्तं धनम्, विद्या भोगकरी यशः सुखकरी विद्या गुरुणां गुरुः ।

विद्या बन्धुजनो विदेशगमने विद्यापरादेवता, विद्या राजसु पूज्यते न हि धनं विद्या-विहीनः पशुः ॥

I एकपदेन उत्तरत -

(1×2=2)

क) कः पशुः ?

ख) विद्या कुत्र पूज्यते ?

II पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत -

(1×2=2)

क) विद्या नरस्य कीदृशम् धनम् अस्ति ?

ख) विद्या बन्धुजनो कदा भवति ?

III यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत -

(½×2=1)

क) “गुरुणाम्” इति पदे का विभक्ति ?

ख) ‘विद्या राजसु पूज्यते’ इति वाक्ये कर्तृपदं किम् अस्ति ?

प्र.११ रेखांकितानि पदानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत -

(1×5=5)

का, कान्, कस्य, कः, का

- क) अश्वः धावनसमये किमपि न खादति ।  
 ख) पुष्पेषु चित्रपतङ्गा डयन्ते ।  
 ग) श्वेतवर्णः सात्विकतायाः शुचितायाः च द्योतकः ।  
 घ) मण्डूकस्य शब्दम् अनुसृत्य महतः गर्तस्य अन्तः पतितः मृतः च।  
 ङ) वजस्य मध्ये एकं नीलवर्णं चक्रं वर्तते ।

प्र.१२ मञ्जूषातः समानार्थकानिपदानि चित्वा लिखत -

(1×5=5)

मञ्जूषा - सम्पन्नम्, त्यक्त्वा, प्रसन्नतया, विस्मयेन, कुटुम्बस्य

- क) आश्चर्येण  
 ख) परिवारस्य  
 ग) अपहाय  
 घ) समृद्धम्  
 ङ) उल्लासेन

प्र.१३ मञ्जूषातः विपर्ययपदानि चित्वा लिखत -

(1×5=5)

मञ्जूषा - दूरस्थम्, मित्रतायाः, लघुचेतसाम्, विक्रेतुम्, अधुना ।

- क) क्रेतुम्  
 ख) उदारचरितानाम्  
 ग) पुरा  
 घ) समीपस्थम्  
 ङ) शत्रुतायाः

प्र.१४ मञ्जूषातः उपितपदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत -

(1×5=5)

मञ्जूषा - वृक्षस्य, सूर्याय, अपठाम्, विद्यालयम्, ग्रामम् ।

- क) .....उभयतः वृक्षाः सन्ति ।  
 ख) .....परितः गोचारणभूमिः।  
 ग) .....नमः।  
 घ) .....उपरि खगाः।  
 ङ) वयं संस्कृतम्..... ।



Practice Worksheet	
Class: VII	<b>Topics: _</b> <b>: Reproduction in plants</b> <b>: Electric Current and Its Effects</b> <b>: Waste water story</b>
Subject: Science	

<b>(A) <u>Multiple Choice Questions-</u></b>  <b>1. The transfer of pollen from the anther to stigma is called</b>  1. Pollination 2. Fertilization 3. Adoption 4. Diffusion
<b>2. The fusion of female reproductive nucleus with the male reproductive nucleus is known as</b>  1. Adoption 2. Excretion 3. Fertilization 4. Regeneration
<b>3. Which of the following contain the female gametes of a flowering plant?</b>  1. Ovules 2. Buds 3. Pollen 4. Spores
<b>4. Which of the following is not a vegetative part of a plant?</b>  1. Stems 2. Leaves 3. Flowers 4. Roots

**5. Vegetative propagation in sweet potato takes place by**

1. root
2. leaves
3. seed
4. stem

**6. Vegetative propagation is a type of**

1. asexual reproduction
2. sexual reproduction
3. binary fission
4. none of these

**7. In fern, asexual reproduction takes place through**

1. spore formation
2. fragmentation
3. budding
4. binary fission

**8. In an electric circuit, the bulb glows only when the switch is in the**

1. 'ON' position
2. 'OFF' position
3. (a) or (b)
4. none of these

**9. An electric iron is an example of**

1. heating effect of current
2. magnetic effect of current
3. chemical effect of current
4. physical effect of current

**10. The amount of heat produced in a wire depends on its**

1. material
2. length
3. thickness
4. all of these

**11. Which of the following is being used in place of fuses?**

- (a) MCB
- (b) Nichrome
- (c) Filament
- (d) Switch

**12. Which of the following is not a reason for excessive currents in electrical circuits?**

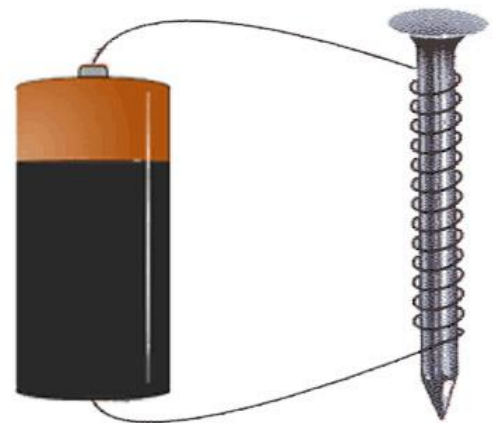
- 1. Direct touching of wires
- 2. Short circuiting
- 3. Switch in 'off position
- 4. Overloading

**13. When electric current passes through a wire, it behaves like a**

- 1. battery
- 2. magnet
- 3. fuse
- 4. compass needle

**14. The given set up is related to the-**

- 1. Electromagnet
- 2. Heating effect
- 3. Chemical effect of current
- 4. Both 1 and 3



**15. Who discovered magnetic effect of current?**

- 1. H.C. Oersted
- 2. Michael Faraday
- 3. Ohm
- 4. Flemming

**16. Water that is not fit for use is called**

1. clean water
2. wastewater
3. both (a) and (b)
4. none of these

**17. Wastewater released by homes, factories, industries and other users is known as**

1. polluted water
2. sewage
3. both (a) and (b)
4. none of these

**(B) Subjective Questions (To be written in the subject notebook only)-**

1. What is seed dispersal? What will happen if all the seeds of a plant were to fall at a same place and grow?

2. Observe the given figure?

(a) Which plant is this? Give the name of the plant.

(b) What does it shows?

(c) From where the new plants are developing?



(b)

(c)

3. Explain why are CFLs (Compact Fluorescent Lamps) preferred over electric bulbs?

4. Paheli does not have a night lamp in her room. She covered the bulb of her room with a towel in the night to get dim light. Has she taken the right step? Give one reason to justify your answer.

5. Give reasons for each of the following-

(a) We should not throw used tea leaves into sink.

(b) We should not throw cooking oil and fats down the drain.

6. Suggest two alternative arrangements for sewage disposal where there is no sewerage system.

7. Name two things that can be made from sludge extracted during treatment of sewage.

Worksheet-1	
Class: VII	Topic: Ch.6 Understanding Media
Subject: Social Science (Winter Break Worksheet)	Ch-8 Human Environment Interactions: Tropical and Subtropical regions Ch10.18 <sup>th</sup> century political formations

### Ch. 6. Understanding Media

**Q1. Which statement is not right according to you regarding media?**

- A. Maximum number of media houses is owned by big houses.
- B. Big business houses and media have some kind of balanced relationship between them.
- C. Mass media constantly think ways of making money.
- D. Different technologies that media uses are not so expensive.

**Q2. Match column A with column B:**

<u>Column A</u>	<u>Column B</u>
1. J.L. Baird	A. local paper in U.P
2. A Gutenberg	B. Television
3. Satellite	C. Printing press
4. Khabar Lahriya	D. Revolutionized mass media

A. 1-B, 2-C, 3-A, 4-D.

B. 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C.

C. 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A.

D. 1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B.

### Case Study

A public movement began in the state of Rajasthan in the 1990s that demanded the right to information. In fact, the people who were employed in public works were being denied their full wages. When they wanted to see the records to claim their full wages, the government officials denied them to show them on the ground that such records are secret documents of government.

Later, an NGO, named the Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) raised the people's issue. It aimed at to get all documents related to public works. The MKSS organized public awareness campaign, dharnas etc. in several towns of Rajasthan. Later the government of Rajasthan passed a law on the right to information in 2000. Several other state government also passed their own law in this regard. Ultimately in 2005, the central government also passed the Right to Information Act.

Right to Information Act came into force in India in October 2005. The main provisions of the Act are as under:

- The Act gives the citizens the legal right to get information from the government on the issues that concern them.
- The authorities have to provide the information people want, within 30 days of the filing of the application.

- If the matter concerns the life and liberty of the applicant, answers have to be given within 48 hours.
- Every public institution or body established, controlled or funded by the government, must maintain its record in such a way that such records can easily be accessible to the people.

**On the basis of your study answer the following questions:**

Qi. What was the demand of the public movement? In which state the movement started first?

Qii. Name the NGO which raised the public issue. How they execute this movement?

Qiii. In which year Right to information Act passed in India? Write any one provision of this act.

Qiv. How did the ordinary people benefitted from this Act?

**Q4. Consider the following statements about media and money and choose the correct option:**

1. Modern mass media needs expensive technology and experts.
  2. Media companies make money from advertisements that are repeated to make people buy different things and services.
  3. In a news studio, it is the newsreader and also the number of other people who help put the broadcast together who do not need to be paid.
- A. Only statement 3 is correct.  
 B. Both the statements 1 and 2 are correct.  
 C. Both the statements 2 and 3 are incorrect.  
 D. All the statements 1, 2 and 3 are correct.

**Q5. Read the statements and choose the correct option:**

Assertion (A): The reality is that media is far from independent.

Reason(R):The government has the control on the media.

- A.Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
 B. Both Assertion and reason are true but reason is not correct explanation of assertion.  
 C. Assertion is true but reason is false.  
 D.Both assertion and reason are false.

**Q6. Read the statements and choose the correct option:**

Assertion(A):A Television creates awareness about the world.

Reason( R): Many programmes are not age appropriate.

- A.Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
 B. Both Assertion and reason are true but reason is not correct explanation of assertion.  
 C. Assertion is true but reason is false.  
 D.Both assertion and reason are false.

### **Human Environment Interactions: Tropical and Subtropical regions**

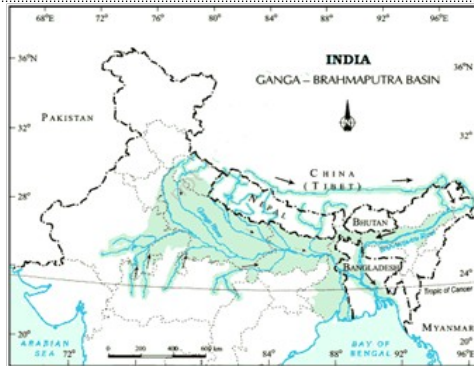
**Answer the following questions:**

Q1. What is the Latitudinal extent of Amazon Basin?

Q2.The place where a river begins is called its source. River sources are also called headwaters. What do you mean by river's mouth?

Q3. What do you mean by Slash and Burn agriculture?

**Answer the following questions:**



Q1. Where does Ganga - Brahmaputra basin lie?

Q2. Mention the latitudinal extent of Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin?

Q3. Name 5 tributaries of river Ganga and 3 tributaries of river Brahmaputra.

Q4. Compare and Contrast the life of the people of Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin and Amazon Basin. (5 points)

### **18<sup>th</sup> Century Political Formation**

**Q1. Tick the correct option:**

1. Who was the last Mughal emperor of India?

- i) Alam Shah II
- ii) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- iii) Muhammad Shah
- iv) Feroz Shah

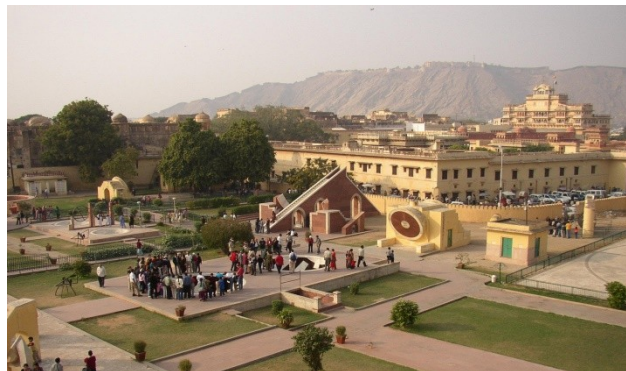
2. Dalkhalsa was set up in 1699 by

- i) Guru Nanak Singh
- ii) Guru Tegh Bahadur
- iii) Guru Gobind Singh
- iv) Guru Har Kishan

3. Mughal nobles were divided in two fractions, the ..... and the .....

- i) Persians, Hindus.
- ii) Iranis, Turanis.
- iii) Gujaratis, Marathas.
- iv) Pakistani, Afghani.

**Q2. Identify the picture and choose the correct name of the observatory, ruler and cities.**



A. Lotus Temple, Maan Singh, Udaipur, Delhi, Chandigarh, Kanpur, Varanasi.

B. Jantar Mantar, Sawai Raja Jai Singh, Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain, Mathura and Varanasi.

C.Stupa, Ashoka, Allahabad, Sanchi, Lucknow, Delhi, Ujjain.

D.Vijay Stambh, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Pune, Jaisalmer, Awadh, Murshidabad, Ahmedabad.

Q3. How were the Sikhs organised in the eighteenth century?

Q4. Describe the factors that led to the downfall of Mughal empire in the mid 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century?

**XXXXX**