



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL

@ SECTOR-98

ASSIGNMENT 2022-2023

UNIT - I

CLASS - VII



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

Class - VII
English Assignment 2022-2023 Semester-I Unit-I

SECTION-A

- A.1 Read the following poem carefully and answer the questions that follow :

AUTUMN IN THE HILLS

The mulberry trees
Have shed their leaves,
The poplar trees are bare;
The peach tree rears
Its slender spears,
Into the cold grey air.
No humming bees
Fly through the trees,
Laden with stolen gold;
No blossom bright
Will scent the night -
It is now withered, old.
The last bird-song,
Will not be long,
Then silence everywhere;
You will not hear
Those crystal clear
Notes rippling in the air. .
These misty days,
Autumn's last phase,
Pierced with an icy prong;
Cold winter's breath
Will bring their death -
They'll fade out with the song

Meera Uberoi

Complete these sentences.

1. The _____ and _____ trees have shed their leaves.
2. The air is no more fragrant because _____
3. The stolen gold refers to _____

4. The other things that will fade out with the song are_____
5. Explain the following :
 - a. slender spears _____
 - b. last bird-song _____
 - c. icy prong _____
 - d. autumn's last phase _____

A.2 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Astronauts have an exciting and adventurous life. Those who are on a mission and travel into space may be required to spend weeks and at times even months in spacecrafts.

The absence of gravity in space makes astronauts float inside the spacecraft and they have to push themselves off the walls of the spacecraft to move about. Not just the astronauts, every little free object floats freely in the spacecraft.

Astronauts travelling in space have to eat very carefully, lest the food gets into their nose or eyes, and they have to drink through straws fixed in containers. Strips of Velcro are extremely useful in holding on to small things and preventing them from floating about in the spacecraft. Having a bath is a novel experience. Astronauts wipe their bodies with a damp sponge and they use a special shampoo that doesn't have to be rinsed off. Sleeping peacefully can be quite an ordeal. The men and women aboard the spacecraft have to strap themselves to their beds so that they don't float away while sleeping! Astronauts miss home and their friends; they communicate with people on earth through emails and sometimes they even get to chat with them.

When the astronauts have to work outside the spacecraft, they have to wear a spacesuit which is equipped with all the things they need to survive in space. It's incredible how the spacesuit controls the body temperature and also provides them with the air they need to breathe.

Astronauts face numerous challenges, but their adventurous spirit gives them the zest to carry out their missions with tremendous patience and caution.

Answer these questions.

- 1 What challenges does the lack of gravity pose for astronauts?

- 2 How do astronauts communicate with people on earth?

- 3 What precaution helps an astronaut to sleep peacefully?

- 4 How does the spacesuit support an astronaut working outside the spacecraft?

- 5 Find words from the passage that mean the same as :

- a. difficult experience (paragraph 3) _____

- b. unbelievable (paragraphs 4) _____

A.3 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the answers from the given options :

Sadiq was sitting in his father's food shop in a small lane of Lucknow, fanning flies away from a tray of biryani. Suddenly he saw a man in a silk shewrwan get down from a horse. 'Looks rich! Is he coming to our shop?' Sadiq wondered.

Sadiq's father, Mohammad Qadir, looked up from the kebabs he was frying as one of the servants came forward and said grandly, "Nawab Hasan Ali has come!" The man in silk entered, looked around their small shop and said in bored tones, "I hear you are the famous cook, Mohammad Qadir. I like tasting new dishes. What is your speciality?"

"Dal," said Sadiq's father and went on frying the kebabs. "Dal?" The Nawab looked surprised. "Only dal?" "I can make biryani and mutton curry and all the usual things, but you asked me what I cook the best," Qadir replied calmly. "But, dal! That doesn't sound very exciting. My friends praised your cooking so much. I expected something better." "But you haven't tasted the dal I make."

"Fine, I'll taste it. What kind of dal do you make?" "Urad."

"Get me some. Let's see what's special about it."

"I haven't got it now."

"What!" The Nawab was looking angry now, Sadiq realized worriedly.

"I only make my shahi dal urad on order" Qadir said. "It takes me a day to make it with secret spices. If Your Honour so wishes, I'll cook it for tomorrow's lunch."

"All right." Nawab Hasan Ali gave in. "I live nearby. You can bring it to my house."

"I'm sorry, sir, but that is not possible," said Qadir.

Sadiq sighed. His father lost a lot of customers by being so difficult.

Nawab Hasan Ali had never met such a rude cook, yet he was amused. "What's the problem now?"

"Huzoor, to enjoy my dal you will have to come to my shop to taste it. It spoils if it is taken off the fire. And, Your Honour, once I call, you will have to come immediately."

"Really? What if I'm late?"

"I'll throw the dal away or feed it to the poor," Qadir said as he slid some kebabs into the hot oil which began to hiss.

Tick the best options to complete the statements.

1. The Nawab came to the shop _____.
 - a. with great expectations of meeting the cook.
 - b. in great anger.
 - c. with great expectations of getting delicious food.
 - d. in a bored state of mind.

2. Mohammad Qadir was _____.
 - a. impressed with the presence of the Nawab in his shop.
 - b. indifferent to the presence of the Nawab in his shop.
 - c. nervous on seeing the Nawab.
 - d. agitated that the Nawab had disturbed his cooking.

3. Mohammad Qadir's speciality was _____.
- kebabs.
 - mutton curry.
 - biryani.
 - urad dal
4. Sadiq felt that his father _____.
- refused to go out of his way and oblige any of his customers.
 - was too proud of his culinary skills.
 - was too meek to impress the Nawab.
 - was not interested in cooking for the Nawab.
5. The word sighed shows that Sadiq was _____.
- worried that the Nawab would be annoyed at his father's reactions.
 - getting bored with the conversation between his father and the Nawab.
 - feeling excited about the Nawab's visit to his father's shop.
 - worried about the meal to be served the following day.

Section - B

B.1 Complete the dialogue in a suitable way.

Sneha : Hello! Is this 2462123?

Rohit : Yes. May I _____ ?

Sneha : I am Sneha, Pooja's classmate. Could I _____ ?

Ronit : I am her brother this side. I am afraid Pooja _____. She has _____ Mom and Dad.

Sneha : In that case could you please tell her that _____ days because my cousin's marriage has been suddenly fixed and we all are _____ Jammu.

Ronit : I'll do that. Is _____ ?

B.2 You are Sohan/Suhani living at 45, Vasant Kunj, Delhi. Write a letter to your cousin telling him/her about the adventure trip you went for, from your school and the different activities you enjoyed.

B.3 Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives.

- A hexagon has _____ sides.
- This river is very _____ .
- He has _____ money to buy a yacht.
- Could you lend me _____ money?
- _____ knowledge is a dangerous thing.
- Take _____ of the two chairs, both are comfortable.

- g. I do not need _____ tea.
- h. He is a _____ man. He donates a lot for the poor and needy.
- i. His _____ behaviour was disliked by his friends.
- j. She is as _____ as a peacock.

B.4 Fill in the blanks with correct degree of adjectives given in the brackets.

- a. India is the _____ country in Asia. (big)
- b. I am feeling much _____ today. (good)
- c. The higher you go the _____ it is. (cool)
- d. We have to choose between the _____ of the two evils. (less)
- e. This dress is _____ than that one. (cost)
- f. He is not as _____ as his brother. (clever)
- g. Tanya is the _____ girl in the class. (pretty)
- h. No other girl is as _____ as Tanya. (pretty)
- i. Tanya is _____ than any other girl I know. (pretty)
- j. Dr. Sharma is one of the _____ doctors in our city. (good)

B.5 Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.

- a. The boat sailed _____ the river.
- b. The boy jumped _____ the river.
- c. We are going to Haridwar _____ road.
- d. I have a surprise _____ you.
- e. Please wait _____ I come.
- f. I live _____ Delhi _____ Greater Kailash.
- g. I hope to meet you again _____ Christmas.
- h. I cannot sit _____ a Bollywood movie.
- i. He works hard only _____ the examination.
- j. We are flying _____ Mumbai.

B.6 Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.

Last week light tremors of earthquake were felt _____ our town. I was walking _____ the road. People panicked and some hurriedly came out of the buildings _____ open grounds. Some pots fell _____ the roof tops to the ground. Birds flew away _____ their nests _____ the sky. It was a terrifying experience.

B.7 Write suitable antonyms for the following words.

1. absence _____
2. accept _____

3. admire _____
4. admit _____
5. adversity _____
6. arrival _____
7. attack _____
8. attract _____
9. awkward _____
10. begin _____
11. bold _____
12. borrow _____
13. busy _____
14. care _____
15. coarse _____
16. collect _____
17. completely _____
18. conceal _____
19. create _____
20. cruel _____
21. differ _____
22. enmity _____
23. entrance _____
24. expand _____
25. familiar _____

B.8 Rewrite the following sentences in indirect speech.

a. Riya says, "Neetu is a very good cook."

b. Kiran says, "Indian Economy is developing very fast."

c. Everybody said, "This play is based on facts."

d. Rahul said, "It is no use to cry over the spilt milk."

e. The teacher said to the students, "The earth rotates on its axis."

f. Tina said to Ria, "You must exercise everyday."

g. The commander said to the soldiers, "Take your positions."

h. The doctor said, "You must take a balanced diet."

i. Rahul said, "I am ten years old."

j. Tiya said, "Please give me a glass of water."

k. Manya said to me, "Don't go alone at this hour of night."

l. "Leave my room," said the lady to her maid."

m. 'Don't speak so loudly,' said Mother.

n. The students said to the teacher, "Please explain this question again."

B.9 Write meanings of the following idioms and use them in sentences of your own.

a. Come across : _____

b. Get through : _____

c. To feather one's own nest : _____

d. To flog a dead horse : _____

e. To get into hot water : _____

f. To give oneself airs : _____

- g. In a nutshell : _____

- h. In high spirits : _____

- i. In the nick of time : _____

- j. With open arms : _____

Section-C

The Quest of EL Dorado

C.1 ENTRY CARD

- A movie clipping will be shown before the beginning of the chapter.

C.2 Reference to the context.

"If God had not sent us help, we might have wandered a whole year in that labyrinth of rivers, ere we had found our way....."

- i. Who is the speaker of the above lines?

- ii. Where was he going with his men?

- iii. How many men accompanied him on the journey they had undertaken?

- iv. What made the journey difficult for the voyagers?

C.3 Complete the following sentences:

- People travelled to El Dorado to _____.
- The native inhabitants misguided the explorers _____.
- El Dorado lies concealed in the mists of legend and romance. This suggests _____.

C.4 What made the explorers undertake a hazardous journey to South America ?

C.5 What were the difficulties faced by the explorers?

C.6 Why was Antonio Berrio forced to give up his search ?

C.7 How did Berrio help Walter Raleigh ?

C.8 What difficulties did Walter Raleigh face ?

C.9 How did Walter win over the natives ?

C.10 Raleigh did not find El Dorado but found immense natural beauty . Give examples of the limitless beauty as perceived by him.

The Diary of a Space Traveller

C.11 "I haven't yet seen a living creature. Did I make a mistake in my assumptions?

- a. Who is the speaker of the above lines? To whom did he say this?

- b. Where had he not seen any living creature?

- c. What all did he see, wherever he saw?

C.12 Professor Shonku visited two planets. Describe any one of your choice with illustrations.

C.13 What were the two amazing facts about the diary?

C.14 What did the narrator want to do with the diary? Why was it not possible?

C.15 Bidhushekhar was more than just a robot. Give two reasons.

C.16 Diary Entry (Exit Card)

After reading the diary of Professor Shonku you must have formed your own views about Space Travel. Would you like travel to space? Why/Why not?

Write a diary entry in about 100 words about your views and choice.

Trains

C.17 Reference to the context.

Mother, I sit by my window for hours on end.

And watch the long trains rumble past.

Some are dark and journey tediously,

No doors, no windows, no shining lamps.

Slowly they move : like huge elephants

That move like shadows in the shadowy dark.

a. Name the poem and the poet.

b. Identify the literary device used in line 5. Give example also.

c. Determine the rhyme scheme of the given lines.

C.18 Tick the correct option.

- a. The poet says that the train has, 'No doors no windows, no shining lamps' because
- i. it is moving in the dark.
 - ii. it is moving with great speed.
 - iii. he likes to imagine a train like this.
 - iv. it's a goods train.

b. The trains _____

- i. irritate the poet
- ii. amuse the poet
- iii. fascinate the poet
- iv. horrify the poet

SUPPLEMENTARY - HAPPY PRINCE

C.19 Why is the Prince called the Happy Prince?

C.20 Why does the Happy Prince send a ruby for the seamstress?

C.21 For whom does the Prince give away his eyes and why?

C.22 Why does God consider the leaden heart and the dead bird as the two most precious things in the city?



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Class - VII

English Worksheet 2022-2023 Semester-I Unit-I

Q.1 Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives.

- a. My father is a very _____ man.
- b. The students are getting _____ with a lot of practice.
- c. The _____ girl walked briskly on the shore.
- d. The _____ boy played the violin beautifully .
- e. Ritika is _____ in every field but is not a swimmer.
- f. I saw an _____ movie last week.

Q.2 Fill in the blanks with the correct degree of comparison.

- a. No other player is _____ than Ronaldo (good).
- b. Chandni Chowk is the _____ business centre in Delhi (important)
- c. Which is the _____ to learn-French, German, or English? (easy)
- e. Have you heard the _____ news? (late)
- f. This is the _____ of the two books. (good)

Q.3 Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.

- a. There is a long queue _____ the bus-stop.
- b. A flock of geese flew _____ the house.
- c. The committee is sitting _____ the table for a meeting.
- d. The Great Wall of China is visible _____ space.
- e. This computer is _____ repair.
- f. Ananya is walking _____ the seashore.
- g. Security guards are standing all _____ the road.
- h. The road continues _____ village up the hills.
- i. "Is there a dictionary _____ those books?" I need one.
- j. There is a big oak tree _____ our cottage.

Q.4 Write meanings and make sentences with the following idioms.

- a. Come across : _____

- b. Get through : _____

- c. To get into hot water : _____

- d. In a nutshell : _____

- e. With open arms : _____

Q.5 Write Antonyms for the following words.

1. admire : _____
2. adversity : _____
3. awkward : _____
4. partially : _____
5. friendship : _____
6. familiar : _____

PORTFOLIO

RENAISSANCE RICHES

The renaissance was a fervent period of European cultural, artistic, political and economic 'rebirth' following the Middle Ages. Generally described as taking place from the 14th Century to 17th Century, the Renaissance promoted the rediscovery of classical philosophy, literature and art. Some of the greatest thinkers, authors, statesmen, scientists and artists in human history thrived during this era.

Draw a Timeline of the most famous and ground breaking writers and poets of Renaissance Period. Add their photographs also.



दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल @ सेक्टर-98

कक्षा-7

हिन्दी अतिरिक्त कार्य : 2021–2022 प्रथम सत्र इकाई-1

खण्ड-क

प्र01 निम्नलिखित अपठित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें

पेड़—पौधों के साथ मानव का बहुत पुराना संबंध है। वृक्षों के अभाव में जीवन की कल्पना भी नहीं की जा सकती। पेड़—पौधे मनुष्य को अनेक प्रकार की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करते हैं। ये केवल सौंदर्य और सुरक्षा के साधन मात्र नहीं हैं, अपितु हमारे जीवन दाता भी है। जिस प्रकार माता अपने बच्चों का पालन—पोषण करती है, वैसे ही पेड़—पौधे भी हमें शुद्ध वायु देकर जीवित रखते हैं। पेड़—पौधों से प्राप्त अनेक पदार्थों पर अनेक उद्योग—धंधे आश्रित रहते हैं। ये वातावरण को शुद्ध करने के साथ—साथ प्रदूषण भी रोकते हैं। दुर्भाग्यवश जिस प्रकार वनों को काटा जा रहा है। उनके कारण सूखा, बाढ़, भूकंप जैसी प्राकृतिक विपरियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। भारतीय संस्कृति में तो अनेक वृक्षों को पवित्र माना गया है। वृक्षों के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमारी सरकार ने वन महोत्सव का कार्यक्रम प्रारंभ किया है जो प्रतिवर्ष जुलाई माह में मनाया जाता है।

- क. वनों के काटने से क्या दुष्परिणाम हो रहे हैं?
- ख. पेड़—पौधों से मनुष्य की कौन—कौन—सी आवश्यकताएँ पूरी होती हैं?
- ग. वृक्षों को मनुष्य का जीवनदाता क्यों कहा जाता है?
- घ. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक लिखिए।

खण्ड-ख

प्र02 अ. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में संज्ञा शब्द भरें

1. खेतों में ————— छाई है।
2. बगीचे में ————— खिले हैं।
3. ————— दिल्ली में है।
4. ————— से बुराई को जीता जा सकता है।
5. ————— भारत का पड़ोसी देश है।
6. दुर्घटनास्थल पर लोगों की ————— जमा हो गई।

आ. निम्न वाक्यों में दिए गए रेखांकित संज्ञा शब्दों का भेद बताइए।

1. रामायण एक पवित्र पुस्तक है। _____
2. फूलों में सुंदरता है। _____
3. चीता एक फुर्तीला जानवर है। _____
4. गंगा हिमालय से निकलती है। _____
5. ताजमहल प्रेम का प्रतीक है। _____
6. बचपन बेफिक्र होता है। _____

इ. निम्नलिखित शब्दों से भाववाचक संज्ञाएँ बनाएँ।

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. स्त्री | 2. अहं |
| 3. पंडित | 4. स्वस्थ |
| 5. बच्चा | 6. हिंसक |
| 7. मम | 8. अपना |
| 9. पंडित | 10. मीठा |

प्र03 क. इनमें से कौन सा संज्ञा का भेद नहीं है?

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (अ) व्यक्तिवाचक | (आ) पुरुषवाचक |
| (इ) जातिवाचक | (ई) भाववाचक |

ख. व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा का उदाहरण छांटिए—

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| (अ) गंगा | (आ) गीता |
| (इ) दोनों | (ई) कोई नहीं |

ग. जातिवाचक संज्ञा का उदाहरण छांटिए—

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (अ) महानगर | (आ) महाभारत |
| (इ) महाराष्ट्र | (ई) कोई नहीं |

घ. भाववाचक संज्ञा का उदाहरण छांटिए—

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (अ) मिठास | (आ) कटुता |
| (इ) बचपन | (ई) तीनों |

ड. 'सुंदरता' कौन सी संज्ञा है?

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (अ) व्यक्तिवाचक | (आ) जातिवाचक |
| (इ) भाववाचक | (ई) कोई नहीं |

प्र04 अ. वाक्य शुद्ध करो :-

- क. यहाँ ताज़ा गाय का दूध मिलता है। _____
- ख. मेरी चाची जी अध्यापक हैं। _____
- ग. हमारा देश का नाम भारत है। _____
- घ. उसने हस्ताक्षर कर दिया है। _____
- ड. प्रत्येक बच्चे को दो-दो केले दे दीजिए। _____
- च. उधर नहीं देखी। _____
- छ. गीता स्कूल से वापिस लौट आई है। _____
- ज. वह अवश्य ही मेरे घर आएगी। _____
- झ. यह काम यश ने करा है। _____
- झ. भैंस को काटकर चारा खिलाओ। _____

आ. शुद्ध वाक्य का सही विकल्प चुनिए -

1. (अ) फूलों की एक माला बनाइए।
(आ) एक फूलों की माला बनाइए।
(इ) माला का एक फूल बनाए
(ई) इनमें से कोई नहीं।

2. (अ) तुम्हारी देखभाल कौन करती हैं?
(आ) देखभाल तुम्हारी करता कौन है?
(अ) तुम्हारी देखभाल कौन करता है?
(ई) करता कौन है तुम्हारी देखभाल?

3. (अ) आप पक्के ईश्वर के भक्त हैं।
(आ) आप ईश्वर के पक्के भक्त हैं।
(इ) ईश्वर के पक्के भक्त हैं आप।
(ई) इनमें से कोई नहीं।

4. (अ) बच्चे को प्लेट में रखकर खाना खिलाओ।
(आ) खाना को प्लेट में रखकर खिलाओ।
(इ) बच्चे को खाना प्लेट में रखकर खिलाओ।
(ई) इनमें से कोई नहीं।

5. (अ) बच्चे को काटकर गाजर खिलाओ।
(अ) गाजर काटकर बच्चे को खिलाओ।
(इ) बच्चे को खिलाओ गाजर कारकर!
(ई) ये सभी।

प्र०५ कारक -

आ. रेखांकित पदों के कारक बताएँ।

- क. अरे! तुमने तो कमाल कर दिया। _____
- ख. अक्षय का मोबाइल खो गया है। _____
- ग. नदी पर्वत से निकलती है। _____
- घ. खुशी के इस अवसर पर आपको बहुत—बहुत बधाइयाँ। _____
- ड. वनीता माँ के लिए चाय बनाकर लाई। _____
- च. श्रेया स्कूल में नहीं है। _____
- छ. मनीष ने कबीर की मदद की। _____
- ज. शीला को आज मेरे घर आना है। _____
- झ. श्रवण बाजार से सब्जियाँ खरीदने गया है। _____
- ञ. मैंने रोहित से साइकिल चलाना सीखा है। _____
- ट. हे प्रभु! मेरी रक्षा करो। _____
- ठ. बकरी खेत से बाहर गई। _____
- ढ. रोहित साइकिल से गिर गया। _____

प्र06 अ. विलोम शब्द लिखो –

- क. अधिक — _____
- ख. अग्रज — _____
- ग. अनुकूल — _____
- घ. अभिमान — _____
- ड. अनिवार्य — _____
- च. अपव्ययी — _____
- छ. संदेह — _____
- ज. अगला — _____

आ. विलोम शब्द के सही विकल्प पर निशान लगाइए –

क.	आस्तिक	—	सच्चा	ईमानदार	नास्तिक	सचेत
ख.	आदि	—	शुरू	समाप्त	अन्त	अनन्त
ग.	अपना	—	अपनापन	अपनाना	पराया	उसका
घ.	अमृत	—	पानी	गरल	विष	शरबत
ड.	अस्ति	—	स्वस्ति	नास्ति	स्थिर	होना
च.	अर्थ	—	आर्थिक	जवाब	मतलब	अनर्थ
छ.	आकाश	—	आसमान	गगन	पाताल	गर्त

पाठ – “हम पंछी उन्मुक्त गगन के”

प्र07 ‘हम पंछी उन्मुक्त गगन के’ पाठ के आधार पर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए –

- क. हर तरह की सुख सुविधा पाकर भी पक्षी पिंजरे में बंद क्यों नहीं रहना चाहते?
- ख. भाव स्पष्ट कीजिए –
“या तो क्षितिज मिलन बन जाता
या तनती साँसों की डोरी।”
- ग. ‘हम पंछी उन्मुक्त गगन के’ कविता का प्रतिपाद्य लिखिए।
- घ. बंद पिंजरे में पक्षी को कौन–कौन सी सुविधाएँ प्राप्त होती हैं?
- ड. पक्षी उड़ान हेतु क्या–क्या छोड़ने के लिए तैयार हैं?
- च. पक्षी उन्मुक्त रहकर कौन–कौन सी इच्छाएँ पूरी करना चाहते हैं?

‘रक्त और हमारा शरीर’ पाठ के आधार पर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

प्र08 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए ।

- क. चोट लगने पर थोड़ी देर बाद ही रक्त निकलना बंद क्यों हो जाता है!
- ख. चोट लगे स्थान पर साफ कपड़ा कसकर क्यों बाँध लेना चाहिए?
- ग. खून चढ़ाने की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ती है?
- घ. खून चढ़ाते वक्त क्या–क्या सावधानियाँ बरती जानी चाहिए!
- ड. ब्लड–बैंक में रक्तदान से क्या लाभ है?
- च. पेट में कीड़े क्यों हो जाते हैं? इनसे कैसे बचा जा सकता है।

प्र09 ‘हिमालय की बेटियाँ’ पाठ के आधार पर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

- क. समतल मैदानों में उत्तरकर नदियों के रूप व स्वभाव में क्या परिवर्तन आ जाता है?
- ख. सतलज के किनारे बैठने पर लेखक की मनोस्थिति में क्या बदलाव आया?
- ग. ‘हिमालय की बेटियाँ’ पाठ के शीर्षक की सार्थकता सिद्ध करें।
- घ. हिमालय से निकलते समय नदियों का रूप व स्वभाव कैसा होता है?
- ड. सिंधु और ब्रह्मपुत्र की क्या विशेषताएँ बताई गई हैं?
- च. हिमालय की यात्रा में लेखक ने किन–किन की प्रशंसा की है?

प्र010 एक से बढ़कर एक

- क. तंजावूर का दुष्ट जब नगर छोड़कर जाने लगा तो उसकी बीवी ने उसे खाने में साथ ले जाने के लिए क्या दिया?
- ख. तिरुचिरापल्ली के दुष्ट को उसकी बीवी ने उसे खाने में साथ ले जाने के लिए क्या दिया?
- ग. जब बुढ़िया के घर गए तो उसने उन दोनों को क्या काम सौंपा?
- घ. बुढ़िया ने उन दोनों दुष्टों को संदूक के बारे में क्या बताया?
- ड. इस कहानी से हमें क्या शिक्षा मिलती है?



दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल @ सेक्टर-98

कक्षा-7

हिन्दी कार्य-प्रपत्र : 2021-2022 प्रथम सत्र इकाई-1

वाक्य - शोधन

1. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों के शुद्ध रूप लिखिए -

क. उधर नहीं देखी।

ख. यहाँ ताज़ा गाय का दूध मिलता है।

ग. दूध में कौन पड़ा है?

घ. कमला विलाप करके रोने लगी।

ङ. मैं आपका दर्शन करना चाहता हूँ।

च. मोहिनी छत में खेल रही है।

छ. उसके पास केवल मात्र पचास रुपये हैं।

ज. एक फूलों की माला ले आना।

झ. वह बड़ा दूर बैठा है।

झ. बीते बातों को भुला देना चाहिए।

ट. इस कमरे का लंबाई अधिक है।

ठ. मुझे अनेकों लोगों ने यह बात बताई है।

ड. क्या बेफिजूल की बतें कर रहे हों।

ढ. कल तुम्हारा पिता जी मिला था।

ण. उसका बेटा और बेटी दिल्ली गई हैं।



दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल @ सेक्टर-98
कक्षा-7
हिन्दी पोर्टफोलियो कार्य : 2021-2022 प्रथम सत्र इकाई-1

भक्तिकाल भाषा व साहित्य का संक्षिप्त परिचय चित्र सहित करें।



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

Class - VII

Maths Assignment 2022-2023 Semester-I Unit-I

TOPICS :

1. Integers
2. Fractions and Decimals
4. Rational Numbers
5. Algebraic Expressions

INTEGERS



History

The word 'integer' was introduced in the year 1563 when Arbermouth Holst was busy with his bunnies and elephants experiment. He kept count of the amount of bunnies in the cage and after 6 months he found the amount of bunnies increased. Then he thought of inventing a number system of addition and multiplication.

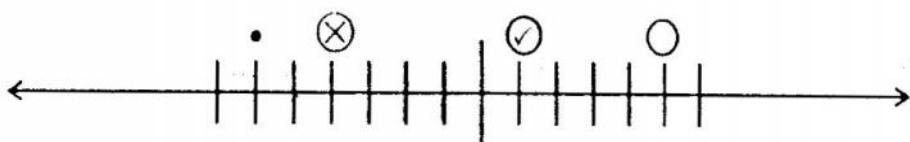
Then in 1890, Japanese mathematicians worked on it and created 'integers'. A latin word meaning "untouched". The symbol for integers is a 'Z' because of 'Zahlen', the German word for integers or numbers.

The Chinese are credited with being the first known culture to recognise and use negative numbers. They used red rods to represent negative numbers.

Question Bank

Section-A

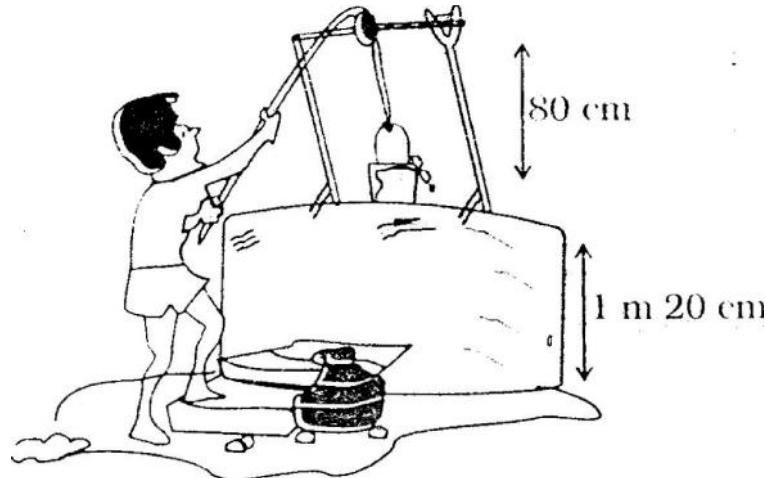
1. The next number in the pattern $-62, -37, -12, \dots$ is
 - a. 25
 - b. 13
 - c. 0
 - d. -13
2. If $\bullet, \otimes, \checkmark, \circlearrowleft$ represent some integers on number line, then descending order of these numbers is



- a. $\bullet, \otimes, \checkmark, \circlearrowleft$
- b. $\otimes, \bullet, \checkmark, \circlearrowleft$
- c. $\circlearrowleft, \checkmark, \otimes, \bullet$
- d. $\circlearrowleft, \bullet, \checkmark, \otimes$

3. Water level in a well was 20m below the ground level. During the rainy season, rain water collected in different water tanks was drained into the well and the water level rises 5 m above the previous level. The wall of the well is 1m 20 cm high and a pulley is fixed at a height of 80 cm. Raghu wants to draw water from the well. The minimum length of the rope that he can use is

- a. 17 m
- b. 18 m
- c. 96 m
- d. 97 m



4. $(-12) \times 8$ is not equal to

- a. $12 \times (-8)$
- b. $-(12 \times 8)$
- c. $(-12) \times (-8)$
- d. $8 \times (-12)$

Section-B

5. On the following number line, $(-4) \times 3$ is represented by the point _____.



6. $23 \times (-99) = \text{_____} \times (-100 + \text{____}) = 23 \times \text{_____} + 23 \times \text{_____}$.

7. _____ $\div (-1) = 97$

8. Division is the inverse operation of _____

Section-C

9. The highest point measured above sea level is the summit of Mt. Everest which is 8,848m above sea level and the lowest point at the bottom of Mariana Trench which is 10911m below sea level. What is the vertical distance between these two points?
10. Sana and Fatima participated in an apple race. The race was conducted in 6 parts. In the first part, Sana won by 10 seconds. In the second part she lost by 1 minute, then won by 20 seconds in the third part and lost by 25 seconds in the fourth part, she lost by 37 seconds in the fifth part and won by 12 seconds in the last part. Who won the race finally?

11. In a test, +3 marks are given for every correct answer and -1 mark are given for every incorrect answer. Sona attempted all the questions and scored +20 marks though she got 10 correct answers.
- How many incorrect answers has she attempted?
 - How many questions were given in the test?
12. A multistorey building has 25 floors above the ground level each of height 5m. It also has 3 floors in the basement each of height 5m. A lift in building moves at a rate of 1m/s. If a man starts from 50m above the ground, how long will it take him to reach at 2nd floor of basement?
13. You are at an elevation 380 m above sea level as you start a motor ride. During the ride, your elevation changes by the following metres: 540 m, -268 m, 116 m, -152 m, 490 m, -844 m, 94 m. What is your elevation relative to the sea level at the end of the ride?
14. Evaluate the following, using distributive property.
- -29×99
 - $(-85) \times 43 + 43 \times (-15)$
 - $53 \times (-9) - (-109) \times 53$
 - $68 \times (-17) + (-68) \times 3$

HOTS

1. If $a * b$ means $axb + 2$ and $a \# b$ means $-a + b -(-3)$, then find the value of the following:
- $-4 * 3$
 - $(-3) * (-2)$
 - $(-7) \#(-3)$
 - $2 \#(-4)$
 - $7 * (-5)$
 - $(-7 * 2) \# 3$

Next, match these answers with suitable letters by looking at the table below and arrange them in increasing order of integers to decode the name of the mathematician:

Integers	-9	14	-3	4	-10	8	-33	-21	7	18
Letters	P	Y	C	T	U	I	E	G	L	D

2. 'Equinoxes' are the two days of the year when the sun is directly above the earth's equator, due to which the days and nights are of nearly equal length everywhere on the earth.

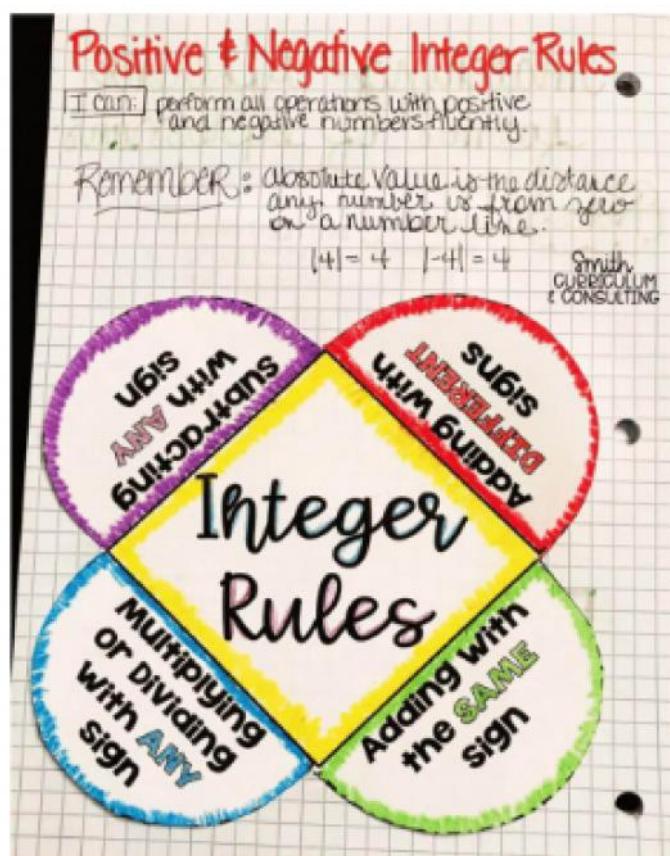
Find the name of the month of autumn equinox using suitable properties of integers by solving the following questions. Match your answer with the letter given in the table and fill it in the box provided in each question.

- $(-1) \times (-2) \times (-3) \times (-4) \times (-5)$
- $18946 \times 99 - (-18946)$
- $-1 + (-2) + (-3) + (-9) + (-8)$
- $15 \times (-99)$
- $-143 + 600 - 257 + 400$
- $0 \div (-12)$
- $-125 \times 9 - 125$

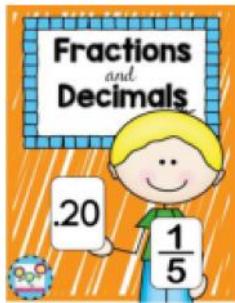
h. $\frac{(-1) \times (-1) \times \dots \times (-1)}{20 \text{ times}}$

i. $\frac{-4 + 4 - 4 + 4 - \dots - 4}{21 \text{ times}}$

1	E
-1485	T
-120	S
-30	P
-4	R
-1250	B
1894600	E
600	E
0	M



FRACTIONS & DECIMALS



History

The word fraction actually comes from the Latin word "Fractio" which means to break.

From as early as 1800 BC, the Egyptians were writing fractions. Their number system was a base 10 idea (a little bit like our now), so they had separate symbols for 1, 10, 100, 1000, 10000, 100000 ad 1000000.

The Egyptians wrote all their fractions using what we call unit fractions.

Egyptian Fractions

If you were to divide 9 loaves of bread among 10 people, you would give

each person $\frac{9}{10}$ of a loaf. The answer was different on the ancient Egyptian Ahmes Papyrus, because ancient Egyptians used only unit fractions, which have a numerator of 1. All other fractions were written as sums of different unit fractions.

So $\frac{5}{6}$ could be written as $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$, but not as $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}$.



Method	Example
Suppose you want to write a fraction as sum of different unit fractions.	$\frac{9}{10}$
Step 1 : Choose the largest fraction of the form $\frac{1}{n}$ that is less than the fraction you want.	
Step 2: Subtract from $\frac{1}{n}$ the fraction you want.	$\frac{9}{10} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{5}$ remaining
Step 3: Repeat steps 1 and 2 using the difference of the fractions until the result is a unit fraction.	
Step 4: Write the fraction you want as the sum of the unit fractions.	$\frac{9}{10} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{15}$

Write each fraction as a sum of different unit fractions

i. $\frac{3}{4}$

ii. $\frac{5}{8}$

iii. $\frac{11}{12}$

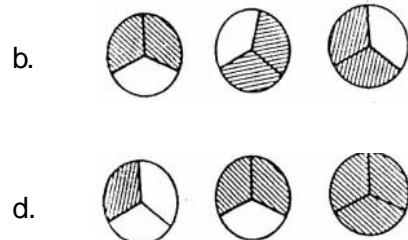
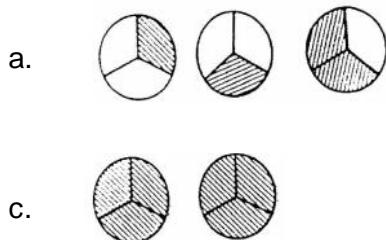
iv. $\frac{3}{7}$

v. $\frac{7}{5}$

Question Bank

Section-A

1. Pictorial representation of $3 \times \frac{2}{3}$ is :



2. The ascending arrangement of $\frac{6}{7}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{13}{21}$ is :

a. $\frac{6}{7}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{13}{21}$

b. $\frac{13}{21}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{6}{7}$

c. $\frac{6}{7}, \frac{13}{21}, \frac{2}{3}$

d. $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{6}{7}, \frac{13}{21}$

3. $5\frac{1}{6} \div \frac{9}{2}$ is equal to

a. $\frac{31}{6}$

b. $\frac{1}{27}$

c. $5\frac{1}{27}$

d. $\frac{31}{27}$

Section-B

4. The lowest form of the product $2\frac{3}{7} \times \frac{7}{9}$ is _____.

5. $10.5 \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 2.1$.

6. The product of two proper fractions is _____ than each of the fractions that are multiplied.

7. While dividing a fraction by another fraction, we _____ the first fraction by the _____ of the other fraction.

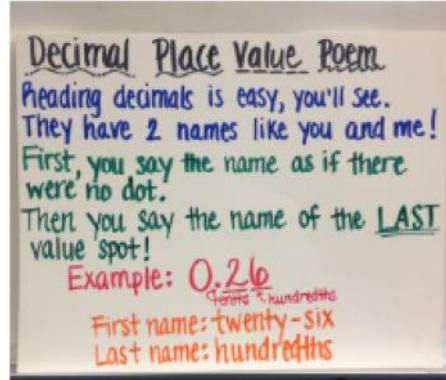
8. Write the number in the box \square such that

$$\frac{3}{7} \times \square = \frac{15}{98}$$

Section-C

9. If 5 is added to the numerator and the denominator of the fraction $\frac{5}{9}$, will the value of the fraction be changed? If so, will the value increase or decrease?
10. The normal body temperature is 98.6°F . When Savitri was ill her temperature rose to 103.1°F . How many degrees above normal was that?
11. Which letter comes $\frac{2}{5}$ of the way among A and J?
12. How much cloth will be used in making 6 shirts if each required $2\frac{1}{4}\text{ m}$ of cloth, allowing $\frac{1}{8}\text{ m}$ for waste in cutting and finishing in each shirt?

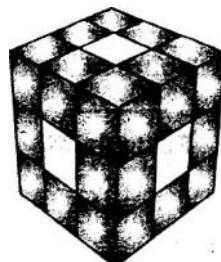
$$13. \text{ Simplify: } \frac{2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5}}{2\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{5}}$$



14. A floor is 4.5m long and 3.6m wide. A 6cm square tile costs ₹23.25. What will be the cost to cover the floor with these tiles?

HOTS

1. There is a $3 \times 3 \times 3$ cube which consists of twenty seven $1 \times 1 \times 1$ cubes (see Fig.). It is 'tunneled' by removing cubes from the coloured squares.



Find:

- (i) Fraction of number of small cubes removed to the number of small cubes left in given cube.
 - (ii) Fraction of the number of small cubes removed to the total number of small cubes.
 - (iii) What part is (ii) of (i)?
2. Family photograph has length $14\frac{2}{5}\text{ cm}$ and breadth $10\frac{2}{5}\text{ cm}$. It has border of uniform width $2\frac{3}{5}\text{ cm}$. Find the area of framed photograph.

History

Pythagoras was the ancient Greek mathematician who mainly invented the rational numbers. Rational number is the number expressed as quotient or fraction p/q of 2 integers, $q \neq 0$, p & q are two coprime numbers. Rational number are denoted as \mathbb{Q} . The word from which it is derived is 'Quoziente' which is an Italian word, meaning quotient.

Question Bank

Section-A

1. Which of the following rational numbers is negative?

a. $-\left(\frac{-3}{7}\right)$

b. $\frac{-5}{-8}$

c. $\frac{9}{8}$

d. $\frac{3}{-7}$

2. In the standard form of a rational number, the common factor of numerator and denominator is always:

a. 0

b. 1

c. -2

d. 2

3. Which of the following rational numbers is equal to its reciprocal?

a. 1

b. 2

c. $\frac{1}{2}$

d. 0

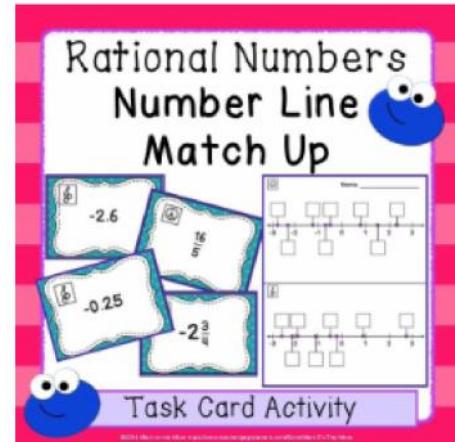
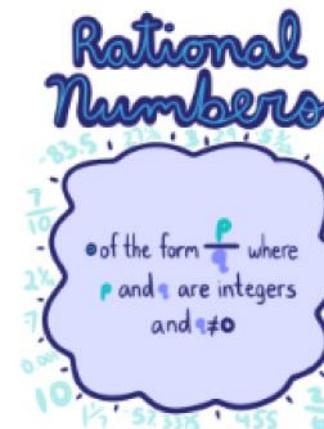
4. The standard form of $\frac{-48}{60}$ is

a. $\frac{48}{60}$

b. $\frac{-60}{48}$

c. $\frac{-4}{5}$

d. $\frac{-4}{-5}$



Section-B

5. $\frac{3}{7} \square \frac{-5}{6}$ (Fill in $>$, $<$ or $=$)

6. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{6}{\underline{\hspace{2cm}}}$

7. $\frac{-2}{9} - \frac{7}{9} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

8. The reciprocal of _____ does not exist.

Section-C

9. If $\frac{-5}{7} = \frac{x}{28}$, find the value of x.
10. Give three rational numbers equivalent to :
- a. $\frac{-3}{4}$ b. $\frac{7}{11}$
11. Write the following as rational numbers in their standard forms:
- a. 35% b. 1.2
12. List four rational numbers between $\frac{5}{7}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$.
13. Arrange the rational numbers $\frac{-7}{10}, \frac{5}{-8}, \frac{2}{-3}, \frac{-3}{5}, \frac{-1}{4}$ in ascending order.
14. Simplify :
- $$\frac{13}{11} \times \left(\frac{-14}{5} \right) + \frac{13}{11} \times \left(\frac{-7}{5} \right) + \left(\frac{-13}{11} \right) \times \frac{34}{5}$$
15. Find the reciprocal of the following:
- a. $\left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \right)$ b. $\frac{20}{51} \times \frac{4}{91}$

HOTS

1. Complete the following table by finding the sums:

+	$-\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{4}{11}$	$-\frac{5}{6}$
$\frac{2}{3}$			
$-\frac{5}{4}$		$-\frac{39}{44}$	
$-\frac{1}{3}$			

2. Replace '*' by inserting an appropriate rational number between the given rational numbers.

$-\frac{1}{4}$		$-\frac{1}{6}$
*		*
$-\frac{1}{2}$		$-\frac{1}{5}$
*		*
$-\frac{1}{3}$		$-\frac{1}{7}$

0	*	-1
-2		
*		
-3		
-4	*	-5

History



The word algebra comes from the Arabic (al-jabrlit. "the reunion of broken parts") from the title of the book *Ilm al-jabr-wa'l-muka bala* by the Persian mathematician and astronomer al-Khwarizmi. The word entered the English language during the fifteenth century, from either Spanish, Italian or Medieval Latin.

The purpose of Algebra is to make it easy to state a mathematical relationship and its equation by using letters of the alphabet or other symbols to represent entities as a form of shorthand. Algebra then allows to substitute values in order to solve the equations for the unknown quantities.

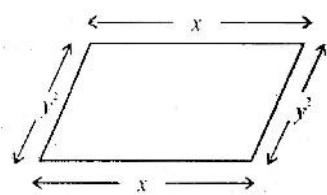
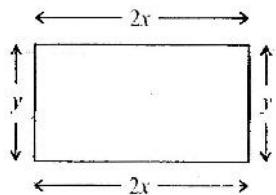
Question Bank

Section-A

1. The side length of the top of square table is x . The expression for perimeter is:
 - $4 + x$
 - $2x$
 - $4x$
 - $8x$
 2. The number of scarfs of length half metre that can be made from y metres of cloth is :
 - $2y$
 - $\frac{y}{2}$
 - $y + 2$
 - $y + \frac{1}{2}$
 3. $123x^2y - 138x^2y$ is a like term of :
 - $10xy$
 - $-15xy$
 - $-15xy^2$
 - $10x^2y$
 4. The expression for the number of diagonals that we can make from one vertex of a n sided polygon is :
 - $2n + 1$
 - $n - 2$
 - $5n + 2$
 - $n - 3$

Section-B

5. The unlike terms in perimeters of following figures are _____ and _____.



6. If $x^2 + y^2 + z$, the resulting expression becomes a binomial.
7. If $(x^2y + y^2 + 3)$ is subtracted from $(3x^2y + 2y^2 + 5)$, then coefficient of y in the result is _____.
8. $-a-b-c$ is same as $-a - (\dots)$.

Section-C

9. A taxi service charges ₹8 per km and levies a fixed charge of ₹50. Write an algebraic expression for the above situation, if the taxi is hired for x km.
10. Find the values of the following polynomials at $a = -2$ and $b = 3$:
- a. $a^2 + 2ab + b^2$ b. $a^2 - 2ab + b^2$
11. To what expression must $99x^3 - 33x^2 - 13x - 41$ be added to make the sum zero?
12. Each symbol given below represents an algebraic expression:

$$\triangle = 2x^2 + 3y, \quad \circlearrowleft = 5x^2 + 3x, \quad \square = 8y^2 - 3x^2 + 2x + 3y$$

The symbols are then represented in the expression :

$$\triangle + \circlearrowleft - \square$$

Expressions

What is a variable?

A variable represents an **unknown value**.

1) $4 + x$ 2) $10 - ?$
 3) $5y$ 4) $\frac{?}{4}$

A variable can be any letter of the alphabet since it represents an unknown.

- Find the expression which is represented by the above symbols.
13. A wire is $(7x - 3)$ metres long. A length of $(3x - 4)$ metres is cut for use. Now, answer the following questions:
- a. How much wire is left?
- b. This left out wire is used for making an equilateral triangle. What is the length of each side of the triangle so formed?
14. Rohan's mother gave him ₹ $3xy^2$ and his father gave him ₹ $5(xy^2 + 2)$. Out of this total money he spent ₹ $(10 - 3xy^2)$ on his birthday party. How much money is left with him?
15. Sonu and Raj have to collect different kinds of leaves for science project. They go to a park where Sonu collects 12 leaves and Raj collects x leaves. After some time Sonu loses 3 leaves and Raj collects $2x$ leaves. Write an algebraic expression to find the total number of leaves collected by both of them.

HOTS

1. a. **Critical Thinking** Write two different algebraic expressions for the word phrase " $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$ of the sum of x and 7."
- b. What's the Error? A student wrote an algebraic expression for "5 less than a number n divided by 3" as $\frac{n}{3} - 5$. What error did the student make?

2. If $\triangle_x = 2x + 3$, $\square_x = \frac{3}{2}x + 7$ and $\circ_x = x - 3$, then find the value of :

a. $2 \triangle_6 + \square_3 - \circ_1$

b. $\frac{1}{2} \square_2 + \circ_8 - 3 \triangle_0$



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Class - VII

Physics Assignment 2022-2023 Semester-I Unit-I

TOPIC : Heat

Section-A (Very short answer questions)

Q.1 Fill in the blanks

- A person is said to have fever if his body temperature is more than _____.
- A device used to measure the temperature of an object is _____.
- The range of clinical thermometer is from _____ °C to _____ °C.
- 50°F = _____ °C
- _____ and _____ shows convection process.
- Heat is a form of _____ that produces a sensation of warmth.
- An example of a liquid conductor of heat is _____.

Q.2 State true or false :

- Sea breeze blows from sea to land.
- Black surfaces are the poor absorbers of heat radiations.
- Clinical thermometer cannot be used to measure the temperature of boiling water.
- Liquids are good conductors of heat.
- All solids expand by the same amount when heated to the same rise in temperature.
- Touch is the reliable method to check whether body is hot or cold.

Q.3 Match the columns :

A	B
a. reflection	i. metals
b. radiation	ii. fluids
c. convection	iii. vacuum
d. conduction	iv. shiny surfaces

Q.4 Give one word / term for the following :

- Good absorber of heat. _____
- Degree measure of hotness and coldness of the object _____
- Measure of the smallest division on a scale. _____
- Thermometer used to measure maximum and minimum temperatures of the day. _____

Q.5 What is meant by thermal equilibrium.

Q.6 Why is kink provided in a clinical thermometer.

Q.7 Differentiate between

- Clinical and laboratory thermometers.
- Heat and temperature

Section-B (Short answer type questions)

- Q.8** Name the mode of transfer of heat through vacuum?
- Q.9** Give reasons :
- a. Sea breeze takes place during day time.
 - b. We can hold a burning piece of paper in our hand.
 - c. Two thin blankets are better than one thick blanket.
 - d. Cooking vessels are made of metal whereas handles are made of plastic.
- Q.10** Name good conductors of heat.
- Q.11** A rise of 50°C is equivalent to how much temperature rise on the kelvin Scale.
- Q.12** Illustrate convection of heat with an activity.
- Q.13** Why should clinical thermometer be jerked before use?
- Q.14** Why is mercury used in the thermometers?

Section-C (Long answer type questions)

- Q.15** Convert
- a. $40^{\circ}\text{C} \longrightarrow ^{\circ}\text{F}$.
 - b. $18^{\circ}\text{C} \longrightarrow \text{K}$
 - c. $289\text{K} \longrightarrow ^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - d. $50^{\circ}\text{C} \longrightarrow ^{\circ}\text{F}$
 - e. $100^{\circ}\text{C} \longrightarrow ^{\circ}\text{F}$
 - f. $0 ^{\circ}\text{C} \longrightarrow ^{\circ}\text{F}$
- Q.16** Draw a neat and well labelled diagram of a laboratory thermometer.
- Q.17** Explain the process of convection of heat in water with the help of a diagram.
- Q.18** Give the precautions to be taken while reading a clinical thermometer.
- Q.19** Explain the formation of land breeze with a diagram.
- Q.20** If there are 10 divisions between 0°C and 20°C of a thermometer, then what is its least count? What will be the thermometer reading
- a. if mercury level is 6 divisions above 30°C ?
 - b. mercury level is 10 divisions below 50°C ?



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Class - VII
Physics Worksheet 2022-2023 Semester-I Unit-I

TOPIC : Heat

Q.1 Give differences between clinical and laboratory thermometers.

Q.2 Convert the following :

a. $80^{\circ}\text{C} \longrightarrow ^{\circ}\text{F}$

b. $46^{\circ}\text{F} \longrightarrow ^{\circ}\text{C}$

c. $100^{\circ}\text{C} \longrightarrow \text{K}$

Q.3 Give the relation between Joule and Calorie.

Q.4 Give the various uses of the conductors and insulators of heat

Q.5 Why do we feel warmer when we sit close to the room heater.

Q.6 Draw a well labelled diagram showing sea breeze.

Q.7 Draw a neat and labelled diagram of clinical thermometer and also state the precautions to be taken while using it.

Q.8 What controls the amount of heat flow? In which direction does the heat flow?

Q.9 Illustrate with an activity that sensation of touch is not a reliable method of finding how hot an object is.

Q.10 Why does a metal knob feel colder in winter than the wooden door?



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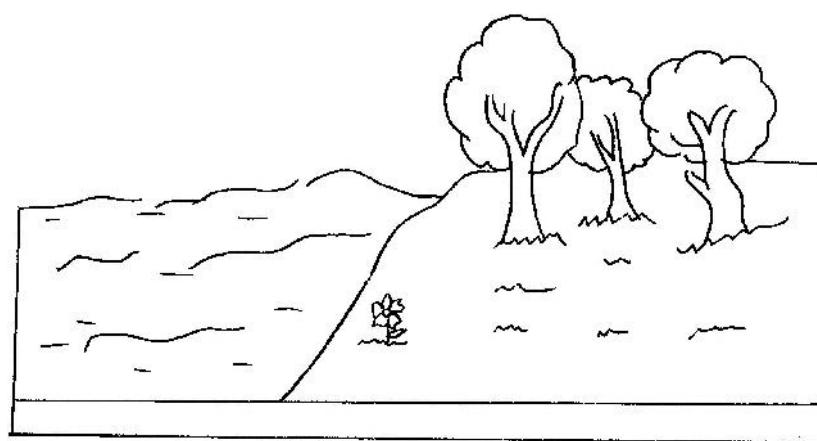
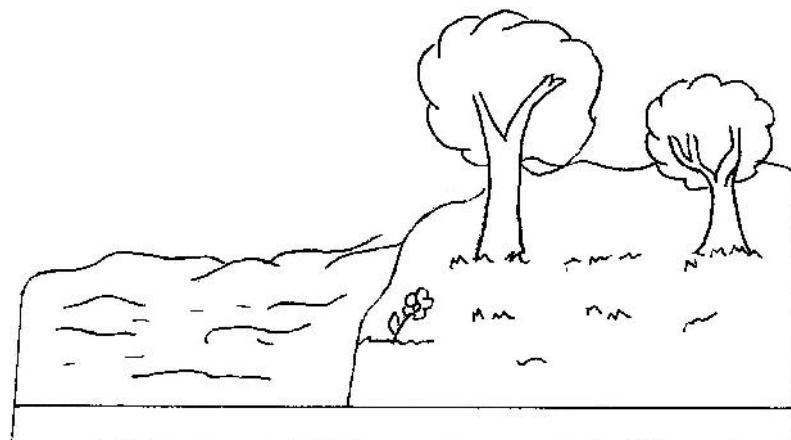
Class - VII
Physics MCQ 2022-2023 Semester-I Unit-I

TOPIC : Heat

1. SI unit of heat is
 - a. joule
 - b. calorie
 - c. kelvin
 - d. celsius
2. In thermal equilibrium
 - a. temperature of both objects is same
 - b. heat content of both objects is same
 - c. density of both objects is same
 - d. volume of both objects is same
3. Kink is present in
 - a. Laboratory thermometer
 - b. Clinical thermometer
 - c. both the above
 - d. none of the above
4. Heat in a liquid is transferred by
 - a. conduction
 - b. convection
 - c. radiation
 - d. conduction and radiation
5. Conductions of heat takes place through
 - a. Water
 - b. Vacuum
 - c. air
 - d. Solids
6. Convection of heat in air causes
 - a. sea breeze
 - b. winds
 - c. storms
 - d. all of these
7. Heat can travel in air by convection
 - a. only upwards
 - b. only downwards
 - c. only horizontally
 - d. in all directions
8. Range of laboratory thermometer is
 - a. -10°C to 110°C
 - b. 10°C to 110°C
 - c. 0°C to 100°C
 - d. -10°C to 100°C
9. Heat from the sun reaches us by
 - a. radiation
 - b. conduction
 - c. convection
 - d. all of these
10. The best reflector of heat is
 - a. tin
 - b. iron
 - c. silver
 - d. copper

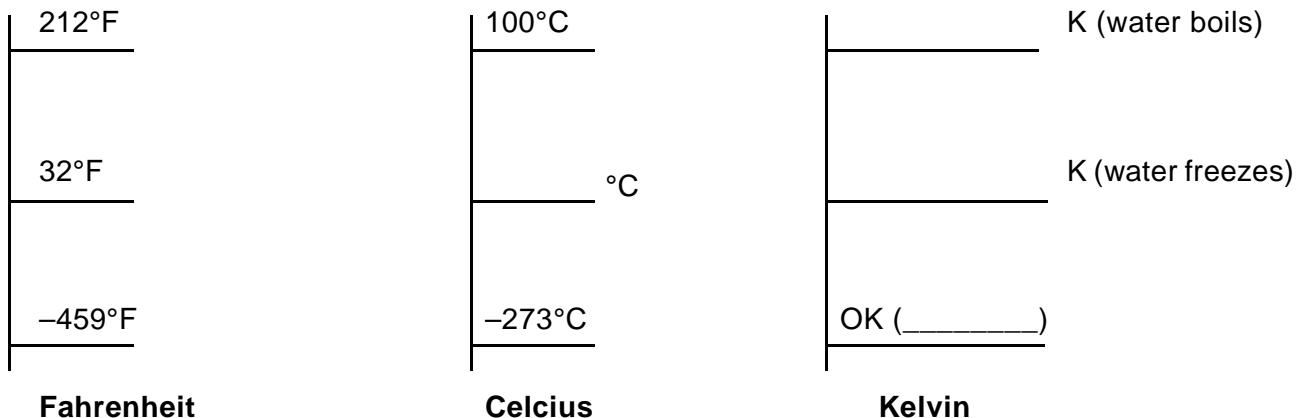
PORFOLIO WORKSHEET

1.



- a. Colour the above pictures after completing the landscape.
- b. With the help of arrows show the movement of air during Sea breeze and Land breeze.
- c. Also show Sun and Moon in the appropriate picture to mark day or night.

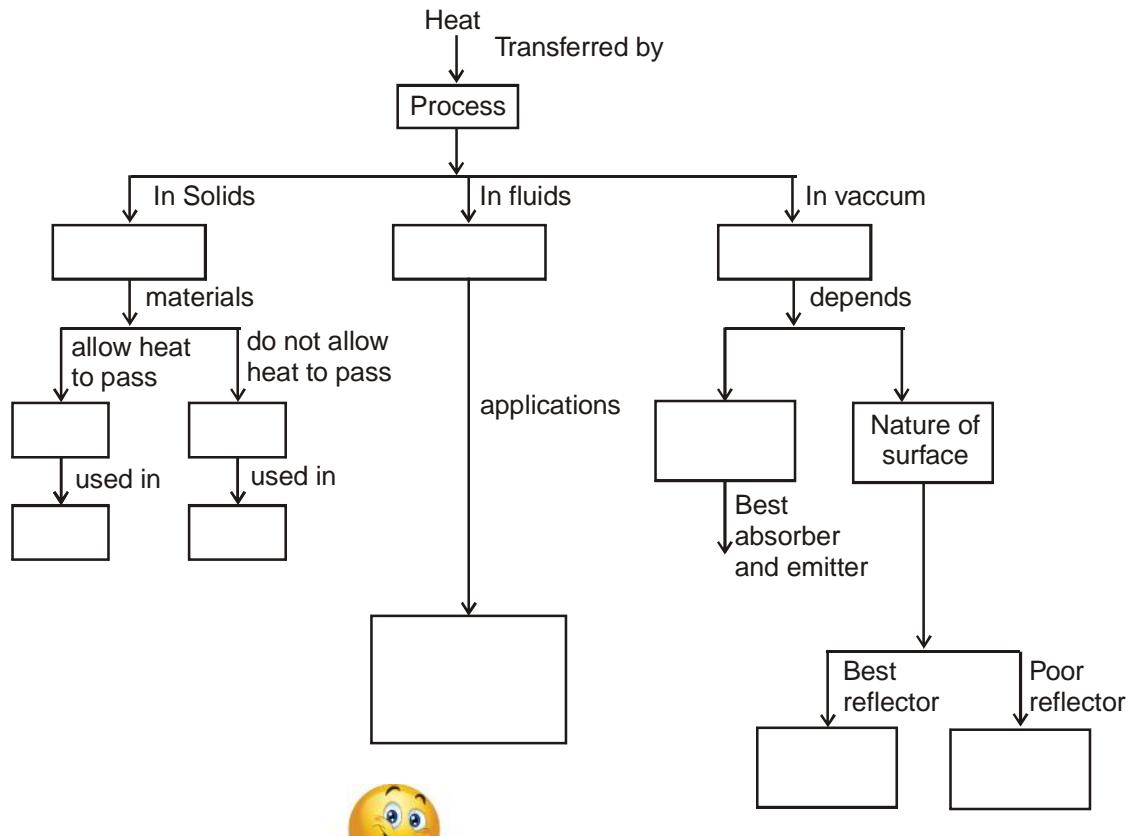
2. Complete the temperature scales :



3. Differentiate between Clinical Thermometer and Lab Thermometers

Thermometer	Range	Size	Kink	Precautions
Clinical				1. 2.
Laboratory				1. 2.

4. Complete the given Concept Map



Hurry its Numerical times

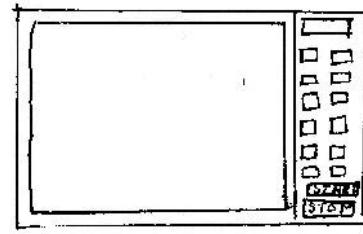


- Rani measured the fever of her son and found it was 38°C . How much it is in $^{\circ}\text{F}$.
- Temperature of copper cube measured in the lab is found to be 72°C which is equal to _____ K.

Movement of heat energy

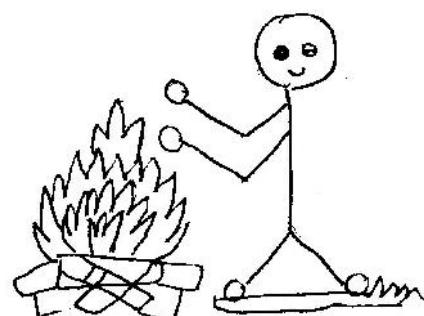
1. Cooking in a microwave

- a. Conduction
- b. Convection
- c. Radiation



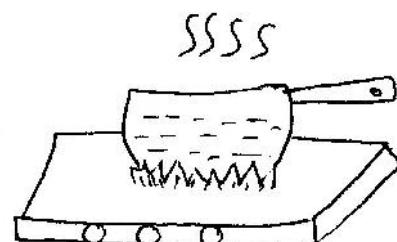
2. Warming your hands above fire

- a. Conduction
- b. Convection
- c. Radiation



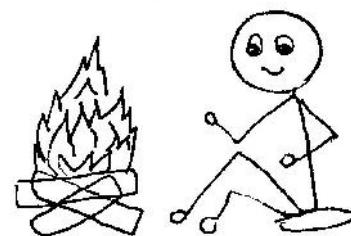
3. Cooking utensil becomes hot while cooking

- a. Conduction
- b. Convection
- c. Radiation



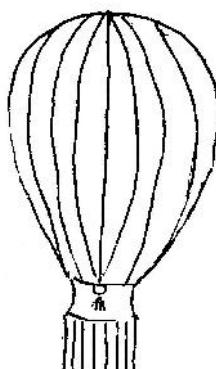
4. Warming your feet by the fire

- a. Conduction
- b. Convection
- c. Radiation



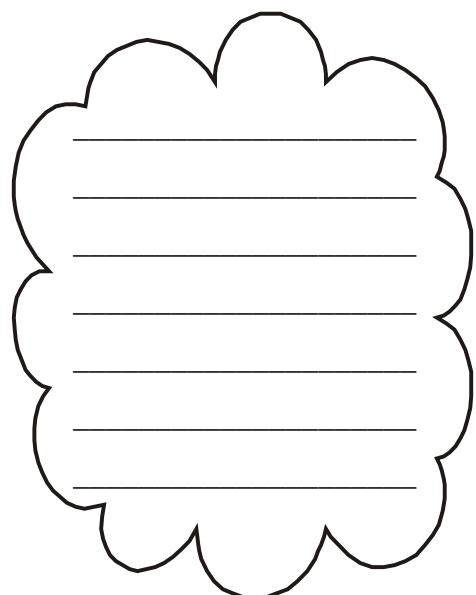
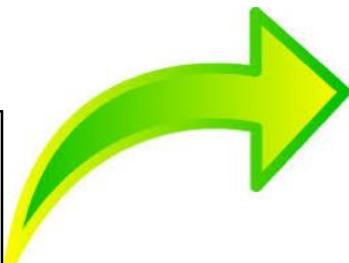
5. Hot air balloon rising

- a. Conduction
- b. Convection
- c. Radiation

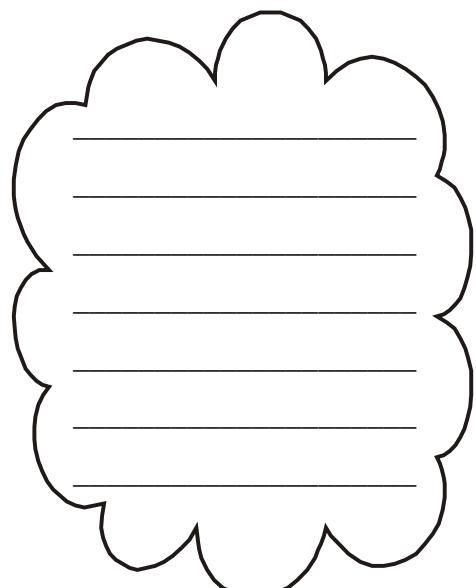


I wonder why?

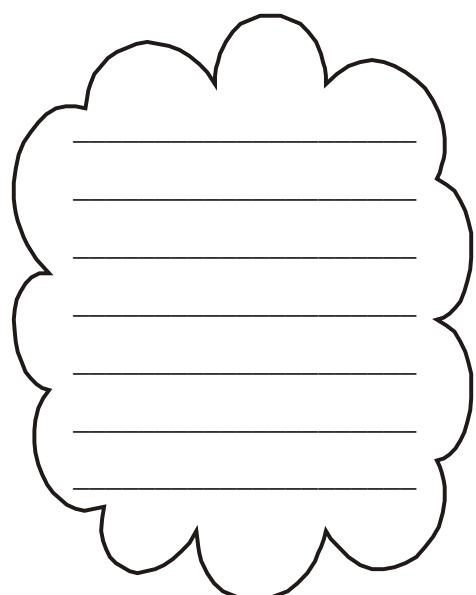
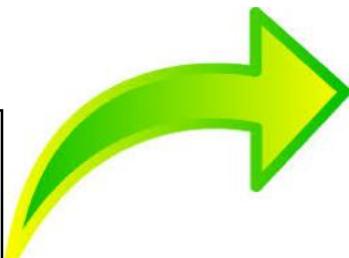
- Wearing two thin sweaters during winters, keep us warmer than wearing on thick Sweater!



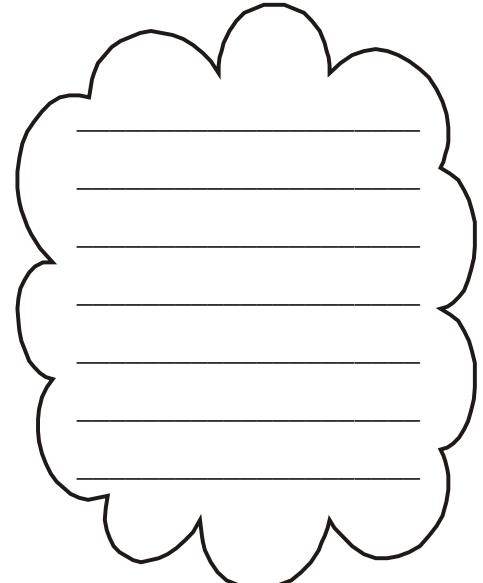
- Sun rays come from above, but still we have Convectional currents in air!



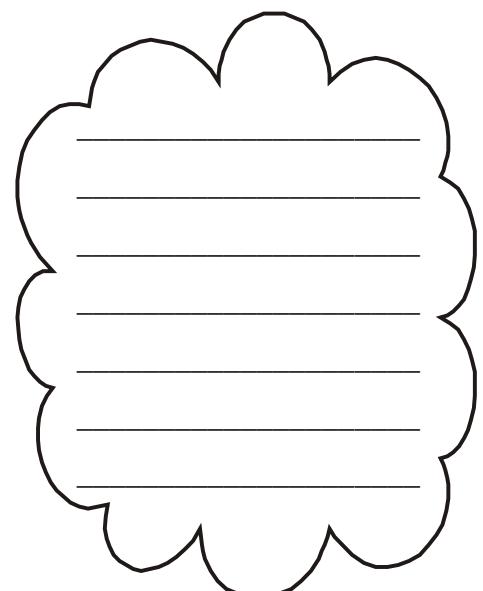
- Water below the top ice, in lakes, does not freeze!



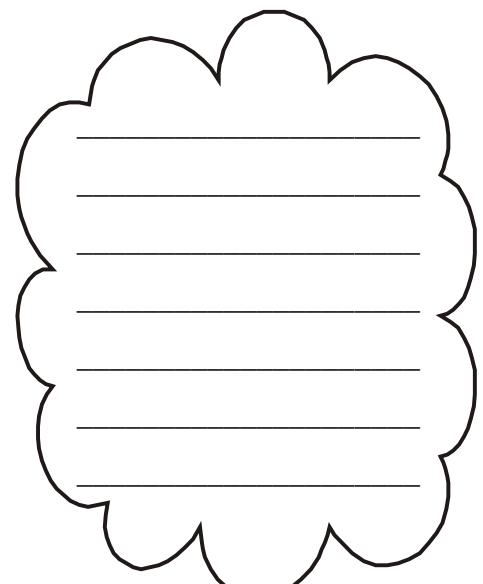
- Roofs of houses are hotter!



- Clinical thermometer has a kink!



- A room filled with people becomes hot!



Case study question :

1. Case study question:-

Sam took two tin cans, two laboratory thermometers , wooden blocks and rubber corks. He painted one tin can black and the other one white and poured equal amount of water in both the tin cans. He also fixed laboratory thermometer in the tin cans with the help of rubber corks. Then he placed the tin cans in bright sun shine for an hour and then placed the cans in shade for an hour.

- I. In which can black/white water is at higher temp when kept in bright Sunlight and in shade?
 - a. Water in black can is at higher temperature when kept in sunlight as well as in shade.
 - b. Water in white can is at higher temperature when kept in sunlight as well as in shade.
 - c. Water in black can is at higher temperature in sunlight and water in white can is at higher temperature in shade.
 - d. Water in white can is at higher temperature in the sunlight and water in black can is at higher temperature in shade.
- II. Sam in the above set up finds that
 - a. Black colour is a good absorber of heat but a bad radiator of heat
 - b. White colour is a good absorber of heat but a bad radiator of heat
 - c. Black colour is a good absorber as well as a good radiator of heat.
 - d. White colour is a good absorber as well as a good radiator of heat.

2. Assertion : Thermos flask has a double layer with a vacuum in between.

Reason :- To protect heat loss by radiation.

- a. Assertion is correct but reason is wrong
- b. Assertion is correct and the reason is the correct explanation
- c. Assertion and reason both are incorrect
- d. Assertion and reason both are correct but reason is not the correct explanation

3. Assertion : Shopkeepers selling ice blocks usually cover them with jute bags.

Reason : Jute bags are insulating materials

- a. Assertion is correct but reason is wrong
- b. Assertion is correct and the reason is the correct explanation
- c. Assertion and reason both are incorrect
- d. Assertion and reason both are correct but reason is not the correct explanation



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Class - VII

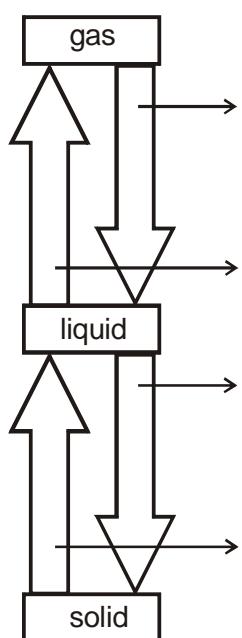
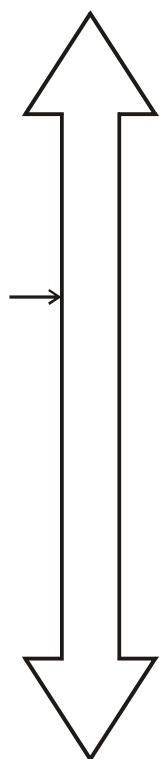
Chemistry Assignment 2022-2023 Semester-I Unit-I

Lets Sharpen some Concepts !

*Can solids, liquids & gases
interconvert into each other??*

Effects of Temperature

Can some solids directly convert to gaseous state without passing through the liquid state?? How?



- What is this process called?

- Can this process be fastened? How?

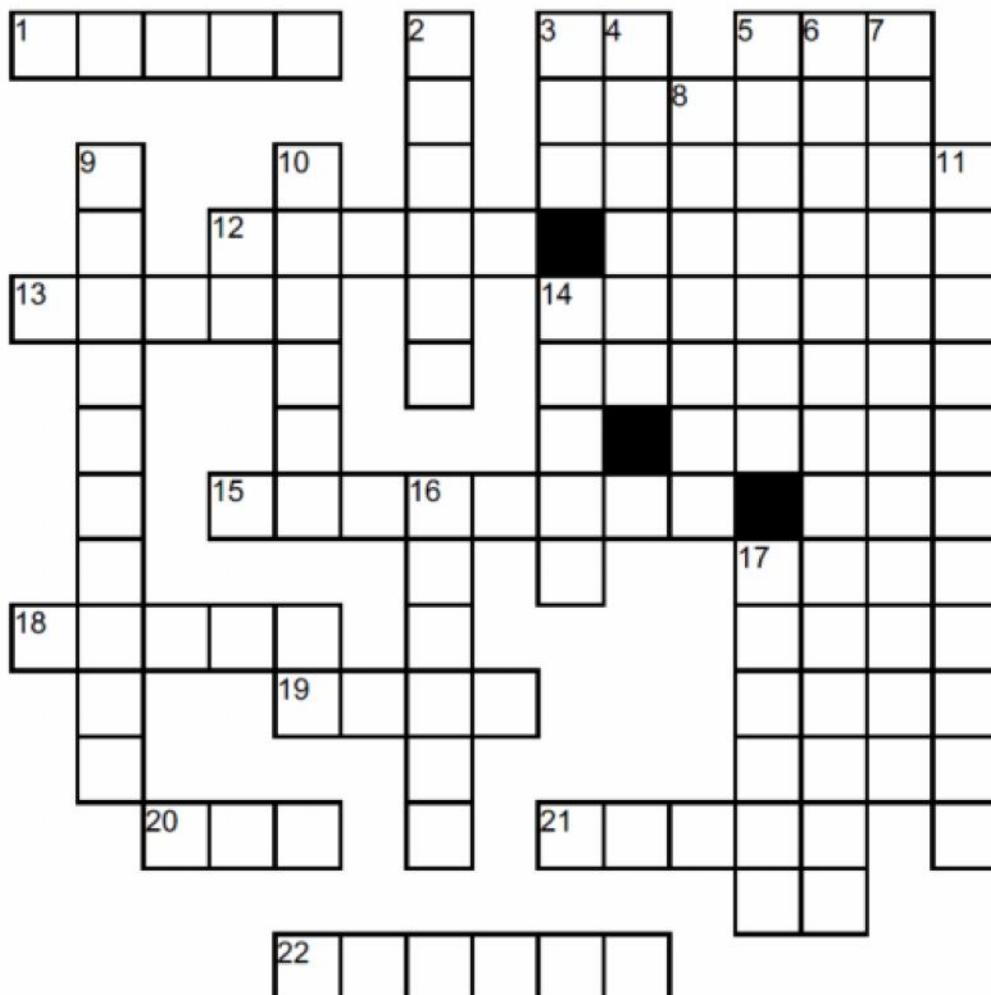
- When is this process faster? In February or June?

- How does addition of some common salt effect /change the process.

What is the process called? Do you know of any such objects from around us?

Lets try crossing some paths with the various states of matter

States of Matter



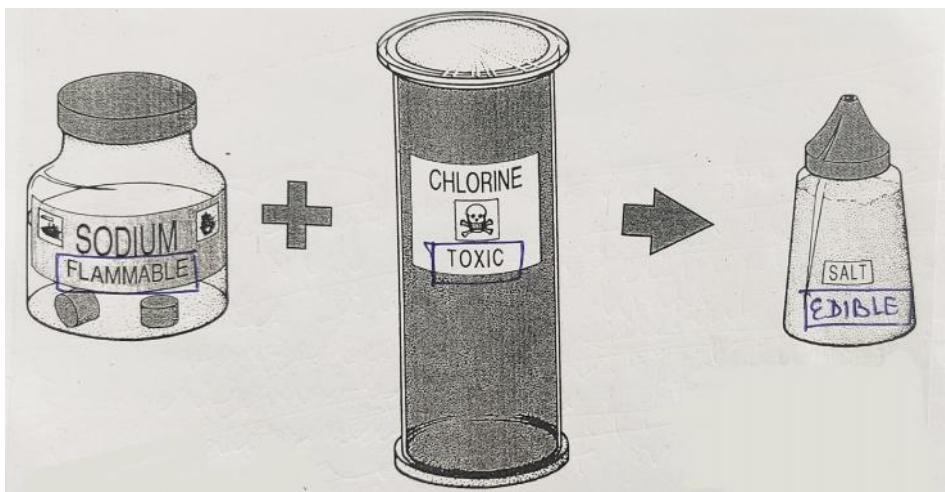
Across

1. The particles in liquids _____ past each other.
2. In _____, atoms move the fastest.
3. The basic building blocks of matter.
15. The change in a state of matter from a liquid to a solid.
18. A solid always takes up the same amount of this.
19. You can change the state of matter by either adding or subtracting _____.
20. The particles in a solid state move around _____ point.
21. The number of states of matter.
22. The particles in _____ move back and forth in place.

Down

2. Matter in a gas state will _____ out to fill its container.
3. A state of matter that has no fixed shape and no fixed volume.
4. A state of matter that has no fixed shape but that has a definite volume.
5. Particles in a gas are _____ apart than the particles in a liquid.
6. The three forms of matter (liquid, solid, gas). (3 words)
7. The change in a state of matter from a gas to a liquid.
8. The change in a state of matter from a solid to a liquid.
9. The gas state of water.
10. If you add heat to matter, the atoms that make up the matter will begin to move _____.
11. The change in a state of matter from a liquid to a gas.
14. A state of matter that has a definite shape and a definite volume.
16. Gases _____ to fill whatever space is available to them.
17. If you subtract heat from matter, the atoms that make up the matter will begin to move _____.

How different are compounds from the elements they are formed of?



Elements
(Flammable + Toxic)

Compound
(edible)

Use the above image as an inspiration and draw a similar illustration of any one compound and the elements it is formed of.

Let's Analyse !

Let's find out if the food we consume takes care of the elements that our body requires!

- Use the internet to find _____
about the main elements _____
necessary for life! _____
List them here. _____

Now, look at the tables of ingredients on a range of foods & drinks (any 2 each).

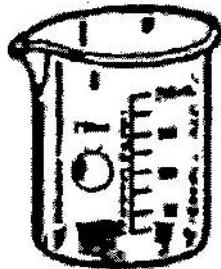
Use these tables of ingredients to make a list of elements present in the food items.
(elemental or compound form)

Compare your list of elements with the elements necessary for living.

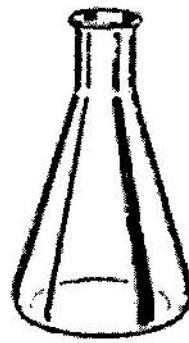
Let's get going to the lab !

Lab Equipment Worksheet 1

Identify each of the lab equipment below and explain its use.



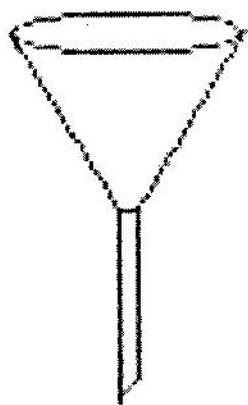
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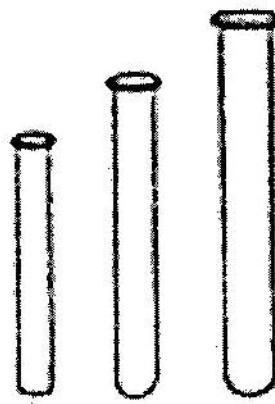
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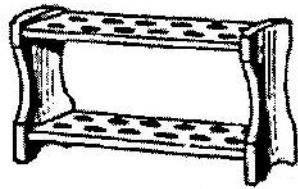
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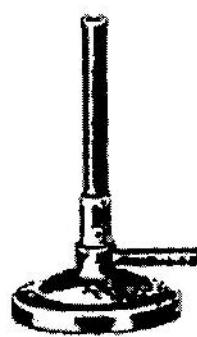
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(6)



(7)



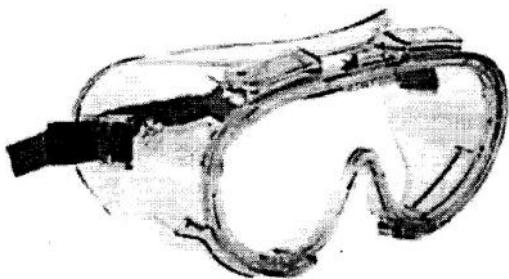
(8)



(9)



(10)



(11)



(12)

Lab Equipment Worksheet 2

Name the following...,,

- This is used to stir substances.
- This equipment boils most chemical solutions.
- This equipment is used to safely hold a test tube as it is being heated.
- This is used to hold test tubes.
- This equipment is used to measure temperature.
- This equipment is used to measure the volume of liquids.
- This equipment is used as a source of heat.
- This equipment protects your eyes in the lab.
- This equipment is used to put out drops of liquid.
- This is used to protect your body and clothes in a lab.
- This is used to hold residue collected in a filtration using a funnel.
- This equipment is used to pour liquids through a small opening. It is also used in filtering



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Class - VII

Chemistry Assignment 2022-2023 Semester-I Unit-I

Topic : Matter

Section-A

1. Answer the following questions :
 - a. Write the symbols of
 - i. Lead
 - ii. Silver
 - iii. Gold
 - iv. Mercury
 - b. What type of forces are responsible for the definite shape and volume of solids?
 - c. Give an example of divalent ion.
 - d. What is the chemical formula of Magnesium Phosphate?
 - e. Write molecular mass of Sodium Carbonate
 Na_2CO_3 . (Molecular mass : Na=23, C=12, O=16).
 - f. How will you represent Cupric ion?
 - g. What is the formula of Ammonium radical?
 - h. What is atomicity of Phosphorous molecule?
 - i. Write the chemical formula of Sulphuric acid and Nitric acid.
 - j. Do you think there are only three states of matter?
 - k. Can the states of matter interconvert by any other way than varying temperature?
2. Define the following with examples :
 - a. Compound
 - b. Symbols
 - c. Ions/Radicals
 - d. Chemical Formula
 - e. Atomicity
 - f. Valency
3. Give one word for the following :
 - a. The smallest particle of a matter which is capable of independent existence.
 - b. State one example each of a trivalent cation & a trivalent anion.
 - c. Is the sequence order of kinetic Energy in different states of matter given in correct order?
 $\text{K.E.}_{(\text{Solids})} < \text{K.E.}_{(\text{Liquids})} < \text{K.E.}_{(\text{Gases})}$
 - d. What is the atomicity of Hydrogen Peroxide?

Section-B

1. Write the chemical formula of following
 - a. Sulphuric acid
 - b. Hydrochloric acid
 - c. Calcium Sulphide
 - d. Phosphorus Pentoxide
 - e. Sodium Carbonate
 - f. Ammonium Carbonate
 - g. Barium Chloride
 - h. Magnesium Sulphate
 - i. Cupric Sulphite
 - j. Potassium Hydroxide

2. Write the symbols of following elements
 - a. Potassium
 - b. Chlorine
 - c. Sulphur
 - d. Oxygen
 - e. Silver
 - f. Copper
 - g. Aluminium
 - h. Argon
 - i. Carbon
 - j. Gold
 - k. Iron
 - l. Mercury

3. Classify the following as elements, compounds and mixture
 - a. Ammonium hydroxide
 - b. Hydrogen
 - c. Sodium
 - d. Air
 - e. Water
 - f. Argon
 - g. Lemonade
 - h. Iron
 - i. Vinegar
 - j. Carbon dioxide

4. How can we represent the following :
 - a. 2 atoms of Barium
 - b. 3 molecules of chlorine
 - c. 3 atoms of chlorine
 - d. 1 molecule of ozone
 - e. 2 water molecules
 - f. 2 atoms of sodium
 - g. 1 phosphorus molecule
 - h. 2 molecules of sodium
 - i. 2 atoms of oxygen
 - j. 1 molecule of oxygen
 - k. 1 molecule of phosphorous
 - l. 2 molecules of sulphur
 - m. 1 atom of nitrogen
 - n. 2 molecules of nitrogen

5. Differentiate the following
- Compound and mixture
 - Homogeneous & Heterogeneous mixture
6. Write down following Chemical Equations :
- Sodium Hydroxide + Hydrochloric acid \longrightarrow Sodium Chloride + water
 - Magnesium Oxide + Sulphur dioxide \longrightarrow Magnesium Sulphite
 - Cupric Sulphate + Iron \longrightarrow Iron Sulphate + Copper
 - Potassium + water \longrightarrow Potassium+Hydroxide + Hydrogen
7. a. What is atomicity? State 5 examples one each of a compounds with atomicity from 1 to 5.
- b. Calculate the atomicity of the following compounds :
- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| i. Nitric acid | ii. Ozone |
| iii. Ammonia | iv. Sulphuric Acid |
| v. Methane | vi. Phosphorus pentaoxide |
| vii. Phosphine | viii. Glucose |
| ix. Phosphorus molecule | x. Sulphur molecule |
8. Calculate Molecular Mass of the following compounds
- Calcium bicarbonate
 - Ferrous sulphate
 - Ferric Oxide
 - Sodium Phosphide
 - Ammonium Phosphate
 - Sodium Nitride
 - Ammonium Nitrate
- [Atomic Masses : Ca=40, H=1, C=12, O=16, Na=23, N=14, P=31, Fe=56, S=32]
9. Explain the following with suitable reasons :
- Sponge is a solid yet we can compress it.
 - Water is a compound but air is a mixture.
 - Gases are easily compressible.
 - Kinetic Energy of gases is maximum.

Section-C

1. An element E has valency 3. Use an example to answer the following.
- What will be the formula of its chloride?
 - What will be the formula of its oxide?
 - Write the formula of its hydroxide.

2. An element Z forms an Oxide Z_2O_3
- What is the valency of Z?
 - What will be the formula of Sulphate of Z?
3. Write balanced chemical equations :
- Calcium Oxide + Water \longrightarrow Calcium Hydroxide
 - Silver Nitrate + Barium Chloride \longrightarrow Barium Nitrate + Silver Chloride
 - Magnesium + Hydrochloric Acid \longrightarrow Magnesium Chloride + Hydrogen
 - Nitrogen + Hydrogen \longrightarrow Ammonia
 - Phosphorous + Oxygen \longrightarrow Phosphorous Pentoxide
4. Balance the chemical equations :
- $P_2O_5 + H_2O \longrightarrow H_3PO_4$
 - $Na_2SO_4 + KCl \longrightarrow K_2SO_4 + NaCl$
 - $Mg(OH)_2 + H_2SO_4 \longrightarrow MgSO_4 + H_2O$
 - $NaOH + HCl \longrightarrow NaCl + H_2O$
 - $K_2SO_4 + MgCO_3 \longrightarrow K_2CO_3 + MgSO_4$
 - $Ca(OH)_2 + H_3PO_4 \longrightarrow Ca_3(PO_4)_2 + H_2O$



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Class - VII

Chemistry Assignment 2022-2023 Semester-I Unit-I

Topic : Physical and Chemical Changes

Section-A

1. Answer the following questions :
 - a. What type of change takes place on rusting of an iron nail?
 - b. What is the chemical formula of rust?
 - c. What is the colour of crystals of Copper Sulphate?
 - d. What type of change is dissolution of Carbon dioxide gas in water.
 - e. How can rusting be prevented?
 - f. How does painting of an iron gate prevent it from rusting?
 - g. What are the two essential conditions for rusting of iron?
 - h. What is the colour of FeSO_4 solution?
 - i. Which gas is released on mixing vinegar and baking soda?
 - j. What is the chemical name and chemical formula lime water?
2. Define the following with examples :
 - a. Physical change
 - b. Chemical Change
 - c. Rusting of Iron
 - d. Crystallisation
3. Short answer questions :
 - a. Name the insoluble substance formed when exhaled air comes in contact with lime water solution.
 - b. What is the chemical name of baking soda?
 - c. What is the colour of flame produced by burning magnesium in air?
 - d. When Iron nail reacts with CuSO_4 solution a brown layer deposits on the Iron nail. Name the metal deposited.
 - e. The process used to obtain pure substance from its impure sample.
 - f. A change that can be reversed by reversing the conditions.
 - g. Prevention of rusting of iron by coating it with Zinc.
 - h. A change in which only the physical properties of a substance get changed.
 - i. A change which is irreversible, permanent and leads to the formation of one or more new substances.
 - j. Is digestion of food a chemical change?

Section-B

1. Differentiate the following :
 - a. Physical change and Chemical change.
 - b. Reversible changes and Irreversible changes.
2. Classify the following into physical and chemical changes :

a. Melting of wax	b. Cooking of food
c. Burning of paper	d. Growth of a tree
e. Tearing of cloth	f. Ripening of fruits
g. Milk into curd	h. Photosynthesis
i. Respiration	j. Digestion
3. Give reasons :
 - a. Galvanisation of an Iron article prevents it from rusting.
 - b. Rusting of iron articles is faster in coastal areas.
 - c. Setting of curd is a chemical change.
 - d. Cutting of wood is a physical change while burning of wood is a chemical change.
 - e. The blue colour of Copper Sulphate fades away when iron filling are added to it.

Section-C

1. What will happen when baking soda is mixed with vinegar? Explain with an equation.
2. How will you explain that limewater turns milky when carbondioxide is passed through it. Explain using chemical equations.
3.
 - a. What is rusting? Explain the formation of rust with an equation.
 - b. List four ways to prevent rusting.
4. Why the cut surface of an apple or a brinjal turns reddish brown on exposure to air? Explain with equation.
5. Explain the types of changes that take place during the burning of a candle.
7. How will you obtain pure Copper Sulphate crystals? Explain.



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

Class - VII
Chemistry Worksheet 2022-2023 Semester-I Unit-I

- Topics :**
1. Matter
 2. Physical and Chemical Changes

1. Answer the following questions :

- a. Write the symbols of
 - i. Mercury
 - ii. Copper
- b. Write the chemical formula of rust?
- c. What is the chemical name and formula of baking soda?
- d. What type of change is burning of paper?
- e. What is the colour of Copper Sulphate solution.

2. Define the following :

- a. Physical change

- b. Heterogeneous mixture

3. Categorise the monoatomic, diatomic, triatomic and polyatomic molecules from the list given below:

a. Na _____

b. HNO_3 _____

c. S_8 _____

d. H_2 _____

e. H_2O_2 _____

f. SO_2 _____

f. P_2O_5 _____

h. H_3PO_4 _____

i. P_4 _____

j. H_2SO_4 _____

4. What is rust? Under what conditions do iron objects get rusted? Write 2 methods of prevention.

5. Write down chemical formula of following compounds & find molecular mass [Atomic masses S=32, N=14, H=1, O=16, Cl=35.5, Na=23, Cl=35.5, Fe=56, O=32]

a. Sulphuric acid

b. Ammonium hydroxide

c. Sodium Chloride

d. Ferrous Oxide

6. Classify the following as physical and Chemical Change

a. Breaking of wood

b. Heating of Iodine

c. Tearing paper into pieces

d. Evaporation

e. Growth of tree

f. Melting of Ice

7. Write down the balanced Chemical equations.

a. Calcium + Water \longrightarrow Calcium hydroxide + Hydrogen

b. Sodium Oxide + Water \longrightarrow Sodium Hydroxide

c. Potassium + Oxygen \longrightarrow Potassium Oxide





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Class - VII

Chemistry MCQ (Theory based) 2022-2023 Semester-I Unit-I

1. The particles in a solid have strong _____

a. Separating force b. Cohesive force

c. Repulsive force d. None of these

2. Which of the following is a sublime substance?

a. Camphor b. NaCl

c. H₂O d. Fe

3. Respiration is _____ change?

a. Physical b. Chemical

c. Undesirable d. None of above

4. When ice cream melts

a. Heat is lost from ice cream

b. Heat is gained by ice cream

c. Heat is lost from surroundings

d. None of these

5. The bivalent radical out of the following is _____

a. Nitrite b. Sulphate

c. Acetate d. None of these

6. Iodine changes directly into

a. Liquid b. Solid

c. Vapours d. None of above

7. Dry Ice is

a. CO₂ b. Liquid form of CO₂

c. Solid CO₂ d. None of above

8. Galvanisation is a coating a layer of _____ on iron objects.

a. Ca b. Mg

c. Zn d. Ag

9. Which of the following results from loss of thermal energy?

a. Evaporation b. Condensation

c. Melting d. Boiling

10. Vaporization that starts below the surface of Liquid is

a. Boiling b. Evaporation

c. Condensation d. None of above

11. Random movement of particles is called
- a. Brownian Movement
 - b. Evaporation
 - c. Boiling
 - d. Condensation
12. $\text{Ca} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow$ _____
- a. $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{H}_2$
 - b. $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$
 - c. $\text{CaO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 - d. None of the above
13. Burning of paper is
- a. Physical change
 - b. Slow change
 - c. Chemical change
 - d. None of these
14. The chemical formula of Aluminium Sulphide
- a. $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_3)_3$
 - b. Al_2S_3
 - c. AIS
 - d. $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$
15. Which of the following change can be reversed?
- a. water to ice
 - b. nails become rusty
 - c. baking of cake
 - d. paper burns to ash
16. Which of the following is a chemical change?
- a. Lifting up a chair
 - b. Filling a glass with juice
 - c. Bursting of balloon
 - d. Cooking rice
17. Noble metal is
- a. Silver
 - b. Gold
 - c. a & b
 - d. None of these
18. Lime is
- a. $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$
 - b. CaO
 - c. CaCO_3
 - d. None of these
19. Which of the following is an alloy?
- a. Gold
 - b. Steel
 - c. Silver
 - d. None

CASE STUDY TYPE

Comprehension 1

Chemistry is the study of matter and its properties. On the basis of physical properties, matter can be classified into Solids, Liquids and Gases which are known as the States of matter. The various states of matter can interconvert into each other by increasing or decreasing the temperature.

On the basis of Chemical properties, matter can be divided into pure substances and impure substances or Mixtures. Pure substances are made up of the same kind of constituent particles and are further classified into Elements and Compounds. Mixtures or Impure substances are of two types - Homogeneous mixtures and Heterogeneous mixtures.

1. You are given a brick, a glass filled with milk and a helium gas filled balloons.

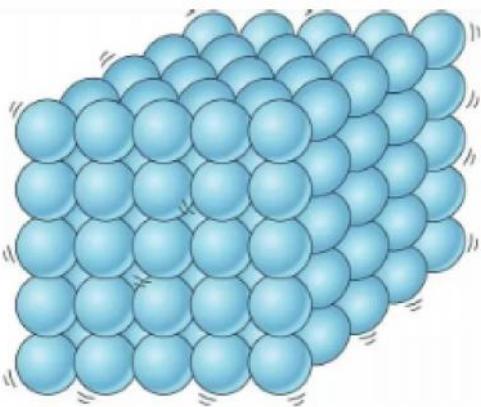
Arrange these on the basis of increasing inter-particle forces of attraction :



- a. Brick < Milk < Helium gas
b. Brick < Helium gas < Milk
c. Milk < Helium gas < Brick
d. Helium gas < Milk < Brick
2. We have all seen Naphthalene balls being used in our homes to repel moths and cockroaches.
There is something very special about this solid and that is :
 - a. It can be compressed easily
 - b. It is a sublime substance
 - c. It can flow
 - d. The particles have very high kinetic energy



3. Statement 1 : Solids have a definite shape and volume
Statement 2 : The particles in a solid have high separating forces
- a. Statement 1 and Statement 2 both are TRUE.
 - b. Statement 1 and Statement 2 both are FALSE.
 - c. Statement 1 is TRUE and Statement 2 is FALSE.
 - d. Statement 1 is FALSE and Statement 2 is TRUE.



4. In which of the following mixtures, we cannot see visible boundaries of separation between the various components?
- a. Salt in water
 - b. Oil in water
 - c. Sand in water
 - d. None of the above



Comprehension 2

Chemical equations are extensively used in chemistry as the symbolic representation of a reaction in the form of symbols and formulae, wherein, the reactant entities are given on the left-hand side and the product entities on the right-hand side.

Balancing of Chemical equations is done by making the number of atoms of a kind equal on the left hand side and the right hand side by multiplying by specific numbers.

1. Choose the correct pair of Chemical compound and its chemical formula:

- a. Calcium Carbonate - Ca_3CO_3
- b. Sodium Sulphate - Na_2SO_4
- c. Cupric Chloride - Cu_2Cl
- d. Magnesium Oxide - MgO_2

2. Match the following:

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
1. Atomicity of Chloroform	A. +3
2. Valency of Aluminium ion	B. 5
3. Atomicity of Glucose	C. -3
4. Valency of Phosphate ion	D. 24

- a. 1(A), 2(B), 3(C), 4(D)
- b. 1(B), 2(A), 3(D), 4(C)
- c. 1(C), 2(D), 3(B), 4(A)
- d. 1(D), 2(B), 3(A), 4(C)

3. The correct chemical equation of the word equation

Magnesium + Sulphuric Acid \rightarrow Magnesium Sulphate + Hydrogen is:

- a. $\text{Mg} + \text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{MgCl}_2 + 2\text{H}$
- b. $\text{Mg} + \text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{MgCl}_2 + \text{H}_2$
- c. $\text{Mg} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{MgSO}_4 + \text{H}_2$
- d. $\text{Mg} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{MgSO}_4 + 2\text{H}$

4. Which of the following equation is balanced?

- a. $\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- b. $\text{N}_2 + 3\text{H}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{NH}_3$
- c. $\text{Mg} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 4\text{MgO}$
- d. $\text{CaO} + 2\text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaCO}_3$



ASSERTION - REASON TYPE

DIRECTION: In the following questions, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

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

1. Assertion : The conversion of a gas directly into solid is called condensation.

Reason : Naphthalene leaves no residue when kept in open for some time.

2. Assertion : At normal pressure (1 atm) the boiling point of water is 1000 C or 373.15 K.

Reason : As the pressure increases, boiling point of water also increases.

3. Assertion : The intermolecular forces in solid state are stronger than those in the liquid state.

Reason : The space between the particles of matter is called intermolecular space.

4. Assertion : There is no change in the temperature of a substance when it undergoes a change of state though it is still being heated.

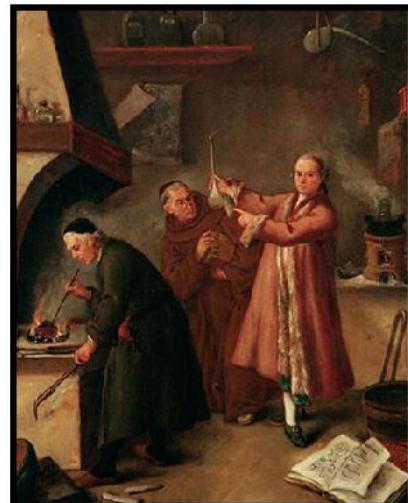
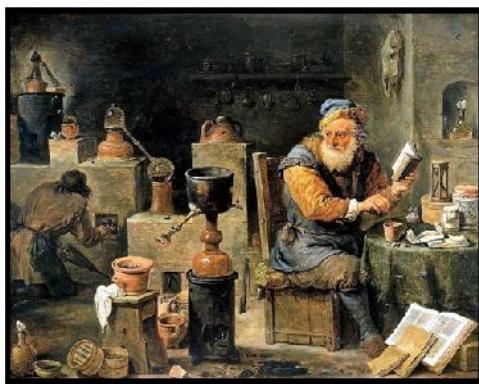
Reason : The heat supplied is absorbed either as latent heat of fusion or as latent heat of vaporisation.

Developments in the field of Science in The Renaissance Era-The Rise and Fall Of ALCHEMY



Alchemy is a medieval chemical science and speculative philosophy aiming to achieve:

1. The transmutation of the base metals into gold.
2. The discovery of a universal cure for disease, and
3. The discovery of a means of indefinitely prolonging life.



The Renaissance and post-Renaissance period marked both the high point and the turning point of alchemy. During the same years in which Kepler, Galileo, Descartes, Boyle, and Newton wrote their revolutionary scientific works, a huge number of alchemical texts were also published. But under the impact first of the Reformation and later of the seventeenth-century scientific revolution, alchemy was profoundly changed and ultimately discredited.

The organic, qualitative theories of the alchemists were replaced by an atomistic, mechanical model of change, which eventually undermined the alchemical theory of transmutation. The balance between the spiritual and the physical, which had characterized alchemical thought throughout its long history, was shattered, and alchemy was split into two halves, theosophy and the practical laboratory science of chemistry.

Let's put our neurons into action and try to find more about Alchemy and the ways of the Alchemists. Try to look for answers to the following questions.

1. Where does the word "Alchemy" originate from?

2. Why did the Alchemists want to change the base metals like lead into gold? Was this only driven by greed?
3. Can other metals actually be converted to gold scientifically? If yes, then why is this practice not so common?
4. What are particle accelerators and where are these used?
5. The great Isaac Newton is also said to be associated with alchemy. Find out about his work in the field.
6. Why was the practice of alchemy discontinued? What was the reason for the failure of the alchemists?

Before the Renaissance, medicine was largely built upon theories, with little research into what actually worked.

Due to a shift towards a more scientific approach, aided by the anatomical expertise of Renaissance artists, the situation improved as physicians gradually threw out superstition and alchemy, developing cures and improving surgical procedures.



1. During renaissance period, the physicians were advised to use simple herbal remedies rather than the complex alchemical mixes that dominated medicine, often causing more harm than good.

Research about any two plant based herbal medicines that were used to cure diseases.

2. For centuries, we have known gold as a precious metal prized for its rarity and material value. Gold was traditionally a part of the ancient healing systems, believed to have preventive and curative properties for children in the form of Swarnaprashana or administration of gold.

According to Ayurveda, What are the health benefits of Swarnaprashana or administration of gold?

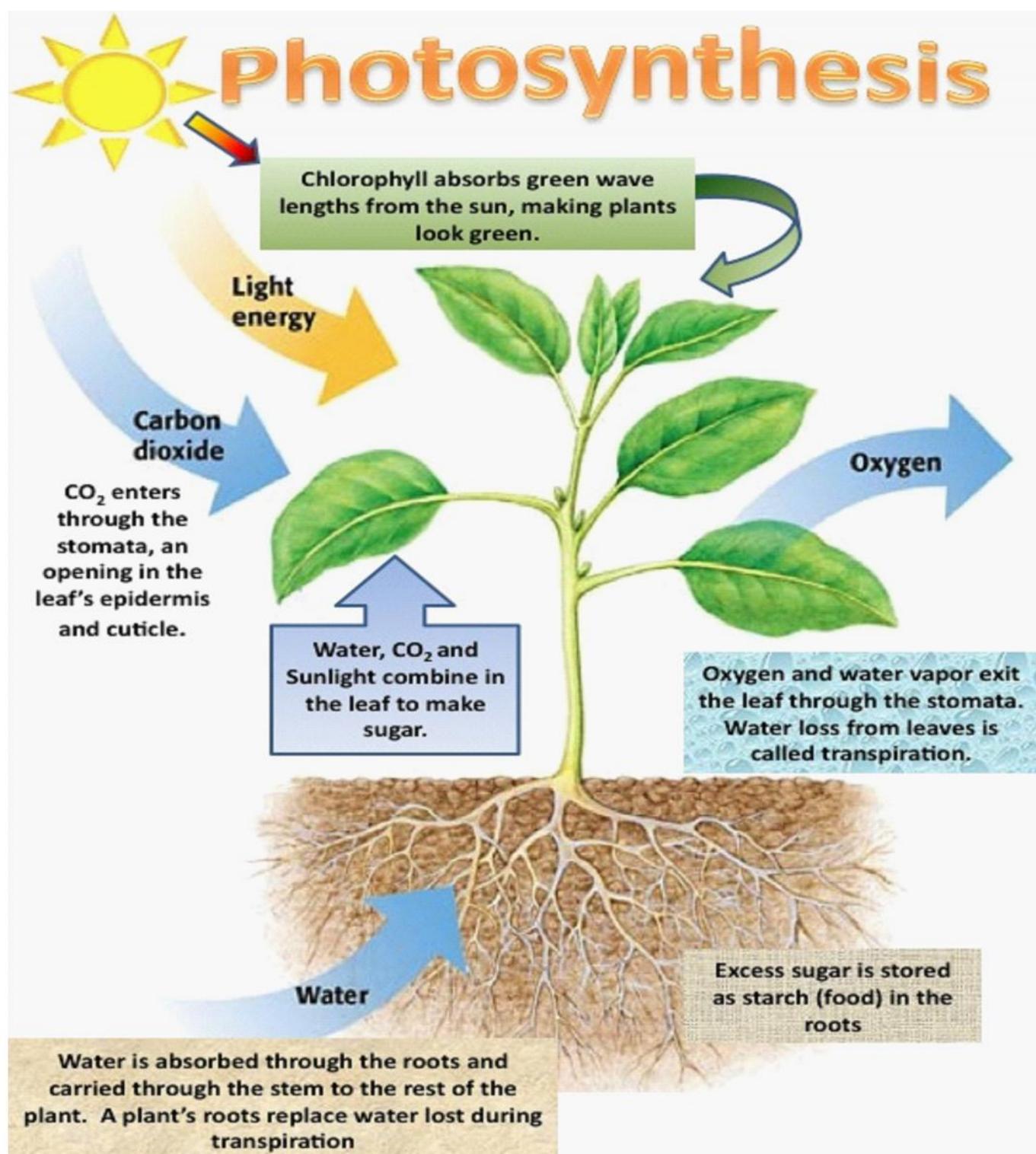


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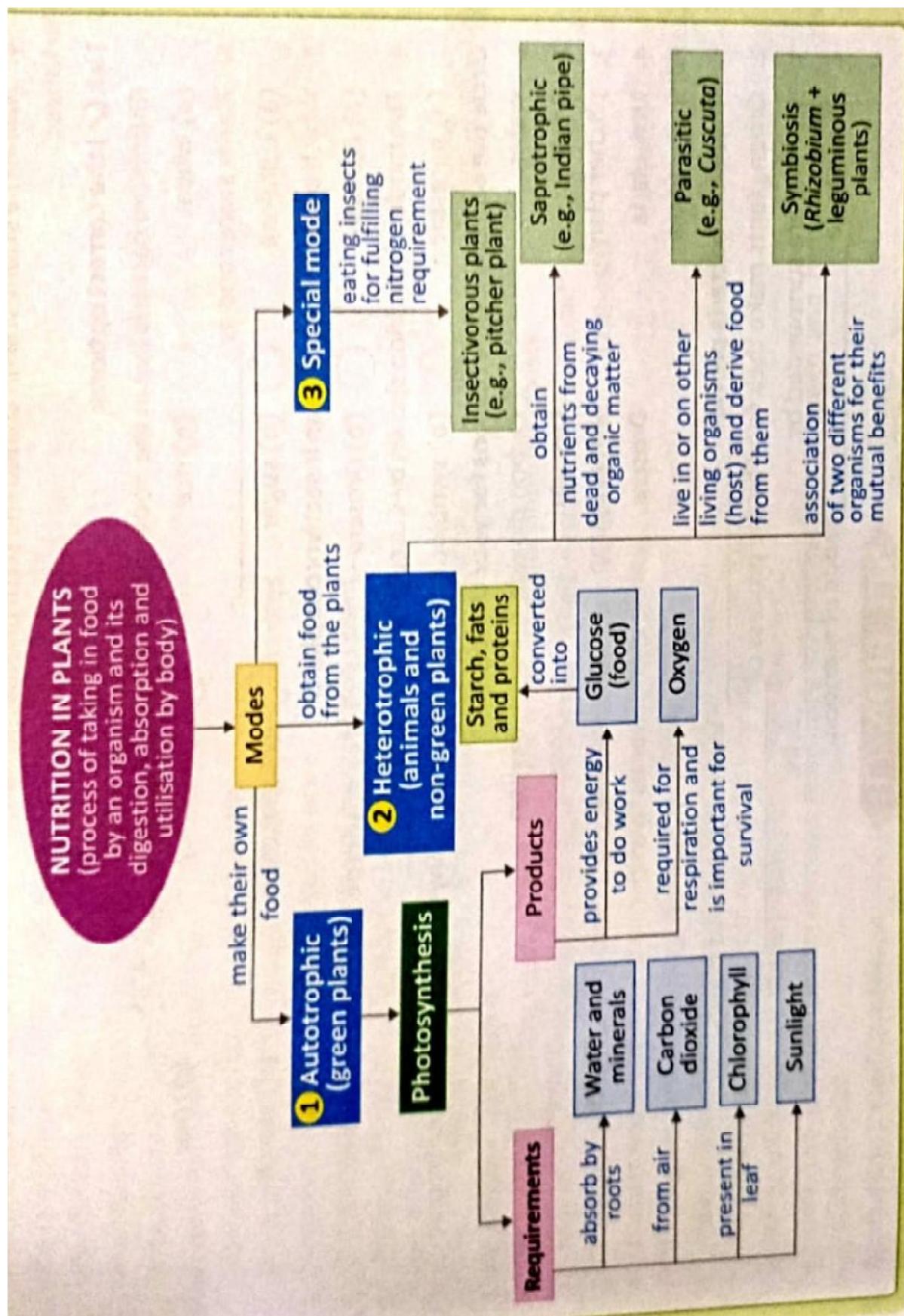
Class - VII

Biology Portfolio 2022-2023 2022-2023 Semester-I Unit-I

Topic : Nutrition in plants



CONCEPT MAP OF CHAPTER



PORFOLIO WORKSHEET

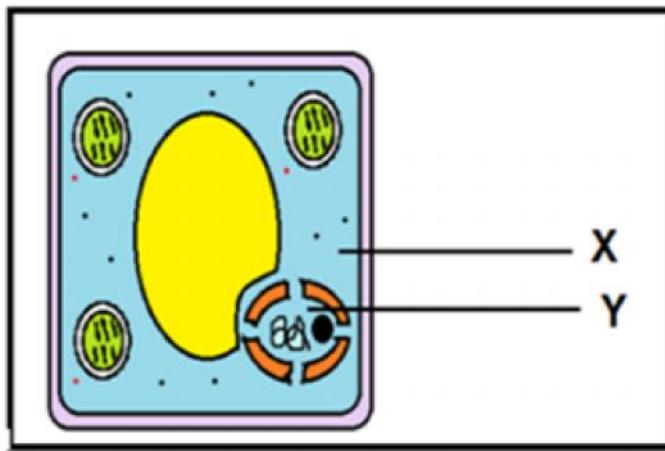
SECTION-A

1. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions:

The living cell is a chemical factory in miniature, where thousands of reactions occur within a microscopic space. Plant and animal cells are composed of plasma membrane, nucleus and protoplasm. These structures can be compared with the departments in a factory. The cell membrane regulates the entry and exit of substances across the cell. It is analogous to the shipping and receiving department of a factory. Nucleus (or the executive department) runs the cell factory and also determines the types of proteins to be made. The storage department of the cell acts as the warehouse of the factory to store extra materials for future use.

- a. Identify X and Y in the diagram using the hint given below :

Part X + Part Y = Protoplasm of the cell

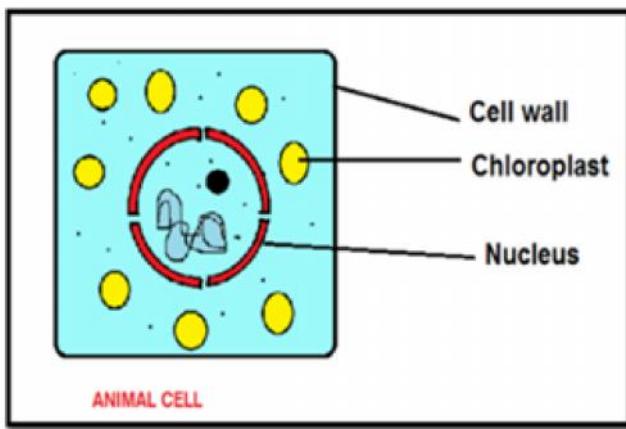


- A Part X- Cell membrane, Part Y- Nucleoplasm
B Part X- Cytoplasm, Part Y- Cell membrane
C Part X- Cytoplasm, Part Y- Nucleoplasm
D Part X- Nucleoplasm, Part Y- Cytoplasm
- b. Match the following with the correct options.

Column A	Column B
a) Nucleus	i) Maintains internal composition of the cell.
b) Chlorophyll	ii) Control centre of cell
c) Plasma membrane	iii) Stores extra water and gases.
d) Vacuole	iv) Traps solar energy

- A a-i, b-ii, c- iii, d-iv
B a-i, b-ii, c- iv, d-iii
C a-ii, b-iv, c- iii, d-i
D a-ii, b-iv, c- i, d-iii

- c. Amar made a diagram of animal cell as shown below. Identify the part(s) of the cell labelled wrongly by him?

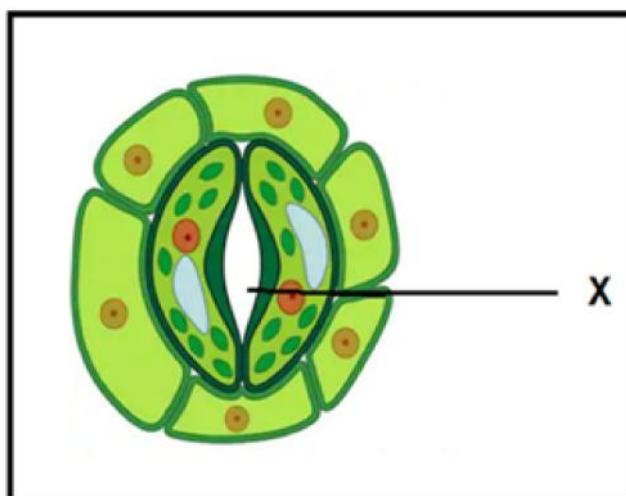


- A Cell wall
 - B Chloroplast
 - C Both Cell wall and Nucleus
 - D Both Cell wall and Chloroplast
- d. A goat eats away all the leaves of a plant. However in a few days, new leaves could be seen arising in the plant again. How did the plant survive without leaves?
- A The plant could feed on dead and decaying organic matter.
 - B The plant survived on the food stored in the form of starch in the cells of stem and roots.
 - C The plant survived on the food stored in the form of glucose in the cells of stem and roots.
 - D Both A and B

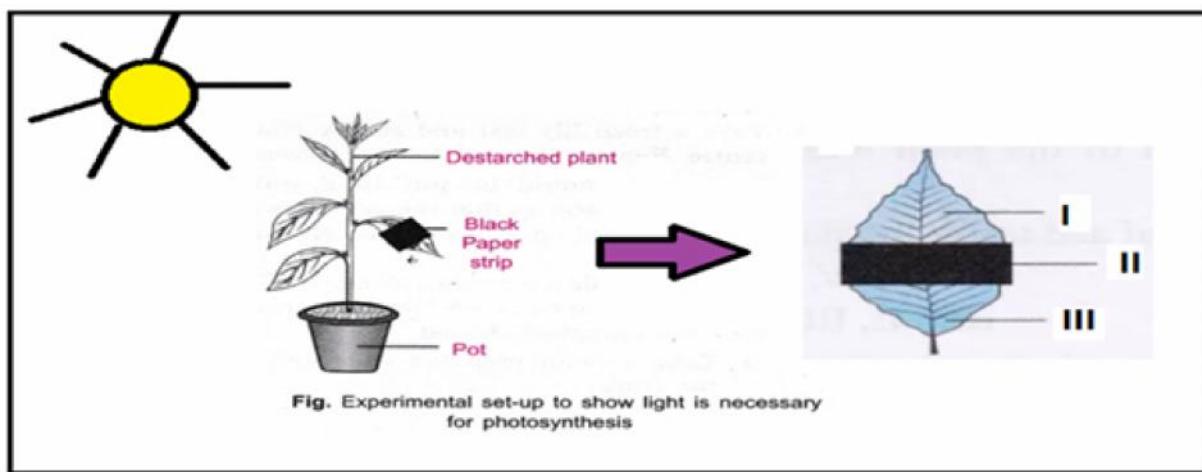
2. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions:

Life on earth is solar powered. The chloroplasts of the plants capture light energy that has travelled 150 million kilometres from the sun and convert it into chemical energy by the process of photosynthesis. Raw materials for photosynthesis are taken up by the plants through the roots and the stomata present on the surface of leaves. Autotrophs are self feeders, which produce their own food. Heterotrophs are the consumers in the biosphere. Almost all heterotrophs, including humans are completely dependent on green plants directly or indirectly for food.

- a. Which out of the following is the function of structure X labelled in the diagram:

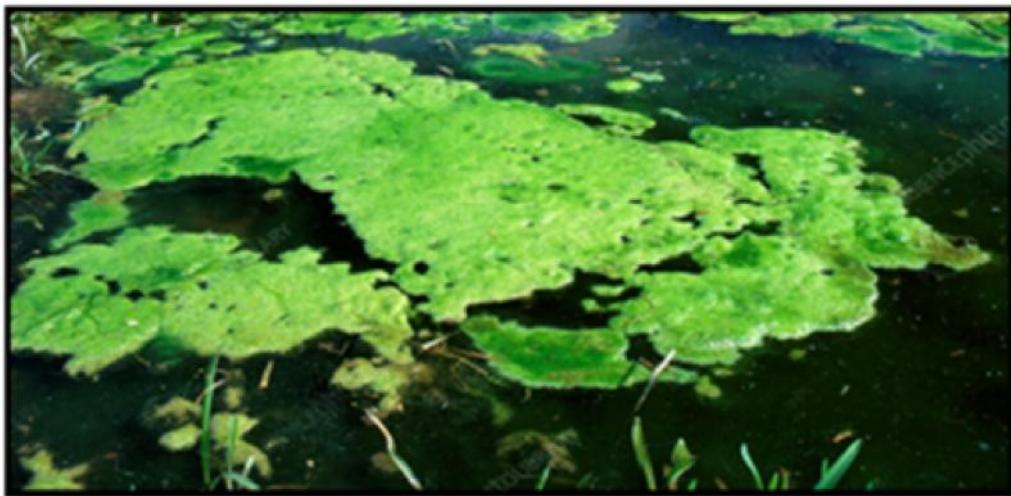


- A Loss of water vapours from the surface of leaves
 B Exchange of gases
 C Nitrogen fixation
 D Both A and B
- b. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
- In stem, water is transported through xylem.
 - Water vapour (present in atmosphere) is absorbed by leaf for photosynthesis.
 - Carbon dioxide is not required for photosynthesis.
 - Oxygen is liberated during photosynthesis.
- A (i) and (iv)
 B (ii) and (iv)
 C (ii) and (iii)
 D (i) and (ii)
- c. Leather articles like shoes and bags get spoiled during rainy season due to the growth of fungi on them. Identify the incorrect statement in relation to fungi:
- A It shows saprotrophic mode of nutrition
 B It has chlorophyll pigment
 C Fungal spores are generally present in the air
 D They release digestive juices to break complex nutrients into simpler form.
- d. Given below is a sketch of a leaf partially covered with black paper in the experiment to show that light is necessary for the process of photosynthesis. At the end of the experiment, which one of the leaf parts labelled I, II and III will become blue-black when dipped in iodine solution?



- A II only
 B I and II
 C II and III
 D I and III

- e. Three friends (Aarav, Deven and Nileshwar) visited a nearby lake and found slimy green patches floating on the water surface. Each one of them made a comment. Which out of the three friends gave the correct information?



Aarav: They are primary consumers of the water body.

Deven: They contain chlorophyll pigment and prepare their own food.

Nileshwar: Their body is not differentiated into true roots, stem and leaves, whereas land plants have true roots, stem and leaves.

- A Both Aarav and Nileshwar
- B Both Aarav and Deven
- C Both Deven and Nileshwar
- D Only Deven

Assertion - reason type questions -

Read the two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option from below:

1. Assertion (A)- Cell membrane is selectively permeable.

Reason (R)- Cell membrane allows only selective substances to enter and exit the cell.

- (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.

2. Assertion (A) - Chloroplast is the control center of the plant cell.

Reason (R) - Chloroplast contains chlorophyll pigment to trap the solar energy.

- (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.

Section-B

1. Fill in the blanks :

1. Food prepared by photosynthesis is stored in plants in the form of _____.
2. _____ is the ultimate source of energy for all the living organisms.
3. _____ are lower plants whose body is not differentiated into roots, stems & leaves.
4. Iodine solution is used to test the presence of _____ in a leaf.
5. _____ are the fluid filled spaces that store extra water in a cell.
6. Plants require _____ to make proteins.
7. _____ depend on dead and decaying organic matter for food.
8. _____ is an example of an insectivorous plant.
9. _____ controls all the activities of the cell.
10. The exchange of gases in plants take place through tiny pores called _____.
11. Lichens is the symbiotic association between _____ and _____.
12. _____ cells help in opening and closing of stomata.

2. Name the following :

1. Process of converting atmospheric nitrogen into nitrates and nitrites. _____
2. Mutual association between two organisms, where both are benefitted. _____
3. Process of obtaining food & utilizing it for growth and development of the body. _____
4. Tissue through which water is transported from roots to leaves. _____
5. Components of food which do not provide energy but are still essential for body. _____

3. Encircle the odd one out. Give reason for your choice.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. Stomatal pore | Guard cells | Xylem | Subsidiary cells |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 2. Rhizobium | Lichens | Mycorrhizae | Yeast. |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 3. Neem | Cuscuta | Rose | Banyan |
| <hr/> | | | |

4. State whether the following statements are true or false and correct the false statement :

1. Algae act as the primary consumers in the water bodies.

2. Mistletoe is a partial plant parasite.

3. Heterotrophs depend on other organisms for food.

4. Saprotophys are green in colour.

5. Cell wall helps in maintaining the internal composition of the animal cell.

5. **Give reason for the following :**

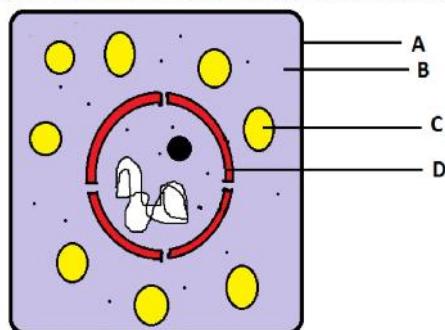
1. Mushrooms can't synthesize their own food by photosynthesis.

2. Mycorrhizae is a symbiotic association between fungi and roots of higher plant.

3. Photosynthesis maintains balance between oxygen and carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

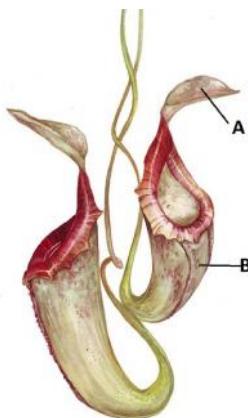
Section-C

1. i. Label A to D in the following diagram of animal cell.



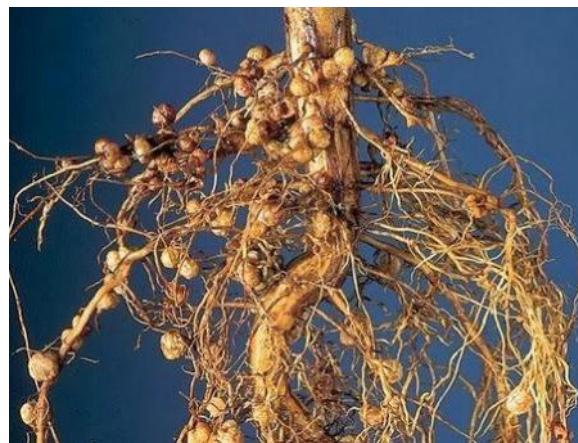
ii. State the function of C.

2. i. Identify the plant shown in the picture.



- ii. Name the parts of the leaf that get modified to form the structure A and B respectively.

3.

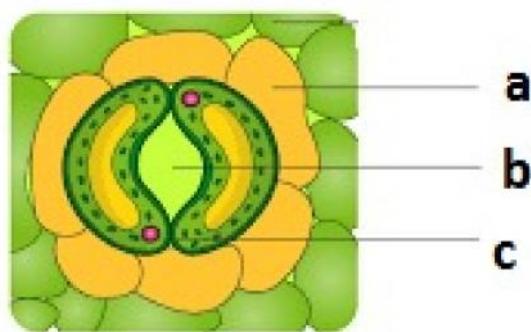


- i. Name the bacteria which is present in the root nodules of pea plant.

- ii. Name the type of association between pea plant and bacteria.

- iii. How do bacteria and pea plant mutually benefit each other?

4. i. Identify a, b and c in the diagram of stomata given below :



- ii. State any two functions of stomata.

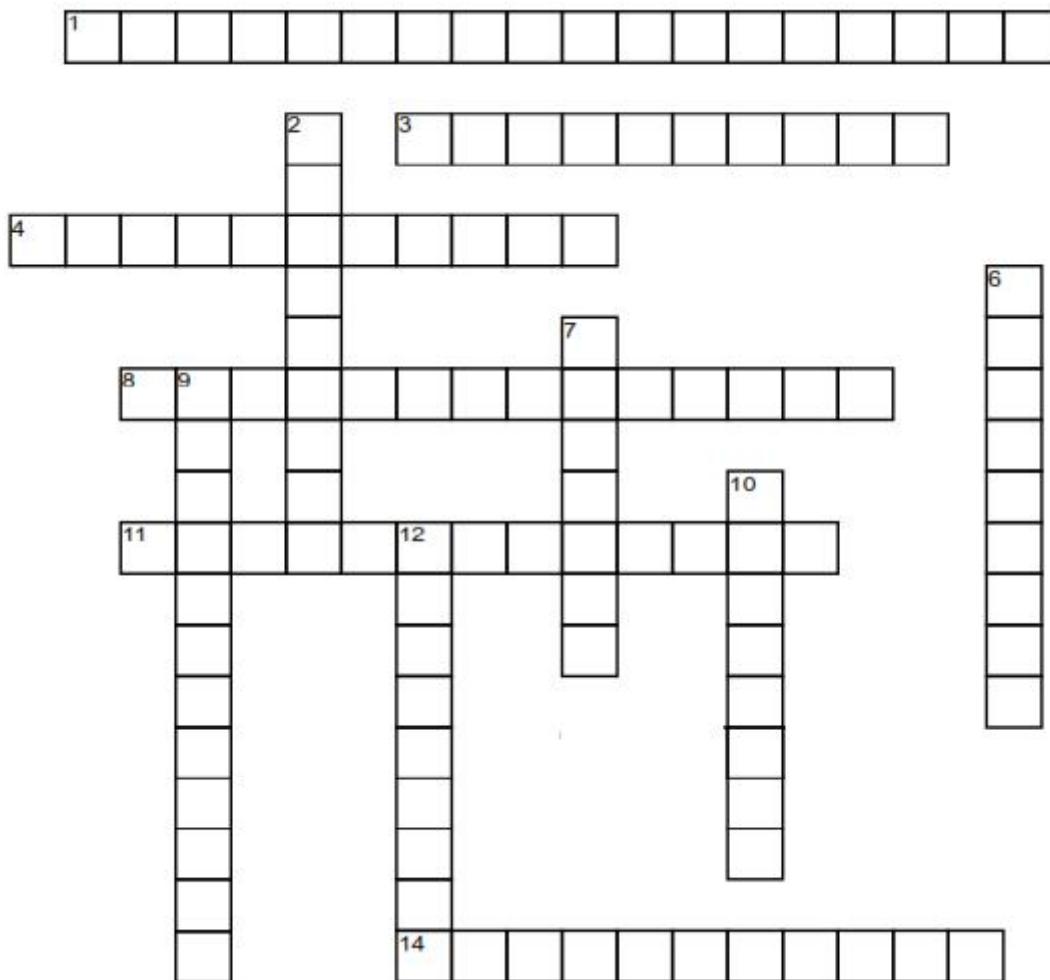
5. Mohit discovered a new plant species that is non-green and is found growing on other green plants.



i. Will you classify it as a parasitic or an insectivorous plant?

ii. Explain how is the mode of nutrition in this plant different from the other green plants found in your locality?

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Across

1. carnivores plants that feed on insect
3. prepare their own food
4. organisms which feed on dead and decaying matter
8. process of making food in plants
11. loss of water in leaves through stomata
14. green pigment in plants

Down

2. process of obtaining and utilizing food
6. Bacteria, that fixes the nitrogen from atmosphere
7. Tiny pores on leaf surface
9. Depend on other organism for food
12. organisms that take nutrition from living host

Word Bank

nutrition	stomata	chlorophyll
saprotrophs	heterotrophs	autotrophs
	photosynthesis	insectivorous plant
	parasitic	rhizobium
		transpiration

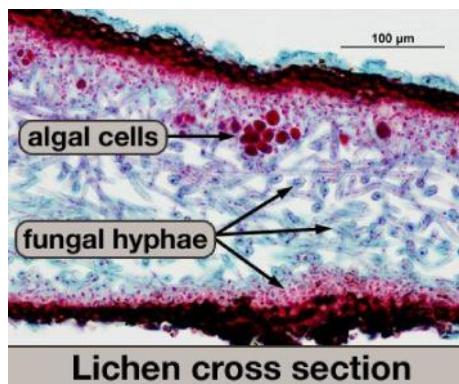
APTITUDE ENHANCEMENT

LICHENS

- ★ Lichens are the most amazing life forms. A lichen is actually composed of two distinct organisms - algae and fungi.
- ★ The algae contain chlorophyll and make their own food. They share the food with fungi. The fungi, in return, provides protection, water and minerals to the algae.
- ★ The algal component is called Phycobiont and fungal component is called mycobiont.
- ★ Symbiosis is the association in which both organisms are benefitted from each other and if separated cannot survive without each other. Lichens show symbiosis.

Economic importance of Lichens :

1. Lichens grow on rocks and convert them into soil. After their death, the body structure decomposes into organic matter which makes the soil suitable for plant growth.
2. Lichens are good indicators of air Pollution and become extinct in the polluted areas.
3. Some lichens are used as food and medicines.
4. Perfumes are also made from lichen.



1. Algae and Fungi live together as Lichens. What is their mutual association called?

2. Which pigment helps algae to trap sunlight and make food?

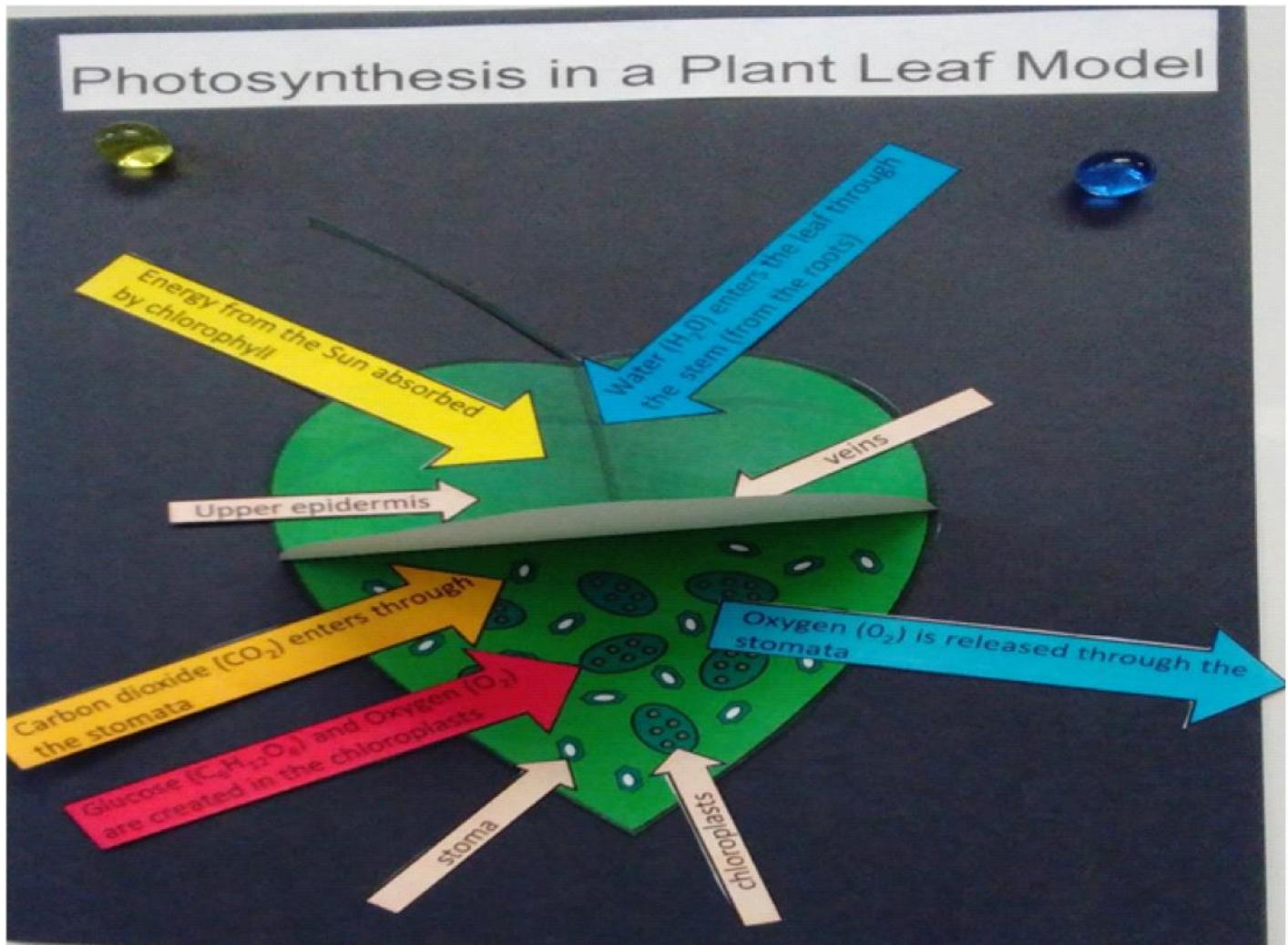
3. Where are Lichens usually found growing?

4. Mention the economic importance of Lichens

5. How do algae and fungi help each other to survive?

ART INTEGRATED ACTIVITY

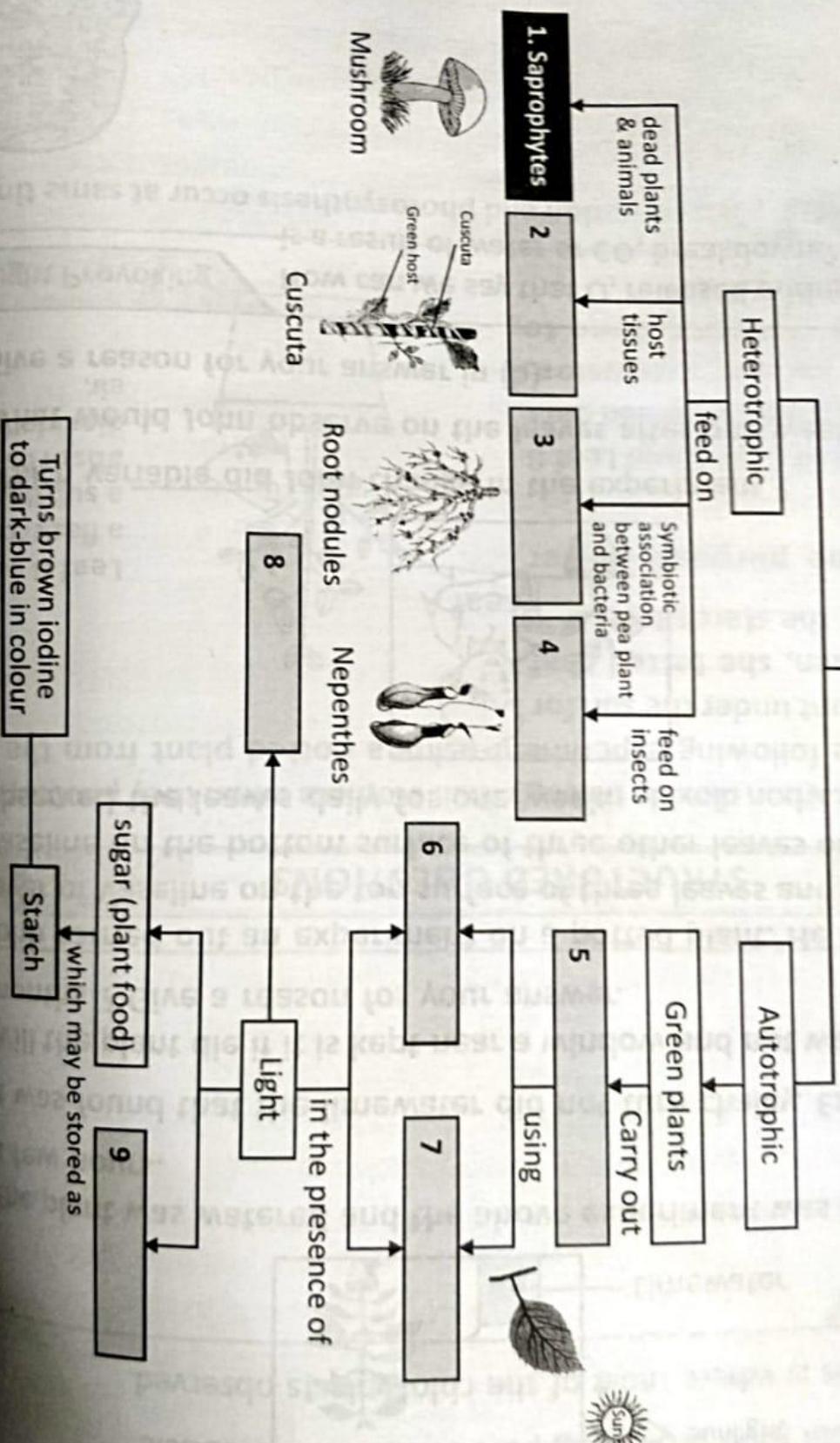
Activity- Put your thinking caps on and use your own creativity to make a 3D photosynthesis leaf foldable to explain the process of photosynthesis in green plants.



Complete the concept map by using the terms given the box :-

Symbionts, Water, Carbon dioxide, Oxygen, Chlorophyll (Saprophytes) Insectivores, Photosynthesis, Parasites

Nutrition in Plants





DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

Class - VII

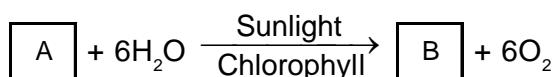
Biology Assignment 2022-2023 Semester-I Unit-I

Topic : Nutrition in plants

Section-A

Very short answer type questions :

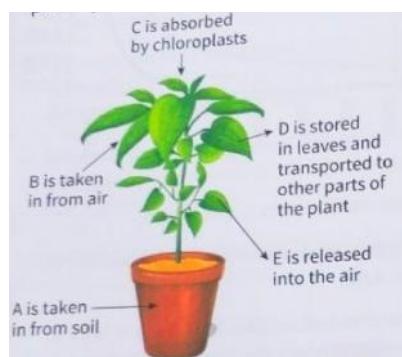
1. Name any two plants that show parasitic mode of nutrition.
2. Name the structural and functional unit of life.
3. What are the slimy green patches on the surface of ponds called?
4. Name the bean shaped cells which surround the stomatal pore.
5. What is the chemical composition of cell wall in a plant cell?
6. Identify A and B in the following equation of photosynthesis :



7. Name the cell organelle where photosynthesis occurs.
8. Name the pigment which traps the solar energy.
9. Give three examples of the nutrients required for growth and development of body.
10. Name the three main components of a typical cell.
11. Name the bacteria present in the root nodules of leguminous plants.
12. In what form plants can absorb nitrogen from the soil?
13. In some desert plants leaves are reduced to spines, then how do they perform photosynthesis?
14. What are the ways by which nutrients get replenished in the soil?
15. State one point of difference between host and parasite.

Section-B

1. Two green plants are kept separately in oxygen free containers, one in dark and the other in continuous light. Which one will live longer. Give reason.
2. Name the organelle in which photosynthesis occurs. Discuss the role of chlorophyll pigment in photosynthesis. (FC)
3. The diagram given below shows the substances that plants absorb, make and release when their cells are photosynthesising faster than they respire. Identify A-E



4. Leaves of a healthy potted plant were coated with vaseline. Will this plant remain healthy for long? Give reason.
5. How is cell membrane different from cell wall on the basis of: (FC)
 - a. Chemical composition
 - b. Function
6. 'Algae lacks true roots, stem and leaves, still it is considered as primary producer in the water bodies.' Justify the statement. (FC)
7. Why is chloroplast called as 'the kitchen of the cell'? Give reason. (FC)
8. Reena observed some plants with deep red, violet or brown leaves. Do you think these leaves also carry out photosynthesis? Give reason for your answer. (FC)

Section-C

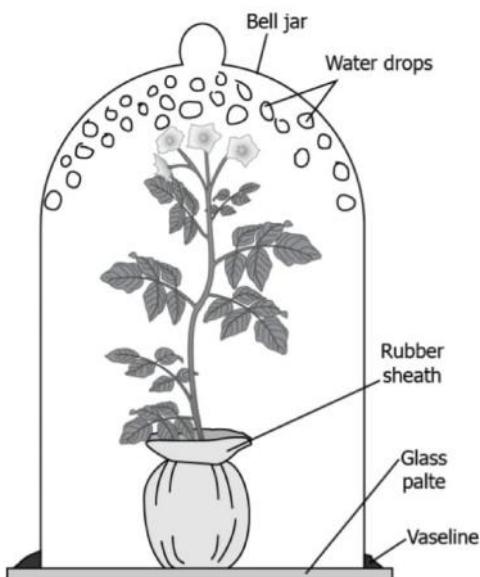
1. Nitrogen is an essential nutrient for plant growth. But the farmer who cultivate pulses do not apply nitrogen fertilizers during cultivation. Why?
2. Wheat dough if left in open, after a few days, starts to emit a foul smell and becomes unfit for use. Give reason. (FC)
3. If the Pitcher plant is green and carries out photosynthesis, then why does it feed on insects? (FC)
4. Give reason : Cell membrane helps to maintain the internal composition of the cell. (FC)
5. Name the cell organelle which is called 'control centre of the cell.' Give reason for your answer. (FC)
6. a. Identify the cell shown in the picture : (FC)



- b. Why is the nucleus shifted towards the periphery.
- c. State the function of large central vacuole.

7. A student sets up an experiment using a well watered plant. The plant's roots and soil were covered with rubber sheet. The plant was kept in a glass bell jar and sealed with vaseline to prevent the flow of air. The student kept the apparatus in light and observed water drops inside the bell jar after two hours as shown in the image.

What can be concluded from the experiment?



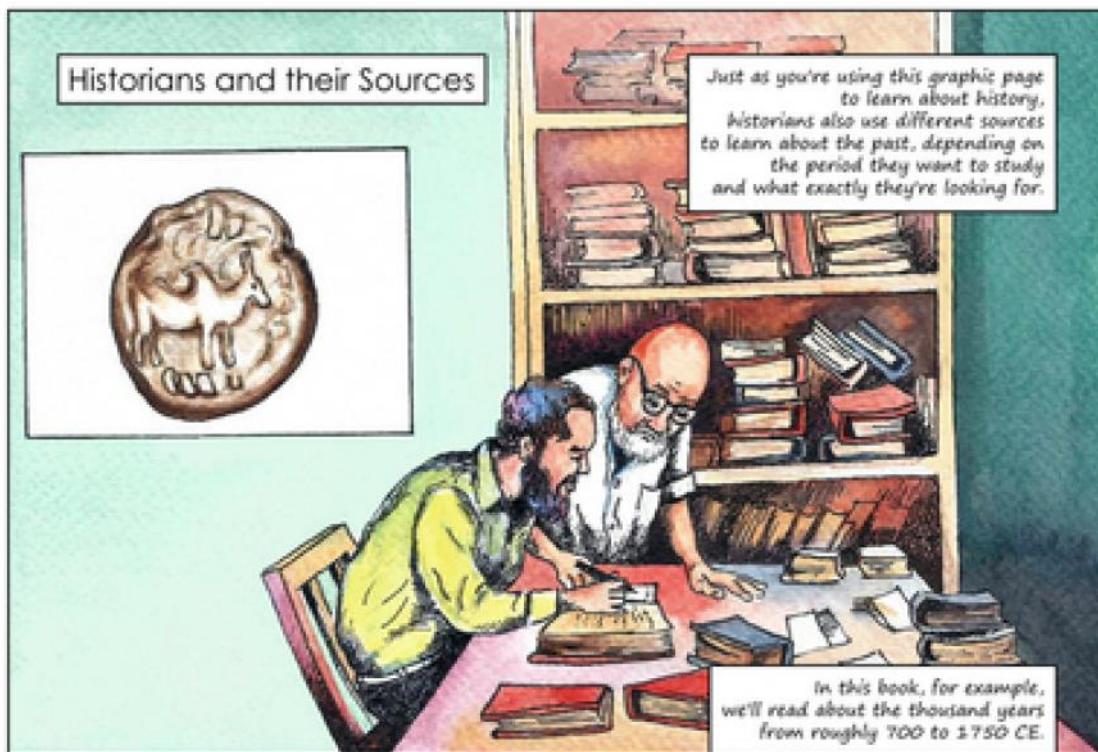
8. Draw neat and well labelled diagrams of : (FC)
- Plant cell
 - Animal cell
 - Stomata



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Class - VII
History Assignment 2022-2023 Semester-I Unit-I

CH. : TRACING CHANGES THROUGH A THOUSAND YEARS



Source material provides us with reliable information about events that happened in the past. There are two main types of historical source materials - Literary and Archaeological. Find out in which category will the following sources fall -

Dramas

Buildings

Stories

Pottery

Folklores

Biographies

Weapons

Sculptures

Inscriptions

Coins

Travellers Accounts

SOURCE OF HISTORY

LITERARY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

Q.1 Fill in the blanks.

- a. The French cartographer made India's map in _____.
- b. Pardesi means _____
- c. Barani wrote his first chronicle in _____
- d. Rajputs derived their origin from the word _____

Q.2 Choose the correct option.

- a. Amir Khusrau used the word
 - i. Hind
 - ii. Hindustan
 - iii. India
 - iv. None of these
- b. Manuscripts were kept in
 - i. Library
 - ii. Archives
 - iii. Both of these
 - iv. None of these
- c. Decline of Mughal empire led to the emergence of
 - i. Regional states
 - ii. Regions
 - iii. Both of these
 - iv. States
- d. Holy books of muslims is called
 - i. Quran
 - ii. Gita
 - iii. Bible
 - iv. Ramayan

Q.3 Assertion - In the early 16th century Babus used Hindustan to describe the geography, fauna and the culture of the inhabitants of the subcontinent.

Reason - He used the term in political sense for lands that were part of the dominions of the Delhi Sultans.

- a. Assertion is correct, Reason is incorrect.
- b. Assertion & reason both are correct.
- c. Both are incorrect.
- d. Assertion is wrong, Reason is correct.

Q.4 Match the following

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Ali | a. Bengal |
| 2. Khalifa | b. Brahmins |
| 3. Sanskrit | c. Sunni Muslims |
| 4. Gauda | d. Muhammad's Son-in-law |

Q.5 Very short answer type questions :

1. How was Persian wheel used?
2. Define Archive.
3. How did the British divide the history of India?

4. Who is a cartographer?
5. What does the word pan-regional mean?

Q.7 Short answer type questions :

1. What are the qualities attributed to Rajputs by their poets?
2. What type of sources do the Historians use to learn about the past?
3. Who was Zia-ud-din-Barani?
4. Write a few lines on Balban according to the Sanskrit Prashasti.

Q.8 Long answer type questions :

1. How was paper used in the medieval period?
2. How has the meaning of the term Hindustan changed over the period?
3. What difficulties are faced by historians in understanding the manuscripts?
4. Differentiate between al-Idris's map and map of the French Cartographer.

CASE STUDY

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

Historical records, languages, and the meaning of words change with the time. In the Mughal era Hindustan was the most common term for India.

In the 13th century the term Hindustan was used by the Persians and Mughals to mean the areas around the Indus-river valley in North West India (Punjab, Haryana and the lands between the Ganga and the Yamuna rivers) but not South India.

Babur also used the term Hindustan to explain the flora and fauna of the Subcontinent in the early 16th century and that was similar to the way Amir Khusrau (a famous poet) did it in the 14th century.

- a. What changes with time?
- b. Who used the term Hindustan in the 13th century?
- c. Which area was not included in Hindustan in the 13th century?
- d. How did Babur used the term Hindustan?
- e. Who was Amir Khusrau?



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

Class - VII
History Assignment 2022-2023 Semester-I Unit-I

CH. : NEW KINGS AND KINGDOMS

Q.1 Read the following passage and answer the following questions.



- Name the prized area.
- Name the three dynasties who fought for this prized area.
- Where was the prized area located.
- What was the name of this struggle and why was it called so?

Q.2 Fill in the blanks.

- Somnath temple is in _____.
- Each _____ was looked after by an assembly or Sabha.
- Kings often rewarded _____ by grants of land.
- Lord of three worlds was called _____

Q.3 Choose the correct option.

- Rashtrakutas ruled in
 - Deccan
 - Karnataka
 - Both of these
 - Bengal

- b. Dantidurga was the founder of _____ dynasty

 - i. Rashtrakuta
 - ii. Kannauj
 - iii. Thanjavur
 - iv. None

c. Chalukyas ruled in

 - i. UP
 - ii. Gujarat
 - iii. Ajmer
 - iv. None of the above

d. RajaRaja and Rajendra built architectural and sculptural marvels at

 - i. Deccan
 - ii. Kannauj
 - iii. Thanjavur
 - iv. None of the these

Q.4 Assertion - Prashastis contains details that may not be literally true.

Reason - These were composed by barred brahmins who after rewarded by kings by grants of lands.

- a. Assertion and reason are correct.
 - b. Both are incorrect.
 - c. Assertion is correct but reason is incorrect.
 - d. Assertion is incorrect but reason is correct.

Q.5 Match the following

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------|----|----------------|
| 1. | Prithviraja III | a. | Cholas |
| 2. | Afghan ruler | b. | Chola King |
| 3. | Rajendra I | c. | Muhammad Ghori |
| 4. | Bronze images | d. | Chauhan ruler |

Q.6 Very short answer type questions :

1. What does word Hiranya Garbha mean?
 2. Who looted the Somnath temple?
 3. Name the book written by Al-Biruni
 4. What is Nadu?
 5. When did Muhammad Ghori conquer the regions around Delhi and Ajmer?
 6. What does the term Maha-mandaleshwara mean?
 7. What is Prashasti?

Q.7 Short answer type questions :

1. Mention the founder of the Kadamba and the Gurjara Pratihara dynasties.
2. Who were Rashtrakutas? How did they rise to power?
3. Write a few lines on Vijayalaya and his successors.
4. What information do we get from the inscriptions in Uttaramerur?

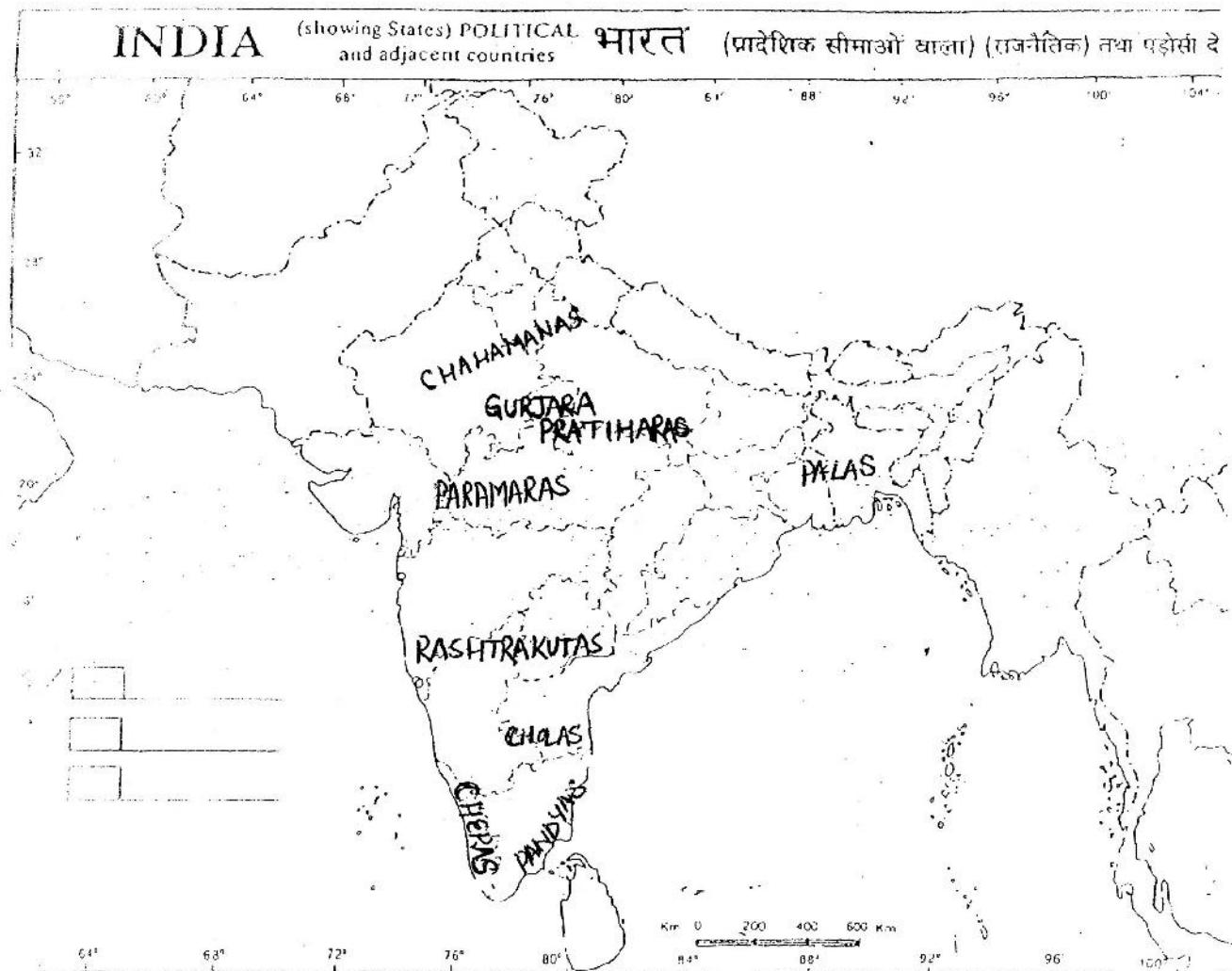
Q.10 Long answer type questions :

1. Who could become the member of sabha under the Chola system of administration?
2. Write a note on Samantas.
3. How was economy administered during the early medieval period?
4. Write one line for each -
Ur, Muvendavelan, Araiyan, Brahmdeya.
5. Discuss the measures taken by Chola rulers to improve Agriculture and irrigation.

ACTIVITY

MAP WORK

MAJOR KINGDOMS FROM 7th TO 12th CENTURIES



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

Responsibility for the correctness of internal details shown on the map rests with the publisher.

The External Boundary and Coast-line of India shown on this map agree with the Record/Master Copy

published by the Survey of India, Dehra Dun, vide their letter No. T.B. 1353/62-A-3/A 1st

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Class - VII

Social and Political Life Assignment 2022-2023 Semester-I Unit-I

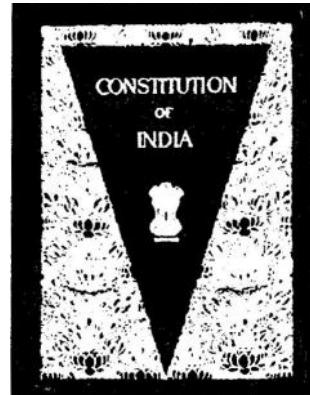
CH. : ON EQUALITY

Q.1 Fill in the blanks.

- When persons are treated unequally, their _____ is violated.
- In India the principle of _____ is recognised.
- The Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibited _____ on the basis of race,
- _____ women have been appointed to cook the mid-day meal.
- The Africans-Americans were among the _____ section of the USA

Q.2 Choose the correct option

- The principle of equality is _____ in the Indian Constitution
 - recognised
 - not recognised
 - partially recognised
 - none of these
- The first state to implement the mid-day meal scheme in India was:
 - Uttar Pradesh
 - Gujarat
 - Tamil Nadu
 - Kerala
- The African-American were brought from:
 - America
 - Africa
 - Australia
 - United Kingdom
- The bus incident with Rosa Parks took place on
 - 1st December 1955
 - 1st December 1954
 - 1st December 1956
 - 1st December 1952
- Equality in terms of voting means
 - Universal Adult Franchise
 - Choose the voting centre
 - both of the above
 - none of the above



Q.3 Assertion : The idea of Universal adult franchise is based on the idea of equality.

Reason : It states that every adult in a country, irrespective of their wealth and the communities, he/she belongs to, has one vote.

- a. Assertion and Reason both are correct.
- b. Both are incorrect.
- c. Assertion is incorrect but reason is correct.
- d. Assertion is correct but reason is incorrect.

Q4. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
(i) Democracy	(i) 1964
(ii) Constitution	(ii) Dalit Writer
(iii) Omprakash Valmiki	(iii) Abolishes untouchability
(iv) Civil Rights Act	(iv) Parliament
(v) Article 15	(v) Prohibition of discrimination

Q.5 Very short answer type questions :

- i. Why the people refuse to think of Dalit as equal even though the law requires it?
- ii. Why was Rosa Parks asked to vacate her seat?
- iii. What is the key feature of democracy?
- iv. Name the author of Joothan.

Q.6 Short answer type questions :

- i. How is the caste system the more common form of inequality in India?
- i. What are the features of universal adult franchise?
- iii. What are the key elements of a democratic government?
- iv. How was the dignity of Omprakash Valmiki violated?

Q7. Long answer type questions :

- i. How can we say that Constitution recognises equality?
- ii. What are the positive effects of the mid-day meal programme?
- iii. Discuss the two ways by which the government try to implement the equality.
- iv. What are the provisions of the Disabilities Act of 1995?

Activity : Have you ever faced inequality in any form?

- i. Gender
- ii. Caste
- iii. Religious
- iv. Social

Discuss, whichever you have felt.



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

Class - VII

Geography Assignment 2022-2023 Semester-I Unit-I

Ch. 2 : Inside Our Earth

Section-A

Q.1 Name the following :-

- a. Rocks that have formed owing to deposition and accumulation of sediments.
- b. A mass of natural deposits, which form the crust of the earth.
- c. Substances which occur naturally in the rocks and contain two or three elements.
- d. The uppermost layer of the earth's surface.
- e. The mineral constituents of the continental mass.
- f. The remains of the dead plants and animals trapped in the layers of rocks.
- g. The innermost layer of the earth.
- h. The molten material that comes to the surface of the earth during volcanic eruptions.

Q.2 Fill in the blanks :

- a. The core is rich in nickel and iron, and is, therefore, also called the _____.
- b. Molten rock inside the surface of the earth is called _____.
- c. The crust is _____ on the continents than on the ocean floor.
- d. The igneous rocks which form within the earth are called _____.
- e. The igneous rocks which form on the surface of the earth are called _____.

Q.3 Mark True or False against the following statements :

- a. The crust of the earth consists of several plates.
- b. Granite is an example of a metamorphic rock.
- c. Rocks give us precious stones and minerals
- d. Sedimentary rocks do not contain fossils.

Q.4 Multiple Choice questions :

- a. The inner most layer of the earth is made up of
 - i. Silica
 - ii. Alumina
 - iii. Magnesium
 - iv. Ferrous
- b. The deepest mine in the world.
 - i. South America
 - ii. South Africa
 - iii. North America
 - iv. Asia
- c. It is an example of Igneous rocks
 - i. Sandstone
 - ii. Marble
 - iii. Slate
 - iv. granite

- d. The outermost layer of the earth is
- i. Mantle
 - ii. Core
 - iii. Crust
 - iv. Inner Core

Section-B

Q.5 Short Answer Type :

- a. Name the thinnest layer of the earth.
- b. What are Sedimentary rocks?
- c. What are the uses of rocks?
- d. What are minerals? Specify their uses.
- e. What are Igneous rocks?

Q.6 Answer the following :

- a. Describe the method of formation of Igneous and Metamorphic rocks
- b. Explain and draw the diagram of a Rock Cycle.
- c. Distinguish between -
 - i. Igneous and Sedimentary Rocks
 - ii. Rocks and Minerals
 - iii. Sial and Sima
- d. Describe the interior of the earth along with a well labelled diagram.

Section-C

Case Study

Read the given passage and answer the following questions :

Rocks roll down into small fragments. These smaller particles are called **sediments**. These sediments are transported and deposited by wind, water, etc. These loose sediments are compressed and hardened to form **sedimentary rocks**. For example, sandstone is made from grains of sand. These rocks may also contain fossils of plants, animals and other microorganisms that once lived on them.

Igneous and sedimentary rocks can change into metamorphic rocks under great heat and pressure. For example, clay changes into slate and limestone into marble.

1. The sediments are transported and deposited by
 - a. Wind
 - b. Water
 - c. Both A and B
 - d. None of these
2. State a unique feature of Sedimentary rocks.

Section-D

Assertion - Reasoning question -

Assertion (A) : Intrusive igneous rocks form large grains.

Reason (R) : Since they cool down rapidly and become solid.

- 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, R is false.
- D. A is false, R is true.



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

Class - VII

Geography Assignment 2022-2023 Semester-I Unit-I

Ch. 3 : Our Changing Earth

Section-A

Q.1 Name the following :-

- a. _____ are rivers of ice.
- b. The place on the surface above the focus.
- c. A sudden vibration or shaking of the earth.
- d. Study of earthquake waves.
- e. An opening in the earth's crust.
- f. Loop like bend of river.
- g. Crescent shaped lake formed by river meander.
- h. Flat plain formed by river deposits during time of flood.
- i. Small hill of sand piled by action of wind.
- j. A more or less triangular and level tract of alluvium formed at the mouth of a river.

Q.2 Fill in the blanks :

- a. The forces which act in the interior of the earth are called _____.
- b. Sudden movements like _____ and _____ cause mass destruction over the surface of the earth.
- c. The depositional feature of a glacier is _____.
- d. The raised banks are called _____ .
- e. The magnitude of the earthquake is measured on the _____ .

Q.3 Multiple Choice questions

- a. The highest waterfall in the world.
 - i. Niagara falls
 - ii. Victoria Falls
 - iii. Jog falls
 - iv. Angel Falls
- b. Which is caused by the sudden movements of the earth?
 - i. Earthquake
 - ii. Flood plain
 - iii. Moraines
 - iv. Mushroom Rock
- c. Loess is found in
 - i. River Valleys
 - ii. Glaciers
 - iii. Sea
 - iv. Deserts

Section-B

Q.4 Give reasons :

- a. Sea caves are turned into stacks.
- b. Flood Plains are very Fertile.
- c. Some rocks have a shape of a mushroom.
- d. The river cannot be used for navigation in its upper stage.

Q.5 Very short answer type questions :

- a. Define Weathering and Erosion.
- b. What do you mean by distributaries?
- c. What is sea cliff?

Q.6 Answer the following questions :

- a. Differentiate between Endogenic forces and Exogenic Forces
- b. Discuss the work of glacier or Ice.
- c. Discuss the work of sea waves.
- d. Explain the work of a river in three stages and also give a diagram.
- e. What are the various methods adopted by local people of predicting an earthquake? Give some points of what can be done during an earthquake?
- f. Which is an active agent of erosion and deposition in the desert. What are the major features formed?
- g. What is an earthquake and how does it originate?
- h. Draw neat and a well labelled diagram of a volcano.

Section-C

Case Study :

An active agent of erosion and deposition in the deserts is wind. In deserts you can see rocks in the shape of a mushroom, commonly called **mushroom rocks**. Winds erode the lower section of the rock more than the upper part. Therefore, such rocks have narrower base and wider top. When the wind blows, it lifts and transports sand from one place to another. When it stops blowing the sand falls and gets deposited in low hill - like structures. These are called **sand dunes**. When the grains of sand are very fine and light, the wind can carry it over very long distances. When such sand is deposited in large areas, it is called loess. Large deposits of **loess** is found in China.

1. An active agent of erosion and deposition in the _____ is wind.
 - a. Mountains
 - b. Deserts.
 - c. Plains
 - d. None of the above

2. What is loess?

Section-D

Assertion - Reasoning question -

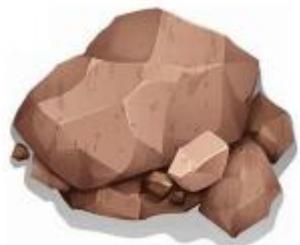
Assertion (A) : Greatest damage is usually closest to the focus.

Reason (R) : The strength of the earthquake decreases away from the centre.

- 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, R is false.
- D. A is false, R is true.

GEOGRAPHY ART / THEATRE INTEGRATION ACTIVITY

LIFE OF A ROCK



Definition: The solid mineral material forming part of the surface of the earth and other similar planets, exposed on the surface or underlying the soil are called ROCKS.

Our Knowledge: We have studied about the types of rocks; IGNEOUS, SEDIMENTARY & METAMORPHIC, their varied characteristics, their uses and how a rock can change its form from one to another.

What is a Theatre? Theatre is a collaborative form of performing art that uses live performers to present the experience of a real or imagined event before a live audience in a specific place.

Now, it's time to Act!

Instructions:

- i. Your subject teacher will divide your class in a group of five.
- ii. You can explain the life of any one type of rock or the rock cycle.
- iii. You can use various expressions of theatre like story telling, poem, singing, mime and even act to portray the journey of a rock.
- iv. You can make use of props, banners and even dress up like a rock while sharing its journey.

SOCIAL SCIENCE PORTFOLIO ACTIVITY

THE GLORIOUS WOMEN OF THE RENAISSANCE ERA



The activity, spirit, or time of the great revival of art, literature, and learning in Europe beginning in the 14th century and extending to the 17th century, marking the transition from the medieval to the modern world.

The most beautiful thing about being a woman is that she can be anything she chooses to be. She can be a mother who gives life, a warrior who fights, or a revolutionary icon who breaks barriers and fights for her rights

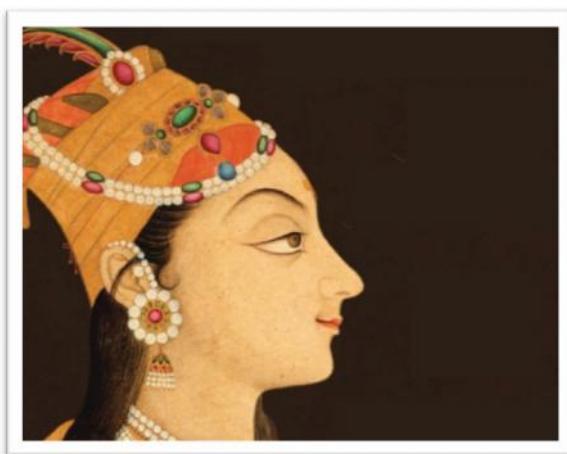
Now solve the given riddles and meet some queens who ruled the world in the renaissance era and made their mark in history.



The English Queen who was often called as 'Gloriana', 'Good Queen Bess' and under whose reign the English navy scored a great victory over the Spanish invasion fleet of around 130 ships - the 'Armada'.



The Spanish queen who financed Columbus in his voyage to America, which led to the discovery of the New World.



The Indian queen who was very creative and had a good fashion sense, and she is credited for many textile materials and dresses like nurmahali dress and fine cloths like Panchtoliya badla (silver-threaded brocade), kinari (silver-threaded lace).



She was the first Indian queen to wage war with the East India Company in India. She is known by Tamils as Veeramangai ("brave woman"). On 31 December 2008, a commemorative postage stamp in her name was released.

There were other achievers too!



This is a Postage stamp issued in the honour of Sophie Germain by the government of France.

Find out more about her achievements and the obstacles faced by her to reach those heights.

Prepare an achievement brochure for her.



Locate and Label:

On political map of the world, locate and label the places these glorious women were born and ruled.





दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल @ सेक्टर-98

कक्षा - 7

संस्कृत-अतिरिक्त-कार्यम् 2022-2023 प्रथम सत्र इकाई - 1

पाठ - 1

“खण्ड - क”

प्र01 अधोलिखितं श्लोकांशं पठित्वा हिन्दी-अनुवादः क्रियताम्।

दाने तपसि शौर्ये च विज्ञाने विनये नये।

विस्मयो न हि कर्तव्यो बहुरत्ना वसुन्धरा ॥

सद्विरेव सहासीत सद्ग्निः कुर्वीत सङ्गतिम्।

सद्विर्विवादं मैत्रीं च नासद्ग्निः किञ्चिदचरेत् ॥

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प्र02 प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि एकपदेन यच्छत्। विकल्पेषु शुद्ध उत्तरं चिह्नितं कुरुत।

अ. पृथिवी केन धार्यते?

क. ज्ञानेन

ख. सत्येन

ग. अज्ञानेन

घ. असत्येन

आ. मूढैः कुत्र रत्नसंज्ञा विधीयते?

क. पाषाणेषु

ख. सुभाषितेषु

ग. खण्डेषु

घ. अन्येषु

इ. लोके वशीकृतिः का?

क. सज्जनाः

ख. धनम्

ग. विद्या

घ. क्षमा

प्र03 प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि पूर्णवाक्येन यच्छत |

क. कुत्र त्रीणि रत्नानि सन्ति?

.....

ख. कैः सह किञ्चिदपि न आचरेत्?

.....

ग. त्यक्तलज्जः कुत्र सुखी भवेत्?

.....

प्र04 विकल्पेभ्यः उचितं पदं चित्वा रेखांकितपदानां प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत |

अ. सत्येन वाति वायुः |

क. कैः

ख. केन

ग. के

घ. कदा

आ. वसुन्धरा बहुरत्ना भवति |

क. का

ख. काः

ग. कीदृशी

घ. कः

इ. सम्बिदः मैत्रीं कुर्वीत |

क. कम्

ख. केषाम्

ग. काम्

घ. किम्

प्र05 क्रियापदानां धातुः लकारः पुरुषः वचनम् च लिखत |

क्रियापदम् धातुः लकारः पुरुषः वचनम्

वदिष्यामि

कुर्मः

सन्ति

कुर्वन्ति

प्र06 शब्दानां विभक्तिः वचनं च लिखत |

शब्दाः	विभक्तिः	वचनम्
पृथिव्याम्
सत्येन
विद्यायाः
क्षमया
रत्नानि

पाठ-2

प्र01 पाठांशं पठित्वा हिन्दी-अनुवादः क्रियताम् ।

हंसौ अवदताम् – “अत्र कः उपायः?” कच्छपः वदति – “युवां काष्ठदण्डम् एकं चञ्च्चा धारयताम् । अहं काष्ठदण्डमध्ये अवलम्ब्य युवयोः पक्षबलेन सुखेन गमिष्यामि ।” हंसौ अकथयताम् – “सम्भवति एषः उपायः । किन्तु अत्र एकः अपायोऽपि वर्तते । अवाभ्यां नीयमानं त्वममवलोक्य जनाः किञ्चिद् वदिष्यन्ति एव ।

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प्र02 एकपदेन उत्तरं यच्छत |

अ. कूर्मस्य नाम किम् आसीत्?

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आ. कुर्मः केन मार्गेण अन्यत्र गन्तुम् इच्छति?

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इ. मगधदेशे किं नाम सरः अस्ति?

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प्र03 पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरं यच्छत |

क. कच्छपः कुत्र गन्तुम् इच्छति?

.....

ख. धीवराः किम् अकथयन्?

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ग. क्रुद्धः कुर्मः हंसौ किम् अवदत्?

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प्र०४ विकल्पेभ्यः शुद्ध शब्दं चित्वा रेखांकित-पदानां प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत ।

अ. तत्र संकटविकटनामकौ हंसौ निवसतः ।

क. के

ख. किम्

ग. कौ

घ. कः

आ. तयोः मित्रं एकः कुर्मः अपि अस्ति ।

क. कुत्र

ख. कयोः

ग. केषाम्

घ. कान्

इ. गोपालकाः पश्चाद् अधावन् ।

क. कानि

ख. के

ग. कः

घ. केषाम्

प्र०५ क्रियापदानां धातुः लकारः पुरुषः वचनं च लेखनीयाः ।

धातुः

लकारः

पुरुषः

वचनम्

आगच्छन्

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निवसति

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वदिष्यसि

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दास्यामि

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करिष्यामः

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प्र०६ शब्दानां विभक्तिः वचनम् च लेखनीयम् ।

शब्दाः

विभक्तिः

वचनम्

धीवराः

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मार्गण

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हंसयोः

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चञ्च्या

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मगधदेशे

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“खण्ड-ख”

प्र०१ अधोलिखित-वाक्यानां संस्कृत-अनुवादः क्रियताम् ।

क. बालिकाएँ विद्यालय जाती हैं ।

.....

ख. वह क्या बोलता है?

.....

ग. हम सत्य बोलते हैं।

.....

घ. छात्र शिक्षक को नमस्कार करते हैं।

.....

ड. छात्र कक्षा में संस्कृत पढ़ते हैं।

.....

च. मेरा मित्र पुस्तकालय जाएगा।

.....

छ. मैं मित्रों के साथ खेलता हूँ।

.....

ज. विद्यालय के दोनों ओर वृक्ष हैं।

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प्र02 कोष्ठकात् एकं शुद्ध विकल्पं गृहीत्वा रिक्तस्थानं पूरयत।

क. छात्राः प्रति गच्छन्ति। (विद्यालयं/विद्यालयस्य/विद्यालयेन/विद्यलयात्)

ख. बालकाः परितः खेलन्ति। (उद्यानस्य/उद्यानम्/उद्यानात्/उद्यानाय)

ग. पुत्रः सह आगच्छति। (जनकं/जनकेन/जनकस्य/जनके)

घ. उभयतः वृक्षाः सन्ति। (मार्गाणाम्/मार्गम्/मार्गात्/मार्गेण)

ड. अनुजः विना न गच्छति (रमायाम्/रमाम्/रमायै/रमा)

च. वयं नमामः। (ईश्वरं/ईश्वराय/ईश्वरात्/ईश्वरस्य)

प्र03 अधोदत्तेषु शब्दरूपेषु शब्दान् पूरयत।

एकवचनम्

द्विवचनम्

बहुवचनम्

क. रमाम्

.....

ख. छात्रेण छात्राभ्याम्

.....

ग. रमाम्

रमाः

घ.

रमाभिः

ड. छात्रात्

.....

च. छात्रयोः

छात्रेषु

छ.	छात्रस्य	.....	.....
ज.	रमायाम्	.....	रमासु
झ.	.....	छात्राभ्याम्	छात्रेभ्यः
ज.	रमायाः	.....	.....

प्र०४ धातुरूपेषु रिक्तस्थानं पूरयत ।

		एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
क.	वदति	.....	.....	.....
ख.	.....	करिष्यथः	.....	|
ग.	करोषि	.....	.....	.....
घ.	.....	.....	वदामः	.....
ঙ.	वदिष्यति	.....	.....	|
চ.	.....	.....	কুর্মঃ	.....
ছ.	করোতি	.....	.....	|
জ.	.....	.....	করিষ্যন্তি	.....
ঝ.	বদিষ্যামি	বদিষ্যা঵ः	.....	|

प्र०५ अधोदत्तानि अशुद्ध-वाक्यानि संशोधयत ।

ক.	छात्राः क्रीडाक्षेत्रस्य परितः क्रीडन्ति ।	.....
খ.	वयं विद्यालयं परितः भ्रमामि ।	.....
গ.	भक्ताः देवालयस्य प्रति गच्छन्ति ।	.....
ঘ.	যूयम् शिक्षकं सह गच्छथ ।	.....
ঙ.	धीवराः तत्र आगच्छत् ।	.....
চ.	जलाशयस्य उभयतः वृक्षाः सन्ति ।	.....

प्र०६ कर्ता-क्रिया-परिवर्तनं कुरुत ।

क. बालाः उपवने भ्रमन्ति । (एकवचने)

ख. वयं सदा प्रियं वदिष्यामः (द्विवचने)

ग. छात्रः शिक्षकं प्रति गच्छति । (बहुवचने)

घ. त्वं किं करोषि? (बहुवचने)

ङ. मम अम्बा मधुरं वदति । (द्विवचने)

च. छात्रौ गृहकार्यं अकुरुताम् । (एकवचने)

प्र०७ निर्देशानुसारेण लकारं परिवर्तयत ।

क. युवां पाठम् अपठतम् (लट्लकारे)

ख. वयं सत्यम् वदामः । (लृट्लकारे)

ग. त्वं तीव्रम् कार्यं करोषि । (लङ्ग्लकारे)

घ. अहं मित्रेण सह खेलामि? (लृट्लकारे)

ङ. ते छात्राः वदिष्यन्ति । (लङ्ग्लकारे)

उत्तरपुस्तिका (एफ.सी.) प्रश्न

पाठ-1 : प्रश्न - 4, 5

पाठ-2 : प्रश्न - 3, 5



दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल @ सेक्टर-98

कक्षा - 7

संस्कृत-अभ्यास-कार्यम् 2022-2023 प्रथम सत्र इकाई - 1

प्र01 अधोलिखितानां वाक्यानां संस्कृत-अनुवादः क्रियताम्।

क. छात्र बगीचे में खेलते हैं।

ख. मैं घर की ओर जाऊँगा।

ग. बगीचे के चारों ओर वृक्ष हैं।

घ. मार्ग के दोनों ओर वृक्ष हैं।

ड. हम सब पाठ पढ़ते हैं।

च. मेरे मित्र विद्यालय में खेलते हैं।

छ. बालक मित्रों के साथ जाते हैं।

प्र02 रेखांकितपदानि संशोधयत।

क. छात्रौ पुस्तकं पठन्ति।

ख. बालः मधुरं वदन्ति।

ग. बालकाः उद्यानं प्रति गमिष्याति।

घ. उपवनस्य परितः वृक्षाः सन्ति।

ड. वयं कार्यं करिष्यन्ति ।

च. यूयं विद्यालयं गमिष्यसि ।

प्र03 अधोलिखितानि धातुरूपाणि लिखत ।

वद् – लृट्लकारः

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कृ – लृट्लकारः

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कृ – लट्लकारः

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वद् – लट्लकार

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प्र04 अधोलिखितानि शब्दरूपाणि लिखत ।

छात्र – प्र०वि०

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रमा – द्वि० वि०

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छात्र – तृ० वि०

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रमा – च० वि०

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रमा – प्र० वि०

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छात्र – ष० वि०

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छात्र – सम्बो०

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रमा – स० वि०

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प्र०५ क्रिया-परिवर्तनं कुरुत ।

क. छात्रः विद्यालयं गच्छति । (लड़् लकारे)

ख. ते सत्यं वदन्ति । (लृट् लकारे)

ग. वृक्षे खगाः किं कुर्वन्ति? (लृट् लकारे)

घ. यूयम् कुत्र वदिष्यथ? (लट् लकारे)

ङ. वयं मार्गं न खेलामः । (लृट् लकारे)

च. त्वं किं करोषि? (लृट् लकारे)

रचनात्मक-गतिविधि:

प्र01 अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखांकितपदानां विभक्तिं वचनं च विकल्पेभ्यः चिनुत ।

क. तस्मिन् सरोवरे संकटविकटौ हंसौ निवसतः ।

अ. तृतीया, एकवचनम् आ. प्रथमा, द्विवचनम् इ. सप्तमी, द्विवचनम्

ख. युवां काष्ठदण्डं चञ्च्चा धारयताम् ।

अ. तृतीया, एकवचनम् आ. चतुर्थी, एकवचनम् इ. प्रथमा, बहुवचनम्

ग. सः कुर्मः दण्डात् भूमौ अपतत् ।

अ. षष्ठी, बहुवचनम् आ. द्वितीया, बहुवचनम् इ. पञ्चमी, एकवचनम्

घ. सः गोपालकैः मारितः ।

अ. सप्तमी, एकवचनम् आ. षष्ठी, द्विवचनम् इ. तृतीया, बहुवचनम्

ङ. हंसाभ्यां सह कुर्मः अपि उत्पत्ति ।

अ. तृतीया, एकवचनम् आ. तृतीया, द्विवचनम् इ. चतुर्थी, द्विवचनम्

प्र02 अधोलिखितेषु वाक्येषु रेखांकित-क्रियापदानाम् उचितं लकारं चिनुत ।

क. एकदा धीवराः तत्र आगच्छन् ।

अ. लट्टलकारः आ. लृट्टलकारः इ. लड्लकारः

ख. अहम् अन्यत्र गन्तुम् इच्छामि ।

अ. लट्टलकारः आ. लड्लकारः इ. लृट्टलकारः

ग. अहम् उत्तरं न दास्यामि ।

अ. लृट्टलकारः आ. लट्टलकारः इ. लड्लकारः

घ. हंसौ अवदताम् ।

अ. लट्टलकारः आ. लड्लकारः इ. लृट्टलकारः

ङ. अन्यः अकथयत् – “गृहं नीत्वा भक्षयिष्यामि ।”

अ. लृट्टलकारः आ. लट्टलकारः इ. लड्लकारः



दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल @ सेक्टर-98

कक्षा-7

संस्कृतम् पोर्टफोलियो अभ्यासकार्यम् (2022–2023) प्रथम सत्र इकाई-1

छात्राः! दैनिकजीवने प्रतिदिनं यथासमयम् अधोदत्तानाम् उपयोगिनाम् श्लोकानाम्/मन्त्राणाम् उच्चारणं कुर्वन्तु। अर्थसहितं श्लोकान् अपि च पोर्टफोलियो मध्ये लिखत ।

दैनिक प्रातः स्मरण मन्त्राः –

(प्रातः जागरण के बाद)

कराग्रे वसते लक्ष्मी करमध्ये सरस्वती।

करमूले तु गोविन्दः प्रभाते करदर्शनम्॥



अर्थात् – हाथों के अग्रभाग में धन का निवास, हाथों के मध्य में ज्ञान और हाथों के मूल (मणिबन्ध) में ईश्वर का स्थान है, अतः प्रातः उठकर हाथों का दर्शन करना चाहिए।



(पृथ्वी पर चरण स्पर्श पूर्व)

समुद्रवसने देवी पर्वतस्तनमण्डले।

विष्णुपत्नी-नमस्तुभ्यं पादस्पर्श क्षमस्व मे॥

अर्थात् – समुद्र में निवास करने वाली, वक्षस्थल पर पर्वतों को धारण करने वाली विष्णु की पत्नी पृथ्वी तुम्हें नमस्कार है। मैं अपने पैरों से आपके ऊपर स्पर्श कर रहा हूँ मुझे क्षमा करो।

(भोजन से पूर्व)

प्रसादे सर्वदुःखानां हानिरस्योपजायते।

प्रसन्न चेतसोहयाशु बुद्धिः पर्यवतिष्ठति॥

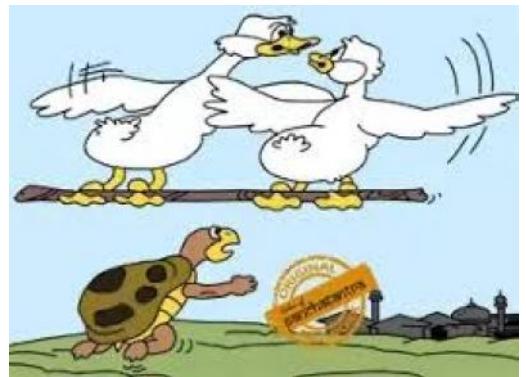
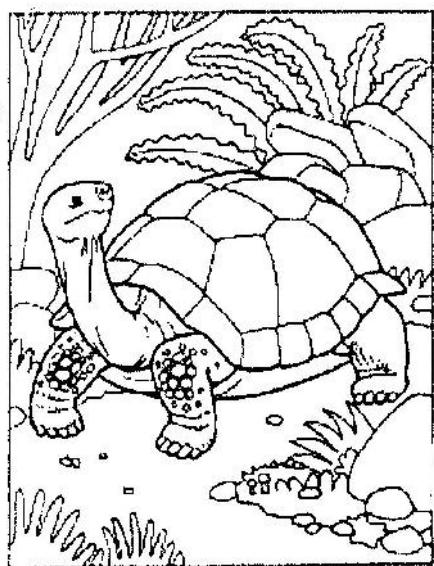
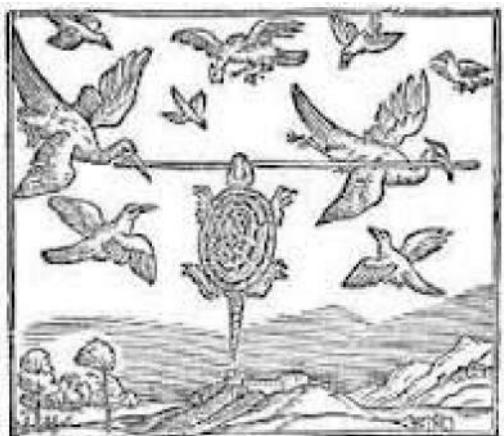
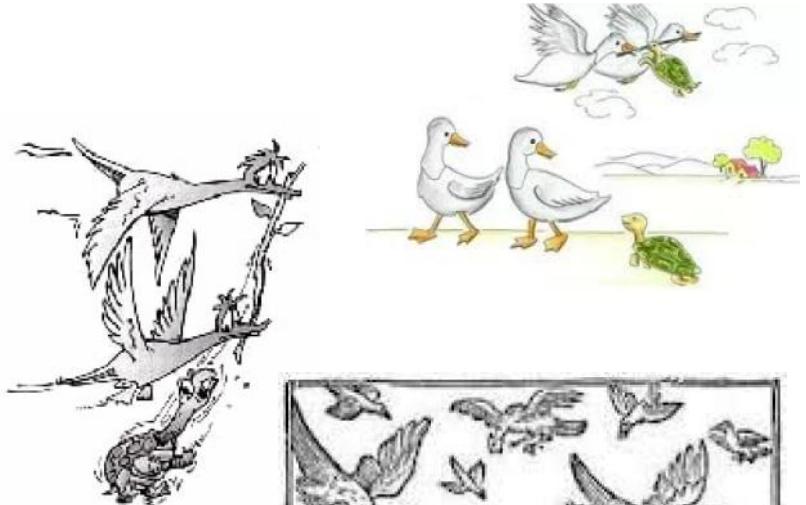
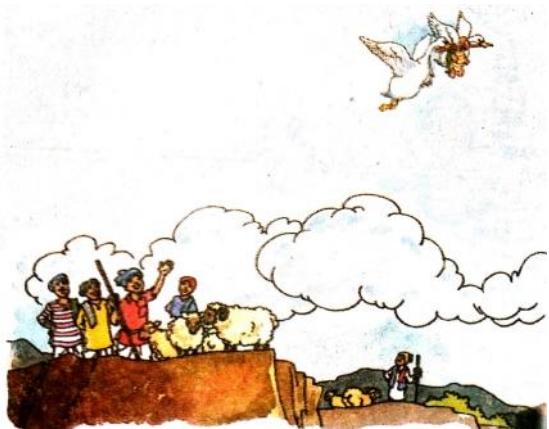
अर्थात् – प्रसाद प्राप्त होने पर मनुष्य के सभी दुःखों का नाश हो जाता है। क्योंकि प्रसन्न अन्तःकरण वाले मनुष्य की बुद्धि जल्दी ही विशाल और स्थित हो जाती है।



चित्र-पहेलिका-क्रीडा -

“दुर्बुद्धिः विनश्यति” पाठं पठित्वा अधोदत्तानि क्रमरहितानि चित्राणि घटनाक्रमानुसारं पुनः क्रमबद्धानि कृत्वा चित्रेषु रंगानि पूरयत् ।

(“दुर्बुद्धिः विनश्यति” पाठ पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए क्रमरहित चित्रों को घटनाक्रम अनुसार पुनः क्रमबद्ध करके चित्रों में रंग भरिए ।)



महाकवि वल्लभदेव (1500 ई.) द्वारा संग्रहित 'सुभाषितावली' के निम्नलिखित नैतिक श्लोकों का सस्वर स्मरण करें, साथ ही सुन्दरता से अपने पोर्टफोलियो में भी लिखें।



गुणा यत्र न तत्रार्था यत्रार्थास्तत्र नो गुणाः।
अहो परमसामर्थ्यं संविभागविधौ विधेः॥

वृत्तं यत्नेन संरक्षेत् वित्तमायाति याति च।
अक्षीणो वित्ततः क्षीणो वृत्ततस्तु हतो हतः॥

शीलं रक्षतु मेधावी प्राप्तुमिच्छुः सुखत्रयम्।
प्रशंसां वित्तलाभं च प्रेत्य स्वर्गं च मोदनम्॥

विदेशेषु धनं विद्या व्यसनेषु धनं मतिः।
परलोके धनं धर्मः शीलं सर्वत्र वै धनम्॥

कर्मणा मनसा वाचा चक्षुषा च चतुर्विधम्।
प्रसादयति यो लोकं तं लोकोनु प्रसीदति॥

शीतवातातपक्लेशान्यत्सहन्ते हि सेवकाः।
शतांशेनापि हि ततस्तपस्तप्त्वा सुखी भवेत्॥

सन्तोषः परमो लाभः सत्सङ्गः परमा गतिः।
विचारः परमं ज्ञानं शमो हि परमं सुखम्॥





DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98
French Assignment 2022-2023
Semester I, Unit - I
Class – VII

1. Conjuguez les verbes suivants.

a) **Aller (To go)**

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

b) **Acheter (To buy)**

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

c) **Commencer (To start)**

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

d) **Demander (To ask)**

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

Q.2 Conjuguez les verbes au présent :

- a) Sa sœur (acheter) un chapeau.
- b) Nous (arriver) à votre école.
- c) Qui (appeler), monsieur ?
- d) Elle (jeter) des papiers dans la poubelle ?
- e) Ils (préférer) le chocolat.
- f) Les étudiants (adorer) le cours de français.
- g) Vous (ne pas parler) allemand.
- h) Je (aller) à la gare.
- i) Tu (chanter) une chanson anglaise ?
- j) Shaurya (habiter) à Cannes.
- k) Elles (aimer) les animaux.
- l) Kavya et Kartik (travailler) ensemble pour le projet.

Q.3 Regardez les images et écrivez les verbes :

a)



b)



c)



d)



e)



Q.4 Écrivez les nombres en lettres en français :

a) 19

.....

b) 100

.....

c) 210

.....

d) 58

.....

e) 63

.....

f) 96

.....

g) 87

.....

h) 42

.....

i) 523

.....

j) 1000

.....

Q.5 Calculez et écrivez en français :

- a) Un + Trois =
- b) Sept + Huit =
- c) Onze X Six =
- d) Dix X Trente =
- e) Cent - Cinq =
- f) Treize + Sept =
- g) Cinquante - Dix =
- h) Deux-cents + Trois-cents =

Q.6 Complétez avec les expressions avec être :

- a) L'école commence à 7h. Nous arrivons à 6h50.
Nous
- b) Aujourd'hui, il travaille beaucoup.
Il
- c) Elles vont à la piscine.
Elles
- d) J'ai un rendez-vous à 10h. J'arrive à 10h10.
Je
- e) Les enfants sont en retard.
La mère

Q.7 Complétez avec les articles contractés :

- a) La maison Manuel est rouge.
- b) C'est la fille professeur.
- c) Tu as le cartable Shaurya ?
- d) Le père téléphone son ami.
- e) Je donne les livres étudiants.
- f) Donnez les livres étudiants Mme. Caroline.
- g) Nous parlons directeur école.
- h) La fille va cinéma ou cafétéria ?

Q.8 Mettez au pluriel :

a. C'est un chien.

.....

b. Il regarde l'oiseau.

.....

c. Il y a un livre sur la table.

.....

d. Le garçon va à l'école ?

.....

e. L'oncle de Marie est content.

.....

f. L'œil est noir.

.....

Q.9 Complétez (Dessinez les aiguilles des horloges) :



Il est six heures.



Il est midi.



Il est sept
heures et quart.



Il est vingt heures.



Il est trois heures et dix.

Q.10 Complétez avec les prépositions convenables et les noms de transports :

a) Elle va au Canada



b) Nous voyageons



c) Je vais à l'école.....



d) Tu vas ?



e) Elle visite la campagne



Q.11 Répondez aux questions :

a) Nommez deux marques de voitures françaises.

.....

b) Nommez quatre stations de radio en France.

.....

Q.12 Lisez le texte et répondez aux questions :

À Nice

Hugo et Lucas habitent à Nice. Hugo est grand et beau. Lucas est petit et mince. Ils sont amis. Ils sont étudiants. Lucas va à l'école à pied. Hugo va à l'école en bus. L'école commence à 8h. Tous les jours, ils arrivent à l'heure. Ils aiment le français. Le mardi, ils ont un cours de la guitare. Ils adorent jouer de la guitare. Ils aiment le cours d'E.P.S aussi. Ils jouent au foot. Ce samedi, ils vont au cinéma. Ils regardent un film français. Ils sont très contents.

A. Dites “Vrai” ou “Faux” :

- a) Lucas est grand.
- b) Hugo et Lucas ne sont pas amis.
- c) L'école de Lucas commence à 8h.
- d) Hugo et Lucas jouent au cricket

B. Remplissez avec un mot du texte :

- a) Hugo va à l'école (en bus / en voiture)
- b) Nous sommes (de la guitare / à l'heure)
- c) Ils aiment le cours d' (content / E.P.S.)
- d) Je vais au (cinéma / film)

C. Répondez aux questions :

- a) Hugo habite où ?
.....
- b) Lucas va à l'école comment ?
.....

D. Trouvez :

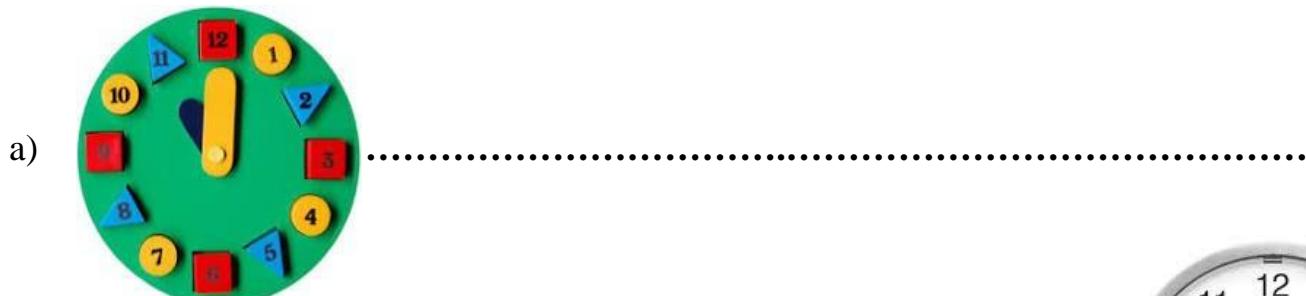
- a) Deux matières
- b) Deux adjectifs



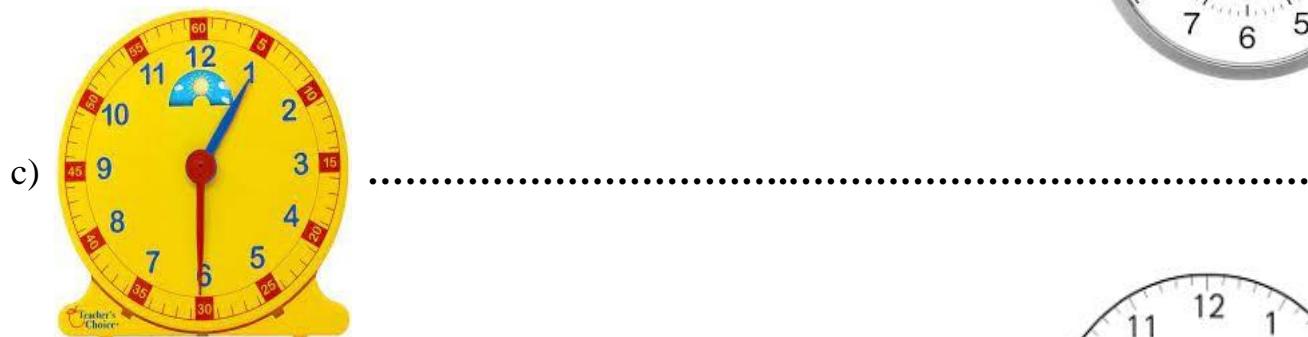
DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98
French Worksheet 2022-2023
Semester-I, Unit-I
Class - VII

Exercice 1

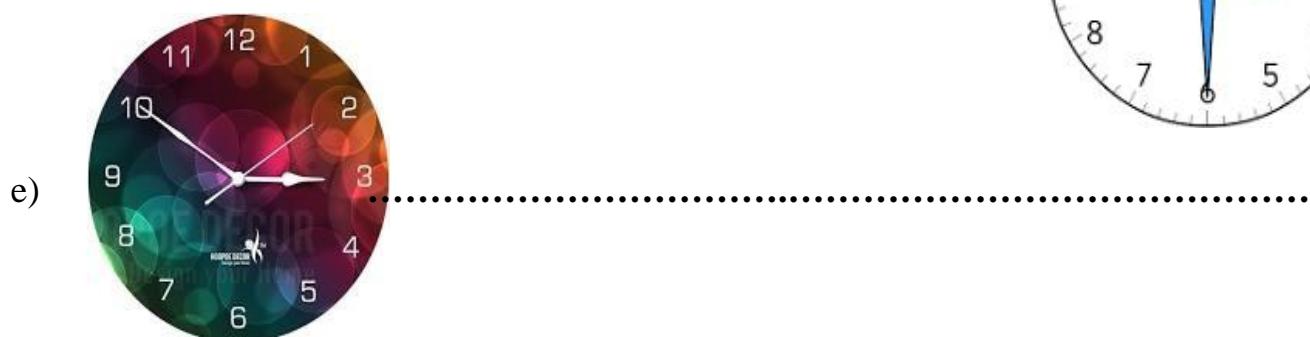
Quelle heure est-il?



b)



d)



Exercice 2

Nommez ces lieux où sortir :



PORTFOLIO

Activité 1

Trouvez les réponses :

a) Quelle est l'origine du mot Renaissance ?

.....

b) Qu'est-ce que vous comprenez du mot Renaissance ?

.....

.....

c) La période de la Renaissance a commencé quand ?

.....

d) En France, la période de la Renaissance a commencé quand ?

.....

e) À l'aide de ces images, nommez les domaines qui ont été révolutionnés pendant cette période :



.....

.....

Activité2

Faites vos recherches !

Pendant la période de la Renaissance, la France était une monarchie.

Créez une chronologie de ces rois de la France. Collez leurs photos et trouvez des informations sur leurs rôles importants dans le mouvement - La Renaissance.

