

ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL, DAGSHAI

WORKSHEET FOR GRADE - 7

HOLIDAYS HOMEWORK

(2024-25)

SUBJECTS:

1. ENGLISH 2. HINDI 3. MATHS

4. SCIENCE 5. SOCIAL SCIENCE

6. SANSKRIT 7. COMPUTER

English

Reading Comprehensions

The Mighty Banyan Tree

The banyan tree is one of the largest and most majestic trees in the world. It is known for its sprawling roots, which extend both above and below the ground, providing shelter to countless animals, birds, and insects. In India, banyan trees are often associated with village gatherings, as their vast canopy provides shade during the hottest parts of the day. The tree is also a symbol of longevity and strength, often referred to as the "tree of life."

Over the years, banyan trees have been at the center of myths and stories. One such tale speaks of a wise sage who meditated under a banyan tree for years, gaining wisdom and inner peace. The banyan tree's ability to grow and expand symbolizes eternal growth and prosperity. Today, the banyan is celebrated for its ecological importance, serving as a habitat for diverse species and preventing soil erosion with its robust roots.

1. What is the banyan tree often referred to as?
 - a) The tree of wisdom
 - b) The tree of life
 - c) The tree of shelter
 - d) The tree of myths
2. Why is the banyan tree important for villages?
 - a) It prevents soil erosion.
 - b) It is a source of food.
 - c) It provides shade during hot days.
 - d) It is used for building houses.
3. What does the banyan tree symbolize?
 - a) Wisdom and power
 - b) Eternal growth and prosperity
 - c) Peace and harmony
 - d) Knowledge and courage
4. What provides the banyan tree with its name?
 - a) Its tall trunk
 - b) Its widespread roots
 - c) Its large fruits
 - d) Its medicinal properties
5. What do the roots of the banyan tree prevent?
 - a) Deforestation
 - b) Soil erosion
 - c) Pollution
 - d) Overcrowding
6. Which animals rely on the banyan tree for shelter?
 - a) Only birds
 - b) Only insects
 - c) Animals, birds, and insects
 - d) Fish and birds

7. Where do banyan trees commonly grow?
 - a) Deserts
 - b) Villages and forests
 - c) Snow-covered regions
 - d) Rocky hillsides
8. What is a common activity under banyan trees?
 - a) Fishing
 - b) Meditating
 - c) Dancing
 - d) Cooking
9. What is the banyan tree a symbol of in Indian culture?
 - a) Success and fame
 - b) Longevity and strength
 - c) Innovation and technology
 - d) Wealth and power
10. Why is the banyan tree celebrated ecologically?
 - a) It produces oxygen.
 - b) It houses various species and prevents soil erosion.
 - c) It grows rapidly.
 - d) It has medicinal properties.

The Secret of the Moonflower

The moonflower is a rare, nocturnal plant that blooms only at night. Found in tropical and subtropical regions, this plant is known for its fragrant, white flowers that open in the moonlight. The moonflower's beauty has inspired poets and artists for centuries. It symbolizes mystery, dreams, and the fleeting nature of time.

Unlike most flowers that attract bees and butterflies during the day, the moonflower depends on moths for pollination. Its sweet fragrance and pale color help it stand out in the dark, drawing moths from afar. Interestingly, the moonflower's bloom lasts for just one night, closing as the first rays of sunlight appear.

The plant has practical uses too. It is known for its medicinal properties, particularly in traditional medicine. Some cultures use moonflower extracts to treat ailments such as insomnia and anxiety. However, the plant must be handled carefully, as certain parts are toxic if ingested.

1. When does the moonflower bloom?
 - a) During the day
 - b) At night
 - c) In the afternoon
 - d) In the early morning
2. What attracts moths to the moonflower?
 - a) Its bright colors
 - b) Its sweet fragrance and pale color
 - c) Its large size
 - d) Its nectar reserves
3. How long does a moonflower bloom last?
 - a) One week
 - b) One month

- c) One night
 - d) A full day
4. In which regions is the moonflower found?
 - a) Arctic regions
 - b) Tropical and subtropical regions
 - c) Temperate zones
 - d) Desert regions
 5. What does the moonflower symbolize?
 - a) Courage and bravery
 - b) Mystery, dreams, and fleeting time
 - c) Growth and prosperity
 - d) Love and friendship
 6. What makes the moonflower unique compared to most other flowers?
 - a) It is the largest flower in the world.
 - b) It blooms only at night.
 - c) It grows in cold climates.
 - d) It has no fragrance.
 7. What is a practical use of the moonflower?
 - a) Used as a food source
 - b) Provides timber
 - c) Used in traditional medicine
 - d) Produces natural dyes
 8. What is a precaution one must take with moonflowers?
 - a) Avoid touching the leaves.
 - b) Avoid ingesting toxic parts.
 - c) Water them sparingly.
 - d) Keep them in full sunlight.
 9. Why is the moonflower significant in art and poetry?
 - a) Its vibrant colors inspire artists.
 - b) Its mysterious nature sparks creativity.
 - c) Its medicinal value is widely appreciated.
 - d) Its size makes it impressive.
 10. What happens to the moonflower as the sun rises?
 - a) It blooms further.
 - b) It withers and falls.
 - c) It closes.
 - d) It changes color.

The Hidden World of Coral Reefs

Coral reefs are vibrant underwater ecosystems teeming with life. Often referred to as the "rainforests of the sea," these reefs support thousands of marine species, from tiny fish to large sharks. Corals themselves are tiny animals called polyps, which build calcium carbonate skeletons. Over time, these skeletons form massive reef structures.

Coral reefs are not only beautiful but also vital for the planet. They protect coastlines from storms and erosion and provide food and livelihood to millions of people. However, coral reefs face many threats, including climate change, pollution, and overfishing. Rising sea temperatures cause coral bleaching, a phenomenon where corals lose their color and die.

To preserve these fragile ecosystems, governments, scientists, and communities are working together. Efforts include creating marine protected areas, reducing carbon emissions, and educating people about the importance of coral reefs.

1. What are coral reefs often called?
 - a) Forests of the ocean
 - b) Rainforests of the sea
 - c) Deserts of the deep
 - d) Cities of the sea
2. What are corals made of?
 - a) Sand
 - b) Polyps
 - c) Shells
 - d) Algae
3. What do coral reefs protect coastlines from?
 - a) Pollution
 - b) Hurricanes and erosion
 - c) Overfishing
 - d) Rising temperatures
4. Why are coral reefs important?
 - a) They produce oil.
 - b) They are tourist attractions.
 - c) They provide shelter and food to marine species.
 - d) They clean seawater.
5. What causes coral bleaching?
 - a) Overfishing
 - b) Rising sea temperatures
 - c) Algae overgrowth
 - d) Lack of sunlight
6. What happens during coral bleaching?
 - a) Corals lose their nutrients.
 - b) Corals lose their color and die.
 - c) Corals grow faster.
 - d) Corals release toxins.
7. How do humans threaten coral reefs?
 - a) By avoiding the ocean
 - b) Through pollution and overfishing
 - c) By protecting marine areas
 - d) By growing seaweed
8. What are marine protected areas?
 - a) Zones where fishing is banned
 - b) Areas where corals are mined
 - c) Tourist spots for diving
 - d) Areas for building ports
9. How can individuals help protect coral reefs?
 - a) By fishing near reefs
 - b) By reducing carbon emissions
 - c) By harvesting corals
 - d) By using coral for decorations

10. What is the main purpose of the passage?

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- To explain how coral reefs are built
 - To highlight the importance of coral reefs and their conservation
 - To discuss marine species found in coral reefs
 - To promote tourism in coral reefs

The Magic of Honeybees

Honeybees play an essential role in our ecosystem as pollinators. By transferring pollen from one flower to another, they help plants produce fruits, seeds, and flowers. Without honeybees, many of the crops we rely on for food would fail. Honeybees live in well-organized colonies consisting of a queen, worker bees, and drones.

The queen bee is the leader of the colony, and her primary role is to lay eggs. Worker bees perform various tasks such as collecting nectar, protecting the hive, and feeding the young. Drones, the male bees, have one job: to mate with the queen.

In addition to pollination, honeybees produce honey, which humans have used for centuries as food and medicine. Sadly, honeybee populations are declining due to habitat loss, pesticide use, and climate change. Conserving bees is crucial for maintaining biodiversity and food security.

1. What role do honeybees play in the ecosystem?
 - Producing honey
 - Pollinating flowers
 - Feeding young plants
 - Protecting other animals
2. What do honeybees help plants produce?
 - Fertilizer
 - Fruits, seeds, and flowers
 - Roots
 - Leaves
3. Which bee is the leader of the colony?
 - Worker bee
 - Queen bee
 - Drone
 - Larva
4. What is the primary job of the queen bee?
 - Collecting nectar
 - Laying eggs
 - Protecting the hive
 - Making honey
5. What is the role of worker bees?
 - Mating with the queen
 - Producing honey
 - Performing various tasks such as collecting nectar
 - Laying eggs
6. What do drones do in the colony?
 - Protect the hive

- b) Mate with the queen
 - c) Collect pollen
 - d) Lay eggs
7. What is honey used for by humans?
- a) Building houses
 - b) Food and medicine
 - c) Creating art
 - d) Lighting candles
8. Why are honeybee populations declining?
- a) Due to overpopulation
 - b) Due to habitat loss and climate change
 - c) Because of new diseases
 - d) Due to an increase in predators
9. How can humans conserve honeybees?
- a) By increasing pesticide use
 - b) By building larger hives
 - c) By protecting their habitats
 - d) By reducing honey production
10. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- a) To describe the life of a queen bee
 - b) To explain the importance of honeybees and the need to conserve them
 - c) To list the uses of honey
 - d) To warn people about dangerous bees

The Adventures of Balloon Travel

Hot air balloons have fascinated people for centuries. The first recorded manned flight took place in 1783 in Paris when the Montgolfier brothers launched a balloon carrying passengers: a sheep, a duck, and a rooster. The flight lasted eight minutes and marked the beginning of human exploration of the skies.

Hot air balloons work on a simple principle: hot air rises. A flame heats the air inside the balloon, causing it to become lighter than the cooler air outside, making the balloon float. Steering a hot air balloon is a challenge because it moves with the wind, and pilots must rely on changing altitudes to find different wind currents.

Today, hot air balloons are mostly used for recreation and tourism. Balloon festivals around the world attract visitors who marvel at the colorful balloons filling the sky. The serene and silent experience of floating high above the ground has made ballooning a favorite for adventure seekers.

1. When did the first recorded manned balloon flight occur?
- a) 1783
 - b) 1850
 - c) 1903
 - d) 1700
2. What animals were passengers in the first hot air balloon flight?
- a) A cat, a dog, and a parrot
 - b) A sheep, a duck, and a rooster
 - c) A cow, a chicken, and a rabbit
 - d) A horse, a goat, and a bird

3. How do hot air balloons float?
 - a) By releasing helium
 - b) By heating the air inside the balloon
 - c) By using a motor
 - d) By capturing the wind
4. What principle explains the working of hot air balloons?
 - a) Cold air sinks
 - b) Hot air rises
 - c) Gravity pulls objects down
 - d) Air pressure is equal
5. How do pilots steer hot air balloons?
 - a) Using a steering wheel
 - b) By changing altitudes to catch different wind currents
 - c) By controlling propellers
 - d) By pulling ropes
6. What are hot air balloons mostly used for today?
 - a) Transportation
 - b) Recreation and tourism
 - c) Weather research
 - d) Military purposes
7. What makes ballooning a favorite among adventure seekers?
 - a) Its speed
 - b) The silent and serene experience
 - c) The ability to fly long distances
 - d) The low cost
8. What event attracts people to hot air balloon festivals?
 - a) Competitions between pilots
 - b) Colorful balloons filling the sky
 - c) Free rides for visitors
 - d) Sales of hot air balloons
9. Which brothers are credited with launching the first manned hot air balloon?
 - a) Wright brothers
 - b) Montgolfier brothers
 - c) Lumière brothers
 - d) Curie brothers
10. What is the tone of the passage?
 - a) Scientific and detailed
 - b) Exciting and informative
 - c) Humorous and light-hearted
 - d) Critical and serious

The Mystery of the Deep Ocean

The ocean covers more than 70% of the Earth's surface, yet much of it remains unexplored. Scientists believe that the deep ocean holds many secrets, including new species of animals, unique ecosystems, and valuable resources. The deepest part of the ocean, the Mariana Trench, is over 11 kilometers deep, making it one of the most extreme environments on the planet.

The deep ocean is a dark, cold, and high-pressure environment. Only specially designed submarines can explore these depths. Despite the challenges, discoveries

have been remarkable. Creatures such as bioluminescent jellyfish and giant squid have amazed researchers. These animals have adapted to survive in conditions where no sunlight penetrates.

Exploring the deep ocean is important for understanding climate change, as the ocean absorbs a significant amount of the Earth's heat and carbon dioxide. Furthermore, studying the deep sea can lead to breakthroughs in medicine and technology. However, deep-sea exploration is costly and time-consuming, limiting the progress of this fascinating field.

1. What percentage of the Earth's surface does the ocean cover?
 - a) 50%
 - b) 70%
 - c) 90%
 - d) 60%
2. What is the deepest part of the ocean called?
 - a) Pacific Ridge
 - b) Mariana Trench
 - c) Atlantic Abyss
 - d) Arctic Basin
3. How deep is the Mariana Trench?
 - a) 5 kilometers
 - b) 7 kilometers
 - c) 11 kilometers
 - d) 15 kilometers
4. What kind of environment is the deep ocean?
 - a) Warm and bright
 - b) Cold, dark, and high-pressure
 - c) Dry and silent
 - d) Shallow and rocky
5. What creatures have been discovered in the deep ocean?
 - a) Dolphins and whales
 - b) Bioluminescent jellyfish and giant squid
 - c) Sharks and turtles
 - d) Penguins and seals
6. Why is exploring the deep ocean challenging?
 - a) The water is polluted.
 - b) The pressure is too high, and it is completely dark.
 - c) There is too much marine traffic.
 - d) The ocean is too shallow for submarines.
7. Why is the ocean important for understanding climate change?
 - a) It produces electricity.
 - b) It absorbs heat and carbon dioxide.
 - c) It provides fish for food.
 - d) It reflects sunlight.
8. How can studying the deep ocean benefit humanity?
 - a) By providing recreational opportunities
 - b) By uncovering new species of fish for farming
 - c) By leading to breakthroughs in medicine and technology
 - d) By increasing tourism to coastal areas



9. What limits deep-sea exploration?
 - a) The lack of interest
 - b) Cost and time
 - c) Absence of submarines
 - d) Dangerous marine animals
10. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - a) The importance and challenges of deep-sea exploration
 - b) The beauty of marine life in shallow waters
 - c) The history of ocean exploration
 - d) The dangers of exploring the ocean

Writing Skills

1. Write a letter to the Principal of the school highlighting the issue of stealing of notebooks from the classroom.
2. Write a letter to the Editor of the newspaper highlighting the absence of street lights in your locality.
3. Draft a notice for the school's noticeboard informing the students about the bookfair to be held in the school. Follow the format and furnish important details.
4. Create a meaningful story based on the picture in about 120- 150 words.



Grammar

Exercise 1: Fill in the Blanks with the Correct Tense

1. She _____ (play) the piano every morning.
2. I _____ (finish) my homework before I went to the party.
3. By the time he _____ (arrive), the movie _____ (start).

4. They _____ (visit) their grandparents next weekend.
 5. Right now, I _____ (read) a very interesting book.
 6. He _____ (not like) the food at the restaurant yesterday.
 7. I _____ (never/see) such a beautiful sunset.
 8. They _____ (already/finish) their project when the teacher asked for it.
 9. I _____ (meet) him at the market tomorrow.
 10. We _____ (study) for the exams when the power _____ (go) out.
-

Exercise 2: Choose the Correct Form of the Verb

1. I _____ (is/are/am) writing a letter to my friend.
2. By the time we _____ (arrived/arrive), the show had started.
3. He _____ (had/have) a cup of coffee every morning.
4. They _____ (will/would) go to the park tomorrow.
5. When she _____ (arrives/arrived), we will start the meeting.
6. I _____ (has/have) already seen that movie.
7. He _____ (was/were) playing cricket when I saw him.
8. I _____ (will/will be) working on my project all evening.
9. We _____ (have/has) been waiting for you since 3 PM.
10. I _____ (is/are/am) not feeling well today.

Exercises on tenses

Write Sentences Using the Correct Tense

1. (Present Continuous) – She / cook / dinner right now
2. (Simple Future) – They / travel / to Paris next summer
3. (Present Perfect) – I / see / the new movie already
4. (Past Simple) – We / visit / the museum yesterday
5. (Past Continuous) – He / watch / TV when I called him
6. (Simple Present) – She / like / to read books
7. (Future Continuous) – I / attend / the meeting tomorrow at this time
8. (Present Perfect Continuous) – They / work / on the project for three hours

Correct the Mistakes in the Sentences

1. She have finished her homework last night.
2. I was studying when the bell rings.
3. By the time I arrive, they will leave.
4. He don't like to play football.
5. We have seen that movie yesterday.
6. He will be singing in the concert now.
7. She will go to the market tomorrow at 5 PM.

Choose the Correct Tense for the Following Sentences

1. By the time I _____ (reach) the station, the train _____ (leave).
 - o a) reach, leaves

- b) will reach, will leave
 - c) reach, will have left
2. I _____ (study) when my brother _____ (knock) on the door.
- a) studied, knocked
 - b) was studying, knocked
 - c) have studied, has knocked
3. They _____ (live) in this house for five years.
- a) live
 - b) have lived
 - c) lived
4. We _____ (watch) a movie next Saturday.
- a) are watching
 - b) watch
 - c) will watch

Identify the Voice (Active or Passive)

Write whether the following sentences are in **Active** or **Passive** voice.

1. The book was read by the teacher.
2. The children played in the park.
3. The letter was written by her yesterday.
4. The car was repaired by the mechanic.
5. She gave a beautiful performance at the concert.
6. The song is sung by the choir every Sunday.
7. The cake was baked by my mother.
8. The teacher explained the lesson to the students.

Change the Following Sentences from Active to Passive Voice

1. The chef cooked a delicious meal.
2. The students completed their homework on time.
3. The manager gave the instructions to the team.
4. The children ate all the cookies.
5. They will announce the results tomorrow.
6. My father is fixing the car right now.
7. The workers are building a new bridge.
8. He had finished his assignment before the deadline.

Change the Following Sentences from Passive to Active Voice

1. The report was written by the secretary.
2. The book is being read by the students.
3. The message was delivered by the postman.
4. The homework was completed by the class.
5. The award was given to the winner by the judge.
6. The song was sung by the choir at the concert.
7. The house is being painted by the workers.
8. The cake will be served at the party by the chef.

Fill in the Blanks with the Correct Form (Active or Passive)

1. The car _____ (repair) by the mechanic yesterday.
2. The homework _____ (finish) by the students before the bell rang.
3. The teacher _____ (teach) the students English every day.
4. The children _____ (eat) the lunch right now.
5. A new bridge _____ (build) over the river next year.
6. The gifts _____ (wrap) by the volunteers.
7. The book _____ (publish) last month.
8. The report _____ (submit) by the employees last week.

Choose the Correct Voice (Active or Passive)

1. The meeting _____ (is/was) attended by all the employees.
 - a) Active
 - b) Passive
2. The students _____ (wrote/were written) the essay for homework.
 - a) Active
 - b) Passive
3. The car _____ (is/was) driven by the man.
 - a) Active
 - b) Passive
4. The house _____ (was/is) built by the workers last year.
 - a) Active
 - b) Passive
5. The invitation _____ (will be/sent) by the manager tomorrow.
 - a) Active
 - b) Passive

Make Sentences Using Active or Passive Voice

1. (Active Voice) – The boy / complete / the task
2. (Passive Voice) – The letter / send / by email
3. (Active Voice) – The team / win / the match
4. (Passive Voice) – The food / prepare / by the chef
5. (Active Voice) – She / make / a cake for the party
6. (Passive Voice) – The poem / recite / by the students

Correct the Mistakes in the Voice

1. The car is driven by me every day. (Passive → Active)
2. The letter was delivered by the postman to me. (Active → Passive)
3. The homework will complete by the students by tomorrow. (Passive → Active)
4. The cake will be bake by my sister tomorrow. (Active → Passive)

Army Public School Dagshai

Hindi Work sheet Class 7th

- निर्देश : 1 सारा कार्य एक अलग से Thin Note Book में करना है।
2 पाठ्यपुस्तक के प्रश्नों के उत्तर 4 से 5 पंक्तियों में लिखिए।
3 सभी प्रश्नों के सही कम संख्या लिखिए।
4 Work sheet के व्याकरण भाग के उत्तर अपनी सोच के अनुसार लिखिए।

11. रहीम के दोहे

मध्ययुग के प्रसिद्ध हिंदी कवि अब्दुररहीम खानखाना ने छोटे-छोटे छंदों और सरल सहज भाषा में, सामान्य जीवन के लिए, कई उदाहरणों और उपमाओं का प्रयोग करके जीवन के गंभीर और अनुभूत सत्य को अभिव्यक्ति दी है। इस पाठ में रहीम के पाँच दोहे दिए गए हैं जिनके भावार्थ इस प्रकार हैं—

1. इस दोहे में कवि रहीम ने विपत्ति को कसौटी माना है जो सच्चे मित्र की पहचान कराती है। धन को देखकर हमारे कई मित्र बन जाते हैं परंतु विपत्ति के समय जो हमारा साथ दे, वही सच्चा मित्र है।
2. इस दोहे में रहीम जी ने मछली की जल के प्रति अतिशय प्रीति दिखाई है। पानी में जाल डालने पर, पानी मछली का मोह छोड़कर बाहर निकल जाता है परंतु मछली जाल में ही फँसी रह जाती है। इस पर भी मछली पानी से प्रेम करना नहीं छोड़ती और अपने प्राण ही त्याग देती है।
3. तीसरे दोहे में रहीम जी प्रकृति में व्याप्त परोपकार की भावना के उद्घरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए कहते हैं—जिस प्रकार वृक्ष अपना फल नहीं खाता और नदी अपना पानी नहीं पीती है उसी प्रकार सज्जन पुरुष भी अपनी संपत्ति परोपकार में ही लगा देते हैं।
4. इस दोहे में रहीम जी ने यह बताया है कि जिस प्रकार आश्विन मास के बादल सिर्फ गरजते हैं पर जल नहीं बरसा पाते क्योंकि अब वे जलहीन हो गए हैं। उसी प्रकार जो पुरुष कभी धनी थे, किंतु अब गरीब हो गए हैं, केवल अपनी पिछली बातों का ही बखान करते हैं। इस दोहे के लिए यह उक्ति बिलकुल सटीक बैठती है—‘थोथा चना बाजे घना।’
5. इस दोहे में रहीम जी ने धरती और शरीर की सहनशीलता में साम्यता दर्शाई है। जिस प्रकार धरती धूप, बरसात एवं ठंड को बर्दाश्त करती है उसी प्रकार हमारा यह शरीर हर परिस्थिति को सहन करने की क्षमता रखता है।

अभ्यास-1

नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए—

(क) रहीम ने सच्चा मित्र किसे माना है?

.....

.....

(ख) मछली किसका मोह नहीं छोड़ पाती?

(ग) नदी और पेड़ के उद्धरणों द्वारा रहीम जी हमें क्या समझाना चाहते हैं?

(घ) जो पुरुष कभी धनी थे किंतु अब निर्धन हो गए हैं उनकी तुलना किससे की गई है और क्यों?

(ङ) रहीम जी ने शरीर की तुलना किससे की है और क्यों?

अभ्यास-2

भावार्थ लिखिए—

(क) थोथे बादर क्वार के, ज्यों रहीम घहरात।

धनी पुरुष निर्धन भए, करें पाछिली बात।

(ख) जाल परे जल जात बहि, तजि मीनन को मोह।

रहिमन मछरी नीर को, तऊ न छाँड़ति छोड़।

अभ्यास-6

नीचे दिए गए शब्दों के प्रचलित हिंदी रूप लिखिए—

जे —
मीत —
नहिं —
मछरी —
सीत —
बिपति —

सरवर —
पान —
सुजान —
पाछिली —
रीत —
साँचे —

अभ्यास-7

नीचे दिए गए शब्दों के तीन-तीन पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए—

(क) मीत —
(ख) जल —
(ग) मीन —
(घ) तरुवर —
(ङ) बादर —
(च) धरती —

13. एक तिनका

श्री अयोध्या सिंह उपाध्याय 'हरिऔध' रचित कविता 'एक तिनका' में मनुष्य को अहं न करने का संदेश दिया गया है। मनुष्य का झूठा घमंड तोड़ने के लिए एक तिनका ही काफी है। मनुष्य का अहं या ऐंठ बिलकुल खोखला होता है। मनुष्य जितनी जल्दी इस यथार्थ को पहचान ले उतना ही अच्छा रहता है।

अभ्यास-1

आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए—

जब किसी ढब से निकल तिनका गया,

तब 'समझ' ने यों मुझे ताने दिए।

ऐंठता तू किसलिए इतना रहा,

एक तिनका है बहुत तेरे लिए।

अभ्यास-2

नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए—

(क) घमंडी का घमंड कैसे टूटा?

(ख) आँख में पड़े तिनके को निकालने के लिए लोगों ने क्या किया?

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(ग) घमंडी को कौन ताने दे रहा था और क्यों?

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अभ्यास-3

कविता की पंक्तियाँ पूरी कीजिए—

(क) मैं झिझक उठा,

..... लगी
..... लगे,
ऐंठ

(ख) जब किसी

गया
तब दिए।
..... रहा,
..... लिए।

अभ्यास-4

'एक तिनका' कविता का संदेश अपने वाक्यों में लिखिए—

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14. खानपान की बदलती तसवीर

लेखक श्री प्रयाग शुक्ल द्वारा रचित इस निबंध में हमारे देश में पंद्रह-बीस वर्षों में खानपान के तरीकों और स्वादों में आए परिवर्तन को दर्शाया गया है। भारतीय खानपान में देश के सभी प्रांतीय व्यंजनों के साथ-साथ विदेशी व्यंजनों का भी समावेश हो गया है। फास्ट-फूड में टू मिनट नूडल्स, बर्गर, केक, ब्रेड आदि के साथ साँभर-वड़ा, पाव-भाजी, छोले-भठूरे, ढोकला, पेठा, बंगाली मिठाइयाँ संदेश अथवा रसगुल्ला आज किसी भी प्रांत, शहर व गाँवों के लोगों की पहुँच से दूर नहीं है।

आधुनिकता एवं स्वाद के प्रति आकर्षण के अतिरिक्त व्यस्तता, भागम-भाग, महँगाई, उद्योग-धंधों का विस्तार भी इस बदलाव के अन्य मुख्य कारण हैं। लेखक ने इस पाठ में खानपान के बदलते प्रभाव के सकारात्मक एवं नकारात्मक पहलुओं को दिखाया है। एक ओर जहाँ ये बदलती तसवीर राष्ट्रीय एकता की परिचायक है वहीं दूसरी ओर इन परिवर्तनों के दुष्प्रभाव से सावधान रहने की बात भी कही गई है। आधुनिक मिश्रित संस्कृति के चलते अपने निजी स्वाद एवं स्वास्थ्य के प्रति सजगता भी आवश्यक है।

अभ्यास-1

नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए—

(क) लेख में किन-किन क्षेत्रों के व्यंजनों को उद्धृत किया गया है?

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(ख) खानपान में हुए विभिन्न परिवर्तन से स्थानीय व्यंजनों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है?

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(ग) फास्ट-फूड के चलन के बढ़ने का क्या कारण है?

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(घ) 'फास्ट-फूड' के अंतर्गत कौन-कौन से व्यंजन आते हैं?

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(ङ) महँगाई ने खानपान को कैसे प्रभावित किया है?

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(च) खानपान की नई संस्कृति से राष्ट्रीय एकता किस प्रकार प्रबल होती है?

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(छ) खानपान की मिश्रित संस्कृति एक ओर हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता को बढ़ाती है तो दूसरी ओर यह व्यंजनों के असली स्वाद को भी प्रभावित कर रही है—स्पष्ट कीजिए।

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अभ्यास-4

निम्नलिखित व्यंजनों को उनके संबंधित स्थानों के सामने लिखिए—

(क) ढोकला, गाठिया	आगरा
(ख) रोटी, दाल, साग	मुंबई
(ग) पाव-भाजी	बंगाल
(घ) छोले-भतूरे	उत्तरी भारत	.....
(ङ) पेड़ा	गुजरात	.....
(च) पेठा	दिल्ली	.....
(छ) इडली, डोसा, साँभर-वड़ा	मथुरा	.....
(ज) संदेश	दक्षिण भारत	.....

अभ्यास-5

व्यंजनों की दुनिया की सैर—

विभिन्न प्रकार की मिठाइयों और व्यंजनों के नाम लिखिए—

(क) लड्डू	—	.....
(ख) रस युक्त मिठाइयाँ	—	.....
(ग) मैदे से बनी मिठाइयाँ	—	.....
(घ) चटपटे व्यंजन	—	.....
(ङ) चाइनीज़ व्यंजन	—	.....

अभ्यास-6

विशेष त्योहारों के विशेष व्यंजनों के नाम लिखिए—

	राज्य	त्योहार	व्यंजन
(क)
(ख)

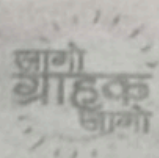
(ग)

(घ)

(ङ)

अभ्यास-7

नीचे दिए गए विज्ञापन को देखते हुए समझिए कि खाने-पीने का सामान खरीदते हुए कौन-कौन-सी सावधानियाँ बरतनी चाहिए। कक्षा में इस पर चर्चा कीजिए।



सावधान!

शायद आप अंजाने में अपने परिवार के स्वास्थ्य को जोखिम में डाल रहे हैं!

- इनकी जांच करें :
- कुल वजन/आइडेंट की संख्या
 - निर्माण तारीख
हमेशा निर्माण तारीख के अनुसार के उत्पाद खरीदें
 - तारीख से पहले सर्वोत्तम खाने उत्पादों के लिए
 - एमआरपी
इसमें केवल सभी ब्रांड कागजात होने के साथ-साथ उत्पाद की पहचान करें
 - रंगमाला
 - निर्माता का नाम व पता
 - गलतफहमी उत्पन्न करने वाले दावे, जैसे, 100% शुद्ध



आप हमेशा अच्छी, स्वास्थ्यपूर्ण एवं सुरक्षित उत्पाद ही खरीदें, हमेशा लेबल की जांच करें। कभी भी पुराने खाने उत्पाद न खरीदें, हमेशा 'बेस्ट बिफोर' तारीख का ध्यान रखें।

15. नीलकंठ

'नीलकंठ' महादेवी वर्मा का बहुप्रसिद्ध निबंध है जिसमें उन्होंने अपने द्वारा पाले गए मोर-मोरनी के जोड़े—नीलकंठ तथा राधा का वर्णन किया है। महादेवी वर्मा को जीव-जंतुओं से स्वाभाविक प्रेम था। उनके घर में विभिन्न प्रकार के पशु-पक्षियों का एक छोटा-मोटा सा चिड़ियाघर था जिसमें बिल्ली, कबूतर, खरगोश, तोते और गिलहरी से लेकर हिरण तक पाले गए थे। नीलकंठ-राधा को उन्होंने बड़े मियाँ, एक चिड़ियावाले की दुकान से, पक्षी-शावकों के रूप में खरीदा था। उन दोनों का पालन-पोषण उन्होंने कैसे किया, उन दोनों की गतिविधियाँ, उनका आपसी तथा अन्य जंतुओं से प्रेम आदि का पाठ में विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन है। कुब्जा नामक एक अन्य मोरनी के आगमन से नीलकंठ और राधा का अलग होना और अंततः इस विछोह के कारण नीलकंठ के मर जाने का बड़ा ही मार्मिक चित्रण किया गया है।

अभ्यास-1

नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए—

(क) महादेवी वर्मा को नीलकंठ और राधा कहाँ से मिले थे?

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(ख) लेखिका अपने पढ़ने-लिखने के कमरे का दरवाजा बंद क्यों रखती थी?

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(ग) लेखिका के पास कौन-कौन से पशु-पक्षी पल रहे थे?

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.....

(घ) नीलकंठ का अन्य जीव-जंतुओं के प्रति कैसा व्यवहार था?

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(ङ) अधमरी मोरनी का नाम कुब्जा क्यों रखा गया? कुब्जा का स्वभाव कैसा था?

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(च) नीलकंठ को 'परफेक्ट जेंटिलमैन' की उपाधि क्यों दी गई?

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अभ्यास-2

बड़े होने पर मोर-मोरनी के रंग-रूप में क्या-क्या परिवर्तन आए, पाठ के आधार पर लिखिए—

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CLASS VII MATHEMATICS HOLIDAYS HOME WORK

1. Area of a Parallelogram: A parallelogram has a base of 10 cm and a height of 6 cm. What is the area of the parallelogram? Area of a Triangle: A triangle has a base of 12 m and a height of 5 m. Calculate the area of the triangle.
2. Circumference of a Circle: A circle has a radius of 7 cm. What is the circumference of the circle?
3. Area of a Circle: Find the area of a circle with a diameter of 14 cm.
4. Area of a Parallelogram : A field in the shape of a parallelogram has a base of 20 m and a height of 10 m. What is the area of the field?
6. Area of a Triangle : A triangular garden has a base of 16 m and a height of 9 m. What is the area of the garden?
7. Circumference of a Circle : The circumference of a circular track is 31.4 m. What is the radius of the track?
8. Area of a Circle: If the radius of a circle is 5 cm, what is its area?
9. Area of a Parallelogram: A parallelogram has a height of 8 cm and an area of 64 cm². What is the length of the base?
10. Area of a Triangle: A triangle has a base of 10 cm and a height of 12 cm. If the base is doubled, what will be the new area of the triangle?
11. Cost Price and Selling Price: A book is bought for ₹150 and sold for ₹180. Calculate the profit and profit percentage.
12. Loss Calculation: A pair of shoes is purchased for ₹1,200 but sold for ₹1,000. What is the loss amount and loss percentage?
13. Profit Percentage: If a watch is bought for ₹800 and sold for ₹1,000, what is the profit percentage?
14. Selling Price from Cost Price: A bicycle is bought for ₹2,500, and the profit earned on it is 20%. What is the selling price of the bicycle?
15. Finding Cost Price: A seller sells a laptop for ₹45,000 at a loss of 10%. What was the cost price of the laptop?
16. Simple Interest Calculation: If ₹5,000 is invested at a rate of 8% per annum for 3 years, what will be the simple interest earned?
17. Amount Calculation: What will be the total amount after 2 years if ₹10,000 is invested at a rate of 6% per annum?

18. Profit and Loss: A dress is purchased for ₹600 and sold for ₹720. What is the profit amount and the profit percentage?
19. Loss Calculation: A television is bought for ₹30,000 and sold for ₹27,000. Calculate the loss percentage.
20. Finding Selling Price: A shopkeeper bought a smart phone for ₹20,000 and wants to earn a profit of 25%. What should be the selling price of the smart phone?
21. Find the value of the expression $2x + 3$ when $x = 4$.
22. Find the value of the expression $a^2 + 2b$ when $a = 3$ and $b = 2$.
23. Calculate the value of the expression $5m - 4n$ when $m = 2$ and $n = -3$.
24. Find the value of the expression $x^3 - 2x^2 + x$ when $x = 1$.
25. Calculate the value of the expression $a^2 - 4a + 6$ when $a = 2$.
26. Find the value of the expression $3p + 4q - r$ when $p = 1$, $q = 2$, and $r = 5$.
27. Calculate the value of the expression $2x + 5y$ when $x = -1$ and $y = 3$.
28. Find the value of the expression $(3a + 6b)/2$ when $a = 2$ and $b = 4$.
29. What is the value of the expression $x^2 + 3x + 2$ when $x = -2$?
30. Calculate the value of the expression $2a + 3b - 4c$ when $a = 3$, $b = -2$, and $c = 1$.

31: Selling Price and Cost Price

Case Study: A merchant buys 5 bicycles for \$500.

- (a) What is the cost price of one bicycle?
- (b) If he sells each bicycle for \$120, what is the total selling price?
- (c) How much profit does he make if he sells all the bicycles?

32: Percentage Decrease in Price

Case Study: A television was bought for \$300. After a year, its value decreased by 20%.

- (a) What is the value of the television after the decrease?
- (b) If it decreases further by 10% of the new value, what is the new price?
- (c) What is the total percentage decrease from the original price?

33: Area of a Circle

Case Study: A circular garden has a radius of 3 meters.

- (a) What is the area of the garden?

- (b) If a pathway of 1 meter wide is added around the garden, what is the radius of the larger circle?
- (c) Calculate the area of the pathway.

34: Simple Interest

Case Study: Priya invests \$800 at a simple interest rate of 4% per annum for 3 years.

- (a) How much interest will she earn at the end of 3 years?
- (b) What will be the total amount in the account after 3 years?
- (c) If she withdraws \$100 after 1 year, how much interest will she earn on the remaining amount for the next 2 years?

35: Percentage Increase in Value

Case Study: A bicycle was bought for \$200. After a few months, its value increased by 15%.

- (a) What is the new value of the bicycle after the increase?
- (b) If it is sold for \$250, calculate the profit made on the original cost price.
- (c) If its value decreases by 10% after another month, what will be the new value?

36: Profit Calculation

Case Study: A bookstore buys 30 books for \$240 and sells them for \$300.

- (a) What is the profit earned from selling the books?
- (b) What is the profit percentage based on the cost price?
- (c) If the bookstore sells 5 more books at \$12 each, how much additional profit does it make?

37: Area and Cost

Case Study: A circular swimming pool has a radius of 2 meters. The cost to fill the pool with water is \$1 per cubic metre.

- (a) What is the area of the pool?
- (b) If the pool is filled to a depth of 1 metre, calculate the volume of water needed.
- (c) What will be the total cost to fill the pool with water?

38: Total Amount with Simple Interest

Case Study: Rahul deposits \$1,000 in a bank account with a simple interest rate of 5% per annum for 2 years.

- (a) What is the total interest earned at the end of 2 years?
- (b) What will be the total amount in the account after 2 years?
- (c) If he withdraws \$200 after 1 year, how much interest will he earn on the remaining amount for the next year?

39: Percentage Decrease in Price

Case Study: A smartphone was originally priced at \$500 but is now sold for \$400.

- (a) Calculate the absolute decrease in the price.
- (b) What is the percentage decrease in the price?
- (c) If the price increases by 10% after this sale, what will be the new selling price?

40: Profit and Loss

Case Study: A bakery bought 10 dozen eggs at \$1.20 per dozen and sold 8 dozen at \$1.50 per dozen.

- (a) Calculate the total cost price for all the eggs.
- (b) Determine the total selling price for the 8 dozen sold.
- (c) Calculate the overall profit or loss incurred by the bakery after selling the eggs.

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK- SCIENCE

1. Define 'uniform speed' and 'non-uniform speed' with examples.
2. Explain the concept of 'periodic motion' and give two examples .
3. A car travels 200 km in 4 hours. Calculate its average speed.
4. If a pendulum takes 2 seconds for a complete oscillation, calculate its frequency.
5. The speedometer of a vehicle shows the distance travelled by the vehicle. (T/F)
6. A straight line on a distance-time graph indicates uniform speed. (T/F)
7. Describe how you would use a simple pendulum to measure a time period of 30 seconds.
8. Draw a distance-time graph for an object moving with uniform speed and explain its significance.
9. What are the standard units of speed and time?
10. How does a speedometer in a vehicle function?
11. Why is it important to understand the concept of speed in daily life, particularly in traffic?
12. Compare the motion of the Earth around the Sun with the motion of a ceiling fan's blade.
13. Describe with a diagram the motion of an object that starts from rest, moves with uniform speed, and then comes to a stop.
14. A pendulum completes one full oscillation in 4 seconds. How many oscillations will it complete in 2 minutes?
15. The _____ system in organisms is responsible for the transportation of essential substances like food, water, and oxygen.
16. The walls of arteries are _____ and _____, enabling them to handle high blood pressure.
17. The _____ artery is unique because it carries oxygen-poor, carbon dioxide-rich blood from the heart to the lungs.
18. Veins have _____ that prevent the backward flow of blood, ensuring that blood flows back to the heart efficiently.
19. Valves within the heart ensure a one-way flow of blood, preventing _____.
20. Sponges and Hydra lack a defined _____ system.
21. Urine is transported from the kidneys to the urinary bladder by the _____.
22. What is the primary function of arteries in the circulatory system?
23. What exceptional role does the pulmonary artery play in the circulatory system?
24. Why are capillaries considered the ultimate exchange points in the circulatory system?
25. How have aquatic animals like fish adapted their excretion process according to their environment?

26. How does transpiration aid in temperature regulation of plants?
27. How does transpiration influence the transport of water within a plant?
28. In plants, _____ reproduction involves the fusion of male and female gametes.
29. Asexual reproduction in plants can occur through _____, _____, and _____.
30. The male reproductive part of a flower is the _____, consisting of _____ and _____.
31. The female reproductive part of a flower is the _____, composed of _____, _____, and _____.
32. _____ is the process where pollen grains are transferred from the anther to the stigma of a flower.

True or False-

- (a) Seed dispersal is essential for preventing overcrowding around parent plants. (T/F)
- (b) All plants reproduce sexually. (T/F)
- (c) Fertilisation in plants occurs when the male gamete fuses with the egg cell in the ovule. (T/F)
- (d) Vegetative propagation always requires seeds. (T/F)
33. Describe the process and importance of pollination in plants.
34. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of vegetative propagation.
35. Describe the process and significance of seed dispersal in plants.
36. Explain how vegetative propagation is different from seed-based reproduction.
37. What are the benefits and limitations of asexual reproduction in plants?
38. Compare and contrast the reproductive strategies of flowering plants and non-flowering plants like ferns and mosses.

CBSE Worksheet
Class 7 Social Science
Chapter 3: How the State Government Works

1. What is an MLA and who do they represent?



Image: Parliament

2. What is a constituency? Which state has the maximum number of constituencies?

3. Which political party can be said to be in a majority?

4. Who is a Governor and what kind of work does he perform?

5. What is a legislature?

6. What are the various departments through which the State Government works?

7. Fill in the blanks:

(a) _____ is the executive head of the State.

(b) The first citizen of India is _____.

(c) Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by _____.

8. Where is the work of government discussed other than the legislature?

9. How do the Chief Minister and its cabinet perform their work?

10. What do you mean by coalition government?

11. Name some political parties of India.

12. State True or False:

(a) The Central Government appoints the Governor.

(b) Parliament makes laws for the entire country.

(c) Telangana became the 25th state of India.

(d) The Chief Minister is the head of the Country.

13. What are the three branches of Government?

14. Who has the power of dissolving the State Government?

15. Who is responsible for medical services?

16. Can people express their opinion and views through the media?

17. Choose one correct option:

Who elects the members of the Legislative Assembly?

(a) Children

(b) People

(c) Citizens above 18 years of age

(d) Men

18. What is an opposition party?

19. How many states are there in India?

20. How many constituencies are there in India?

21. How do people elect their representatives and where do they derive their rights from?

22. Indian National Congress is a _____.

23. Which political party is running the government?

24. Which States have a State Legislative Council?

25. Name the latest State of India.

आर्मी पब्लिक स्कूल, डगशाई

शीतकालीन अवकाश गृहकार्य कार्यपत्रिका (कार्य नोट बुक में करें)

कक्षा – सातवीं विषय – संस्कृत

1. नीचे दिए गये प्रश्नों के उत्तर संस्कृत भाषा में पूर्ण वाक्य में लिखें-

- क) अस्माकं ध्वजस्य श्वेतवर्णः कस्य सूचकः अस्ति ?
ख) अशोकस्तम्भः कुत्र अस्ति ?
ग) त्रिवर्णध्वजस्य उत्तोलनम् कदा भवति ?
घ) अयं निजः परो वेति गणना। तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् ।। (रिक्त स्थान भरें)
ङ) अशोकचक्रे कति अराः सन्ति ?
च) चटकायाः विलापम् श्रुत्वा काष्ठकूटः तां किम् अपृच्छत् ?
छ) चटकायाः काष्ठकूटस्य च वार्ता श्रुत्वा मक्षिका किम् अवदत् ?
ज) मेघनादः मक्षिकाम् किम् अवदत् ?
झ) चटका काष्ठकूटं किम् अवदत् ?

2. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर संस्कृत में एक पद में लिखिए-

- क) अस्माकं ध्वजे कति वर्णाः सन्ति ?
ख) त्रिवर्णं ध्वजे शक्तयाः सूचकः कः वर्णः ?
ग) अशोकचक्रं कस्य द्योतकम् अस्ति ?
घ) त्रिवर्णः ध्वजः कस्य प्रतीकः ?
ङ) मक्षिकायाः मित्रं कः आसीत् ?
च) वृक्षे का प्रतिवसतिस्म ?
छ) काष्ठकूटः चटकां कस्याः समीपम् अनयत् ?
ज) गजः केन शाखाम् अत्रोटयत् ?
झ) वृक्षस्य अधः कः आगतः ?

3. कोष्ठक में दिए गये शब्दों में से उचित शब्द चुनकर रिक्त स्थान भरें –

(करिष्यामि , गमिष्यति , अनयत् , पतिष्यति , स्फोटयिष्यति , त्रोटयति)

- क) काष्ठकूटस्य चञ्चवा गजस्य नयने..... ।
ख) मार्गं स्थितः अहमपि शब्दं ।
ग) तृषार्तः गजः जलाशयं ।
घ) गजः गर्ते ।
ङ) काष्ठकूटः ताम् मक्षिकायाः समीपम् ।
च) गजः शुण्डेन वृक्षशाखाः ।

4. उचित शब्द चुनकर रिक्त स्थान भरें-

- क) बालिका मधुरं गायति । (एकम् / एका / एकः)
ख) कृषकाः कृषिकर्माणि कुर्वन्ति । (चत्वारः / चतस्रः / चत्वारि)
ग) पत्राणि सुंदराणि सन्ति । (ते / ताः / तानि)
घ) धेनवः दुग्धं । (ददाति / ददति / ददन्ति)
ङ) वयं संस्कृतं । (अपठम् / अपठन् / अपठाम)
च) नमः। (हरिं / हरये)

- छ)परितः कृषिक्षेत्राणि सन्ति । (ग्रामस्य / ग्रामम्)
ज) नमः । (अम्बायाः / अम्बायै)
झ) उपरि अभिनेता अभिनयं करोति । (मञ्चस्य / मञ्चम्)
ञ) उभयतः पुत्रौ स्तः । (पितरम् / पितुः)

5. निम्नलिखित संस्कृत शब्दों के हिंदी में अर्थ लिखिए -

त्रिवर्णः, ध्वजः, मोदकानि, अराः, दुर्भिक्षे, स्वकीयम्, अवरुद्धः, स्पर्धाः, ज्ञायते, अपहाय, समत्वेन, लघुचेतसाम्, वसुधैव, कुटुम्बकम्, संलपन्ति, उत्तोलनम्, प्रस्तोष्यन्ति, समवायः, पुरा, दुर्जयः, शुण्डेन, मृतः, नीडम्, पतितः, निमील्यः, अनुसृत्य, तृषार्तः, गर्तः, विशीर्णानि

6. उचित मिलान करें -

- क) केशरवर्णः प्रगतेः न्यायस्य च प्रवर्तकम् ।
ख) हरितवर्णः 22 जुलाई 1947 तमे वर्षे जातम् ।
ग) अशोकचक्रम् शौर्यस्य त्यागस्य च सूचकः ।
घ) त्रिवर्णः ध्वजः सुषमायाः उर्वरतायाः च सूचकः ।
ङ) त्रिवर्णध्वजस्य स्वीकरणम् स्वाधीनतायाः राष्ट्रगौरवस्य च प्रतीकः ।

7. निम्न शब्दों के समानार्थी शब्द लिखिए-

(परस्य, दुखम्, आत्मानम्, बाधितः, परिवारः, सम्पन्नम्, त्यक्त्वा, सम्पूर्णे)

स्वकीयम् = अवरुद्धः = कष्टं = अपहाय =
कुटुम्बकम् = अन्यस्य = निखिले = समृद्धम् =

8. क) निर्देशानुसार दी गई धातुओं के रूप सभी पुरुष व वचनों में लिखिए -

दृश् धातु लोट् लकार, लट् लकार, लृट् लकार, लङ्ग लकार व विधिलिङ्ग लकार,

ख) निर्देशानुसार दिए गये शब्द के रूप सभी विभक्तियों व वचनों में लिखिए -

नदी शब्द रूप, लता शब्द, देव

9. संख्यावाची संस्कृत में शब्दों में लिखिए-

50=..... 40=..... 22=..... 35=..... 44=..... 33=.....
45=..... 15=..... 20=..... 18=..... 34=..... 27=.....

10. संख्यावाची 51 से 100 तक संस्कृत में शब्दों में लिखिए-

11. विलोमार्थी शब्द चुनकर लिखिए-

(अधुना, मित्रतायाः, लघुचेतसाम्, गृहत्वा, दुःखिनः, दानवाः)

शत्रुतायाः= अपहाय =
पुरा = सुखिनः=
मानवाः= उदारचरितानाम् =

12. रेखांकित पद के स्थान पर प्रश्ननिर्माण कीजिए-

क) शत्रुणाम् समक्षं विजयः सुनिश्चितः भवेत् ।

ख) अस्माकं सत्यपूतां विश्वविजयी भवेत् ।

ग) एतत् सर्वम् अस्माकं नेतृणाम् सद्बुद्धेः सत्फलं ।

घ) गजस्य वधेनैव मम दुखम् अपसरेत् ।

ङ) काष्ठकूटः चञ्चवा गजस्य नयने स्फोटयिष्यति ।

च) कालेन घटकायाः सन्ततिः जाता ।

छ) स्वधर्मात् प्रमादं वयं न कुर्याम् ।

ज) घटकायाः नीडम् भुवि अपतत् ।

WORKSHEET- COMPUTER

CLASS-VII

Section A: Creating a Basic HTML Document

1. Create an HTML document with the title "My First Webpage". (2 marks)
2. Write the HTML code to display the heading "Welcome to My Website". (2 marks)
3. Create a paragraph with the text "This is my first webpage. I am excited to learn HTML!". (2 marks)

Section B: Working with Text

1. Write the HTML code to display the text "Hello World!" in bold and italic. (2 marks)
2. Create a list of your favorite foods using an unordered list. (2 marks)
3. Write the HTML code to display a quote with the text "Believe you can and you're halfway there." - Theodore Roosevelt. (2 marks)

Section C: Adding Images and Links

1. Write the HTML code to add an image to your webpage with the source file "image.jpg" and the alternative text "My Photo". (2 marks)
2. Create a hyperlink to your favorite website using the text "Visit My Favorite Website". (2 marks)
3. Write the HTML code to add a link to your email address with the text "Email Me". (2 marks)

ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL DAGSHAI

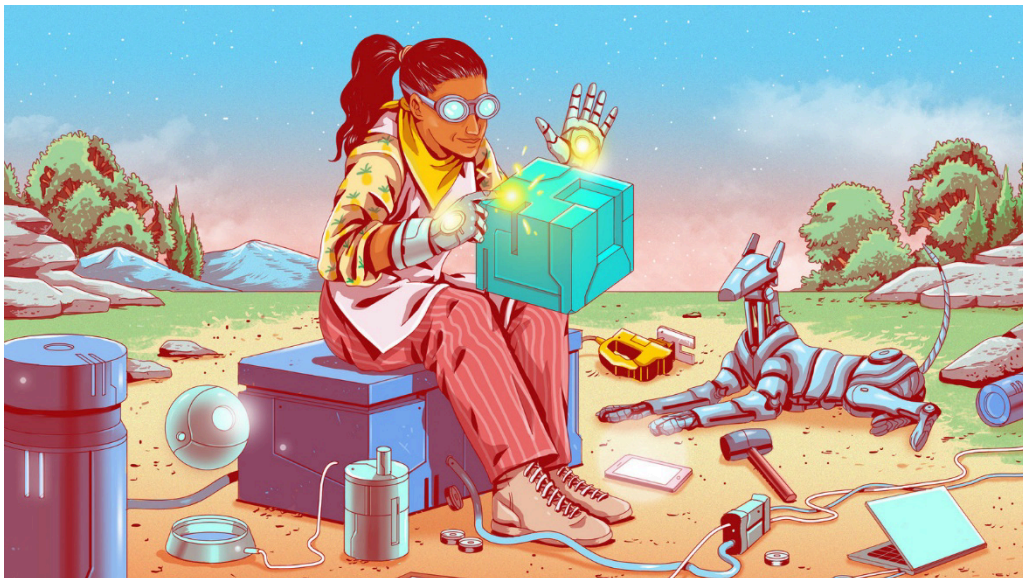
SUBJECT ENRICHMENT ACTIVITIES

CLASS :7

English

Activity 1: Design a book cover for your English Textbook honeycomb. You could use reference pictures from any lesson or poem from the book. Include a new name for the book.

Activity 2: Create a meaningful story based on the picture in about 120- 150 words.



Activity 3: Create a comic strip retelling a story or part of a story. Include dialogue, illustrations, and captions.

Activity 4: Design a poster for an item that you wish to sell. Mention its qualities. Make the poster attractive.

Reading Comprehensions

The Mighty Banyan Tree

The banyan tree is one of the largest and most majestic trees in the world. It is known for its sprawling roots, which extend both above and below the ground, providing shelter to countless animals, birds, and insects. In India, banyan trees are often associated with village gatherings, as their vast canopy provides shade during

the hottest parts of the day. The tree is also a symbol of longevity and strength, often referred to as the "tree of life."

Over the years, banyan trees have been at the center of myths and stories. One such tale speaks of a wise sage who meditated under a banyan tree for years, gaining wisdom and inner peace. The banyan tree's ability to grow and expand symbolizes eternal growth and prosperity. Today, the banyan is celebrated for its ecological importance, serving as a habitat for diverse species and preventing soil erosion with its robust roots.

1. What is the banyan tree often referred to as?
 - a) The tree of wisdom
 - b) The tree of life
 - c) The tree of shelter
 - d) The tree of myths
2. Why is the banyan tree important for villages?
 - a) It prevents soil erosion.
 - b) It is a source of food.
 - c) It provides shade during hot days.
 - d) It is used for building houses.
3. What does the banyan tree symbolize?
 - a) Wisdom and power
 - b) Eternal growth and prosperity
 - c) Peace and harmony
 - d) Knowledge and courage
4. What provides the banyan tree with its name?
 - a) Its tall trunk
 - b) Its widespread roots
 - c) Its large fruits
 - d) Its medicinal properties
5. What do the roots of the banyan tree prevent?
 - a) Deforestation
 - b) Soil erosion
 - c) Pollution
 - d) Overcrowding
6. Which animals rely on the banyan tree for shelter?
 - a) Only birds
 - b) Only insects
 - c) Animals, birds, and insects
 - d) Fish and birds
7. Where do banyan trees commonly grow?
 - a) Deserts
 - b) Villages and forests
 - c) Snow-covered regions
 - d) Rocky hillsides
8. What is a common activity under banyan trees?
 - a) Fishing
 - b) Meditating
 - c) Dancing
 - d) Cooking

9. What is the banyan tree a symbol of in Indian culture?
 - a) Success and fame
 - b) Longevity and strength
 - c) Innovation and technology
 - d) Wealth and power
10. Why is the banyan tree celebrated ecologically?
 - a) It produces oxygen.
 - b) It houses various species and prevents soil erosion.
 - c) It grows rapidly.
 - d) It has medicinal properties.

The Secret of the Moonflower

The moonflower is a rare, nocturnal plant that blooms only at night. Found in tropical and subtropical regions, this plant is known for its fragrant, white flowers that open in the moonlight. The moonflower's beauty has inspired poets and artists for centuries. It symbolizes mystery, dreams, and the fleeting nature of time.

Unlike most flowers that attract bees and butterflies during the day, the moonflower depends on moths for pollination. Its sweet fragrance and pale color help it stand out in the dark, drawing moths from afar. Interestingly, the moonflower's bloom lasts for just one night, closing as the first rays of sunlight appear.

The plant has practical uses too. It is known for its medicinal properties, particularly in traditional medicine. Some cultures use moonflower extracts to treat ailments such as insomnia and anxiety. However, the plant must be handled carefully, as certain parts are toxic if ingested.

1. When does the moonflower bloom?
 - a) During the day
 - b) At night
 - c) In the afternoon
 - d) In the early morning
2. What attracts moths to the moonflower?
 - a) Its bright colors
 - b) Its sweet fragrance and pale color
 - c) Its large size
 - d) Its nectar reserves
3. How long does a moonflower bloom last?
 - a) One week
 - b) One month
 - c) One night
 - d) A full day
4. In which regions is the moonflower found?
 - a) Arctic regions
 - b) Tropical and subtropical regions
 - c) Temperate zones
 - d) Desert regions
5. What does the moonflower symbolize?
 - a) Courage and bravery
 - b) Mystery, dreams, and fleeting time

- c) Growth and prosperity
 - d) Love and friendship
6. What makes the moonflower unique compared to most other flowers?
 - a) It is the largest flower in the world.
 - b) It blooms only at night.
 - c) It grows in cold climates.
 - d) It has no fragrance.
 7. What is a practical use of the moonflower?
 - a) Used as a food source
 - b) Provides timber
 - c) Used in traditional medicine
 - d) Produces natural dyes
 8. What is a precaution one must take with moonflowers?
 - a) Avoid touching the leaves.
 - b) Avoid ingesting toxic parts.
 - c) Water them sparingly.
 - d) Keep them in full sunlight.
 9. Why is the moonflower significant in art and poetry?
 - a) Its vibrant colors inspire artists.
 - b) Its mysterious nature sparks creativity.
 - c) Its medicinal value is widely appreciated.
 - d) Its size makes it impressive.
 10. What happens to the moonflower as the sun rises?
 - a) It blooms further.
 - b) It withers and falls.
 - c) It closes.
 - d) It changes color.

The Hidden World of Coral Reefs

Coral reefs are vibrant underwater ecosystems teeming with life. Often referred to as the "rainforests of the sea," these reefs support thousands of marine species, from tiny fish to large sharks. Corals themselves are tiny animals called polyps, which build calcium carbonate skeletons. Over time, these skeletons form massive reef structures.

Coral reefs are not only beautiful but also vital for the planet. They protect coastlines from storms and erosion and provide food and livelihood to millions of people. However, coral reefs face many threats, including climate change, pollution, and overfishing. Rising sea temperatures cause coral bleaching, a phenomenon where corals lose their color and die.

To preserve these fragile ecosystems, governments, scientists, and communities are working together. Efforts include creating marine protected areas, reducing carbon emissions, and educating people about the importance of coral reefs.

1. What are coral reefs often called?
 - a) Forests of the ocean
 - b) Rainforests of the sea
 - c) Deserts of the deep
 - d) Cities of the sea

2. What are corals made of?
 - a) Sand
 - b) Polyps
 - c) Shells
 - d) Algae
3. What do coral reefs protect coastlines from?
 - a) Pollution
 - b) Hurricanes and erosion
 - c) Overfishing
 - d) Rising temperatures
4. Why are coral reefs important?
 - a) They produce oil.
 - b) They are tourist attractions.
 - c) They provide shelter and food to marine species.
 - d) They clean seawater.
5. What causes coral bleaching?
 - a) Overfishing
 - b) Rising sea temperatures
 - c) Algae overgrowth
 - d) Lack of sunlight
6. What happens during coral bleaching?
 - a) Corals lose their nutrients.
 - b) Corals lose their color and die.
 - c) Corals grow faster.
 - d) Corals release toxins.
7. How do humans threaten coral reefs?
 - a) By avoiding the ocean
 - b) Through pollution and overfishing
 - c) By protecting marine areas
 - d) By growing seaweed
8. What are marine protected areas?
 - a) Zones where fishing is banned
 - b) Areas where corals are mined
 - c) Tourist spots for diving
 - d) Areas for building ports
9. How can individuals help protect coral reefs?
 - a) By fishing near reefs
 - b) By reducing carbon emissions
 - c) By harvesting corals
 - d) By using coral for decorations
10. What is the main purpose of the passage?
 - a) To explain how coral reefs are built
 - b) To highlight the importance of coral reefs and their conservation
 - c) To discuss marine species found in coral reefs
 - d) To promote tourism in coral reefs

The Magic of Honeybees

Honeybees play an essential role in our ecosystem as pollinators. By transferring pollen from one flower to another, they help plants produce fruits, seeds, and flowers. Without honeybees, many of the crops we rely on for food would fail.

Honeybees live in well-organized colonies consisting of a queen, worker bees, and drones.

The queen bee is the leader of the colony, and her primary role is to lay eggs. Worker bees perform various tasks such as collecting nectar, protecting the hive, and feeding the young. Drones, the male bees, have one job: to mate with the queen.

In addition to pollination, honeybees produce honey, which humans have used for centuries as food and medicine. Sadly, honeybee populations are declining due to habitat loss, pesticide use, and climate change. Conserving bees is crucial for maintaining biodiversity and food security.

1. What role do honeybees play in the ecosystem?
 - a) Producing honey
 - b) Pollinating flowers
 - c) Feeding young plants
 - d) Protecting other animals
2. What do honeybees help plants produce?
 - a) Fertilizer
 - b) Fruits, seeds, and flowers
 - c) Roots
 - d) Leaves
3. Which bee is the leader of the colony?
 - a) Worker bee
 - b) Queen bee
 - c) Drone
 - d) Larva
4. What is the primary job of the queen bee?
 - a) Collecting nectar
 - b) Laying eggs
 - c) Protecting the hive
 - d) Making honey
5. What is the role of worker bees?
 - a) Mating with the queen
 - b) Producing honey
 - c) Performing various tasks such as collecting nectar
 - d) Laying eggs
6. What do drones do in the colony?
 - a) Protect the hive
 - b) Mate with the queen
 - c) Collect pollen
 - d) Lay eggs
7. What is honey used for by humans?
 - a) Building houses
 - b) Food and medicine
 - c) Creating art
 - d) Lighting candles
8. Why are honeybee populations declining?
 - a) Due to overpopulation

- b) Due to habitat loss and climate change
 - c) Because of new diseases
 - d) Due to an increase in predators
9. How can humans conserve honeybees?
- a) By increasing pesticide use
 - b) By building larger hives
 - c) By protecting their habitats
 - d) By reducing honey production
10. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- a) To describe the life of a queen bee
 - b) To explain the importance of honeybees and the need to conserve them
 - c) To list the uses of honey
 - d) To warn people about dangerous bees

The Adventures of Balloon Travel

Hot air balloons have fascinated people for centuries. The first recorded manned flight took place in 1783 in Paris when the Montgolfier brothers launched a balloon carrying passengers: a sheep, a duck, and a rooster. The flight lasted eight minutes and marked the beginning of human exploration of the skies.

Hot air balloons work on a simple principle: hot air rises. A flame heats the air inside the balloon, causing it to become lighter than the cooler air outside, making the balloon float. Steering a hot air balloon is a challenge because it moves with the wind, and pilots must rely on changing altitudes to find different wind currents.

Today, hot air balloons are mostly used for recreation and tourism. Balloon festivals around the world attract visitors who marvel at the colorful balloons filling the sky. The serene and silent experience of floating high above the ground has made ballooning a favorite for adventure seekers.

1. When did the first recorded manned balloon flight occur?
 - a) 1783
 - b) 1850
 - c) 1903
 - d) 1700
2. What animals were passengers in the first hot air balloon flight?
 - a) A cat, a dog, and a parrot
 - b) A sheep, a duck, and a rooster
 - c) A cow, a chicken, and a rabbit
 - d) A horse, a goat, and a bird
3. How do hot air balloons float?
 - a) By releasing helium
 - b) By heating the air inside the balloon
 - c) By using a motor
 - d) By capturing the wind
4. What principle explains the working of hot air balloons?
 - a) Cold air sinks
 - b) Hot air rises
 - c) Gravity pulls objects down
 - d) Air pressure is equal

5. How do pilots steer hot air balloons?
 - a) Using a steering wheel
 - b) By changing altitudes to catch different wind currents
 - c) By controlling propellers
 - d) By pulling ropes
6. What are hot air balloons mostly used for today?
 - a) Transportation
 - b) Recreation and tourism
 - c) Weather research
 - d) Military purposes
7. What makes ballooning a favorite among adventure seekers?
 - a) Its speed
 - b) The silent and serene experience
 - c) The ability to fly long distances
 - d) The low cost
8. What event attracts people to hot air balloon festivals?
 - a) Competitions between pilots
 - b) Colorful balloons filling the sky
 - c) Free rides for visitors
 - d) Sales of hot air balloons
9. Which brothers are credited with launching the first manned hot air balloon?
 - a) Wright brothers
 - b) Montgolfier brothers
 - c) Lumière brothers
 - d) Curie brothers
10. What is the tone of the passage?
 - a) Scientific and detailed
 - b) Exciting and informative
 - c) Humorous and light-hearted
 - d) Critical and serious

The Mystery of the Deep Ocean

The ocean covers more than 70% of the Earth's surface, yet much of it remains unexplored. Scientists believe that the deep ocean holds many secrets, including new species of animals, unique ecosystems, and valuable resources. The deepest part of the ocean, the Mariana Trench, is over 11 kilometers deep, making it one of the most extreme environments on the planet.

The deep ocean is a dark, cold, and high-pressure environment. Only specially designed submarines can explore these depths. Despite the challenges, discoveries have been remarkable. Creatures such as bioluminescent jellyfish and giant squid have amazed researchers. These animals have adapted to survive in conditions where no sunlight penetrates.

Exploring the deep ocean is important for understanding climate change, as the ocean absorbs a significant amount of the Earth's heat and carbon dioxide. Furthermore, studying the deep sea can lead to breakthroughs in medicine and technology. However, deep-sea exploration is costly and time-consuming, limiting the progress of this fascinating field.

1. What percentage of the Earth's surface does the ocean cover?
 - a) 50%
 - b) 70%
 - c) 90%
 - d) 60%
2. What is the deepest part of the ocean called?
 - a) Pacific Ridge
 - b) Mariana Trench
 - c) Atlantic Abyss
 - d) Arctic Basin
3. How deep is the Mariana Trench?
 - a) 5 kilometers
 - b) 7 kilometers
 - c) 11 kilometers
 - d) 15 kilometers
4. What kind of environment is the deep ocean?
 - a) Warm and bright
 - b) Cold, dark, and high-pressure
 - c) Dry and silent
 - d) Shallow and rocky
5. What creatures have been discovered in the deep ocean?
 - a) Dolphins and whales
 - b) Bioluminescent jellyfish and giant squid
 - c) Sharks and turtles
 - d) Penguins and seals
6. Why is exploring the deep ocean challenging?
 - a) The water is polluted.
 - b) The pressure is too high, and it is completely dark.
 - c) There is too much marine traffic.
 - d) The ocean is too shallow for submarines.
7. Why is the ocean important for understanding climate change?
 - a) It produces electricity.
 - b) It absorbs heat and carbon dioxide.
 - c) It provides fish for food.
 - d) It reflects sunlight.
8. How can studying the deep ocean benefit humanity?
 - a) By providing recreational opportunities
 - b) By uncovering new species of fish for farming
 - c) By leading to breakthroughs in medicine and technology
 - d) By increasing tourism to coastal areas
9. What limits deep-sea exploration?
 - a) The lack of interest
 - b) Cost and time
 - c) Absence of submarines
 - d) Dangerous marine animals
10. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - a) The importance and challenges of deep-sea exploration
 - b) The beauty of marine life in shallow waters
 - c) The history of ocean exploration
 - d) The dangers of exploring the ocean

Grammar

Exercise 1: Fill in the Blanks with the Correct Tense

1. She _____ (play) the piano every morning.
 2. I _____ (finish) my homework before I went to the party.
 3. By the time he _____ (arrive), the movie _____ (start).
 4. They _____ (visit) their grandparents next weekend.
 5. Right now, I _____ (read) a very interesting book.
 6. He _____ (not like) the food at the restaurant yesterday.
 7. I _____ (never/see) such a beautiful sunset.
 8. They _____ (already/finish) their project when the teacher asked for it.
 9. I _____ (meet) him at the market tomorrow.
 10. We _____ (study) for the exams when the power _____ (go) out.
-

Exercise 2: Choose the Correct Form of the Verb

1. I _____ (is/are/am) writing a letter to my friend.
2. By the time we _____ (arrived/arrive), the show had started.
3. He _____ (had/have) a cup of coffee every morning.
4. They _____ (will/would) go to the park tomorrow.
5. When she _____ (arrives/arrived), we will start the meeting.
6. I _____ (has/have) already seen that movie.
7. He _____ (was/were) playing cricket when I saw him.
8. I _____ (will/will be) working on my project all evening.
9. We _____ (have/has) been waiting for you since 3 PM.
10. I _____ (is/are/am) not feeling well today.

Exercises on tenses

Write Sentences Using the Correct Tense

1. (Present Continuous) – She / cook / dinner right now
2. (Simple Future) – They / travel / to Paris next summer
3. (Present Perfect) – I / see / the new movie already
4. (Past Simple) – We / visit / the museum yesterday
5. (Past Continuous) – He / watch / TV when I called him
6. (Simple Present) – She / like / to read books
7. (Future Continuous) – I / attend / the meeting tomorrow at this time
8. (Present Perfect Continuous) – They / work / on the project for three hours

Correct the Mistakes in the Sentences

1. She have finished her homework last night.
2. I was studying when the bell rings.
3. By the time I arrive, they will leave.

4. He don't like to play football.
5. We have seen that movie yesterday.
6. He will be singing in the concert now.
7. She will go to the market tomorrow at 5 PM.

Choose the Correct Tense for the Following Sentences

1. By the time I _____ (reach) the station, the train _____ (leave).
 - a) reach, leaves
 - b) will reach, will leave
 - c) reach, will have left
2. I _____ (study) when my brother _____ (knock) on the door.
 - a) studied, knocked
 - b) was studying, knocked
 - c) have studied, has knocked
3. They _____ (live) in this house for five years.
 - a) live
 - b) have lived
 - c) lived
4. We _____ (watch) a movie next Saturday.
 - a) are watching
 - b) watch
 - c) will watch

Identify the Voice (Active or Passive)

Write whether the following sentences are in **Active** or **Passive** voice.

1. The book was read by the teacher.
2. The children played in the park.
3. The letter was written by her yesterday.
4. The car was repaired by the mechanic.
5. She gave a beautiful performance at the concert.
6. The song is sung by the choir every Sunday.
7. The cake was baked by my mother.
8. The teacher explained the lesson to the students.

Change the Following Sentences from Active to Passive Voice

1. The chef cooked a delicious meal.
2. The students completed their homework on time.
3. The manager gave the instructions to the team.
4. The children ate all the cookies.
5. They will announce the results tomorrow.
6. My father is fixing the car right now.
7. The workers are building a new bridge.
8. He had finished his assignment before the deadline.

Change the Following Sentences from Passive to Active Voice

1. The report was written by the secretary.
2. The book is being read by the students.
3. The message was delivered by the postman.
4. The homework was completed by the class.
5. The award was given to the winner by the judge.
6. The song was sung by the choir at the concert.
7. The house is being painted by the workers.
8. The cake will be served at the party by the chef.

Fill in the Blanks with the Correct Form (Active or Passive)

1. The car _____ (repair) by the mechanic yesterday.
2. The homework _____ (finish) by the students before the bell rang.
3. The teacher _____ (teach) the students English every day.
4. The children _____ (eat) the lunch right now.
5. A new bridge _____ (build) over the river next year.
6. The gifts _____ (wrap) by the volunteers.
7. The book _____ (publish) last month.
8. The report _____ (submit) by the employees last week.

Choose the Correct Voice (Active or Passive)

1. The meeting _____ (is/was) attended by all the employees.
 - a) Active
 - b) Passive
2. The students _____ (wrote/were written) the essay for homework.
 - a) Active
 - b) Passive
3. The car _____ (is/was) driven by the man.
 - a) Active
 - b) Passive
4. The house _____ (was/is) built by the workers last year.
 - a) Active
 - b) Passive
5. The invitation _____ (will be/sent) by the manager tomorrow.
 - a) Active
 - b) Passive

Make Sentences Using Active or Passive Voice

1. (Active Voice) – The boy / complete / the task
2. (Passive Voice) – The letter / send / by email
3. (Active Voice) – The team / win / the match
4. (Passive Voice) – The food / prepare / by the chef
5. (Active Voice) – She / make / a cake for the party
6. (Passive Voice) – The poem / recite / by the students

Correct the Mistakes in the Voice

1. The car is driven by me every day. (Passive → Active)

2. The letter was delivered by the postman to me. (Active → Passive)
3. The homework will complete by the students by tomorrow. (Passive → Active)
4. The cake will be bake by my sister tomorrow. (Active → Passive)

Class 7 History Map Work

Instructions: Use an outline map of India to complete the following tasks.

Task 1: Medieval India

* Delhi Sultanate:

- * Mark the location of Delhi, the capital of the Delhi Sultanate.
- * Trace the approximate extent of the Delhi Sultanate at its peak.

* Mughal Empire:

* Mark the following cities associated with the Mughal Empire: Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, Lahore.

- * Indicate the approximate extent of the Mughal Empire under Akbar.

* Vijayanagara Empire:

- * Locate and mark the city of Vijayanagara on the map.

Class 7 Geography Map Work Worksheet

Instructions: Use an atlas or online resources to locate and label the following on a blank world map or the provided map outline.

Continents:

- * Asia
- * Africa
- * North America
- * South America
- * Europe
- * Australia
- * Antarctica

Oceans:

- * Pacific Ocean
- * Atlantic Ocean
- * Indian Ocean
- * Arctic Ocean
- * Southern Ocean

Countries:

- * India
- * China
- * United States
- * Canada
- * Brazil
- * Russia
- * Australia

Landforms:

- * Mount Everest (highest peak)
- * Mariana Trench (deepest ocean trench)
- * Amazon River (longest river)
- * Sahara Desert (largest hot desert)
- * Antarctic Ice Sheet (largest ice sheet)

Challenge:

* Draw a simple sketch map of your local area, including key landmarks and directions.

Remember to use colored pencils or markers to make your map visually appealing.

Additional Activities:

- * Research and label major cities in different countries.
- * Find and mark the equator and prime meridian on the map.
- * Draw a simple climate map of the world, using different colors to represent different climate zones.

Topic: Acids, bases and salts

Activity 1: To test the acidic/basic nature of different solutions using red cabbage indicator

1. Objective: Test the presence of acid/base using indicator
2. Instructions:

Prepare your own red cabbage indicator by taking some red cabbage leaves. Dip them in a bowl of water. Let it rest for 10 min and then squish the leaves in water and filter to get the indicator.

Take solutions like vinegar, milk, any cleaning agent like colin, soap water, lemon juice, solution of baking soda, solution of any detergent and yogurt.

Take the indicator in different disposable cups and place several drops of all the above mentioned solutions in each cup. Observe the change in colour of the indicator solution.

Record the observations in a table

Conclusion: Write which colour change indicates the presence of acid and base.

Click pics of all the observations and paste the same in the portfolio mentioning all the above steps.

Topic 2: Reproduction in plants

Activity: To grow new plants using three different vegetative parts of plants.

1. Objective: To grow a new plant using stem, root and bud of a plant.
2. Instructions:

Cut a part of the stem of two different plants like rose and marigold.

Put them in a pot filled with soil and water it regularly. Add some homemade fertilizers or manure like vermicompost for rapid growth.

Keep taking pics of the development in every 5 days.

Paste the pics in the portfolio mentioning all the steps involved.

Repeat the same with other vegetative parts like roots and buds.

Topic: Cost Price, Selling Price, Profit-Loss, Simple Interest, and Amount

Activity 1: Mini Business Challenge

1. Objective: Understand the concepts of cost price, selling price, profit, and loss.

2. Instructions:

• Imagine you are starting a mini business during the vacations (e.g., selling handmade greeting cards, bookmarks, or cookies).

• Decide on:

• Cost Price (CP): How much it costs to make one item (e.g., ₹10 for a bookmark).

• Selling Price (SP): How much you will sell it for (e.g., ₹15 for a bookmark).

• Make a table of 10 items and calculate:

• Profit or Loss for each item.

• Profit Percentage or Loss Percentage.

• Write your calculations and describe what made your mini business profitable or not.

Activity 2: My Loan Calculator

1. Objective: Understand simple interest and total amount.

2. Instructions:
 - Assume you lent money to three imaginary friends during the vacation.
 - Write down:
 - Principal (P): How much you lent each friend (e.g., ₹1000, ₹2000, ₹3000).
 - Rate of Interest (R): Decide a rate like 5% or 10%.
 - Time Period (T): Choose 1 year, 2 years, or 3 years.
 - Calculate the Simple Interest (SI) and Total Amount to be returned by each friend.
 - Present the information in a table and write a summary of how much total interest you earned.

Topic: Area of Parallelogram, Triangle, and Circle

Activity 3: Map It Out

1. Objective: Understand area calculations through real-life examples.
2. Instructions:
 - Take a graph sheet or draw grids on plain paper.
 - Imagine:
 - A parallelogram-shaped park (e.g., base = 8 cm, height = 4 cm).
 - A triangular garden (e.g., base = 6 cm, height = 5 cm).
 - A circular fountain (e.g., radius = 3 cm).
 - Use the formulas to calculate:
 - Area of the parallelogram = Base \times Height.
 - Area of the triangle = $\frac{1}{2} \times$ Base \times Height.
 - Area of the circle = πr^2 (Take $\pi = 3.14$).
 - Draw the shapes on the graph and write down the areas below each shape.

Activity 4: Home Designer

1. Objective: Apply area formulas to design a layout.
2. Instructions:
 - Pretend you are designing the layout of a room or a garden.
 - Draw a rough plan (e.g., a room with a triangular bed area, a circular table area, and a parallelogram-shaped study area).
 - Label each part with dimensions (e.g., Base = 10 cm, Height = 5 cm for the bed area).
 - Calculate the area of each part and the total area of the room or garden.
 - Write a short description of your layout and why you designed it this way.

Activity work VII - Sanskrit

ऋतु व महीने की आकषिक तालिका
तैयार करें। (यह कार्य छात्र सक्षिपण
sheet पर करेंगे।)

दिया गया वर्कशीट कार्य नोट-बुक में करेंगे।