


CLASS : VII

DATE : 16.08.2021 to 30.08.2021

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	CH 8 - RATIO AND PROPORTION (EX 8A, EX 8B) CH 7 - LINEAR EQUATION IN ONE VARIABLE. (EX 7A)
SCIENCE	<u>CHAPTER -13 MOTION AND TIME</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Read the chapter thoroughly and underline the important words and write them.2. Write the key terms given at the end of the chapter (pg no.204)3. Solve sums given related to distance, time and speed.4. Draw the different types of graph in science notebook.5. Learn the NCERT solved Question and Answer given in science book.6. Write the Exercise (Very Short Answer, Short Answer and Long Answer) in science notebook.7. Learn objective question (Multiple choice, fill in the blanks and true or false) given in exercise page no. 212 and 213..
HINDI	<p style="text-align: center;">हिंदी साहित्य</p> <p><u>भारत के आदिवासी (लेख)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. पाठ का वाचन करें (दो बार) ।2. भारत के आदिवासी पाठ से दस कठिन शब्दों को अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें।3. शब्दार्थ अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें। <p style="text-align: center;"><u>भारत के आदिवासी मन मानचित्रण</u></p> <div style="text-align: center;"><p>समाज के जन-जातीय स्वरूप का ज्ञान</p><p>परंपरागत स्वरूप की रक्षा</p><p>शारीरिक क्षमता का प्रमाणित करना</p><p>दृढ़ इच्छा शक्ति का परिचय देना</p></div>

अभ्यास

लिखित

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए

प्रश्न 1. आदिवासी समुदाय के लोग देश के किन - किन राज्यों में मिलते हैं?

उत्तर - आदिवासी समुदाय के लोग छत्तीसगढ़, उड़ीसा, प० बंगाल, झारखंड, असम, मेघालय, अंडमान - निकोबार, मिजोरम, नागालैंड, अरुणाचल, उत्तराखंड आदि राज्यों में मिलते हैं।

प्रश्न 2. झारखंड में किन - किन जनजाति के लोग मिलते हैं? ये आपस में किस भाषा का प्रयोग करते हैं?

उत्तर - झारखंड में मुंडा, उराँव, खड़िया, संथाली और असुर जनजाति के लोग मिलते हैं। ये आपस में क्रमशः मुंडारी, उराँव, संथाली और असुर बोली में बातचीत करते।

प्रश्न 3. 'गोल - गधेड़े' प्रथा क्या है? यह कहाँ प्रचलित है? इस प्रथा के बारे में विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए।

उत्तर - गोल - गधेड़े की प्रथा विवाह की एक प्रथा है। यह छत्तीसगढ़ की जनजातियों में प्रचलित है। इस प्रथा में विवाह योग्य नवयुवकों और नवयुवतियों को एक स्थान पर एकत्रित किया जाता है। एक बाड़ा बनाया जाता है। नवयुवतियाँ बाड़े के भीतर रहती हैं और नवयुवक बाहर। बाड़े के बीचों - बीच खंभा गाढ़कर उस पर नारियल टाँग दिया जाता है। जो नवयुवक इस नारियल को तोड़ने में सफल हो जाता है, उसे मनपसंद जीवन - साथी चुनने का अधिकार मिल जाता है। इससे नवयुवकों की शारीरिक क्षमता की जाँच की जाती है।

प्रश्न 4. झारखंड के असुर समुदाय में विवाह की कौन - सी प्रथा प्रचलित है? इसमें विवाह योग्य लड़की की क्षमता किस प्रकार परखी जाती है?

उत्तर - झारखंड के असुर समुदाय में विवाह के लिए युवती की घर बनाने की कला परखी जाती है। ये घर पिरामिड - नुमा होते हैं। इन्हें जंगली पत्तों से बनाया जाता है। यदि किसी लड़की के बनाए घर से एक बूंद पानी भी टपक जाता है तब उसे अक्षम मान लिया जाता है।

प्रश्न 5. उत्तराखंड की 'भोटिया' जनजाति में किसी की मृत्यु हो जाने पर क्या प्रथा अपनाई जाती है?

उत्तर - उत्तराखंड की 'भोटिया' जनजाति में किसी की मृत्यु हो जाने पर मृत्यु स्थल से दरवाजे तक भेड़ की ऊन या उससे बुना ऊनी वस्त्र फैला दिया जाता है। ऐसी मान्यता है कि ऐसा करने से मृतक की आत्मा पुनः उसी घर में आ जाती है।

प्रश्न 6. 'आदिवासी लोग प्रकृति के साथ गहरे रूप से जुड़े रहते हैं' इसका पता किस प्रकार से चलता है?

उत्तर - आदिवासी लोग प्रकृति के बीच रहते हैं। प्रकृति की पूजा करते हैं। वे सूर्य, पहाड़ों, नदियों की पूजा करते हैं। इनके त्योहार भी प्रकृति परक हैं।

प्रश्न 7. 'आदिवासियों ने लोक कलाओं के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का निर्वाह किया है' - किन - किन रूपों में?

उत्तर - आदिवासियों ने लोक - कला के विविध रूपों के विकास में अपनी भूमिका का निर्वाह किया है। लोकनृत्यों में, पेंटिंग - कला के रूप में, कलाकृतियाँ बनाकर, मुखौटे बनाकर।

प्रश्न 8. आदिवासियों के जीवन - यापन के प्रमुख व्यवसाय क्या - क्या हैं?

उत्तर - खेती करना, पशु - पालन, लकड़ी काटना, रस्सी बुनना आदि प्रमुख व्यवसाय हैं। अब वे मधुमक्खी पालन व मुर्गी पालन का व्यवसाय भी अपना रहे हैं।

प्रश्न 9. सरकार आदिवासियों का जीवन स्तर सुधारने के लिए क्या - क्या उपाय कर रही है? इनसे इनकी स्थिति में क्या सुधार आया है?

उत्तर - सरकार आदिवासियों का जीवन - स्तर सुधारने के लिए विभिन्न कुटीर उद्योगों में उन्हें शामिल कर रही है जैसे - मधुमक्खी पालन, मुर्गीपालन आदि। इनसे इनके जीवन- स्तर में सुधार हो रहा है।

रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए

उत्तर -1. आदिवासी, जनजाति 2. आदिवासी 3. प्रताड़ित 4. प्रकृति

अर्थग्रहण संबंधी प्रश्न

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए

आदिवासी अपना जीवन - यापन भी प्राकृतिक साधनों से करते हैं। खेती, पशु - पालन, लकड़ी काटना, रस्सी बुनना आदि इनके प्रमुख व्यवसाय हैं। असुरों की लोहा गलाने की कला तो प्राचीनकाल से चली आ रही है। अब सरकारी प्रयासों से मधुमक्खी पालन, मुर्गी पालन, कुटीर उद्योगों से संबंधित योजनाओं में इन्हें शामिल किया जा रहा है। इनके जीवन - स्तर में सुधार लाना आवश्यक है। ये लोग तरह - तरह के अंधविश्वासों एवं बुराइयों से घिरे हुए हैं। शिक्षा का प्रसार करने से इन्हें ज्ञान का प्रकाश मिल सकेगा।

प्रश्न 1. आदिवासी अपना जीवन - यापन कैसे करते हैं?

उत्तर - प्राकृतिक साधनों से।

प्रश्न 2. इनके प्रमुख व्यवसाय कौन - कौन से हैं?

उत्तर - खेती, पशु - पालन, लकड़ी काटना, रस्सी बुनना आदि।

प्रश्न 3. असुर जनजाति के लोग किस कला में कुशल हैं?

उत्तर - लोहा गलाने की कला में।

प्रश्न 4. सरकार इन्हें किन - किन योजनाओं में शामिल कर रही है?

उत्तर - मधुमक्खी पालन, मुर्गी पालन, कुटीर उद्योग।

प्रश्न 5. इनके जीवन स्तर में किन उपायों से सुधार लाया जा सकता है?

उत्तर - काम धंधों में लगाकर, शिक्षा का प्रसार करके तथा अंधविश्वासों से दूर करके।

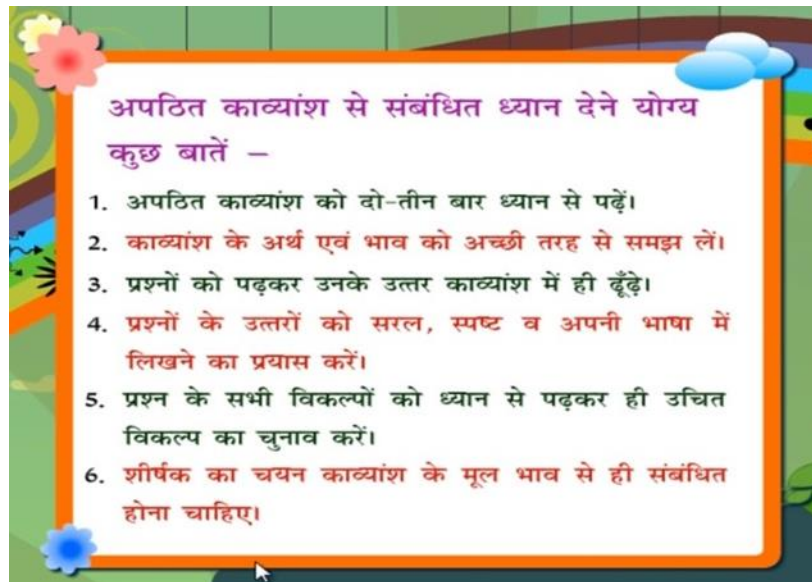
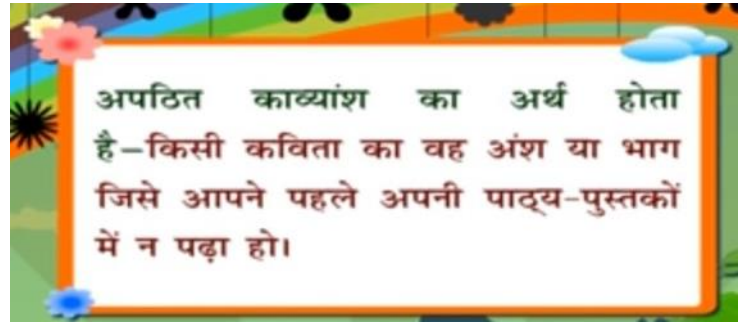
बहुविकल्पी प्रश्न

नीचे लिखे प्रश्नों के उत्तर का सही विकल्प चुनकर ठीक (✓) का चिह्न लगाओ

उत्तर- 1. (घ) 2. (क) 3. (ख) 4. (ख) 5. (घ)

हिंदी भाषा

पाठ- अपठित काव्यांश



निचे दिए गए अपठित काव्यांश को पढ़कर उसके प्रश्न का उत्तर दें।

हँसते खिलखिलाते रंग-बिरंगे फूल
क्यारी में देखकर
जी तृप्त हो गया।
नथुनों से प्राणों तक खिंच गई
गंध की लकीर-सी
आँखों में हो गई रंगों की बरसात
अनायास कह उठा दिल वाह!
धन्य है वसंत ऋतु!

प्रश्न: -

- (क) कवि ने किस ऋतु का वर्णन किया है?
(ख) रंग-बिरंगे फूलों को देखकर कवि के हृदय में कौन-सा भाव आया?
(ग) “गंध की लकीर-सी” से क्या अभिप्राय है
(घ) काव्यांश का उपर्युक्त शीर्षक होगा

पर्यायवाची शब्द और विलोम शब्द

दिए गए पर्यायवाची शब्द को याद करें तथा लिखें। :-

- गणेश- गजानन, गणपति, विनायक
- चाँद- चंद्रमा, मयंक, शशि, इंदु
- तलवार- खड्ग, असि, शमशीर
- दूध- दुग्ध, क्षीर, गोरस
- नदी- सरिता, तटिनी, तरंगिनी
- पत्थर- पाषाण, प्रस्तर, चट्टान
- अंबर- गगन, आकाश, नभ
- अहंकार- घमंड, गर्व, दर्प,
- अश्व- घोड़ा, तुरंग, हय, घोटक
- मृग- सारंग, हिरण, कुरंग, हरिण

दिए गए विलोम शब्द को याद करें तथा लिखें। (16-30)

- मौखिक x लिखित
- अनुकूल x प्रतिकूल

- आकाश x पाताल
- उतार x चढ़ाव
- आवश्यक x अनावश्यक
- उष्ण x शीत
- क्रय x विक्रय
- ऊँच x नीच
- कृतज्ञ x कृतघ्न
- गृहस्थ x संन्यासी
- दुर्जन x सज्जन
- दुर्गंध x सुगंध
- पाप x पुण्य
- भोगी x योगी
- मौखिक x लिखित

पत्र लेखन

पत्र सूचनाओं के आदान-प्रदान का एक व्यक्तिगत एवं सामान्य-सा माध्यम है। पत्र-लेखन एक कला है, जिसके माध्यम से दूर रहने वाले मित्रों एवं संबंधियों का समाचार प्राप्त किया जा सकता है तथा अपने अनुभव, विचार और समाचार उन तक पहुँचाए जा सकते हैं। पत्र की भाषा सरल एवं स्पष्ट तथा इसका भाव बोधगम्य होना चाहिए।

पत्र लिखते समय निम्नलिखित बातों का ध्यान रखना चाहिए

- पत्र की भाषा सरल व स्पष्ट हो। हमें विस्तृत वर्णन से बचना चाहिए।
- आयु व संबंध के अनुकूल शब्दावली का प्रयोग करना चाहिए।
- विचारों की क्रमबद्धता का ध्यान रखना चाहिए। पत्र का उद्देश्य व विषय-वस्तु स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए। पत्र में उसके सभी अंगों का प्रयोग करना चाहिए।

पत्रों के प्रकार

पत्र मुख्यतः दो प्रकार के होते हैं।

1. अनौपचारिक या निजी पत्र – ये पत्र अपने निकट संबंधियों अथवा मित्रों को लिखे जाते हैं। इनमें निजी बातों का ब्योरा (वर्णन) होता है।

175, नया मुहल्ला
जयपुर (राजस्थान)] अपना पता
दिनांक: 02-10-2011] दिनांक
प्रिय रीना,] सखी का नाम

सप्रेम नमस्ते।
कल मैं दिल्ली आई थी। सोचा था कि यहाँ का दशहरा मेला अवश्य देखूँगी। पापा ने बात मान ली। सखी, यहाँ की तो जैसे काया पलट हो गई है। चारों ओर शॉपिंग मॉल, होटल खुल गए हैं। मेट्रो में बैठने का मेरा सपना भी साकार हो गया। बसें भी लो फ्लोर की हरी तथा लाल रंग की हैं। मैंने यहाँ का चिड़ियाघर देखा। तुम भी साथ होती तो और भी मज़ा आता। मेरे मामाजी यहीं रहते हैं। फिर वापस आने पर और भी विस्तार से बताऊँगी।

2. औपचारिक पत्र – ये पत्र उन्हें लिखे जाते हैं जिससे हमारा निजी संबंध नहीं होता। ये कई प्रकार के हो सकते हैं; जैसे-प्रार्थना पत्र, कार्यालयी-पत्र, व्यावसायिक-पत्र आदि।

सेवा में,
प्रधानाचार्य जी
डी.ए.वी. स्कूल,] विद्यालय का नाम
गाज़ियाबाद (उ०प्र०)
विषय: अवकाश के लिए निवेदन।] विषय
महोदय,
निवेदन है कि मेरे चाचाजी का विवाह दिनांक 29 नवंबर, 2011 को होना निश्चित हुआ है। विवाह के समारोह में शामिल होने के लिए माँ के साथ मुझे जाना है। मैं आगामी तीन दिन विद्यालय में उपस्थित नहीं रहूँगा।
अतः आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप मुझे दिनांक 28 से 30 नवंबर, 2011 तक का अवकाश देने की कृपा करें।
सधन्यवाद।
आपका आज्ञाकारी शिष्य,
रजत वर्मा] नाम
कक्षा पाँचवीं 'क'] कक्षा
अनुक्रमांक 15] अनुक्रमांक
दिनांक 27-11-2011] दिनांक

किसी एक विषय पर अनुच्छेद (80 से 100 शब्दों में) अपनी उत्तरपुस्तिका में लिखिए ।
(i) वृक्ष हमारे मित्र (ii) योग का महत्त्व

ENGLISH Chapters Included:-
Language - Ch-9 Clauses, Ch-12 Present tense, Ch-13 Past tense, Ch-14 Future tense
Literature – Ch-8 Pandavas in Exile (prose)

LANGUAGE

Topic – Ch-9 Clauses

Kindly write down the difference between Sentence, Clause and Phrase in your notebook from pg.no.- 72

EXERCISES:-

A. Circle the Phrases and underline the Clauses in the following groups of words.

1. Tapan lives in the house across the road.
2. Jeet is a girl who has great courage.

* Q 3 – 5 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

B. Identify the noun clauses.

1. The students said that the test was easy.
2. The man recounted how he fought with the robbers.

* Q 3 – 10 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

C. In the following sentences, identify the noun phrases and circle them. Pick out the noun clauses and underline them.

1. I believe in your honesty.
2. I am sure that he will have a successful career.

* Q 4 & 5 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

D. Pick out the adjective clauses in the following sentences and indicate the nouns and the pronouns they describe:-

1. The school bus which drops me to school came late. – describes the noun boy.
2. I have not received the letter you sent me last week. - describe the noun bus.

* Q 3 & 10 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

F. Pick out the adverb clauses in the following sentences:-

1. You should not talk in class when I am teaching in class.
2. I joined the book club when I was in the sixth grade.

* Q 3 & 10 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

G. In the following sentence, replace each adverb phrase in bold with an adverb clause.
On his return home, Jeet visited the grocery store. - When he was returning home, Jeet visited the grocery store.

He could not attend the meeting **because of his illness.** - He could not attend the meeting because he was ill.

* Q 3 & 5 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook

H. Identify the clauses in the following sentences and mention whether they are noun, adjective or adverb clauses.

1. The house that is visible from the window, is haunted. – Adjective Clause
2. As soon as the boys came in, the noise began – Adverb Clause

* Q 3 & 10 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

Topic – Ch-12 Present Tense

Kindly copy down the table given in pg. 88, 89, 90, 91 in your notebook

A. Read the following sentences and underline the verbs in different present forms. State the tense of each underlined verbs given.

1. **I am looking** at the landscape. – **Present continuous tense**
2. The old man **is snoring** loudly.- **Present continuous tense**
3. He **does** yoga regularly – **Simple present tense**

* Q 4 – 10 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

B. Use the appropriate form of ‘be’ and ‘have’ in the following sentence:-

1. They **are** (be) planning to watch the match on television.
2. I **am** (be) going to the nearest park.

C. Fill in the blanks with appropriate verbs from the brackets.

1. Ganesh **has** (has, is having) a good collection of story books.
2. The cake **tastes** (tastes, is tasting) delicious.

* Q 3– 5 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

D. Fill in the blanks with appropriate form of verbs given in brackets.

1. They **are joining** (join) me for lunch today. (**Present continuous**)
2. Boys **love** (love) to fly kites. (**Simple present**)

* Q 3– 7 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

E. Rewrite the following sentences as directed.

1. They are leaving for Kolkata soon. (**Interrogative**) - Are they leaving for Kolkata soon?
2. She plays the piano. (**Interrogative**)- Does she play the piano?

* Q 3– 7 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

F. Fill in the blanks with having, have, looking, see, hear or listen.

1. My friends **have** their own mobiles.
2. He is **having** a healthy lunch.

* Q 3– 6 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

G. Fill in the blanks with the present perfect continuous tense form of verb given in brackets.

1. Jeffrey Archer **has been writing** (write) a new novel for the last one year.
2. Sagarika **has been suffering** (suffer) from viral infections since last Saturday.

* Q 3 & 4 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

H. Fill in the blanks with verbs in the present continuous or present perfect continuous tense.

1. The dog **has been barking** for half an hour. (bark)
2. These days, she **is learning** to ride a bicycle.(learn)

* Q 3 & 5 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

Topic – Ch-13 Past Tense

Kindly copy down the table given in pg. 96, 97, in your notebook

A. Fill in the blanks with appropriate form of verbs in the simple past, past continuous or past perfect tense.

1. She **felt** (feel) excited about the vacation while she was telling me all her plans.
2. She **was** (be) a tolerant person.

* Q 3 & 5 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate form of verbs given in brackets. The tense form is mentioned with each sentence.

1. There was (be) a beautiful shrine that stood (stand) beside the hill. (Simple Present Tense)
2. Villagers visited (visit) the shrine regularly. (Simple Past)

* Q 3 & 5 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

C. Rewrite the following sentences as directed.

1. She was feeling well. (Negative)- **She was not feeling well.**
2. Reema played in the garden. (Interrogative)- **Did Reema play in the garden?**

* Q 3 - 6 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

E. Fill in the blanks with the simple past tense or the present tense form of verbs given in brackets.

1. She has worked with Mr. Sharma earlier also. (work)
2. Bina called him up yesterday but he has not called back yet. (call, not call)

* Q 3 & 10 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

F. Fill in the blanks with verbs in the past perfect continuous tense.

1. The water had been boiling for thirty minutes before I turned off the gas. (boil)
2. The birds had been soaring high before it started raining. (soar)

* Q 3 & 4 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

G. Tick the correct options to complete the sentences.

1. He has not visited the doctor since / for Sunday.
2. She has been playing basketball since / for an hour.

* Q 3 - 5 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

Topic – Ch-14 Future Tense

Kindly copy down the table given in pg. 101 in your notebook

A. Fill in the blanks with going to form.

1. My mother is going to knit a cardigan for me. (knit)
2. The children are going to visit a zoo next week. (visit)

* Q 3 - 5 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

C. Fill in the blanks with verbs in the future continuous tense form.

1. Father will be leaving for office soon. (leave)
2. The mechanic will be repairing the fan today. (repair)

* Q 3 & 4 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

D. Fill in the blanks with verbs in the future perfect tense.

1. We hope that the sky will have cleared (clear) by the time we set out on our journey.
2. The clown will have performed (perform) at the circus before the acrobats come in.

* Q 3 & 4 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

E. Fill in the blanks with appropriate verbs in the future Perfect Continuous tense form.

1. They will have been preparing for their entrance examinations for one week before they fill their forms. (prepare)

* Q 2 & 3 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

H. Rewrite the following sentences in negative and interrogative forms.

1. He will send a bouquet on your birthday.

Negative- He will not send you a bouquet on your birthday.

Interrogative- Will he send you a bouquet on your birthday?

*Q 2-4 to be done as **H.W** in the notebook.

Literature

Ch-8 Pandavas in Exile (prose)

I. Write all the meanings in your notebook which is given in the poem.

II. Write the antonyms of the following words:-

1. invisible x noticeable / visible

2. pride x modesty / humility

3. gratitude x ingratitude

4. protected x expose

5. exile x return

REFERENCE TO THE CONTEXT

1. ‘..... this enchanted pool belongs to me.No one can drink of its water until he has answered my questioned’

A. Who is the speaker of these lines?

Ans Yaksha is the speaker of these lines.

B. Who is being addressed here?

Ans Yudhishtira is being addressed here.

C. What would be the consequence of drinking water without answering the questions?

Ans if someone drinks the water of the enchanted pool without answering the questions of Yaksha he would become unconscious under the magical spell.

D. Who all drank without answering the questions?

Ans All the four brothers of Yudhishtira Nakula, Sahadeva, Bhīma and Arjuna drank the water without answering the questions.

2. ‘...he has come to help the Pandavas in their hour of need. He told hi how pleased he was with Yudhishtiras’s noble conduct and wisdom’

A. Who had come to help the Pandavas?

Ans Yama the Lord of death had come to help the Pandavas.

B. What does their ‘hour of need’ mean here?

Ans ‘Their hour of need’ here means, their time of crisis when they were in exile and Yudhishtira’s four brothers lay unconscious drinking the water of the enchanted pool.

C.What noble conduct and wisdom is being referred to here?
Ans The noble conduct of Yudhisthira's is referred here , how he wisely and patiently answered all the questions of Yaksha and he nominated Nakula's named as the one who should be saved instead of his own brothers as he was son of Madri ,thereby doing justice to all.

D.How did he reward Yudhisthira?

Ans He rewarded Yudhisthira by blessing him protection from heaven and sending him to Matasya in disguise to spend their thirteenth year of exile without any problem.

Answer the following questions:-

1. Why were the Pandavas brothers tired?
2. Whom did Yudhishtira send to fetch some water?
3. What made Yudhishtira get anxious?
4. What had happened to the four brothers?
5. Why had this happened to the four brothers?
6. Who was Yama?
7. What did Yama do for Yudhishtira and Why?
8. What advice did Yama give to Yudhisthira?

Ch- Role of Media

• **Read the chapter and underline the difficult words and also write the keywords in the notebook.**

• **Do Quick Revision-1 and 2.**

• **Exercise A- Tick the correct option:**

1. (i) Print and electronic media
2. (i) Television, radio, internet and cinema.
3. (iv) All of these
4. (iv) 1962

• **Exercise B- Fill in the blanks:**

1. Media
2. Electronic media
3. Government
4. Advertisement

• **Exercise C- Write True/False:**

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. True

• **Exercise D- Short answer questions:**

1. Define print media?

Ans. Print media refers to newspapers, magazines and other printed periodicals.

2. What is electronic media?

Ans. Electronic media refers to television, radio and internet.

3. What is the significance of Registrar of Newspapers?

Ans. The Registrar of Newspapers plays a significant role. All newspapers and periodicals are registered with it.

4. What is censorship?

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Ans. Censorship refers to preventing the media from broadcasting a sensitive news item, delete or edit a scene from any medium of media containing videographic contents or even lyrics of songs or dialogues in movies that can give rise to upheavals in the society or prove to be detrimental to the sentiments of a particular section of society.

• **Long answer questions:**

1. Media does not have an absolute right or freedom. Why?

Ans. Media does not have an absolute right or freedom as it can pose a threat to the security, sovereignty and integrity of the country or it can falsely try to influence public or the relations with other countries.

2. How can censorship beneficial?

Ans. Censorship is beneficial in many terms. It provides a medium to stop any rise to upheavals in the society which can hurt the sentiments of a particular section of society.

3. A huge amount of money is required to maintain mass media functions. Why?

Ans. A huge amount of money is required to maintain mass media functions as technology in the field of mass media has improved, but along with improvements, expenses has also increased to buy and maintain these technologies. For example, in a television studio where the news anchor reads the news there are many expensive equipment present such as cameras, computers, lights, teleprompter, etc. People who use the equipment for news broadcast, get paid for their work. As the technology develops, the present equipment needs to be upgraded and people with skill to operate it needs to be hired. Hence a lot of money is involved, thus mass media functions with the support of big business houses.

4. Briefly explain the role of media in a democratic country.

Ans. Media plays an important role in a democratic country. The main role of mass media is to spread information. This leads to formation of public opinion. As media plays a crucial role so, it should be responsible and unbiased. But many times, it has been seen that the nexus between media and business houses or politicians and the media houses defeat the purpose of media. We can sum up and say that the role of media is one of great responsibility as it protects the interests of the common people. It should provide authentic news and information with responsibility and not for the purpose of getting more attention for more income. It should set its agenda to work in the interest of the society at large and not to manipulate public opinion. It should also follow the laws and ethics of presenting news.

5. What is the role of media in setting agendas?

Ans. Media plays an important role in setting agendas.

The involvement of media helps in forming how newsworthy a news is. For example, there is a fair during Diwali in your locality, it will not come in the news generally as during this time many

such fairs are organised but, if a person who is well-known among the people, attends the fair then it will come in the news and it will become newsworthy. Thus, the media decides which subject to focus on and because of the influence it has on the minds of the people, media is said to 'set the agenda'.

CH: 4-The Mughal Empire

Class - VII

Instructions to be followed:

- Read the chapter thoroughly in order to understand and have in depth knowledge of the chapter.
- Underline the important spellings in the chapter.
- Exercise A&B to be done in the text book.

Exercise C & D to be written in the note book.

C.Short answer question

Q1. What was the reason behind Babur's victory in the First Battle of Panipat?

Ans. Babur won the First Battle of Panipat because he had a skilled cavalry with advanced means of warfare of that time and experience of fighting in several wars.

Q2. Write a short note on Akbar's administration.

Ans. Empire was divided into provinces called subas, governed by a Subedar who carried out both political and military functions. Each province had a financial officer or diwan. Subedar was supported by military paymaster (bakshi), charitable patronage (sadr), military commanders (faujدارs), town police commander (kotwal).

Q3. Who was Nur Jahan ?

Ans. Jahangir married Mehrunnisa. He gave her the title of Nur Jahan or 'Light of the World'.

Q4. What led Babur to get the throne of Delhi ?

Ans. The two victories, First Battle of Panipat and The Battle of Khanua put Babur firmly on the throne of Delhi.

Q5. How is Jahangir portrayed as a ruler ?

Ans. Jahangir continued with his father's policy. He too was liberal, secular and looked after his people. Tuzk-i-Jahangiri, the autobiography of Jahangir portrays him as a man of justice.

D. Long answer questions.

Q1. Write a short note on Akbar's military conquest.

Ans. i) The first conquest of Akbar was Malwa

ii) In 1564 he conquered Gondwana.

iii) In 1568 CE he annexed Chittor and Ranthambore.

iv) In 1570 CE he conquered Gujarat, Bengal and Orissa.

v) In 1576 CE he brought Berar, Khandesh and parts of Ahmadnagar under his control.

vi) From 1581CE-1598 CE he conquered Kashmir, Sind, Qandahar and Kabul.

Q2. What kind of an emperor was Sher Shah Suri ?

Ans. Sher Shah Suri was one of the most successful ruler. He introduced many reforms. He built the Grand Trunk road and various inns for travelers, planted trees and dug wells. He introduced a new gold coin called Mohur and silver coin called rupiya. He put into place a very efficient system of judicial, army and land revenue.

Q3. What were the major events that took place during Aurangzeb's reign ?

Ans. The following major events occurred during Aurangzeb's reign:

- a) In 1675 CE Sikh leader Guru Tegh Bahadur was executed.
- b) From 1685 to 1688 CE Bijapur and Golconda were annexed.
- c) From 1680 to 1707 CE Military campaigns against the Maratha leader Shivaji and later against his son Sambhaji were launched.
- d) In Northern India the land tax got increased from one-third to one-half of the produce.
- e) Aurangzeb followed the policy of interfering in the affairs of the Rajput states of Marwar and Mewar.

Q4. Write about the religious policy of Akbar.

Ans. The following are the some of prominent features of Akbar's religious policy:

- Akbar gave Grants to numerous Hindu temples.
- Akbar got the epics like Ramayana and Mahabharata translated into Persian.
- In 1562 CE, Akbar abolished the pilgrim tax on bathing at holy places like Banaras and Prayag.
- In 1564 CE, Akbar abolished Jaziya, a tax which was paid by non-muslims.

Q5. How was Aurangzeb a different ruler than Akbar ?

Ans. i) Akbar was secular in true sense and respected all religions while Aurangzeb was orthodox.

ii) Akbar was brilliant and shrewd ruler who knew that the Hindu country cannot be ruled without Hindu help, while Aurangzeb did not understand the politics that well.

iii) Akbar loved arts and various art forms. He promoted Painting, Music, Architecture, writing. OTOH, Aurangzeb naturally did not have interest in arts. He discontinued Paintings, History writing.

iv) Akbar believed in supremacy of Ruler and gave importance to Monarchy, like practices of Zaroka Darshan. OTOH, Aurangzeb believed in simple way of life (quite extraordinary).

v) *Akbar ruled by laws but Aurangzeb ruled by his will.*

vi) *Akbar the great* was humble and favorable for Hindus but Aurangzeb oppose Hindus.

vi) liberal and enlightened policy, Akbar succeeded in securing the whole-hearted co-operation of all classes of these subjects. This strengthened the stability of the Empire.

Aurangzeb reversed the wise and benevolent policy of his predecessor. Aurangzeb removed many Hindus from state offices, re-imposed the Jizya, imposed the additional indignities of them and even violated their religious sentiments

Extra answer questions

Q1. Who wrote Ain-i-Akbari ?

Ans. Abul Fazl

Q2. What was the real name Sher Shah Suri ?

Ans. His real name was Farid Khan

Q3. Who constructed Buland Darwaza ?

Ans. Akbar constructed Buland Darwaza.

Q4. Who was Abul Fazl ?

Ans. Abul Fazl was the wazir and historiographer in Akbar's court, wrote Akbarnama.

Q5. Who was given the title of Shah Jahan ?

Ans. Prince Khurram son Jahangir was given the title Shah Jahan meaning 'Ruler of the World'.

Q6. Who was given the title of Alamgir ?

Ans. Aurangzeb was given the title of Alamgir meaning 'Conqueror of the World'

Q7. Who was the first Mughal emperor succeeded to the throne of Ferghana (Central Asia).

Ans. Babur was the first Mughal emperor succeeded to the throne of Ferghana (Central Asia).

Q8. Who was popularly known as Rana Sanga ?

Ans. Maharana Sangram Singh popularly known as Rana Sanga.

Q9. In 1527 CE, Babur defeated which ruler at Khanua ?

Ans. In 1527 CE, Babur defeated Rana Sanga at Khanua.

Q10. What is the name of the policy of peaceful coexistence adopted by Akbar ?

Ans. Sulh-i- kul or 'universal peace' is the name of the policy of peaceful coexistence adopted by Akbar.

Geography ch-4:- AIR

- Read the chapter and underline the difficult words and find their meanings.
- Do the Quick Revision- 1 & 2 in your book.
- Fill in the blanks:- 1. Ozone 2. Oxygen 3. Nitrogen 4. Weather 5. Troposphere
- True and false:- 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True
- Short Answers questions:-

1. What is atmosphere?

Ans. The blanket of air which surrounds the world is called atmosphere.

2. Which two gases make the bulk of the atmosphere?

Ans. The two gases are nitrogen and oxygen.

3. What is humidity?

Ans. Humidity is the amount of water vapor in the air.

4. What is pause?

Ans. Each layer has a zone of marked change in composition and temperature called pause.

5. What do you understand by insolation?

Ans. Insolation is an important factor that influences the distribution of temperature. It is the incoming solar energy intercepted by the earth in a given period of time.

- Long answer questions:-

1. Write about the composition of atmosphere?

Ans. The Earth's atmosphere is made up of a mixture of gases. These gases are Nitrogen 78% of the atmosphere, whereas Oxygen constitutes 21% of the atmosphere. The remaining gases are water vapour, Carbon dioxide 0.03%, argon 0.93%, other gases 0.04%- helium, krypton, xenon and ozone.

2. Differentiate between weather and climate?

Ans. Answer is given in page 207 in table form. Write the complete 4 points.

3. Explain the different types of wind?

Ans. Winds are of three types- permanent winds, seasonal winds and local winds. Permanent winds blow continuously in a specific direction throughout the year. The trade winds, the westerlies and the polar easterlies are permanent winds. Seasonal winds- when there is a change in seasons, these winds also change the directions. For example, the monsoon winds or the winter winds. Local winds- These types of winds only blow during a specific period of the day or during a specific period of a year. For example, the land and the sea breeze. Loo is also an example of such type of wind.

4. In what ways is atmosphere important to us?

Ans. Answer is given in page number 206 .

quick revision-1. Write all the five points of importance of atmosphere.

5. Short note on air pressure?

	<p>Ans. The pressure exerted by the weight of air on the earth's surface is known as Air pressure. This pressure reduced rapidly as we go up in the layers of atmosphere and maximum at the sea level. The pressure of a place is influenced by the temperature of that place. In high temperature area the pressure is low, results in cloudy sky with wet weather. In low temperature area the air pressure is very high, it is associated with clear and sunny sky. To balance the pressure, the air moves from higher pressure area to low pressure area.</p>
<p>COMPUTER</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Revision</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the different components of a chart. 2. Write steps for multiple column sorting. 3. Write the steps to insert column chart. 4. Explain cell referencing with examples. 5. What is conditional formatting? How can it be applied? 6. What is a Sparkline? Explain its types. 7. What is a Computer Virus? Name different types of computer viruses. 8. Explain Bar Graph. 9. How can you protect your computer from virus? 10. Explain two ways of typing a formula in an Excel 2013 worksheet.
<p>G.K</p>	<p><u>CHAPTER 19. Sarees of India</u> <u>Give the name and places of the following:-</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This silk weave has a rich pattern of swans, parrots, peacocks and golden pallu with elaborate design. Name – Paithani Place - Maharashtra 2. This silk weave has mythological stories, on the Pallu inside square blocks, the motives are made with thread embroidery. Name – Baluchari Place - West Bengal 3. Heavy silk saree of bright colours silver or Zari work on the border, Pallu fabric. Name – Kanjeevaram Place - Tamil Nadu 4. Dyeing of silk fabric is done in ikat style and sarees and sarees are normally of two or more colours. Name – Pochampalli Place - Andhra Pradesh 5. Minutely tied knots filled with vibrant dyes form perfect design on bright silks, when and tide. Name – Bandhini Place - Kutch, Gujarat 6. Non from traditional Motifs like Shankha(shell) , Chakra(wheel) , phula (flower) using the traditional craftsmanship of the BandhaKala. Name – Sambalpuri Place – Odisha <p><u>CHAPTER 20 Marvels of Hindu Cosmology</u> <u>Fill in the blanks</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The ancient Indian collection of Vedic Sanskrit hymns is one of the four customary sacred texts of Hinduism known as the Vedas. The text is a collection of 1028 hymns and 10,600 verses accumulated into ten books (Mandalas). A good deal of language is still too complex and as a result many hymns as a consequence are unintelligible. - RIGVEDA 2. These ancient Hindu texts symbolize various deities primarily the divine Trimurthy God in Hinduism with the help of divine stories. They are also characterized as a genre of important Hindu religious texts along with some Jain and Bhuddist religious texts. Notably for the narrative of the history of universe, from the creation to destruction, genealogies of Kings, heroes, sages and demigods and description of Hindu cosmology, philosophy, and geography-

PURANAS

3. In this it is mentioned that in the beginning the Brahman was formed and through heaven, the Earth, and the atmosphere and three seasons of the summer, rain and harvest was the entire universe was constructed- **CHANDOGYA UPANISHAD**

4. List the number of Upanishads-**108 UPANISHADS**

5. Vishnu first avatar Matsya came to earth to save the first man Manu. Matsya warned of a disasters that threatened all life and closely resembled Primordial catastrophes in several other religions. From what doom was Manu saved? - **FLOOD**

6. An ancient language that acted as the lingua franca of all the Hindu scriptures. It is also believed that this language is the mother of all Indian languages today. - **SANSKRIT**

7. Can you name the last part of Gita that was dictated by Krishna? - **UDDHAVA GITA**

8. Where is Tripura Rahasya (The Mystery Beyond The Trinity) listed? - **HARITAAAYANA SAMHITA**

9. What is the name of the place where Ved Vyas taught the Vedas And The Puranas? - **NAIMISHARAYANYA**

10. Which deity came down to the earth as fish (Matsya), tortoise (Kurma), baor (Varaha) , Half man, half lion(Narasimha), Vamana(dwarf), Parshurama(a vengeful Brahmin) Rama of the Ramayana, Krishna of the Bhagavad Gita, and also Buddha to get rid of the world of Evils? – **VISHNU**

CHAPTER 21, Capital of the World Cinema

ANSWERS

- 1.Dadasheb Phalke
- 2.Master Vithal
- 3.Guru Dutt
- 4.Dilip Kumar
- 5.Amitabh Bachchan
- 6.Shahrukh Khan
- 7.Salman khan
- 8.Akshay Kumar

CHAPTER 22. Hollywood Hall of Fame

ANSWERS

- 1.Steve McQueen
2. Katherine Hepburn
3. Jean Harlow
- 4.Clark Gable
- 5.Ingrid Bergman
- 6.Grace Kelly
- 7.Jack Lemmon
- 8.Greta Garbo
- 9.Sidney Poitier

SANSKRIT

शब्द रूप (बालक)

किसी वाक्य में प्रयुक्त शब्द को शब्द रूप कहते हैं ।

विभक्ति	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमा	बालकः	बालकौ	बालकाः
द्वितीया	बालकम्	बालकौ	बालकान्
तृतीया	बालकेन	बालकाभ्याम्	बालकैः
चतुर्थी	बालकाय	बालकाभ्याम्	बालकेभ्यः
पंचमी	बालकात्	बालकाभ्याम्	बालकेभ्यः
षष्ठी	बालकस्य	बालकयोः	बालकानाम्
सप्तमी	बालके	बालकयोः	बालकेषु
सम्बोधन	हे बालक!	हे बालकौ!	हे बालकाः!

२) संस्कृत व्याकरण में क्रियाओं के मूल रूप को धातु कहते हैं । धातु ही संस्कृत शब्दोंके निर्माण के लिए मूल तत्व है ।

धातु रूप – (लट् वकार)

• **धातु-रूप**

- लट् लकार – वर्तमान काल
- लोट् लकार – आज्ञा काल
- लङ्, लकार – भूत काल
- विधिलिङ् लकार – चाहिए अर्थ
- लृट् लकार – भविष्यत्काल

१. लट् लकार (वर्तमान काल, Present Tense)

पुरुष	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथम पुरुष	ति	तस् (तः)	अन्ति
मध्यम पुरुष	सि	थस् (थः)	थ
उत्तम पुरुष	मि	वस् (वः)	मस् (मः)

क्रिया के आरम्भ से लेकर समाप्ति तक के काल को वर्तमान काल कहते हैं। जब हम कहते हैं कि 'रामचरण पुस्तक पढ़ता है या पढ़ रहा है' तो पढ़ना क्रिया वर्तमान है अर्थात् अभी समाप्त नहीं हुई।

धातु रूप - भू (लट् लकार)

पुरुष	एकवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथम पुरुष	भवति	भवन्ति
मध्यम पुरुष	भवसि	भवथ
उत्तम पुरुष	भवामि	भवामः

धातु रूप - (लट् लकार)

४. लृट् लकार (सामान्य भविष्यत्, Second Future Tense)

पुरुष	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथम पुरुष	ष्यति	ष्यतम् (ष्यतः)	ष्यन्ति
मध्यम पुरुष	ष्यसि	ष्यथस् (ष्यथः)	ष्यथ
उत्तम पुरुष	ष्यामि	ष्यावः	ष्यामः

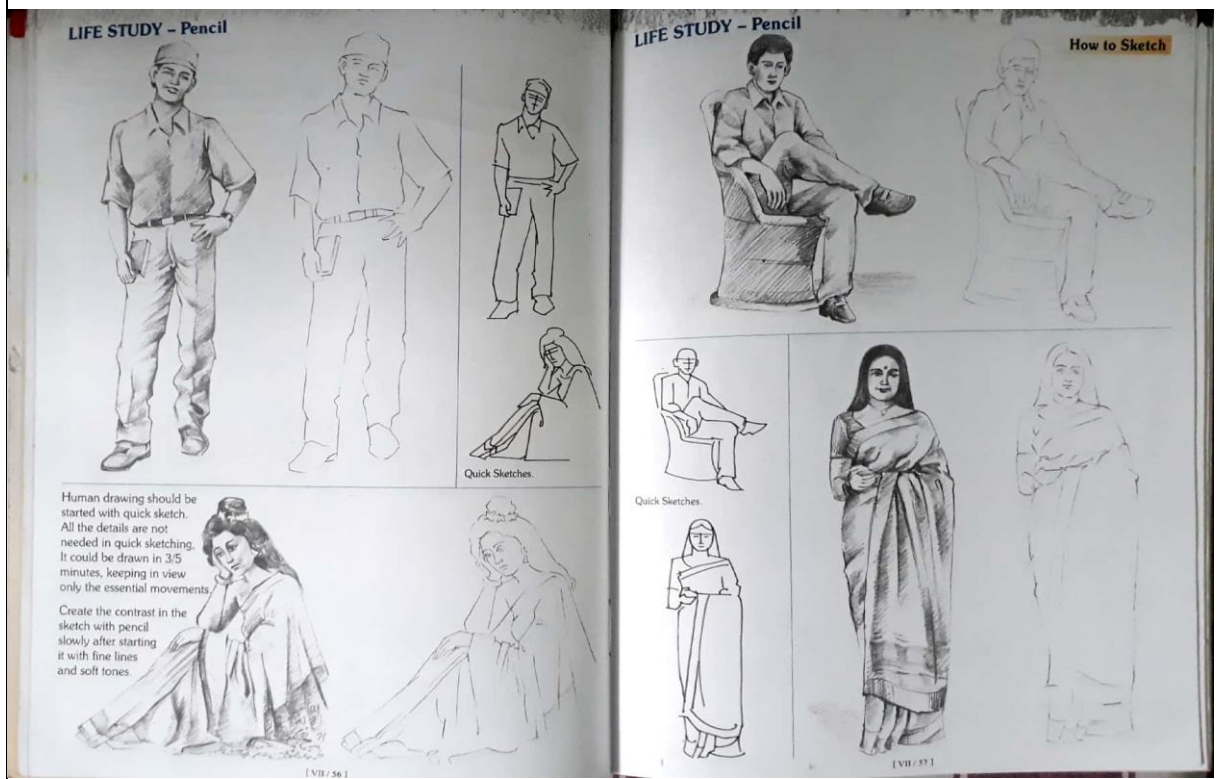
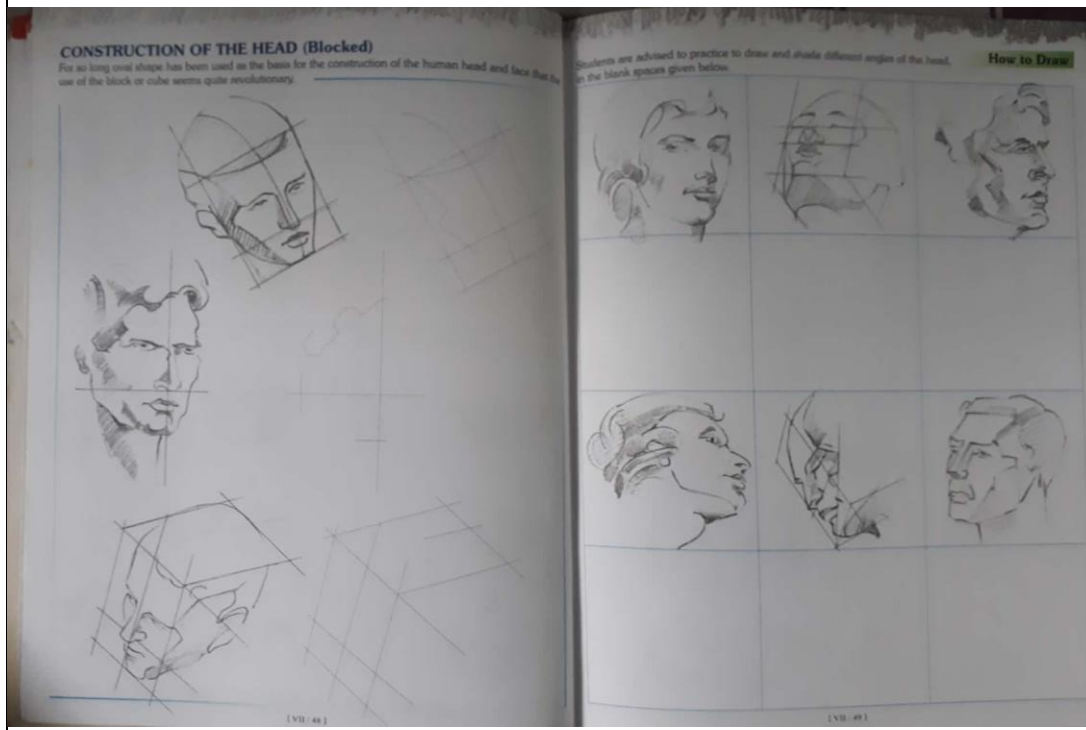
सामान्य भविष्य काल के लिए लृट् लकार का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जहाँ भविष्य काल की कोई विशेषता न कही जाए वहाँ लृट् लकार ही होता है। कल, परसों आदि विशेषण न लगे हों। भले ही घटना दो पल बाद की हो अथवा वर्ष भर बाद की, बिना किसी विशेषण वाले भविष्यत् में लृट् का प्रयोग करता है। धातु रूप - भू

लृट् लकार (भविष्य काल)

पुरुष	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमपुरुष	भवष्यति	भवष्यतः	भवष्यन्ति
मध्यमपुरुष	भवष्यसि	भवष्यथः	भवष्यथ
उत्तमपुरुष	भविष्यामि	भविष्यावः	भविष्यामः

DRAWING

Topic- human figure and face
Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy.



Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics