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Class -7 th

Date -27.08.2025

Revisional Assignment

Instructions:-

1. Do all the work on your fair notebook.

2. Handwriting should be neat and clean.

Subject - English

1. The narrator decided to secretly follow aunt Ruby and her fiance Rocky to the market. Is he justified in doing that?   (4Marks)

Ans- The narrator decided to secretly follow aunt Ruby and her fiance Rocky to the market. No, he is not justified in doing so because he secretly followed aunt Ruby and uncle Rocky .He listened to their discussion and chased them to the jewellery shop.

2. Is freedom just the right to live as we wish? (3Marks)

Ans- Yes, freedom means we have the right to live as we wish but there are some limitations in freedom. We have to ensure that freedom of others will not be spoilt.

3. Courage is everything, strength and age are not important. Do you agree? Give reason. (4Marks)

Ans. Yes, I agree with the statement that courage is everything. It helps us to get up when we fall down. It also helps us to control our fears. A man may have the strength of an elephant and yet be a coward whereas another may have the strength of a straw but if he has courage he can do anything.

4. Handling brushes was no problem for Manjula. What was the real problem in learning painting? (4Marks)

Ans. Handling brushes was no problem for Manjula. Her real problem was the cost of the materials required for painting .Her father was not providing her these materials

    AwSubject -Hindi

Class 7th प्रश्न 1.महीनों के बदलते क्रम से यह अहसास होता है कि परिवर्तन ही प्रकृति का नियम है। कैसे? (3 अंक)

उत्तर: यह बिल्कुल सही है कि महीनों के बदलते क्रम से यह अहसास होता है कि परिवर्तन ही प्रकृति का नियम है। प्रकृति की परिवर्तन-प्रणाली से ही हम अलग-अलग वस्तुओं का आनंद उठा पाते हैं। प्रकृति के इसी परिवर्तन से हमें वर्षा ऋतु से पानी मिलता है तो बसंत ऋतु से चारों तरफ फल-फूलों की भरमार। जहाँ ग्रीष्म ऋतु फसलों को पकाने में सहायक है तो पतझड़ ऋतु प्राचीन को त्यागकर नवनिर्माण (नवीन) का संदेश देती है। यदि परिवर्तन नहीं होगा तो मानव की जिंदगी रसहीन और उदास हो जाएगी। फिर जड़-चेतन में कोई अंतर नहीं रहेगा। परिवर्तन ही खुशियाँ उत्साह, स्फूर्ति लेकर आता है, लेकिन कभी-कभी दुख भी मिलते हैं, उससे घबराना नहीं चाहिए। उनका डटकर मुकाबला करना चाहिए। उसके बाद सुख की भी प्राप्ति होगी। यह प्रकृति का अनुपम उपहार है। इसे सहर्ष स्वीकार करना चाहिए।

प्रश्न 2.राकेश ने नाटक में स्वयं अभिनय क्यों नहीं किया?उसने प्रदर्शन के दिन सभी को खास-खास हिदायतें फिर से क्यों दी? (3 अंक)

उत्तर: राकेश के हाथ में फुटबॉल प्रतियोगिता समय चोट लगी थी। उसे स्ट्रिप के द्वारा अपना हाथ गर्दन के साथ लटकाए रखा गया था, इसलिए वह स्वयं अभिनय नहीं कर रही थी।राकेश ने सभी को खास-खास किरदारों को फिर से दिखाने के लिए प्रदर्शन किया, ताकि सभी अच्छे तरह के प्रदर्शन करें और अपना-अपना किरदार सही ढंग से अदा करें।

प्रश्न 3 'स्वास्थ्य ही धन है' विषय पर अनुच्छेद लिखो। (4 अंक)

स्वास्थ्य हमारे लिए सबसे बड़ा धन है। यदि किसी के पास धन हो तो वह जीवन के कुछ सुखों से वंचित रह सकता है; लेकिन स्वास्थ्य न हो तो उसे किसी प्रकार का सुख नहीं मिल सकता। स्वास्थ्य अच्छा न होने पर मन हर समय खिला रहता है। अच्छे से अच्छा खाना भी अप्रिय लगता है। व्यक्ति सैर-सपाटे का आनंद नहीं उठा सकता। बीमार व्यक्ति को अच्छी बातें भी बुरी लगती हैं। अतः अपने स्वास्थ्य पर पूरा ध्यान रखना चाहिए। इसके लिए संतुलित भोजन, गहरी नींद, समय पर शयन एवं जागरण इत्यादि का ध्यान रखना चाहिए। अच्छे स्वास्थ्य के इच्छुक व्यक्ति को नियमित व्यायाम करना चाहिए। उसे चिंता से दूर रहना चाहिए तथा हर समय प्रसन्न रहना चाहिए। चित्त की प्रसन्नता सौ तरह की व्याधियों से बचाती है और संयमित जीवन व्यक्ति को स्वास्थ्य बनाने में अहम योगदान देता है। इसलिए सच ही कहा गया है कि स्वास्थ्य कीमती है, इसकी हर प्रकार से रक्षा करने का उपाय करना चाहिए।

ਜਮਾਤ- ਸੱਤਵੀਂ

ਵਿਸ਼ਾ- ਪੰਜਾਬੀ

ਪ੍ਰ 1. ਗੁਰਮੀਤ ਨੇ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਸੱਤ ਅਜੂਬਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ ਲਿਖੇ ਅਤੇ ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਸੁੰਨ ਕਿਉਂ ਹੋ ਗਈ? (4)

ਉ . ਨਵੇਂ ਸਕੂਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾ ਨੇ ਅਚਨਚੇਤ ਟੈਸਟ ਲਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸੱਤ ਅਜੂਬਿਆਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਲਿਖਣ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਹਾ। ਗੁਰਮੀਤ ਨੇ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਸੱਤ ਅਜੂਬੇ ਲਿਖੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ ਹਨ-: ਦੇਖਣ ਦੇ ਯੋਗ ਹੋਣਾ, ਸੁਣਨ ਦੇ ਯੋਗ ਹੋਣਾ, ਹੱਸਣਾ, ਸੋਚਣਾ, ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਯੋਗ ਹੋਣਾ, ਦਿਆਲੂ ਹੋਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਪਿਆਰ ਕਰਨਾ। ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾ ਸੁੰਨ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਗੁਰਮੀਤ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਬਖਸ਼ੇ ਗਏ ਅਮੁੱਲ ਉਪਹਾਰ ਚੇਤੇ ਕਰਵਾ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਸੀ। ਜਿਹੜੇ ਕਿ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਜੂਬੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਸੀਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਜਿੰਦਗੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਹੁਤਾ ਮਹੱਤਵ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਪਰ ਜਦੋਂ ਉਹ ਸਾਡੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਪੇਸ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਘਾਟ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਪ੍ਰ 2. ਸਰੀਰਕ ਸੁੰਦਰਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਸੁੰਦਰਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੀ ਫ਼ਰਕ ਹੈ? ਸਰੀਰਕ ਸੁੰਦਰਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਸੁੰਦਰਤਾ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਿਹੜੀ ਸੁੰਦਰਤਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਕਿਉਂ?(4)

ਉ . ਸਰੀਰਕ ਸੁੰਦਰਤਾ ਸਰੀਰ ਦੀ ਬਾਹਰਲੀ ਬਣਾਵਟ ਦੀ ਸੁੰਦਰਤਾ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਅਸੀਂ ਲੋਕ ਦਿਖਾਵੇ ਲਈ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਸੁੰਦਰਤਾ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਲਾਜਵਾਬ ਸੁੰਦਰਤਾ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੇ ਬਗੀਚੇ ਨੂੰ ਗੁਲ ਗੁਲਜ਼ਾਰ ਕਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਹਿਮ ਰੋਲ ਅਦਾ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਸੁੰਦਰਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਨਸਾਨੀਅਤ ਦੀ ਮਹਿਕ ਛਾਈ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਸਰੀਰਕ ਸੁੰਦਰਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਸੁੰਦਰਤਾ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਸੁੰਦਰਤਾ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਸੁੰਦਰਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਸੀ ਪਿਆਰ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਈਚਾਰੇ ਦੀ ਭਾਵਨਾ ਝਲਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਸੁੰਦਰਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਇਨਸਾਨੀਅਤ ਦੀ ਗੰਗਾ ਵਗਦੀ ਹੈ। ਆਪਸੀ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਅਤੇ ਪਿਆਰ ਦੀ ਗੁੱਡੀ ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਸੁੰਦਰਤਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਹੀ ਚੜ੍ਹਦੀ ਹੈ ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਸੁੰਦਰਤਾ ਦੇ ਧਾਰਨੀ ਬਣਨ ਨਾਲ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਸੁੰਦਰ ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਪ੍ਰ3. ਨਿਰਭੈ ਦੀ ਉਦਾਸੀ ਦਾ ਕੀ ਕਾਰਨ ਸੀ? (2)

ਉ . ਨਿਰਭੈ ਦੀ ਉਦਾਸੀ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਜਿਸ ਫੈਕਟਰੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦਾ ਸੀ, ਉਹ ਮਾਲਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਬੰਦ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਸੀ। ਹੁਣ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਪਿੰਡ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਪਵੇਗਾ।

ਪ੍ਰ4. 'ਸਵੇਰਾ ਹੋ ਚੱਲਿਆ' ਕਵਿਤਾ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਕਿਸ ਦੇ ਭਾਗ ਜਾਗਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਖੜਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ?(2)

ਉ . ਕਵਿਤਾ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਵੇਰੇ ਜਲਦੀ ਉੱਠ ਕੇ ,ਮਿਹਨਤ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਭਾਗ ਜਾਗਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਜੋ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਸੁੱਤੇ ਰਹਿਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਉੱਠ ਕੇ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਨਹੀ ਕਰਨਗੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਖੜਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ।

Subject: Mathematics

- Do all the work in Fair Notebook day wise in neat and clean handwriting.

Q1. What number should be added to -3/7so as to get 1?   (2 marks)

Solution: let the number be x

$x+(-3/7) =1$

$x - 3/7=1$

$x=1 + 3/7$

$x=10/7$

Q2. What number should be added to -4/7so as to get 2?   (2 marks)

Q3. Find the product of 0.2xy(3x+2y) and verify the result when x=5 and y = -1.   (3 marks)

Solution: $0.2xy×3x+0.2xy×2y$

$0.6x^2y+0.4xy^2$

Verification:

L. H. S	R. H. S
0.2xy(3x+2y)	$0.6x^2y+0.4xy^2$
0.2×5×(-1)(3×5+2×-1)	$0.6×25×(-1)+0.4×5×(-1)^2$
-1(15-2)	-15+2
-13	-13

L. H.S=R.H.S, Hence verified.

Q4. Find the product of 0.3xy(2x+3y) and verify the result when x=4 and y=-2.   (3 marks)

Q5.From the sum of 7p+3q+11 and 4p-2q-5, subtract 3p-q+11.

(5 marks)

Solution: By adding coefficients of similar terms of the first two expressions we get,

(7p+3q+11) +(4p-2q-5) =11p+q+6

By subtracting coefficients of similar terms of the above expression and third expression we get,

11p+q+6-(3p-q+11)

11p+q+6-3p+q-11=8p+2q-5 Ans.

Q6. From the sum of 6m+3n+8 and 5m-2n-5, subtract 3m-n+21.

(5 marks)

Subject - Science

Mention which is the most common thing in almost all the clocks.

Ans:The most common thing in almost all the clocks is that all of them shows periodic motion.(2 marks)

It takes 32 seconds for a simple pendulum to complete 20 oscillations. What is the pendulum's time period?

Ans-Number of oscillation completed= 20

Time taken to complete 20 oscillations= 32 sec

Time period of the pendulum :

T=total   time taken/ number of oscillations

T= 32/20

T=1.6 sec   (3 marks)

3.A circular metal loop is heated at point O as shown in figure. (3 Marks)

(a) In which direction, would heat flow in the loop?

(b) In which order, the pins at points P, Q and R fixed with the help of wax fall if points O, P, Q and R are equidistant from each other?

Ans-(a) Heat will flow in both the directions from O to P and from O to R.

(b) First of all pin at P and R will fall simultaneously after that pin at Q will fall.

4.Inhalation is breathing in air, while exhalation is breathing out air. How do they differ?

Ans-(i)Inhalation: (or inspiration) is the process of taking air into the lungs.

Exhalation: (or expiration) is the process of expelling air from the lungs.

(ii) During inhalation, the diaphragm contracts and moves down, and the intercostal muscles contract to lift the rib cage.

During exhalation, the diaphragm relaxes and moves up, and the intercostal muscles relax, allowing the rib cage to lower

(iii) Inhalation: increases the volume of the chest cavity, which decreases the air pressure inside the lungs, causing air to rush in.

Exhalation: decreases the volume of the chest cavity, increasing the air pressure and forcing air out of the lungs. (5 Marks)

Subject -Social Science

Question 1-(3 marks)

Answer -" The Indian society was divided mainly into two classes". Explain the statement as the reference of Delhi sultanate.

Society under the Delhi Sultanate

During the Delhi Sultanate (1206–1526), Indian society was mainly divided into two broad classes:

The Aristocrats / Nobility (Upper Class):

Included the Sultan, nobles, landlords, religious leaders, army commanders, and wealthy traders.

They enjoyed luxurious lives, owned land, collected revenue, and held power.

Nobles often lived in grand palaces and had close ties with the Sultan.

The Common People (Lower Class):

Included peasants, artisans, craftsmen, slaves, and soldiers.

They paid heavy taxes (land revenue, jizya on non-Muslims).

Their life was full of hardship, working to sustain the ruling class.

Most peasants lived in poverty and had little social mobility.

Explanation of the Statement

The line means that society was sharply divided into two unequal groups:

A small upper class (rulers and nobility) who enjoyed privileges.

A large lower class (peasants and workers) who bore the burden of taxation and labor.

This shows the inequality and exploitation in the Sultanate

Question 2' Balban was a strong and capable ruler'. Support the statement by giving suitable arguments in five points.(5marks)

Answer -Balban versus strong and capable ruler.

He surprised all opposition and created an atmosphere of obedience and patriotism.

-Balwan ended the power of a group of 40 Turkish nobles to consolidate his position.

He believed in incomplete justice.

His Darbar was very disciplined.

Nobody could talk or laugh without his permission.

Question 3 Muhammad bin Tughlaq was known as a ruler with great ideas but poor execution. "Do you agree with five reasons?" (5marks).

Answer -Yes, I agree with the statement that Mohammed bin Tughlaq was a ruler with great ideas but poor execution. He was one of the most ambitious and visionary rulers of the Delhi Sultanate, but many of his reforms failed due to faulty planning, lack of practicality, and poor understanding of the ground realities.

Reasons:

1. Transfer of Capital (1327 CE)

Idea: He shifted his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad (in the Deccan) to have better control over the southern territories and protect Delhi from Mongol invasions.

Failure: The sudden transfer caused great hardship to the people; many died during the long march. Later, he was forced to bring the capital back to Delhi.

2. Token Currency Experiment (1329 CE)

Idea: To overcome treasury shortage, he introduced bronze and copper coins with the value of silver coins. It was an advanced concept, similar to paper money.

Failure: There was no proper system to check forgery. People started making fake coins at home. The treasury suffered huge losses and the experiment had to be withdrawn.

3. Doab Taxation Policy

Idea: He increased the land revenue in the fertile Doab region between Ganga and Yamuna to strengthen finances.

Failure: Harsh collection methods during a famine led to farmers' suffering, revolts, and migration.

4. Ambitious Military Expeditions

Idea: He planned expeditions to conquer Central Asia and Khorasan to expand the empire.

Failure: Lack of preparation, resources, and poor logistics caused massive losses of men and money.

Conclusion:

Mohammed bin Tughlaq had remarkable vision and modern ideas, but he lacked practical planning, administrative efficiency, and understanding of people's capacity. Hence, he earned the reputation of a "man of ideas but failure.

Question 4. If the natural environment is damaged, can human-made components replace it? Why or why not?(5mark)

Answer- No, human-made components cannot completely replace the natural environment.

Reasons:

Dependence on Natural Resources

Humans depend on air, water, soil, sunlight, and forests for survival.

Artificial things (like bottled oxygen, purified water, or synthetic food) can never match the scale and purity of natural resources.

Balance of Ecosystem

Forests, rivers, animals, and atmosphere together maintain the ecological balance.

Human-made things cannot create this natural balance (e.g., forests absorb carbon dioxide and give oxygen — no machine can do this worldwide).

Limited Human Technology

Technology can only imitate nature (e.g., artificial rain, man-made parks, hydroponic farming), but it cannot replace the complex functions of nature.

Sustainability

Natural environment is self-sustaining and renewable if preserved.

Human-made components depend on energy and resources that again come from nature.

Conclusion

Human-made components can give temporary solutions but cannot replace the natural environment. If nature is destroyed, human survival itself will be in danger.

 So, the best option is to protect and conserve the natural environments.

Question 5. Imagine your city without trees, parks, or rivers. How would it affect your daily life?(5mark).

Answer -

Life in a City without Trees, Parks, or Rivers

Pollution & Health Problems

No trees → no natural oxygen supply, no filter for polluted air.

Air becomes dusty, smoky, and unhealthy → breathing problems, headaches, and diseases spread.

Extreme Heat

Trees and rivers cool the surroundings.

Without them → city becomes like a concrete oven, very hot in summers, uncomfortable to live.

Lack of Water

Rivers provide drinking water, irrigation, and electricity (hydropower).

Without rivers → water shortage, people struggle daily for clean water.

No Relaxation or Recreation

Parks and green spaces give us peace, play areas, and mental freshness.

Without them → stressful, crowded, and noisy lifestyle.

Loss of Animals & Birds

No trees → no shelter for birds and animals.

Biodiversity disappears