

SGJ DAV SEN.SEC.PUBLIC SCHOOL, HARIPURA

Class -7th (Revisional Assignment)

Date-07.01.2026

Instructions:-

Dear students, we are sending you homework. You have to solve this work in your notebook in a neat and clean way. You have to submit this work after the opening of the school to your subject teacher.

Maths:-

Part -A-learning work

Linear Equation: A linear equation is an equation that makes a straight line when you graph it.

In simple terms: It has variables (like x or y)

The variables are only to the first power (no squares, cubes, or roots).

Some examples of linear equation in one variable : $x+3=2$, $5x-3=7$.

Key Points: 1. Highest power of each variable is 1

2. Variables are not multiplied or divided by each other

3. Can be solved by addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division

4. Solution of a linear equation is the value of the variable that makes the equation true

5. In one variable \rightarrow solution is a number

Part B: Written Work

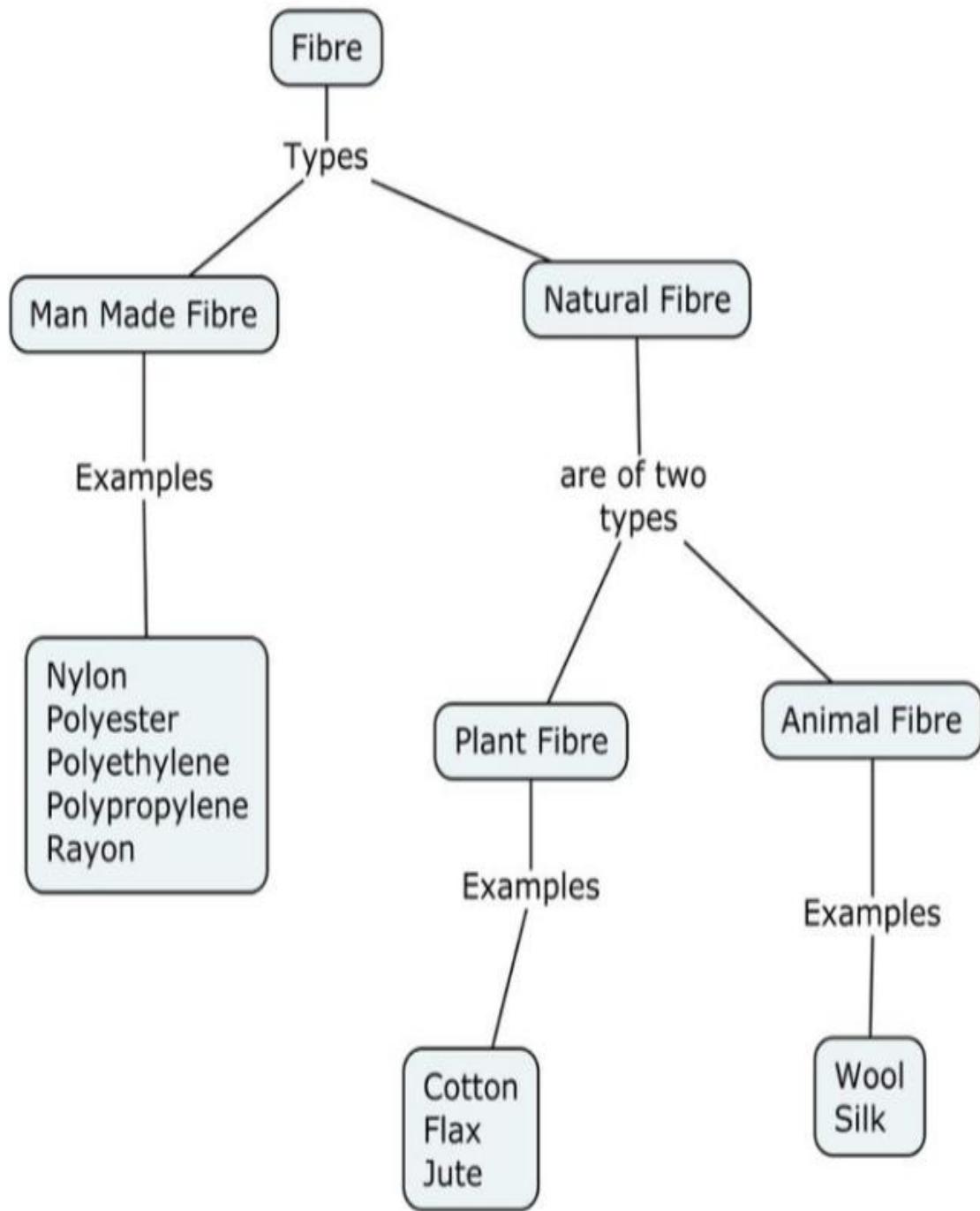
1. Solve the equation : $5(x - 2) = 3x + 6$

2. Form a linear equation for the statement: "Five times a number decreased by 3 is equal to 12" and find the number.

3. The sum of a father's age and his son's age is 50. If the father is 6 times as old as his son, find their ages.

Science

Part -A-Learning Work



Part-B-Written work :-

Q1 Why is silk called the “Queen of Fibres”?

Q2 A sheep survives in very cold regions. Which property of wool helps it?

Social science

Part -A-Learning Work

1. The Mughal Empire was founded by Babur in 1526 after the First Battle of Panipat.
2. The Mughal rulers belonged to the Timurid dynasty, tracing their lineage to Genghis Khan and Timur.
3. Akbar was the greatest Mughal emperor who expanded the empire and strengthened administration.
4. The Mughal administration was highly centralised, with the emperor as the supreme authority.
5. The empire was divided into Subas (provinces) for administrative convenience.
6. Mansabdari system was introduced to organise the nobility and army.
7. Revenue was the main source of income, collected through a well-planned land revenue system.
8. Abul Fazl wrote Akbarnama and Ain-i-Akbari, important historical sources.
9. The Mughal emperors promoted art, architecture, literature, and culture.
10. Famous Mughal monuments include the Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Jama Masjid, and Fatehpur Sikri.
11. Akbar followed a policy of religious tolerance and abolished jizya tax.
12. The Mughal Empire reached its greatest extent under Aurangzeb, but declined after his death.
13. Weak successors, wars, and invasions led to the decline of the Mughal Empire.

Part -B

Doing Work

5 Marks Assignment Questions (Solved)

Q1. Describe the administrative system of the Mughal Empire.

Answer:

The Mughal administration was well organised and centralised. The emperor was the head of the administration. The empire was divided into provinces called Subas, each governed by a Subedar. Provinces were further divided into districts and parganas. Officers like Diwan, Bakshi, and Qazi helped in revenue, military, and justice. This system ensured efficient governance throughout the empire.

Q2. Explain the Mansabdari system introduced by the Mughals.

Answer:

The Mansabdari system was introduced to organise the military and nobility. Under this system, officials were given ranks called mansabs, which determined their salary and status. Each mansabdar had to maintain a fixed number of soldiers. This system helped the emperor control the army and administration effectively and ensured loyalty of nobles.

Q3. Why is Akbar considered the greatest Mughal emperor?

Answer:

Akbar is considered the greatest Mughal emperor because of his military conquests, efficient administration, and religious tolerance. He expanded the empire and strengthened its administration. Akbar abolished the jizya tax and followed a policy of tolerance towards all religions. He encouraged art, culture, and learning, making the Mughal Empire strong and stable.

Q4. Describe the cultural achievements of the Mughal Empire.

Answer:

The Mughal Empire made significant contributions to art and culture. Mughal architecture is famous for monuments like the Taj Mahal, Red Fort, and Jama Masjid. Painting, literature, and music flourished under Mughal patronage. Persian and Urdu literature developed during this period. These achievements left a lasting impact on Indian culture.

Q5. What were the main causes of the decline of the Mughal Empire?

Answer:

The Mughal Empire declined due to weak successors after Aurangzeb, constant wars, and economic problems. Internal rebellions and foreign invasions further weakened the empire. The large empire became difficult to control, and powerful regional rulers emerged. All these factors led to the gradual decline of the Mughal Empire.

English:-

Write a letter to the editor for the " Communal Harmony "in the society we live.

Hindi

Part -A-Learning Work

प्रश्न 1. तत्सम शब्द कौन से होते हैं?

उत्तर-जो शब्द संस्कृत भाषा से हिंदी में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के ले लिए गए हैं, वह तत्सम शब्द कहलाते हैं।

जैसे-अम्बिन, रात्रि, क्षेत्र।

प्रश्न 2. तद्दव शब्द कौन से होते हैं?

उत्तर-जो शब्द रूप बदलने के बाद संस्कृत से हिंदी में आए हैं, वह तद्दव शब्द कहलाते हैं।

जैसे- आग, रात्रि, खेत।

प्रश्न 3. देशज शब्द कौन से होते हैं?

उत्तर-जो शब्द क्षेत्रीय प्रभाव के कारण स्थिति व आवश्यकता अनुसार प्रचलित हो गए हैं वे देशज शब्द कहलाते हैं।

जैसे-यगड़ी, गाड़ी।

प्रश्न 4. आगत शब्द कौन से होते हैं?

उत्तर-विदेशी जातियों के संपर्क से उनकी भाषा के बहुत से शब्द हिंदी में प्रयोग होने लगे हैं, ऐसे शब्द आगत शब्द कहलाते हैं।

जैसे- यैसिल, स्कूल।

Part -B

Written work

'सच की ताकत' विषय पर एक लघु कथा लगभग 100 से 120 शब्दों में लिखें।

Punjabi

Part -A-Learning Work

प्र० 1. हेठलिखे स्थबद्धां से अरब लिखे-

ਦਰਵੇਸ਼ -ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਦੇ ਦਰ ਦਾ ਜਾਚਕ , ਹੁਨਰ- ਪ੍ਰਤਿਭਾ

ਪਾਰ- ਦੂਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ , ਦਾਤਾਰ- ਕਾਮ ਦੇਣ ਵਾਲਾ

ਪੈੜਾਂ -ਪੈਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ, ਸੰਵਾਦ -ਵਿਚਾਰ ਵਟਾਂਦਰਾ

ਫਨਕਾਰ -ਹੁਨਰਮੰਦ, ਉਪਕਾਰ- ਨੇਕੀ, ਭਲਾਈ

ਪ੍ਰ० 2. 'ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਜੀ' ਕਵਿਤਾ ਕਿਸ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਹੈ?

ਉੱਤਰ -ਇਹ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਕਵੀ ਦੇਵ ਦਰਦ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਹੈ।

ਪ੍ਰ० 2. 'ਰੰਗਲਾ ਪੰਜਾਬ' ਕਵਿਤਾ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਹੈ?

ਉੱਤਰ -ਇਹ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਅਮਰਦੀਪ ਕੌਰ ਲੱਕੀ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਹੈ।

ਪ੍ਰ० 3. 'ਪਾਣੀ ਨਿਰਮਲ ਦਰਿਆਵਾਂ' ਦੇ' ਕਵਿਤਾ ਕਿਸ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਹੈ?

ਉੱਤਰ -ਇਹ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਮਨਜਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਧੱਨਾ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਹੈ।

Part-B-Written work

ਪ੍ਰ० 1. हेठलिखे मुहावरियां से अरब लिख के वाकां विच वर्तें करो-

ਸਿਰ ਖਪਾਈ ਕਰਨਾ, ਟੱਸ ਤੱਸ ਨਾ ਹੋਣਾ, ਖੜਕਾਈ ਕਰਨੀ, ਪੱਲ ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹਣਾ, ਅੱਖਾਂ ਚੁਗਾਉਣਾ, ਹੱਸ ਹੱਸ ਢੂਹਰੇ ਹੋਣਾ।