

## SGJ DAV SEN.SEC.PUBLIC SCHOOL, HARIPURA

### Class -7th (Revisional Assignment)

Date-09.01.2026

#### 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

###### Angle Sum Property of a Triangle

The angle sum property states that the sum of the interior angles of any triangle is always  $180^\circ$ .

In simple terms:

If a triangle has three angles A, B and C then sum of three angles of a triangle is  $180^\circ$ .

Example:

If two angles of a triangle are  $50^\circ$  and  $60^\circ$ , then the third angle is:

$$180^\circ - (50^\circ + 60^\circ) = 180^\circ - 110^\circ = 70^\circ$$

###### Key Points

The angle sum property applies to all types of triangles:

- Scalene
- Isosceles
- Equilateral
- Right-angled

In an equilateral triangle, each angle is  $60^\circ$  (since  $180^\circ \div 3$ ).

##### Part B: Written Work

1. If two angles of a triangle are  $40^\circ$  and  $70^\circ$ , find the third angle.
2. Can a triangle have angles  $30^\circ$ ,  $60^\circ$ , and  $100^\circ$ ? Give reason.
3. The three angles of a triangle are  $(x + 20)^\circ$ ,  $(x - 10)^\circ$ , and  $x^\circ$ . Find x.

#### Science

##### Learning part

**Q1. Why do we see our face in a mirror but not on a rough wall?**

**Ans.** A mirror has a smooth surface that reflects light regularly, forming an image. A rough wall scatters light in many directions, so no clear image is formed.

**Q2. A student writes his name on paper and tries to read it using a mirror in the dark. Will he succeed? Why?**

**Ans. No, because light is needed to see objects. In the dark, no light is reflected to the eyes.**

**Doing part**

**Q1. Why are road signs painted with reflective?**

**Q2. Why is a plane mirror preferred in shops instead of curved mirrors?**

**Social science**

**Chapter: Medieval Medieval**

**\* Learning Points**

- 1. The Medieval Period in Indian history roughly extends from the 8th century to the 18th century.**
- 2. It is divided into Early Medieval Period and Later Medieval Period.**
- 3. This period saw the rise of important kingdoms and empires such as the Delhi Sultanate and the Mughal Empire.**
- 4. Land revenue system was the main source of income for rulers.**
- 5. Feudal system developed, where kings granted land to nobles in return for military service.**
- 6. Growth of towns and trade centres took place during this period.**
- 7. Religion and culture played an important role; Bhakti and Sufi movements spread ideas of devotion and harmony.**
- 8. Architecture flourished with the construction of mosques, temples, forts, and palaces.**
- 9. Persian became an important court language during medieval times.**
- 10. Medieval society was mainly agrarian, with most people dependent on agriculture.**

**\*Written Work**

**5 Marks Questions**

**Q1. Describe the main features of the Medieval Period.**

**Answer:1. Rule of kings, sultans, and emperors.**

**2. Agriculture as the backbone of the economy.**

**3. Development of feudal system.**

**4. Growth of art, architecture, and literature.**

**5. Influence of religion on society and politics.**

**Q2. Explain the administrative system during the Medieval Period.**

**Answer:**

- 1. Kings were the supreme authority.**
- 2. Land was divided into provinces for administration.**
- 3. Revenue was collected from farmers.**
- 4. Officials and nobles helped in governance.**
- 5. Army played a crucial role in maintaining control.**

**Q3. Discuss the economic life of people in the Medieval Period.**

**Answer:**

- 1. Majority of people depended on agriculture.**
- 2. Land revenue was the main source of income.**
- 3. Trade within India and with foreign countries increased.**
- 4. Crafts and handicrafts developed.**
- 5. Use of coins became common.**

**Q4. Write a short note on religion and culture in the Medieval Period.**

**Answer:**

- 1. Spread of Bhakti movement in Hinduism.**
- 2. Rise of Sufi saints in Islam.**
- 3. Promotion of religious tolerance and harmony.**
- 4. Development of music, dance, and literature.**
- 5. Construction of temples, mosques, and monuments.**

**Q5. What changes took place in society during the Medieval Period?**

**Answer:**

- 1. Emergence of new social classes.**
- 2. Importance of caste system continued.**
- 3. Growth of urban centres and towns.**
- 4. Role of religion in daily life increased.**

## 5. Interaction between different cultures and communities.

### English:-

**Solve the unseen passages given at the last pages of Practice book**

### Hindi

#### Part -A-Learning Work

प्रश्न-क्रिया विशेषण किसे कहते हैं? इसके कितने भेद हैं?

उत्तर-जो शब्द क्रिया की विशेषता बताते हैं, उन्हें क्रिया विशेषण कहते हैं।

इसके चार भेद हैं-

1. स्थानवाचक क्रिया विशेषण-जो शब्द क्रिया के स्थान के बारे में बताएं, उन्हें स्थानवाचक क्रिया विशेषण कहते हैं। जैसे-मोहन अंदर गया था।

2. समय वाचक क्रिया विशेषण-जो शब्द क्रिया के समय के बारे में बताएं, उन्हें समय वाचक क्रिया विशेषण कहते हैं। जैसे-पिताजी अभी बाजार गए हैं।

3. रीतिवाचक क्रिया विशेषण-जिन शब्दों से क्रिया की रीति, विधि और तरीके का पता चले उसे रीतिवाचक क्रिया विशेषण कहते हैं। जैसे-घोड़ा तेज दौड़ता है।

4. परिमाणवाचक क्रिया विशेषण-जो शब्द क्रिया की मात्रा या परिमाण के बारे में बताते हैं, उन्हें प्रमाण वाचक क्रिया विशेषण कहते हैं। जैसे-लता ने उन्हें बहुत हँसाया।

#### Part -B -Written Work

प्रश्न-आपके मोहल्ले का डाकिया समय पर डाक नहीं पहुंचाता। उसकी शिकायत करते हुए मुख्य डाक अधिकारी को एक पत्र लिखें।

### Punjabi

#### Learning work

ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਾਕਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰੋ।

1. ਗੁੜੀਆਂ -ਰਾਣੀ ਅਤੇ ਨੇਹਾ ਗੁੜੀਆਂ ਸਹੇਲੀਆਂ ਹਨ।
2. ਕਢਾਈ -ਫੁਲਕਾਰੀ ਉੱਤੇ ਸੁੰਦਰਕਢਾਈ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ।
3. ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨੀ - ਪੱਖੀਦਾਦੀ ਮਾਂ ਦੀਨਿਸ਼ਾਨੀ ਹੈ।
4. ਰੇਡੀਓ -ਰੇਡੀਓ 'ਤੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਚੱਲ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ।
5. ਘੁੰਗਰੂ -ਪੱਖੀ ਉੱਤੇ ਘੁੰਗਰੂ ਲੱਗੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ।

ਝੱਖੜ -ਕੱਲ ਬੜਾ ਭਿਆਨਕ ਝੱਖੜ ਆਇਆ ਸੀ।

6. ਫਕੀਰ -ਅੱਜਸਾਡੇ ਘਰ ਫਕੀਰ ਆਇਆ ਸੀ।
7. ਚਾਨਣ-ਸੂਰਜ ਨਿਕਲਣ ਨਾਲ ਚਾਰੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਚਾਨਣ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ।
8. ਉਪਕਾਰ -ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਉਪਕਾਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।
9. ਭੇਦ -ਸਾਨੂੰ ਕਿਸੇ ਨਾਲ ਭੇਦਭਾਵ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ।

#### **Assignment work**

**ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ.1.** ਕਿਰਿਆ ਨੂੰ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ? ਉਦਾਹਰਨਾ ਸਹਿਤ ਦੱਸੋ।

**ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ.2** ਕਿਰਿਆ ਕਿਨੇ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ?