

S.G.J.D.A.V.SEN. SEC.PUBLIC SCHOOL, HARIPURA

Class -7th (Assignment)

Date- 01.09.2025

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 school to your subject teacher.

English:

Q.1 Why did the people in the bazaar chase Tutu?

A.1 People chased Tutu in the bazaar because Tutu ran with the necklace in her neck.

Q.2 Why did the narrator follow Aunt Ruby and Rocky?

A.2 The narrator followed Aunt Ruby and Rocky because he was also interested to go to bazaar but Aunt Ruby denied to take him to the market.

Q.3 Would you like to keep Tutu as a pet?

A.3 Yes, I would like to keep Tutu as a pet because Tutu is one of the most cute and caring animal.

Q.4 Describe Swami's feeling in the office room at night.

A.4 Swami was so scared and afraid of dark night in the office room, but he tried to sit in the room with full courage.

Hindi:

पुस्तकालय के लाभ (अनुच्छेद)

पुस्तकालय सही अर्थों में विद्या का मंदिर होता है। यहाँ ज्ञान और मनोरंजन का अक्षयभंडार - क्योंकि यहाँ एकांत और ,समाया होता है। विद्यार्थियों के लिए पुस्तकालय का विशेष महत्व है शांत वातावरण में बैठकर पढ़ाई की जा सकती है। शांत वातावरण में पढ़ी हुई बातें मन और मस्तिष्क पर गहरा प्रभाव डालती हैं। पुस्तकालय में विभिन्न विषयों की पुस्तकें ,पत्रिकाएँ-पत्र ,

जीवनियाँ तथा संदर्भ ग्रंथ उपलब्ध रहते हैं। यहाँ से हमें ऐसी बहुमूल्य और ,कविताएँ ,कहानियाँ दुर्लभ पुस्तकें भी पढ़ने को मिलती हैं जिन्हें खरीदना संभव नहीं होता। पुस्तकालय से विद्यार्थी , अपनी रुचि के अनुसार पुस्तकें लेकर निर्धारित समय तक घर भी ले जा सकते हैं। वहीं संदर्भ पुस्तकें हम पुस्तकालय में बैठकर ही पढ़ सकते हैं। पुस्तकालय न केवल ज्ञान बढ़ाने का साधन बल्कि यह हमारे चरित्र, हैतु और व्यक्तित्व को भी निखारता है। इससे हमें अनुशासनधैर्य और , समय का सही उपयोग करने की आदत पड़ती है। पुस्तकालय हमें एक आदर्श नागरिक बनने की प्रेरणा देता है। कुछ विद्यार्थी नियमों की अनदेखी करके पुस्तकालय की पुस्तकों को नुकसान पन्ने फाड़-जैसे ,पहुँचाते हैं या समय पर किताबें वापस न करना। यह अनुचित है। हम सबका कर्तव्य है कि इस विद्याधाम की पवित्रता बनाए रखें और इसके नियमों का पालन करें। तभी - हम पुस्तकालय के सच्चे लाभ प्राप्त कर पाएँगे।

Punjabi:

ਪ੍ਰ 1. ਨਾਂਵ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਲਿਖੋ। ਇਹ ਕਿੰਨੀਆਂ ਕਿਸਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਨਾਮ ਲਿਖੋ।(2)

ਉ . ਜਿਹੜੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਕਿਸੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ, ਜੀਵ, ਸਥਾਨ, ਵਸਤੂ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਵ ਦਾ ਬੋਧ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ, ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਾਂਵ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਨਾਂਵ ਪੰਜ ਕਿਸਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ:- ਆਮ ਨਾਂਵ , ਖਾਸ ਨਾਂਵ ਇਕੱਠਵਾਚਕ ਨਾਂਵ, ਵਸਤੂਵਾਚਕ ਨਾਂਵ ,ਭਾਵ ਵਾਚਕ ਨਾਂਵ।

ਪ੍ਰ 2. ਪੜਨਾਂਵ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਲਿਖੋ। ਇਹ ਕਿੰਨੀਆਂ ਕਿਸਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਨਾਮ ਲਿਖੋ।(2)

ਉ. ਨਾਂਵ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਵਰਤੇ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੜਨਾਂਵ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪੜਨਾਂਵ ਛੇ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ:- ਪੁਰਖ ਵਾਚਕ ਪੜਨਾਂਵ, ਨਿੱਜਵਾਚਕ ਪੜਨਾਂਵ, ਸੰਬੰਧ ਵਾਚਕ ਪੜਨਾਂਵ, ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਵਾਚਕ ਪੜਨਾਂਵ, ਨਿਸ਼ਚੇ ਵਾਚਕ ਪੜਨਾਂਵ, ਅਨਿਸ਼ਚੇਵਾਚਕ ਪੜਨਾਂਵ।

Maths:

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

Date: 01.09.2025

1. What number should be subtracted to $-\frac{3}{7}$ so as to get 1?(2 marks)

Solution: let the number be x

$$\left(-\frac{3}{7}\right) - x = 1$$

$$-\frac{3}{7} - 1 = x$$

$$-\frac{10}{7} = x$$

2. What number should be subtracted to $-\frac{8}{7}$ so as to get 1?(2 marks)

3. Arrange the following rational numbers in descending order: $\frac{3}{5}$, $-\frac{1}{9}$, $\frac{7}{5}$ and $\frac{8}{3}$. (3 marks)

$$\text{LCM of } 5, 9 \text{ \& } 3 = 45$$

$$\frac{3 \times 9}{5 \times 9} = \frac{27}{45}$$

$$\frac{-1 \times 5}{9 \times 5} = -\frac{5}{45}$$

$$\frac{7 \times 9}{5 \times 9} = \frac{63}{45}$$

$$\frac{8 \times 15}{3 \times 15} = \frac{120}{45}$$

Descending order : $\frac{8}{3}, \frac{7}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, -\frac{1}{9}$.

4. Arrange the following rational numbers in descending order: $\frac{3}{5}$, $-\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{7}{5}$ and $\frac{9}{15}$. (3 marks)

5. For $x = \frac{1}{4}$, $y = \frac{3}{2}$, $z = \frac{6}{8}$, find the values of the expressions $(x-y) - z$ and $x-(y-z)$. Are they equal? (5 marks)

$$\text{Solution: } (x-y) - z = \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{2}\right) - \frac{6}{8}$$

$$= -\frac{5}{4} - \frac{6}{8} = -\frac{16}{8} = -2$$

$$x-(y-z) = \frac{1}{4} - \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{6}{8}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{6}{8}$$

$$= -\frac{4}{8} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(x-y) - z \neq x-(y-z)$$

They are not equal.

6. For $x = \frac{1}{8}$, $y = \frac{3}{16}$, $z = \frac{6}{8}$, find the values of the expressions $(x-y) - z$ and $x-(y-z)$. Are they equal? (5 marks)

Science:

1. Plants prepare their food using a different mode of nutrition than us. What is it?(2 marks)

Ans-The mode of nutrition in plant is autotrophic, i.e. they synthesise their own food.

2. Photosynthesis requires chlorophyll and a few other raw materials. Add the missing raw materials to the list given below:

Water, minerals, (a) (b)(2 marks)

Answer:

(a) Sunlight

(b) Carbon dioxide

3.Except plants, why can't other living organisms prepare their food using CO₂, water and minerals? (2 marks)

Ans-Our body does not contain chlorophyll for absorbing solar energy which is necessary for preparing food using air, water, etc.

4.Pooja is worried about her new shoes which she wore on special occasions that they were spoiled by fungus during rainy season. Is she right to worry, if yes, then tell why does fungi suddenly appears during the rainy season? (3 marks)

Ans-Yes, the fungi reproduces by spores which are generally present in the air and grow on any article that are left in hot and humid weather for a long time. During rainy season they land on wet and warm things and begin to germinate and grow

Social Science:

Question 1 Takes an outline map of India to locate and label the area of major soil types on it .Mention the names of the states of a soil type.

Alluvial Soil

Found in: Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal, Assam

Area: Indo-Gangetic plain, Northern plains

Black Soil (Regur Soil)

Found in: Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana

Area: Deccan Plateau, especially cotton-growing regions

Red Soil

Found in: Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Chhattisgarh

Area: Deccan plateau and Eastern Ghats

Laterite Soil

Found in: Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Assam, Maharashtra (hilly areas)

Area: High rainfall regions, Western Ghats

Desert Soil (Arid Soil)

Found in: Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana

Area: Thar Desert and arid regions

Mountain Soil (Forest Soil)

Found in: Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim

Area: Himalayan regions

Yellow for Alluvial Soil (label: "UP")

Black for Black Soil (label: "Maharashtra")

Red for Red Soil (label: "Tamil Nadu")

Green for Laterite Soil (label: "Kerala")

Brown for Desert Soil (label: "Rajasthan")

Grey for Mountain Soil (label: "Himachal Pradesh")

Question 2 .On an outline map of India locate and label the following- Delhi

Panipat

Jaunpur

hisar

devgiri.

1. Delhi – Capital of the Sultanate (in present-day Delhi).
2. Panipat – Important battlefield town (Haryana).
3. Jaunpur – City in present-day Uttar Pradesh.
4. Hindsar (possibly Hisar / Hansi) – in present-day Haryana.

5. Devgiri (later Daulatabad) – in present-day Maharashtra.

Question 3. Mark the extent of Alauddin Khilji sultanate on an outline map of India.

Extent of Alauddin Khilji's Empire (1296–1316 CE)

North → Covered Punjab, Delhi, and Gangetic plain.

West → Extended into Gujarat.

East → Up to Bengal (though loosely controlled).

South → Extended till Devgiri (Deccan), after Malik Kafur's campaigns.

Question 4 Differentiate between the strengths and weaknesses of the feudal system. How did the weaknesses lead to its downfall?

Answer -The feudal system gave security, order, and mutual obligations between lords and vassals, ensuring protection and local administration. However, it had major weaknesses—power was divided, peasants were exploited, conflicts among lords were frequent, and society was rigid. These weaknesses led to peasant revolts, decline of lords' power, rise of strong monarchies, growth of trade and towns, and finally the downfall of feudalism.

Question 5.Explain the contribution of the Pala dynasty in education and art.(Any three points).

Answer:1.The Palas established famous universities like Nalanda, Vikramashila, and Odantapuri, which became great centres of Buddhist learning.

2.They patronised Buddhist art and architecture, especially the construction of monasteries (viharas) and stupas.

3.The Pala school of sculpture and painting (notably bronze images of Buddha and Bodhisattvas) became world-famous and influenced art in Tibet and the South.