



# D.A.V. Police Public School

(Under the direct control of D.A.V. College Managing Committee, New Delhi)  
Affiliated to CBSE New Delhi: 532059 (to be upgraded up to Senior Secondary)

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## CLASS VII

## SYLLABUS

## PERIODIC TEST – 2

|                |   |   |  |
|----------------|---|---|--|
| Hindi          | - | पुस्तक - ज्ञान सागर, अभ्यास सागर<br>पाठ-3. निर्मला, साँप और सयाल<br>अपठित गद्यांश, लेखन (पाठ 3,4 अभ्यास पुस्तक पर आधारित)   | पाठ-4. बातूनी  |
| English        | - | Unseen passage<br>Types of sentences, Punctuation marks, Simple and compound sentences, Phrase<br>Letter & writing skill,<br>Reader-unit-1 (1 to 32)pg. no., Literature-unit 1 to 5(1 to 33)pg. no. |  |
| Mathematics    | - | Chapter – 4 – Exponents and Powers,<br>Chapter – 8 – Triangle and its Properties  | Chapter – 5 – Application of percentage<br>Chapter – 13 – Symmetry |
| Science        | - | Chapter 6- Motion and Time,<br>Chapter 14 – Fabric from Fibre   | Chapter 7 – Respiration in organisms                               |
| Social Science | - | Chapter 3 – Geography – The Surface and Interior of the earth,<br>Chapter 11 – History – The rise of small kingdoms in south India<br>Chapter 19 – Civics - Our State Government                    |  |
| Sanskrit       | - | तृतीयःपाठः - उपकारकाः वृक्षाः ।<br>धातु रूपाणाम् प्रयोग ।(पृष्ठ-9)  | चतुर्थःपाठः - आगच्छ! भोजन कुर्याम्।                                |

## CLASS VII

## ASSIGNMENT – 2

### हिंदी

(वस्तुपरक प्रश्न)

प्रश्न-1. निम्नलिखित अपठित गद्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए-

हमारा देश भारत प्राचीन काल से ही प्रचुर संसाधनों का देश रहा है। आजादी के बाद भारत की गरीबी और भुखमरी को दूर करने के लिए महात्मा गांधी ने देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने का सपना देखा था, पर उस परिस्थिति में सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण ये पूरी तरह से संभव न हो सका, परंतु जहाँ तक हो सका लोगों ने खुद को आत्मनिर्भर बनाया। महामारी की इस संकट में फिर से महात्मा गांधी के आत्मनिर्भरता के उस सपने को याद कराते हुए प्रधानमंत्री की दूरगामी अपील राष्ट्र विदित है। भारत में संसाधनों की कोई कमी नहीं है और अब भारत किसी भी उत्पाद का निर्माण करने में सक्षम है, इसके लिए उसे किसी और से मदद लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। आत्मनिर्भर भारत बनने का तात्पर्य है कि हमारे देश को हर क्षेत्र में खुद पर ही निर्भर होना होगा। भारत को देश में ही हर उत्पाद का निर्माण करना होगा। इस अभियान का मुख्य उद्देश्य है कि भारत में उपलब्ध संसाधनों से बने उत्पादों को भारत में ही उपयोग में लाना है। आत्मनिर्भर भारत से अपने यहाँ के उद्योगों में सुधार करना और युवाओं के लिए रोजगार, गरीबों के लिए पर्याप्त भोजन ही इस अभियान का मुख्य उद्देश्य है।

1. भारत को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने का सपना किसने देखा था?
2. गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक लिखिए ।
3. महात्मा गांधी का देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने का सपना क्यों नहीं पूरा हुआ हुआ था?
4. भारत में संसाधनों की क्या स्थिति है?

(व्यावहारिक व्याकरण)

प्रश्न-2. नीचे दिए गए शब्दों में जातिवाचक संज्ञा शब्दों पर घेरा लगाइए-

- (i) साँप बड़ी ज़ोर से फुफकारा। (ii) हम भारत देश के नागरिक हैं।

प्रश्न-3. साँप, दैत्य शब्दों के दो- दो पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए।

प्रश्न-4. नीचे दिए गए मूल शब्दों में उचित उपसर्ग लगाकर नए शब्द बनाइए- रिक्त, पढ़, ज्ञात, परिवार

- प्रश्न-5. नीचे दिए गए शब्दों में उचित प्रत्यय लगाकर नए शब्द बनाइए- दुकान, साँप  
 प्रश्न-6. नीचे दिए गए वाक्यांशों के लिए एक शब्द लिखिए- जिसका मूल्य अधिक हो, जिसमें धैर्य हो  
 ( पाठ्यपुस्तक आधारित प्रश्नोत्तर)  
 प्रश्न-7. लेखक ने घर से बाहर जाने का कौन- सा रास्ता लेने का फैसला लिया।  
 प्रश्न-8. क्या दयाल ने निर्मला से मित्रता निभाई? कैसे?  
 प्रश्न-9. लेखक ने सज्जनसे क्या काम करने के लिए कहा और क्यों?  
 ( लेखन कार्य)  
 प्रश्न-10. अपनी बहादुरी के किसी कारनामे का वर्णन करते हुए अपने मित्र को ईमेल कीजिए।

## ENGLISH

### Part- A. Reading

Q1. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

He was a vendor of sweets. He had his own peculiar method of advertising and doing business. He never depended upon others for help and worked hard all alone. I speak of Munisamy---the man who sold sweets. His customers were children, the future citizens of the world.

- i. Who were the customers of Munisamy?
  - ii. What is the synonym of vendor here?
  - iii. Who are the future citizens of the world?
  - iv. Pick out the pronouns from the passage.
- Q2. Rearrange the jumbled group of words to make sentences.
- i. Own/with you/ bag/your/bring
  - ii. Call him/the first rank/who/secured/has/
- Q3. Put the punctuation marks correctly:
- i. Charles Dickens wrote the book David Copperfield
  - ii. Mr. Das went to the Zoo with his parents children and wife
- Q4. Make two sentences with these phrases.
- i. on the floor.
  - ii. With the passion.
- Q5. Make any two compound sentences.
- Q6. Identify the type of sentences.
- i. Please bring a glass of water.
  - ii. How beautiful this city is!
  - iii. Happy birthday! Grandma.

### Part- B. Writing

Q7. Write a paragraph on the topic 'man was born free but everywhere he is in the chains' in about 80 words.

OR

Write some steps that translate the poet's dream into reality.

- Q8. Write a letter to the editor of the Voice of Humanity, highlighting the importance of living with grandparents and other relatives in a joint family.
- Q9. What has joy been compared to?
- Q10. What is the significance of this comparison?
- Q11. Who was rich Belanger?
- Q12. How can students 'improve their worth'?

## MATHS

### Section-A

- Q1. 12% of 50 + 5% of 120 is equal to –  
 (a) 10 (b) 15 (c) 12 (d) 20
- Q2. What is 50% of a number whose 200% is 20?  
 (a) 15 (b) 5 (c) 20 (d) 10
- Q3. In triangle ABC,  $AB + BC > \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 (a) AB (b)  $BC + AC$  (c) AC (d) None

### Section-B

- Q4. The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 17 cm and one of the side is 8 cm. The other side is -  
 (a) 16 cm (b) 12 cm (c) 13 cm (d) 15 cm
- Q5. A right angled triangle is isosceles. If the square of the hypotenuse is  $50m^2$ , what is the length of each of its sides?

- Q6. Rahul borrowed Rs. 50,000 from a Bank on 1 March 2014 and paid Rs. 53,150 on 6 October 2014. Find the rate of interest charged by the Bank.

**Section-C**

**Case Study Based Question -**

- Q7. In a survey it was found that out of 125 people in a park, 12% jog, 16% do yoga and rest prefer to walk. Find the number of people who prefer to walk.

**Section-D**

- Q8. Mr. A sells a bicycle to Mr. B at a profit of 20% and Mr. B sells it to Mr. C at a profit of 25%. If Mr. C pays Rs. 1,500, what did Mr. A pay for it?

**SCIENCE** -

**Section-A**

- (1) Define the term periodic motion.
- (2) Write the SI unit of speed.
- (3) Name three common varieties of wool.
- (4) Define the term sericulture.
- (5) Name 2 countries in which silk is produced on a large scale.

**Section-B**

- (6) Distinguish between uniform and non uniform motion. Give one example of each.
- (7) How can we make a simple pendulum?
- (8) A simple pendulum takes 10 seconds to complete 5 oscillations. Find the time period of this pendulum.
- (9) How do woollen clothes keep us warm in winter?
- (10) Write a short note on rearing of silkworms.

**Section-C**

- (11) A car moves with a speed of 45 km/h for 15 minutes and then with a speed of 60 km per hour for the next 15 minutes. Find the total distance covered by the car in these 30 minutes.
- (12) State the practical uses of - (a) long (b) short yarn threads, obtained during the making of wool.
- (13) Describe an activity to show that exhaled air contains carbon dioxide.

**Section-D**

- (14) i) (a) Draw a neat, well labelled diagram of the human respiratory system.  
(b) How is oxygen transported from lungs to the other parts of the body?  
(ii) Describe the different stages in the life cycle of a silkworm.

**(15) Case Study Based Question -**

The villagers of Uttkarsh village were very happy when they learnt that their senior citizen, Madam Sevika, was to be honoured by the state government. At the award ceremony, the sarpanch of the village, told the gathering how Madam Sevika had devoted all her life to improve the education, health, sanitation and other basic facilities in the village. He went on to compare her village-centered life with that of a silk caterpillar that develops inside the cocoon and helps one and all in getting good quality silk.

- i. List three values that Madam Sevika must have 'held' throughout her life in Uttkarsh village.
- ii. State the role of the silkworms in the production of silk.

**SOCIAL SCIENCE** -

**Q.1 Fill in the blanks :**

- i. Earth was formed about \_\_\_\_\_million years ago.
- ii. Rocks are classified into three groups on the basis of their \_\_\_\_\_.
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ river forms the largest delta of the world.
- iv. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the earth is rich in iron and nickel.
- v. The \_\_\_\_\_ of crust varies from place to place.

**Q.2 Tick the correct option :**

1. The famous temple built by Rajaraja-1 at Tanjore was  
a. Kailashnath temple      b. rajrajeshwara temple      c. kanchi puram temple
2. The earthquakes and volcanoes are caused by  
a. internal disturbance      b. external disturbance      c. gradation
3. Which layer of the soil contains humus  
a. Bed rock      b. top soil      c. sub soil

4. Which type of soil is capable of retaining moisture and becomes sticky when wet?  
a. Alluvial soil                      b. black soil                      c. laterite soil

**Q.3 Give a single term for each of the following statements.**

1. The full form of SIMA is \_\_\_\_\_  
2. It is the hardest substance \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.4 Answer the following questions:**

1. Differentiate between the P-Wave and S-Wave.  
2. Name various agents of gradation .  
3. Write the two characteristics of each of the following:                      i. Crust                      ii. Mantle  
4. How metamorphic rocks are formed.  
5. Mention the main achievements of Rajaraja, the great.

Mention the functions of the state legislature.

**Q.5 Map Skill:**

Mark the territories of the following kingdoms on an outline map of India

- (a) Cholas                      (b) Pandyas

**SANSKRIT**

प्रश्न 1. अधल गद्यांश पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि दीयताम्

वृक्षाः अस्माकं जीवनस्य आधाराः सन्ति। एते भूमेः उद्भवन्ति। एतेषां मूलानि पृथिव्यां दूरं दूरं ततानि भवन्ति। मूलानाम् उपरिष्ठात् वृक्षस्य प्रकाण्डः भवति। प्रकाण्डात् शाखा उद्भवन्ति। शाखाभ्यः प्रशाखाः सम्भवन्ति। एतासु प्रशाखासु एव पत्राणि पुष्पाणि फलानि च भवन्ति। वृक्षाः अपि अस्माकम् इव भुक्त्वा पीत्वा च जीवन्ति। मूलानि वृक्षाणां पादाः भवन्ति। एते पादैः पिबन्ति अतएव पादपाः कथ्यन्ते। मूलानि भूमेः रस गृहीत्वा अन्येभ्यः अवयवेभ्यः यच्छन्ति येन एते वृक्षाः फलन्ति। वृक्षाः अपि मनुष्याः इव सुखानि दुःखानि च अनुभवन्ति। एतेषु अपि प्राणाः भवन्ति, अतएव एते प्राणिनः इव जायन्ते वर्धन्ते प्रियन्ते च। परन्तु ते अचराः सन्ति। अर्थात् एते खग-मृग-जलचर-नराः इव न चरन्ति। वृक्षाणां बहवः भेदा सन्ति। एतेषु केचित् फलवृक्षाः सन्ति अन्दे च पुष्पवृक्षाः भवन्ति। वृक्षाः पर्यावरणं सन्तुलि कुर्वन्ति एते वर्षायै अपि सहायकाः भवन्ति। एते वातावरणं स्वच्छं कुर्वन्ति वृक्षाः पर्यावरणे प्रसृतान् प्रदूषितवान् गृही श्वसनक्रियायै अस्मभ्यं प्राणवायुं यच्छन्ति। वृक्षाः पत्रैः पुष्पैः फलैः छायायां वल्कले काष्ठे च सदैव प्राणिनाम् उपकारं कुर्वन्ति, अतः एवं एते वृक्षाः एतैः बिना अस्माकं जीवनम् असम्भवम् अस्ति। एतेषां रक्षणे एव अस्माकं जीवनस्य रक्षणम्।

- एकपदेन उत्तरत - (i) वृक्षाः कस्याः उद्भवन्ति? (ii) शाखाः कस्मात् उद्भवन्ति? (iii) पुष्पाणि कुत्र भवन्ति?  
पूर्ण वाक्येन उत्तरत - क. वृक्षाः कथम् जीवन्त? ख. वृक्षाः पादपाः किमर्थम् कथ्यन्ते? ग. वृक्षाः कथम् फलन्ति?

प्रश्न 2. एतानि वाक्यानि शुद्धानि अशुद्धानि वा इति लिखन्तु

- (i) छात्राः क्रीडनाय गच्छन्ति।  
(ii) छात्राः अप्पूगृहम् गच्छन्ति।  
(iii) वयं शक्तिं प्राप्तुं भोजनं कुर्मः।  
(iv) भोजने सर्वाणि तत्त्वानि स्युः।  
(v) भोजनं सर्वदा संतुलितं भवेत्।  
(vi) शरीराय जलस्य आवश्यकता न अस्ति।

प्रश्न 2. समुचितं मेलनं कृत्वा लिखन्तु

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (i) रूक्षांशाः      | (क) शरीरपोषणम्     |
| (ii) खनिजपदार्थाः   | (ख) नवशक्तिः       |
| (iii) प्रोटीन       | (ग) शारीरिकक्रियाः |
| (iv) कार्बोहाइड्रेट | (घ) कोषिकारचना     |
| (v) विटामिन         | (ङ) पाचनक्रिया     |

प्रश्न 4. एतेषां प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि एकपदेन लिखन्तु

- (i) छात्राः अध्यापिकाया सह कुत्र अगच्छन्?  
(ii) छात्राः कदा एकत्रिताः भवन्ति?  
(iii) अध्यापिका छात्रान् किं दर्शयितुम् कथयति?  
(iv) भोजनेन कासाम् दुर्बलता परिपूर्यते?  
(v) कार्बोहाइड्रेट वसा च अस्मभ्यं किं यच्छतः?  
(vi) खनिजपदार्थाः अस्माकं शरीरं किं लभते?

प्रश्न 5. पठ्, नम् धातुनाम् लोट् लकार लिखतु।