



# 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

ASSIGNMENT-5

SUBJECT –ENGLISH

**Q 1. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.**

Our ancestors had great difficulty in getting books. Now, our difficulty is what to read. There are books and books but our hours of reading are very few. Therefore, choice becomes essential. We should be very careful about what we read. There are books which poison our lives by suggesting evils. We should keep them at arm's length. We should read only those books which have stood the test of time. Such books are our great classics like the Ramayana and the Gita. They contain the wisdom of our sages and saints. They have appealed mankind from generation to generation. Reading of such books has ennobling influence on our mind and character. It gives us spiritual enjoyment. These books give us instruction with entertainment. They represent our ancient culture. They set before us high ideals to follow. They are our best friends, best guides and the best treasure.

1. We should be selective because \_\_\_\_\_
2. We should avoid those books which \_\_\_\_\_
3. The books which have stood the test of time are called \_\_\_\_\_
4. What is /are special quality/qualities of classics?
5. An expression in the passage which means 'good effect' is \_\_\_\_\_

**Q 2. Read the poem carefully and answer the following questions.**

I lay in sorrow deep distressed;

My grief a proud man heard,

His looks were cold, he gave me gold,

But not a kindly word.

My sorrow passed I paid him back The gold he gave to me,

Then stood erect and spoke my thanks And blessed his charity.

I lay in want and grief, and pain A poor man passed my way He bound my head,  
he gave me bread;

He watched me night and day;

How shall I pay him back again For all he did to me?

Oh, gold is great, but greater far Is heavenly sympathy.

—Charles Mackay

- (i) One day the poet was in \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) The proud rich man offered the poet \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) The poet was in a fix because \_\_\_\_\_
- (iv) The poet realised in the last that \_\_\_\_\_
- (v) The word that means opposite to sorrow is \_\_\_\_\_

**Q 3. Change these direct speech into indirect speech.**

1. She said to me, "I like you very much."
2. I said to her, "Why do you like me?"
3. Rudra said to Kinjal, "Are you stupid?"
4. Kinjal said to her father, "Bring me a car."
5. John said to me, "Do you know where he is?"
6. She said, "What a tall boy you are!"
7. The students said, "Alas! We are fail again."

**Q 4. Change these active voice into passive voice.**

1. I have lost the match.
2. He did not make a mistake.
3. She likes your dress.
4. I bought a kite.
5. She will make a pizza.
6. Do you have an umbrella?
7. Did you play kabbadi?

**Q 5. Write any five sentences using modals.(can, could, must, should, can, have)**

**Q 6. Imagine you are Madhav. Realising the importance contribution education can make to create an Ideal world, then write a notice for your school notice board inviting students to register their names.**

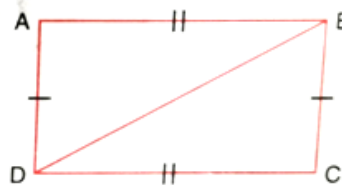
**Q 7. Imagine you are a policeman. Write an email to 'handle with care' creatures association informing about the accident of a 'Handle with Care' woman.**

- Q 8. Why did Gopa create a fuss in the market?  
 Q 9. List the instructions which Alien gave to Gopa to be disciplined.  
 Q 10. What all could Ramsingh do?  
 Q 11. Why was Ramsingh arrested? Why was he summoned to the court?  
 Q 12. Write the meaning of third stanza of this poem (Friends and Flatterers).

**SUBJECT - MATHS**

Q 1. In the given figure equal sides are marked. Which of the following triangles are congruent?

- (i)  $\triangle ADB \cong \triangle DCB$
- (ii)  $\triangle ADB \cong \triangle CBD$
- (iii)  $\triangle BDA \cong \triangle BDC$
- (iv)  $\triangle DAB \cong \triangle DCB$



- Q 2. Which of the following criterion is not true for the congruence of two triangles?  
 (i) SAS. (ii) SSS. (iii) SSA (iv) ASA
- Q 3. Which of the following is the circumference of a circle?  
 (i)  $2\pi r^2$ . (ii)  $\pi d$ . (iii)  $\pi r^2$ . (iv)  $2\pi d$
- Q 4. The diameter of a circle whose circumference is 22cm is ...  
 (i) 3.5cm. (ii) 7cm. (iii) 14cm. (iv) 12cm

**Section – II**

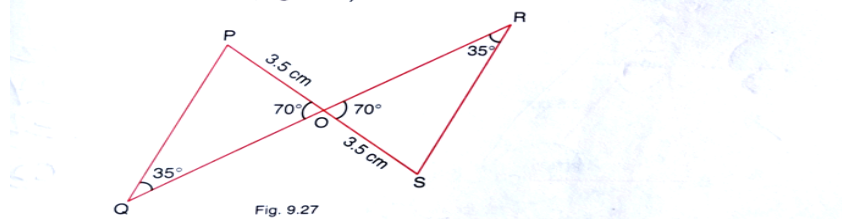
**Value Based Question –**

- Q 5. Jia’s mother prepared three pizzas of same size for her daughter and her two friends. Just then two more friends joined them. They decided to share the three pizzas among themselves.  
 (a) If radius of each pizza is 7 cm, find the area of the share of pizza that each friend gets.  
 (b) What values of the children is depicted here?

**Section – III**

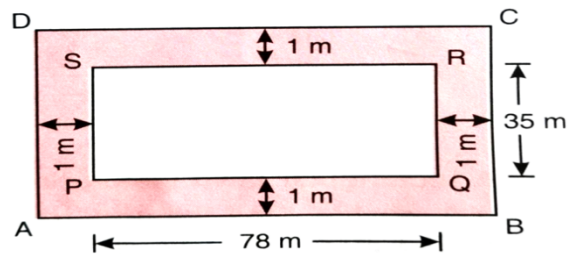
- Q 6. Find the area of rhombus whose one side is 8cm and altitude is 0.6dm.  
 (Hint :First convert altitude in cm ) .
- Q 7. A table cover is  $5m \times 3m$ , is spread on a meeting table. If 25cm of the table cover is hanging all around the table, find the area of the table top.

Q 8. Find three pairs of corresponding parts to ensure that  $\triangle PQO \cong \triangle SRO$  by ASA congruence condition (Fig. 9.27).



**Section – IV**

- Q 9. Fill in the blanks so as to make a true statement  
 (a) A median of a triangle is the .....that joins a vertex to the .....of the opposite side.  
 (b) Medians of a triangle are.....  
 (c) The altitudes drawn on equal sides of an isosceles triangle are.....  
 (d) In a right triangle, the orthocentre is at.....
- Q 10. A rectangular garden 78meters long and 35meters broad has a uniform path 1meter wide all around it on the outside. Find the area of the path .



**Q.11 Find the area of the circle whose diameter is 8.4m.**

**Q 12. In a certain hospital, the mean birth rate of a week was 45 .If the mean birth rate from Monday to Thursday was 32 and that of Thursday to Sunday was 36, find the number of births on Thursday.**

**SUBJECT- SCIENCE**

**Section A**

- Que.1 How do green plants synthesise their food?
- Que.2 Define transpiration.
- Que.3 Define vegetative reproduction.
- Que.4 State the meaning of the term soil.
- Que.5 There are..... types of charges in nature.
- Que.6 How does changing the distance of the object from a convex mirror affects the size and nature of the image formed by it?

**Section B**

- Que.7 How do woollen clothes keep us warm in winter?
- Que. 8 Define the terms 'food chain' and 'food web'.
- Que.9 Discuss in brief, how 'rain water harvesting' can be done?
- Que.10 State any three applications of an electromagnet.
- Que.11 Why would life not be possible on the earth in the absence of photosynthesis?
- Que.12 State any two functions of the blood.

**Section-C**

- Que.13 Give one function each of RBC, WBC and platelets.
- Que.14 How is self pollination different from cross pollination ?
- Que.15 What is soil erosion ? How can it be avoided?
- Que.16 Describe a simple experiment to show that the total charge on a pair of objects, that have been rubbed together is zero.

**Section D**

- Que.17 Describe the different stages in the life cycle of a silk moth
- Que.18 Classify and explain the categories of soil on the basis of texture of the soil.

**Case Study Question**

Tavish was driving back home from his office when it started raining heavily. The rain poured along with a thundering sound and lightning. On the way he saw an old man walking along the street. Tavish stopped the car and requested him to immediately get inside the car. Later, he dropped the old man at his place.

- Que.1 State two values displayed by Tavish.
- Que.2 Did Tavish do the right thing by asking the old man to get inside his car? Give reason for your answer.

**SUBJECT –SOCIAL SCIENCE**

- Q.1. Which one of the following represents human environment?
  - (a) forest. (c) city
  - (b) desert. (d) ocean
- 2. The uneven terrain of highland areas results in-
  - (a) dispersed settlement. (b) compact settlement
  - (c) urban settlement. (d) small township
- 3. Transportation is helpful for the-
  - (a) Industrialisation of a place. (b) cleanliness of a place.
  - (c) slow and steady development of a place. (d) population of a place.
- 4. The floating towns are-
  - (a) large mechanised ships. (b) those where large scale migration takes place.
  - (c) floating gardens in a river. (d) shikara (houseboats) of Kashmir
- Q.5. The three states of water are-
  - (a) cloud, rain, river. (c) salt water, fresh water, rain water
  - (b) solid, liquid, gas. (d) waves, tides, currents
- Q.6. What turns water on the earth into vapours in the water cycle?
  - (a) the core of the earth. (b) the sun. (c) global warming. (d) nuclear energy

Q.7. The temperate grasslands of North America are called the  
(a) atacama. (b) veld. (c) prairies. (d) campos

Q.8. Humayun was defeated by-  
(a) Sher Shah Suri. (b) Ibrahim Lodi. (c) Rana Sanga. (d) The Mongols

Q.9. Akbar's religious discussions took place at the  
(a) Royal palace. (b) Diwan-i-Khas. (c) IbadatKhana. (d) Mosque

Q.10. In which language did Babur write his autobiography Tuzuk-i-Baburi?  
(a) Arabic. (b) Urdu. (c) Turkish. (d) Persian

Q.11. The Bhakti Movement originated in-  
(a) North India. (b) West India.

(c) South India. (d) East India

Q.12. Bhakti saints did not oppose-  
(a) superstitions. (b) narrow mindedness  
(c) caste system. (d) communal harmony

**Answer the following questions:-**

Q.1. Define an ocean current.

Q.2. How are tides caused?

Q.3. Name three valuable resources which are found in abundance in the ocean.

Q.4. How are tides useful to us?

Q.5. Explain the water cycle with the help of a diagram.

Q.6. Suggest four ways to help people affected by devastation due to Tsunami.

Q.7. What are the major components of Ecosystem?

Q.8. Why are equatorial forests known as evergreen forests? Give a few examples of trees found there.

Q.9. Distinguish between tropical and temperate grasslands.

Q.10. What are the various problems related to the ecological imbalance? What steps should we take to solve them?

Q.11. Mention the difficulties faced by Humayun after coming to the throne.

Q.12. Compare the religious policy of Akbar with that of Aurangzeb.

Q.13. Describe the uniform system of administration established by the Mughals.

Q.14. Explain guerilla warfare of Marathas.

Q.15. State the condition of Indian society in the eighteenth century.

Q.17. Mention three functions of the State Legislature,

Q.18. Describe the powers of the Governor of a state.

Q.19. Enlist five functions of the Council of Ministers of a state.

Q.20.- Why did Banda Bahadur fail to strengthen the Sikh power

Q.21. What were the main features of the Maratha administration?

Q.22. Describe the uniform system of administration established by the Mughals.

Q.23. List any five factors responsible for the decline of the Mughal empire.

Q.24. What does advertising mean?

Q.25. Write the full form of BIS. Mention its function.

Q.26. State any two positive effects of advertising.

Q.27. How is stereotyping harmful?

Q.28. Mention any one type of gender inequality existing world over.

Maps skill

Q.29.(I) On an outline map of India, locate and mark the following-

(a) A famous battlefield where the Mughals defeated Hemu

(b) The place where Taj Mahal was built.

(c) Capital of the Mughals.

(d) Any two places conquered by Akbar.

(e) The extent of Akbar's empire.

(II) On an outline map of India-

(a) Mark the states of Punjab, Hyderabad and Bengal in the eighteenth century and colour them.

(b) Draw the present boundaries of Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal.

(c) Draw the boundaries of the states of Awadh under Safdar Jung, Mysore under Tipu Sultan, Pu under Ranjit Singh and the Maratha under Shivaji.

Q.30

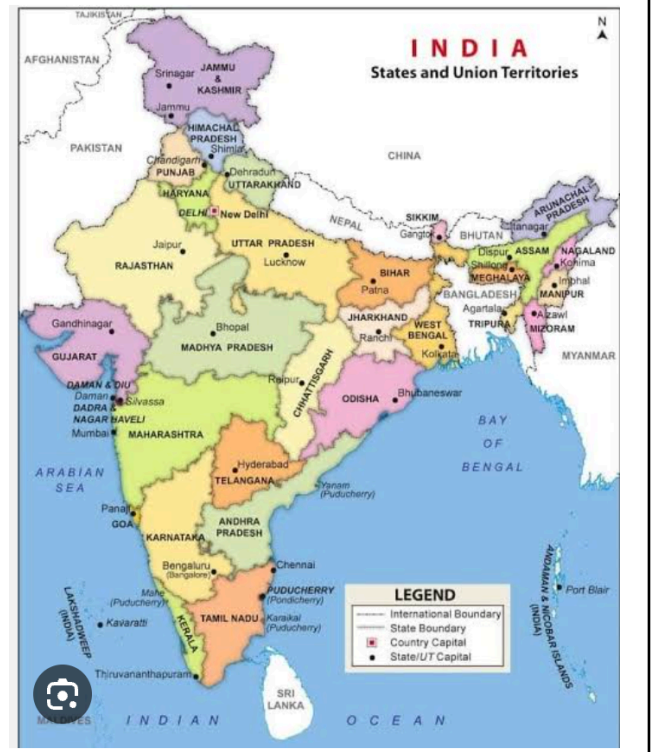


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## OCEAN CURRENTS



## विषय - हिंदी

खंड- 'अ' (बहुविकल्पी प्रश्न)

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

"सच्चा उत्साह वही होता है जो मनुष्य को कार्य करने के लिए प्रेरणा देता है। मनुष्य किसी भी कारणवश जब किसी के कष्ट को दूर करने का संकल्प करता है, तब जिस सुख को वह अनुभव करता है, वह सुख विशेष रूप से प्रेरणा देनेवाला होता है। जिस भी कार्य को करने के लिए मनुष्य में कष्ट, दुःख या हानि को सहन करने की ताकत आती है, उन सबसे उत्पन्न आनंद ही उत्साह कहलाता है उदाहरण के लिए दान देनेवाला व्यक्ति निश्चय ही अपने भीतर एक विशेष साहस रखता है और वह है धन-त्याग का साहस। यही त्याग यदि मनुष्य प्रसन्नता के साथ करता है तो उसे उत्साह से किया गया दान कहा जाएगा उत्साह आनंद और साहस का मिला-जुला रूप है। उत्साह में किसी-न-किसी वस्तु पर ध्यान अवश्य केंद्रित होता है। वह चाहे कर्म पर, चाहे कर्म के फल पर और चाहे व्यक्ति या वस्तु पर हो। इन्हीं के आधार पर कर्म करने में आनंद मिलता है। कर्म-भावना से उत्पन्न आनंद का अनुभव केवल सच्चे वीर ही कर सकते हैं क्योंकि उनमें साहस की अधिकता होती है। सामान्य व्यक्ति कार्य पूरा हो जाने पर जिस आनंद का अनुभव करता है, सच्चा वीर कार्य प्रारंभ होने पर ही उसका अनुभव कर लेता है। आलस्य उत्साह का सबसे बड़ा शत्रु है। जो व्यक्ति आलस्य से भरा होगा, उसमें काम करने के प्रति उत्साह कभी उत्पन्न नहीं हो सकता। उत्साही व्यक्ति असफल होने पर भी कार्य करता रहता है। उत्साही व्यक्ति सदा दृढनिश्चयी होता है।"

1- उत्साह का प्रमुख लक्षण है

(क) जोश (ख) साहस (ग) आनंद (घ) आनंद और जोश

2- सच्चे वीर वे होते हैं

(क) जो फल पाने के लिए उत्साह दिखाते हैं (ख) जो कर्म भाव से उत्साह दिखाते हैं  
(ग) जो निष्काम भाव से उत्साह दिखाते हैं (घ) जो आनंद विनोद के लिए उत्साह दिखाते हैं

3- उत्साह के मार्ग में सबसे बड़ी रुकावट है

(क) दुख (ख) निराशा (ग) वैराग्य (घ) आलस्य

4- 'सच्चा उत्साह वही होता है जो मनुष्य को कार्य करने के लिए प्रेरणा देता है।' उपवाक्य का प्रकार है

(क) प्रधान उपवाक्य (ख) विशेषण उपवाक्य (ग) क्रिया विशेषण उपवाक्य (घ) संज्ञा उपवाक्य

5- केंद्रित और अधिकता में क्रमशः प्रत्यय इस प्रकार है

(क) द्रित, ता (ख) ईत, आ (ग) इत (घ) ईत, ता

प्रश्न-2(क) रश्मि कल कहानी की किताब लाएगी- इस वाक्य में क्रिया पद है-

i) रश्मि ii) किताब iii) लाएगी iv) कहानी

(ख) 'हस्ती' शब्द है-

i) तद्भव ii) तत्सम iii) देशी iv) विदेशी

प्रश्न- 4. (क) उसका रुदन तो धीरे- धीरे शांत हो गया- वाक्य में क्रियविशेषण है-

i) स्थानवाचक ii) कालवाचक iii) रितिवाचक iv) परिमाणवाचक

(ख) 'बच्चे वहाँ तमाशा देख रहे हैं' - इस वाक्य में स्थानवाचक क्रियविशेषण है-

i) बच्चे ii) तमाशा iii) वहाँ iv) देख

प्रश्न-5.(क) 'मेरी पुस्तक का नाम 'जान सागर' है- इस वाक्य में प्रयुक्त विराम- चिह्न है-

i) दुहरा उद्धरण चिह्न ii) एकल उद्धरण चिह्न iii) योजक चिह्न iv) प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न

(ख) 'सरस्वती' शब्द का पर्यायवाची है-

i) कंचन ii) कनक iii) वागीश्वरी iv) संग्राम

प्रश्न- 6. निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए-

बिना विचारे जो करे, सो पाछे पछताय।

काम बिगारे आपनो, जग में होत हसाय ॥

जग में होत हँसाय, चित्त में चैन न पावै ।  
 खान-पान सम्मान, राग-रंग मनहि न भावै ।।  
 कह गिरधर कविराय, दुःख कुछ टरत न टारे ।  
 खटकत है जिय माहि, कियो जो बिना विचारे ।।  
 क) बिना विचारे कार्य करने से क्या होता है?  
 1) सुख मिलता है ii) प्रसन्नता होती है। iii) पछताना पड़ता है iv) खुशी मिलती है  
 ख) प्रस्तुत काव्य पंक्तियों के कवि का नाम है-  
 i) सूरदास ii) तुलसीदास। iii) गिरधर iv) दिनकर  
 खंड-'ब' (वर्णनात्मक प्रश्न)

प्रश्न 7.- निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर 25-30 शब्दों में दीजिए-

- 1) सैनिक ने राजा पुरु को क्या समाचार दिया?
  - 2) 'राम' या 'बालू' कौन होते हैं?
  - 3) कठिनाई आने पर वीर और कायर व्यक्ति क्या व्यवहार करते हैं?
- घ) लेखक ने सज्जन को क्या काम करने के लिए कहा और क्यों?  
 ड) पूरा अशोक हॉल करतल ध्वनि से क्यों गूँज उठा?

प्रश्न-9. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर 40-50 शब्दों में दीजिए-

क) सिकंदर के दूत ने पुरु को क्या सलाह दी और सिकंदर की सेना झेलम पार क्यों नहीं कर पा रही थी?

ख) बिना विचारे कार्य करने से क्या होता है?

ग जो गणपति का विसर्जन करने नहीं जाते हैं वे क्या करते हैं और कार्तिकेय ने पृथ्वी की परिक्रमा की थी लेकिन मोदक गणेश जी को ही क्यों मिला?

प्रश्न-10. निम्नलिखित पठित गद्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए-

विश्वेश्वर ने श्यामू को दो तमाचे जड़कर कहा, "चोरी सीखकर जेल जाएगा? अच्छा, तुझे आज अच्छी तरह समझाता हूँ।" कहकर फिर कई तमाचे जड़े और कान मलने के बाद पतंग फाड़ डाली। अब रस्सियों की ओर देखकर पूछा, "ये किसने मँगाई?" भोला ने कहा, "इन्होंने मँगाई थीं। कहते थे, इससे पतंग तानकर काकी को राम के यहाँ से नीचे उतारेंगे। विश्वेश्वर हतबुद्धि होकर वहीं खड़े रह गए। उन्होंने फटी पतंग लेकर देखी। उस पर चिपके हुए कागज़ लिखा था- 'काकी'।

1) विश्वेश्वर ने श्यामू को कितने तमाचे जड़े?

i) तीन ii) दो। iii) चार iv) पाँच

2) 'हतबुद्धि' शब्द का अर्थ बताओ-

i) बुद्धिमान ii) बुद्धिहीन iii) मूर्ख iv) कुछ समझ न आना

प्रश्न- 11. आप अपने दोस्त से बहुत दिनों बाद मिलते हैं। आप दोनों के बीच जो बातचीत हुई उसे संवाद रूप में लिखिए।

प्रश्न-12. अपने छोटे भाई को पत्र लिखते हुए बताइए की पतंग उड़ाने समय कौन-कौन-सी सावधानियाँ बरतनी चाहिए।

## विषय – संस्कृत

प्रश्न 1. मञ्जूषायाः उचित तुमुन् प्रत्ययान्तं पदं चित्या वाक्यानि पूरयन्तु-

(i) जल \_\_\_\_\_ इच्छति।

(ii) अनितः फलम् \_\_\_\_\_ बहि गच्छति विद्यालयम् गच्छति।

(iii) रमा \_\_\_\_\_

(iv) रुग्णः जनः \_\_\_\_\_ इच्छति ।

(v) राधा नमितां कथयति यत् अहम् अत्र \_\_\_\_\_ इच्छामि।

(vi) रमा-भवती तरणसरोवर किमर्थम् गच्छति ?

(vii) सरिता अहं तरणसरोवर- \_\_\_\_\_ गच्छामि।

जीवितुम्, नेतुम्, तर्तुम् पठितुम् पातुम्, स्थातुम्

प्रश्न 2. कोष्ठके लिखित धातुभिः सह तुमुन् प्रत्ययं योजयित्या रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयन्तु

(i) अहं प्रश्न \_\_\_\_\_ इच्छामि (प्रच्छ+ तुमुन्)

(ii) वयम् अधुना \_\_\_\_\_ गच्छामः। (क्रौड + तुमुन्)

(iii) जनकः देव \_\_\_\_\_ देवालयं गच्छति। (नम् तुमुन्)

(iv) माता भोजन \_\_\_\_\_ पाकशालायाम् अस्ति। (पच्+ तुमुन्)

(v) ते \_\_\_\_\_ क्रीडाक्षेत्रम् अगच्छन्। (धाव् तुमुन्)

(vi) शिशुः पादाभ्यां \_\_\_\_\_ इच्छति। (चल + तुमुन्)

प्रश्न 3. उचितैः विशेषणपदैः अथवा विशेष्यपदैः वाक्यानि पूरयन्तु

i) मालाः \_\_\_\_\_ फलानां रस पिबन्ति । (मधुराण / मधुराणि / मधुरेष)

ii) जनाः \_\_\_\_\_ फलानां रस पिबन्ति । (शीतल/ शीतलाया शीतलाम)

iii) सिंहाः शान्तासु \_\_\_\_\_ वसन्ति । (गुहाया/ गुहाम/गुहासु)

(iv) सा \_\_\_\_\_ कलमेन लिखति। (हरितेन / हरितम्/हरितस्य)

(v) सः शोभना \_\_\_\_\_ कथयति । (बालिका/बालक/बालिकाः)

प्रश्न .4. निम्नलिखितेषु वाक्येषु रिक्तस्थानानि उचितपदैः पूरयन्तु

(i) \_\_\_\_\_ अश्वः भावति। (एषः / एतत्)

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_ बालकान् कथयत (एतन्/ एतात्)

(iii) ते \_\_\_\_\_ ग्रामेषु वसन्ति। (तस्मिन् तस्याम् तेष)

(iv) \_\_\_\_\_ वाक्यानि पठत। (एतत् / एतानि / एता)

(v) इदं पुस्तक \_\_\_\_\_ बालिकायै यच्छत। (तस्म तस्मै ताभ्याम्)

(vi) \_\_\_\_\_ बालाः नाटकं पश्यन्ति (सर्वे सर्वान्, सर्वेषाम्)

(vii) \_\_\_\_\_ शिक्षक पाठयति। (एक/एकः)

(viii) मित्राणि \_\_\_\_\_ क्रीडन्ति । (चत्वार/चत्वारि):

(ix) \_\_\_\_\_ गायिका गीतं गायति । (एक/एका)

(x) \_\_\_\_\_ धेनवः चरन्ति

(xi) सूर्यः \_\_\_\_\_ अस्ति ।

(xii) \_\_\_\_\_ कन्याः पठन्ति ।

(सप्ताः / सप्त)

(एक/एका)

(चत्वारः/चत्वारि):

प्रश्न 5. कश्चित् त्रयं श्लोका लिखन्तु ।

प्रश्न 6. लता आकारांतं शब्दं रूपम् लिखत ।