

**HHW WORKSHEETS CLASS VII (2020-21)**

**SUBJECT: - ENGLISH**

REVISE THE FOLLOWING CHAPTERS & ATTEMPT THE WORKSHEET IN YOUR ENGLISH NOTEBOOK ONLY.

- **MONKEY TROUBLE**
- **BIRDE, WILL YOU PET?**

**WORKSHEET 1**

Q.1. Read the following extract and answer the questions.

Grandmother at first objected to having a monkey in the house. 'You have enough pets as it is,' she said referring to Grandfather's goat, several white mice, and a small tortoise.

Answer the following questions.

- a) Why did Grandmother object to have a monkey?
- b) "You have enough pets as it is.' Whom does 'You' refer to?

Q.2. Read the following stanza and answer the questions.

"O Birdie, Birdie, will you pet?

Diamond - stones and amber and jet

We'll string on a necklace fair and fine

To please this pretty bird of mine!"

- a) Name the poem and the poet of the above stanza.
- b) What sort of necklace has been offered by the child?
- c) Which poetic device has been used in the stanza?

Q.3. Answer the following questions in 20-30 words.

- a) What did Tutu do with the necklace and How was it restored?
- b) Write a character sketch of Rocky Fernandes. ( Physical traits-----profession etc)
- c) Why, do you think, the bird refused all the comforts offered by the child?

Q.4. Make meaningful sentences using the following words.

- (a) nightmares (b) plunged (c) deftly (d) enthusiasm

## WORKSHEET 2

Q.1. Fill in the blanks with suitable Articles.

(A) I have (a) \_\_\_\_\_ uncle who lives in (b) \_\_\_\_\_ home for elderly. He is (c) \_\_\_\_\_ honest man. He used to be (d) \_\_\_\_\_ CBI officer. He once saved (e) \_\_\_\_\_ one year old boy from fire. He has many interesting stories.

(B) Sushant wanted to buy (a) \_\_\_\_\_ comic book so he went to (b) \_\_\_\_\_ Super- Comic store. He looked at many comic books and then he saw (c) \_\_\_\_\_ interesting one. He knew as soon as he saw it that it was (d) \_\_\_\_\_ comic book he wanted to buy.

Q.2. Re-arrange the following words and phrases to form meaningful sentences.

(a) loyalty / famous / they / for / are / their / masters / towards/ their

(b) neglect / master / a / may / his / dog

(c) dog / never / a / will / ignore / master / pain / who / is / his / in

Q.3. Complete the following passage by choosing the most appropriate options from the ones given below.

True education (a) \_\_\_\_\_ in the cradle. One might even (b) \_\_\_\_\_ in the mother's womb itself. For it (c) \_\_\_\_\_ here that mother and sensory (d) \_\_\_\_\_ of the child's organism (e) \_\_\_\_\_ their first exposure to stimuli. Even an eight - month -old infant (f) \_\_\_\_\_ aware of cleanliness. And when there (g) \_\_\_\_\_ awareness there is possibility of education. Habits (h) \_\_\_\_\_ early childhood are hard to undo.

a) i begin    ii began    iii begins    iv begun

b) i added    ii add    iii adds    iv adding

c) i being    ii been    iii is    iv was

d) i responses    ii response    iii responding    iv responder

e) i gets    ii get    iii got    iv getting

### Reading Skill (MY ENGLISH READER)

Reading a good book takes you in a new world and stimulates your brain. Reading develops language skills and vocabulary. It is important to read a good book atleast for a few minutes each day for healthy functioning of brain. Therefore to enhance the Reading and Writing skills, the students are advised to go through the below mentioned pages of MY ENGLISH READER and solve the exercise in the book itself.

Unit -1 (**People At Work**)

Page no. (2-11, 16-17, 20-25)

## SUBJECT: - HINDI

ATTEMPT THE WORKSHEET IN YOUR HINDI NOTEBOOK ONLY.

### अभ्यास कार्य पत्रिका 1

प्रश्न (1) भाषा किसे कहते हैं? इसके कितने भेद होते हैं?

प्रश्न (2) बोली और भाषा में 2-2 अन्तर लिखिए।

प्रश्न (3) संज्ञा की परिभाषा लिखते हुए उसके भेदों के नाम भी लिखे।

प्रश्न (4) विशेषण, प्रविशेषण और विशेष्य की जानकारी लिखिए।

प्रश्न (5) हिन्दी भाषा की वर्ण माला लिखिए।

प्रश्न (6) सही वाक्य के सामने (✓)का और गलत के सामने (X) का चिन्ह लगाइए -

(क) भाषा के शुद्ध रूप का ज्ञान कराने वाले शास्त्र को व्याकरण कहते हैं। ( )

(ख) स्वरों के उच्चारण समय हवा रुकावट के साथ बाहर आती है। ( )

(ग) ' गुलाम ' शब्द भाववाचक संज्ञा है। ( )

(घ) विशेषण के पाँच भेद होते हैं।( )

प्रश्न (7) नीचे लिखे शब्दों से विशेषण बनाइए -

प्रकृति - शक्ति -

भारत - व्यवसाय -

मेहनत - प्रसन्नता -

शांति - अनुभव -

आज्ञा - स्नेहा -

प्रश्न (8) वर्ग में लिखे शब्दों को ढूँढिए एक जैसे प्रत्यय वाले शब्दों को सही शीर्षक के नीचे लिखिए -

|     |    |    |    |    |
|-----|----|----|----|----|
| ल   | ब  | ल  | वा | न  |
| घु  | वा | इ  | ला | ने |
| ता  | ला | क  | घ  | रा |
| ब   | च  | प  | न  | म  |
| सु  | ता | न  | वा | मे |
| प्र | भु | ता | न  | रा |

पन वान ता आ एरा

## अभ्यास कार्य पत्रिका 2

ATTEMPT THE WORKSHEET IN YOUR HINDI NOTEBOOK ONLY.

प्रश्न 1. एक वर्ष में आने वाले 12 महीनों की अपनी ही अलग पहचान है तो इसी प्रकार हमें अपनी पहचान बनाने के लिए क्या करना चाहिए?

प्रश्न 2. बारहमासा को आधार बनाकर उत्तर लिखें की किस प्रकार परिवर्तन ही प्रकृति का नियम है?

प्रश्न 3. क्या सयाल ने निर्मला से मित्रता निभाई? कैसे?

प्रश्न 4. यदि आप निर्मला की तरह किसी मुसीबत में फंस जाएं तो क्या करेंगे?

प्रश्न 5. निर्मला और सयाल में से आपको किसका चरित्र अच्छा लगा और क्यों? कोई दो कारण लिखिए।

प्रश्न 6. कहानी के अंत में निर्मला की आँखों से आँसू क्यों बहने लगे?

## SUBJECT: - SANSKRIT

ATTEMPT THE WORKSHEET IN SANSKRIT NOTEBOOK ONLY .

प्रश्न1. अपनी संस्कृत की पाठ्यपुस्तक 'सुरभि:' में से किसी भी पांच पाठों की सुलेख उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखिए।

प्रश्न 2. नदी अकारांत स्त्रीलिंग ,रमा आकारांत स्त्रीलिंग और किम् (तीनो लिंगों में ) सर्वनाम शब्द रूप पुस्तिका में लिखिए।

प्रश्न 3. पठ्, धातु रूप चार लकारों में उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखिए।

| ईकारान्त-स्त्रीलिङ्गम् - नदी |          |            |            |
|------------------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| वचनानि →<br>विभक्तयः↓        | एकवचनम्  | द्विवचनम्  | बहुवचनम्   |
| प्रथमा विभक्तिः              | नदी      | नद्यौ      | नद्यः      |
| द्वितीया विभक्तिः            | नदीम्    | नद्यौ      | नदीः       |
| तृतीया विभक्तिः              | नद्या    | नदीभ्याम्  | नदीभिः     |
| चतुर्थी विभक्तिः             | नद्यै    | नदीभ्याम्  | नदीभ्यः    |
| पञ्चमी विभक्तिः              | नद्याः   | नदीभ्याम्  | नदीभ्यः    |
| षष्ठी विभक्तिः               | नद्याः   | नद्योः     | नदीनाम्    |
| सप्तमी विभक्तिः              | नद्याम्  | नद्योः     | नदीषु      |
| सम्बोधनम्                    | हे नदि ! | हे नद्यौ ! | हे नद्यः ! |

| आकारान्त-स्त्रीलिङ्गम् - रमा |          |           |           |
|------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| वचनानि →<br>विभक्तयः↓        | एकवचनम्  | द्विवचनम् | बहुवचनम्  |
| प्रथमा विभक्तिः              | रमा      | रमे       | रमाः      |
| द्वितीया विभक्तिः            | रमाम्    | रमे       | रमाः      |
| तृतीया विभक्तिः              | रमया     | रमाभ्याम् | रमाभिः    |
| चतुर्थी विभक्तिः             | रमायै    | रमाभ्याम् | रमाभ्यः   |
| पञ्चमी विभक्तिः              | रमायाः   | रमाभ्याम् | रमाभ्यः   |
| षष्ठी विभक्तिः               | रमायाः   | रमयोः     | रमाणाम्   |
| सप्तमी विभक्तिः              | रमायाम्  | रमयोः     | रमासु     |
| सम्बोधनम्                    | हे रमे ! | हे रमे !  | हे रमाः ! |

| किम् =कौन (पुंलिङ्गम्) |         |           |          |
|------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|
| वचनानि →<br>विभक्तयः↓  | एकवचनम् | द्विवचनम् | बहुवचनम् |
| प्रथमा विभक्तिः        | कः      | कौ        | के       |
| द्वितीया विभक्तिः      | कम्     | कौ        | कान्     |
| तृतीया विभक्तिः        | केन     | काभ्याम्  | कैः      |
| चतुर्थी विभक्तिः       | कस्मै   | काभ्याम्  | केभ्यः   |
| पञ्चमी विभक्तिः        | कस्मात् | काभ्याम्  | केभ्यः   |
| षष्ठी विभक्तिः         | कस्य    | कयोः      | केषाम्   |
| सप्तमी विभक्तिः        | कस्मिन् | कयोः      | केषु     |

| किम्=कौन (स्त्रीलिङ्गम्) |         |           |          |
|--------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|
| वचनानि →<br>विभक्तयः↓    | एकवचनम् | द्विवचनम् | बहुवचनम् |
| प्रथमा विभक्तिः          | का      | के        | काः      |
| द्वितीया विभक्तिः        | काम्    | के        | काः      |
| तृतीया विभक्तिः          | कया     | काभ्याम्  | काभिः    |
| चतुर्थी विभक्तिः         | कस्यै   | काभ्याम्  | काभ्यः   |
| पञ्चमी विभक्तिः          | कस्याः  | काभ्याम्  | काभ्यः   |
| षष्ठी विभक्तिः           | कस्याः  | कयोः      | कासाम्   |
| सप्तमी विभक्तिः          | कस्याम् | कयोः      | कासु     |

| किम् =कौन (नपुंसकलिङ्गम्) |         |           |          |
|---------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|
| वचनानि →<br>विभक्तयः↓     | एकवचनम् | द्विवचनम् | बहुवचनम् |
| प्रथमा विभक्तिः           | किम्    | के        | कानि     |
| द्वितीया विभक्तिः         | किम्    | के        | कानि     |
| तृतीया विभक्तिः           | केन     | काभ्याम्  | कैः      |
| चतुर्थी विभक्तिः          | कस्मै   | काभ्याम्  | केभ्यः   |
| पञ्चमी विभक्तिः           | कस्मात् | काभ्याम्  | केभ्यः   |
| षष्ठी विभक्तिः            | कस्य    | कयोः      | केषाम्   |
| सप्तमी विभक्तिः           | कस्मिन् | कयोः      | केषु     |

**पठ् = पढ़ना (लट् लकारः)**

| वचनानि →<br>पुरुषाः↓ | एकवचनम् | द्विवचनम् | बहुवचनम् |
|----------------------|---------|-----------|----------|
| प्रथम-पुरुषः         | पठति    | पठतः      | पठन्ति   |
| मध्यम-पुरुषः         | पठसि    | पठथः      | पठथ      |
| उत्तम-पुरुषः         | पठमि    | पठावः     | पठामः    |

**गम् (गच्छ) = जाना (लट् लकारः)**

| वचनानि →<br>पुरुषाः↓ | एकवचनम् | द्विवचनम् | बहुवचनम् |
|----------------------|---------|-----------|----------|
| प्रथम-पुरुषः         | गच्छति  | गच्छतः    | गच्छन्ति |
| मध्यम-पुरुषः         | गच्छसि  | गच्छथः    | गच्छथ    |
| उत्तम-पुरुषः         | गच्छामि | गच्छावः   | गच्छामः  |

**दृश् (पश्य) = देखना (लट् लकारः)**

| वचनानि →<br>पुरुषाः↓ | एकवचनम् | द्विवचनम् | बहुवचनम् |
|----------------------|---------|-----------|----------|
| प्रथम-पुरुषः         | पश्यति  | पश्यतः    | पश्यन्ति |
| मध्यम-पुरुषः         | पश्यसि  | पश्यथः    | पश्यथ    |
| उत्तम-पुरुषः         | पश्यामि | पश्यावः   | पश्यामः  |

# संस्कृत ग्रीष्म अवकाश गृह कार्य कक्षा- सप्तमी

3

## चित्रवर्णनम्

यहाँ ध्यातव्य है कि प्रत्येक चित्र के साथ दी गयी मञ्जूषा में प्रदत्त पद छात्रों की सहायता के लिए हैं, किन्तु उनका प्रयोग अनिवार्य नहीं है। छात्र स्वेच्छा से भी वाक्य संरचना कर सकते हैं।

1. अधोलिखित चित्र वर्णयन् संस्कृतेन पञ्चवाक्यानि लिखत —

मञ्जूषा

उद्यानम्, बालः, खेलतः, द्वौ, बाला करोति, पश्यति, वृक्षः, चित्रम्, रचयति, उपविशति,  
दोलायाम्, पादकन्दुकम्



- i. ....
- ii. ....
- iii. ....
- iv. ....
- v. ....



2. अधोलिखितं चित्रं वर्णयन् संस्कृतेन पञ्चवाक्यानि लिखत—

मञ्जूषा

खेलन्ति, क्रीडाङ्गणे, वृक्षाः, बालाः, फुटबॉलक्रीडा, पश्यन्ति, गृहम्



- i. ....
- ii. ....
- iii. ....
- iv. ....
- v. ....

**SUBJECT: - MATHEMATICS**

**WORKSHEET 1**

Q1. Identify the following numbers are rational numbers or not?

$7/-23$  ,  $51/0$  ,  $-93/-101$  ,  $-53/76$  ,  $-7/0$  ,  $0/89$

Q2. Form a rational number having-

(i) Numerator=  $-3X4 + 7$  and Denominator=  $12X-1 + 4-6$

(ii) Numerator =  $4- 8X3 - 14$  and Denominator =  $-121/11X- 3$

Q3. Write the absolute value of the following rational numbers.

$-8/11$  ,  $2/-36$  ,  $0/-4$  ,  $-4/0$

Q4. Convert the following rational numbers in standard form.

$-36/144$  ,  $343/-49$  ,  $-16/-256$  ,  $625/-3125$

Q5. Circle all positive rational numbers.

$-2/7$  ,  $3/-5$  ,  $9/11$  ,  $-3/-9$  ,  $0/-3$

Q6. Answer the following questions-

- (i) Which integer is neither positive nor negative?
- (ii) If  $p/q$  is a rational number, is it necessary that  $q/p$  will also be a rational number? Justify your answer with an example.

Q7.State whether the following statements are true or false?

- (i) Every whole number is a natural number.
- (ii) Every integer is a whole number.
- (iii) Every rational is a fractional number.
- (iv) Every natural number is an integer.
- (v) Every integer is a rational number.
- (vi) Every fraction is a rational number.

Q8. Write 5 equivalent rational numbers for

$4/-5$  ;  $-3/-7$  ;  $-4/-9$ .

Q9. Check whether the following rational numbers are equivalent or not?

- (i)  $7/-3$  and  $35/-15$
- (ii)  $3/-17$  and  $-8/51$
- (iii)  $-3/5$  and  $-12/20$

Q10. Express  $3/-5$  as a rational number with

- (i) Numerator = -45
- (ii) Denominator = 15

Q11. Express  $-90/216$  as a rational number with numerator 15 .

Q12. Express  $64/-256$  as a rational number with denominator 16.

Q13. Find equivalent form of rational numbers having a common denominator for the following rational numbers.

$5/-12$  ,  $-7/24$  ,  $9/48$  ,  $-11/-3$  .

Q14. Check Whether the following rational numbers are in standard form or not. If not then convert it in standard form.

$-3/9$  ,  $4/-27$  ,  $14/-35$  ,  $-18/-72$  ,  $-105/378$

Q15. Find x such that rational number in each pairs, become equivalent.

- (i)  $9/-5$  and  $x/10$
- (ii)  $8/7$  and  $x/-35$
- (iii)  $36/x$  , 2
- (iv)  $x/6$  , -13

Q16. Write all the rational numbers having absolute value-

- (i)  $2/5$
- (ii) 0
- (iii)  $\frac{3}{4}$

## WORKSHEET 2

Q1. State the following statements as true or false ?

- (a) Reciprocal of  $\frac{1}{x}$  where  $x \neq 0$  is  $(-x)$ .
- (b) 0.3 is the multiplicative inverse of  $3\frac{1}{3}$ .
- (c)  $-\frac{4}{5} \div 1 = \frac{4}{5}$
- (d) Closure property does not hold for division of rational numbers.

- (e) Divide two or three rational numbers in any order, the quotient does not change.
- (f) Between any two distinct rational numbers there are infinitely many rational numbers.
- (g) Every rational number has its additive inverse
- (h) Any rational number subtracted from zero will give us the same rational number.
- (i) Any rational number subtracted from zero will give us the same rational number.
- (j) If ,  $x < y$  then  $|x| < |y|$

Q2. Given that  $ab = \frac{-2}{5}$ ,  $a = \frac{-1}{8}$ , find b.

Q3. The product of two rational numbers is  $\frac{-8}{9}$ . If one of the numbers is  $\frac{-4}{15}$ , find the other.

Q4. Find the sum of multiplicative inverse of  $\left(\frac{-9}{13}\right)$  and the additive inverse of  $\frac{5}{6}$ .

Q5. The sum of two rational numbers is (-6). If the first number is  $\left(\frac{-23}{5}\right)$ , find the other.

Q6. Find out five rational numbers between  $\frac{2}{13}$  and  $\frac{-3}{13}$ .

Q7. Evaluate  $(x \div y) \times xy$  if  $x = \frac{-2}{5}$  and  $y = \frac{3}{4}$

Q8. Find the value of –

$$\frac{3}{5} + \frac{5}{4} + \frac{-3}{8} .$$

Q9. Write the multiplicative inverse of

(i)  $\frac{-3}{-5}$                       (ii) -6

Q10. Simplify

(i)  $\left(\frac{2}{13} \div \frac{1}{7}\right) \times \frac{26}{14}$   
(ii)  $\left(\frac{-3}{5} \times \frac{15}{2}\right) \div \left(\frac{-9}{4} \div \frac{2}{3}\right)$

**SUBJECT: - SCIENCE**

**WORKSHEET 1**

REVISE THE FOLLOWING CHAPTERS & ATTEMPT THE WORKSHEET IN YOUR SCIENCE NOTEBOOK:

- NUTRITION IN LIVING ORGANISMS – PLANTS
- NUTRITION IN LIVING ORGANISMS – ANIMALS & MAN

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**

Q1. What is the main difference between mode of nutrition in plants and animals.

Q2. Give a brief description of the process of synthesis of food in green plants.

Q3. Proteins are nitrogenous (nitrogen-containing) foods. How do plants get nitrogen for making proteins?

Q4. A person observes that some plants have deep red, violet and brown coloured leaves. Can these leaves carry out photosynthesis?

Q5. With the help of a flowchart, enlist the different modes of nutrition in plants with an example of each type.

Q6. (a) What are ruminants? Which of the following are ruminants?

Fish, Amoeba, Cow, Humans, Dogs, Sheep, Buffalo, Goat, Deer, Giraffe

(b) Name the type of carbohydrate that can be digested by ruminants but not by humans. Give the reason also.

Q7. Describe with the help of a labeled diagram, how feeding and digestion in Amoeba takes place.

Q8. Some crushed boiled rice is put in water in a test tube and a few drops of dilute iodine solution are added to it. A blue black colour is produced which shows the presence of 'X' in rice. If, however, the crushed boiled rice and water are first warmed with saliva for some time and then dilute iodine solution is added, then no blue-black colour is produced. This shows that saliva converts 'X' into product 'Y' which does not produce blue-black colour with dilute iodine solution.

(a) Name (i) 'X' and (ii) 'Y'

(b) What does the above activity tell us about the role of saliva in the digestion of food.

Q9. Differentiate between:

(A) Host and parasite

(B) Saprophytes and parasites

Q10. Briefly explain the process of digestion in stomach of humans.

## WORKSHEET -2

REVISE THE FOLLOWING CHAPTERS & ATTEMPT THE WORKSHEET  
IN YOUR SCIENCE NOTEBOOK:

- WATER
- FABRIC FROM FIBRE (COVERED TILL PRODUCTION OF WOOL)

### **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**

Q1. Place the following statements in a proper order to form a meaningful paragraph.

- (a) Which in turn decreases the seepage of rain water into the ground.
- (b) This decreases the open areas like park, and playgrounds.
- (c) Increasing population create demand for construction of houses, shops, offices, roads and pavements.
- (d) This results in depletion of water table and creates scarcity of more water.

Q2. How ground water is different from water table?

Q3. Write any five ways which you are adopting at your home to conserve water.

Q4. Write a slogan on – ‘Water – a precious resource’.

Q5. Explain the following statement:

- (i) It is very important to have a proper and well-functioning sewage system’.
- (ii) Water is present in abundance but is still scarce.

Q6. Why a cotton garment cannot keep us as warm in winter as a woolen sweater does?

Q7. Define the following terms:

- (i) Fleece
- (ii) Shearing
- (iii) Scouring

Q8. Differentiate between: Natural fibres and synthetic fibres (Write two examples of each)

Q9. Sheep are herbivores, so which type of feed (or food) is provided by shepherds?

Q10. Try to find out how silk industry first began in China.

**SUBJECT: - SOC. SCIENCE**

**WORKSHEET 1**

**CHAPTER 2 Earth and Changes on it**

Q1 River has a life cycle . During its journey it goes through a lot of changes . Place the given information correctly during different stages of a River.

MEANDER , DELTA. 'I' AND 'V' SHAPED VALLEY, VERY FAST IN SPEED , RIVER BECOMES SLUGGISH, SLOW IN SPEED, MEET SEA OR OCEAN

| First stage | Second stage | Third stage |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|
|             |              |             |

Q2 Define the following terms

- i) Weathering
- ii) Erosion
- iii) Deposition

**Q3 SOIL**

Soils are complex mixtures of minerals, water, air, organic matter, and countless organisms that are the decaying remains of once-living things. It forms at the surface of land – it is the “skin of the earth.” Soil is capable of supporting plant life and is vital to life on earth.

- i) What is soil and how it is made up of?
- ii) Name the different type of soil found in India.
- lii) Describe the formation of soil with the help of diagram.
- iv) What is transported and residual soil?
- v) What is Humus? Why it is rapidly formed in humid areas ?
- vi) Mention the importance of soil.
- vii) Suggest three different ways to prevent soil erosion.

Q4 in the given map of India label the different soil types.



## WORKSHEET 2

### Chapter Democracy and Equality

The preamble to the [Constitution of India](#) is a brief introductory statement that sets out guidelines, which guide the people of the nation, and to present the principles of the Constitution, and to indicate the source from which the document derives its authority, and meaning. The hopes and aspirations of the people are described in it. The preamble can be referred to as the preface which highlights the entire Constitution. It was adopted on 26 November 1949 by the [Constituent Assembly](#) and came into effect on [26 January 1950](#), celebrated as the [Republic day](#) in India.

Q 1 Complete the Preamble

\_\_\_\_\_

having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and to

secure to all its citizens

**JUSTICE**, \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_

**LIBERTY** of thought, expression, belief, \_\_\_\_\_ and

\_\_\_\_\_

**EQUALITY** of \_\_\_\_\_ and

\_\_\_\_\_

and to promote among them all \_\_\_\_\_

assuring the dignity of the \_\_\_\_\_ and the -

\_\_\_\_\_ and integrity of the Nation;

**IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY** this \_\_\_\_\_ day of November

\_\_\_\_\_, do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES**

**THIS** \_\_\_\_\_



Q 2 Match the following

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>1. Pt Jawaharlal Nehru</b>   | <b>(a) Chairman of the Drafting Committee.</b>           |
| <b>2. B. R. Ambedkar</b>  | <b>(b) First Prime Minister of India</b>                 |
| <b>3. Frank Anthony</b>   | <b>(c) Representative of the Parsees.</b>                |
| <b>4. Dr H. P. Modi</b>   | <b>(d) Representative of the Anglo-Indian community.</b> |
| <b>5. A state where the head of the state is an elected person.</b>                 | <b>(e) Sovereign</b>                                     |
| <b>6. A state where the government is run by the elected members of the people.</b> | <b>(f) Socialist</b>                                     |
| <b>7. A state which is independent of external interference.</b>                    | <b>(g) Secular</b>                                       |
| <b>8. A state where there is no discrimination against any religion.</b>            | <b>(h) Democratic</b>                                    |

Q3 Explain the following

- i) Operation Black Board
- ii) Universal Elementary Education
- iii) Adult Education,

Q4 Mention the provisions of Right to Equality.

Q5 Mention the benefits given to the students by Government of India.

Q 6 Describe Multi- party system in India.

Q7 Write a self composed Poem on Democracy

or  
Equality

## SUBJECT: - नैतिक शिक्षा

### WORKSHEET 1

निर्देश--- उपरोक्त कार्य नैतिक शिक्षा की उत्तर पुस्तिका में ही करें।

1. निरोगी काया के लिए व्यायाम अत्यंत आवश्यक है। किन्हीं पांच आसनों के नाम लिखकर उससे क्या लाभ होते हैं, तीन-तीन पंक्तियाँ सबके बारे में लिखे।
2. अपनी पसंद की कोई एक कहानी लिखकर इससे क्या शिक्षा मिलती है, लिखिए।
3. उन्नति कितने प्रकार की होती है, लिखिए?
4. आर्य समाज का छठा नियम लिखिए।
5. निम्नलिखित पंक्तियों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए--

" निराकार प्रभु है सभी में समाया,

सभी फिर हैं अपने न कोई पराया, घृणा, फूट मन से मिटाए चला जा,

धरम बाँसुरी तू बजाए चला जा।।"

1. उपर्युक्त पंक्तियाँ किस कविता से ली गई है?
2. प्रभु किस रूप में समाया हुआ है?
3. सबके मन से किस भावना को मिटाने के लिए कहा गया है?
4. किस बाँसुरी को बजाने की बात की जा रही है?

### WORKSHEET 2

निर्देश-- इसे अच्छी तरह पढ़कर समझें तथा नैतिक शिक्षा की उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें। इसके साथ अपने माता-पिता के चित्र भी लगाएँ।

#### माता-पिता के साथ व्यवहार के नियम

1. अपने माता-पिता का सदा आदर करो।
2. उनको दुनियाँ की बड़ी से बड़ी चीज देने की कोशिश करो।
3. अपने माता-पिता से कभी भी इसकी चर्चा न करें कि कब कब आपने उनका सम्मान किया या उनका कोई काम किया।
4. उनकी कोई भी बात न काटो।

5. उनकी आवाज़ पर फौरन हाजिर हो जाओ।
6. उनसे बात करने वक़्त मुँह न बनाओ।
7. उनकी हर आज्ञा का पालन करो।
8. अपने माता-पिता से बात करते समय ऊँची आवाज आवाज़ में न बोलो।
9. अपने माता-पिता की राय के बिना सफ़र पर न निकलो।
10. अपने माता-पिता से सदा प्यार करो,क्योकि तुम्हें हर अच्छी चीज उन्ही से हासिल हुई है। उन्हे खुशियाँ देने की कोशिश करो।