

**GURU TEGH BAHADUR PUBLIC SCHOOL, MODEL TOWN**

**GRADE VII - WORKSHEET**

**SUBJECT – ENGLISH**

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION : \_\_\_\_\_

**☐ Section A: Reading**

**Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

In a peaceful town nestled among green hills, there stood a charming old library that had been serving the community for more than fifty years. It was built by a generous man named Mr. D'Souza, who strongly believed that knowledge should be accessible to everyone, regardless of age or background. Over the years, the library became a hub of learning and imagination. Children would gather there after school to read storybooks, while adults often visited to explore newspapers, research materials, or simply enjoy some quiet time. The library also hosted regular storytelling sessions and reading clubs, making it a place where ideas were shared, creativity was encouraged, and friendships blossomed. Sadly, the library was recently at risk of being closed down due to a shortage of funds. This news deeply upset the local residents. However, a group of enthusiastic school students stepped forward with determination. They organized book fairs, donation drives and awareness campaigns. Their efforts inspired the entire community to contribute in any way they could. Eventually, enough money was raised to keep the library open. The incident served as a powerful reminder that even small actions, when done together, can lead to meaningful change and preserve valuable resources for future generations.

**Q1. Tick the correct answer:**

a. Who built the library in the town?

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| i) A group of teachers | ii) A wealthy businessman |
| iii) Mr. D'Souza       | iv) The government        |

b. What was the library at risk of?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| i) Being renovated                        | ii) Being moved to another town           |
| iii) Being closed due to lack of visitors | iv) Being closed due to shortage of funds |

**Q2. Fill in the blanks:**

a. The library was a place where creativity was encouraged and \_\_\_\_\_ blossomed.

b. A group of school students organized \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

**Q3. Why was the library important to the people of the town?**

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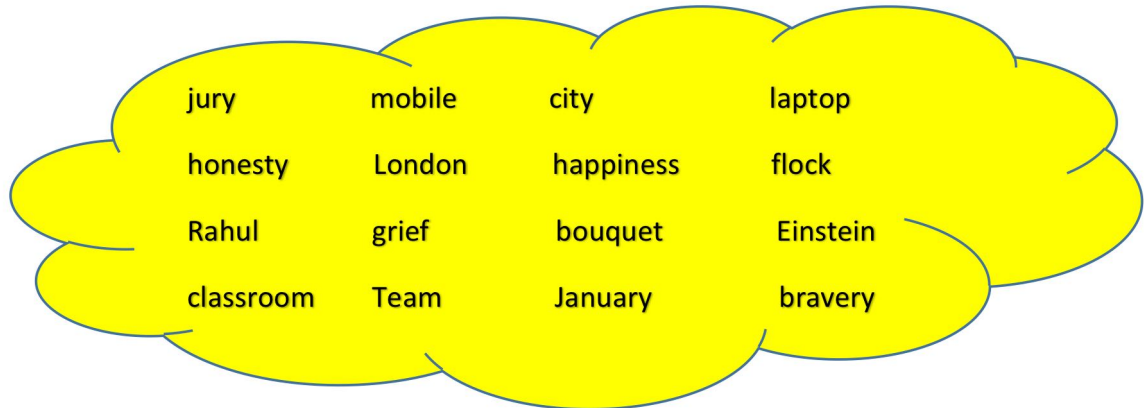
**Q4. What message does the passage convey?**

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## Section B: Grammar and Writing Skills

**Q1. Identify the type of nouns and write these against the correct category:**



COMMON NOUNS	PROPER NOUNS	COLLECTIVE NOUNS	ABSTRACT NOUNS

**Q2. Fill in the blanks with suitable Conjunctions:**

- I was tired, \_\_\_\_\_ I went to bed early.
- He is not only a singer \_\_\_\_\_ also a composer.
- We stayed indoors \_\_\_\_\_ it was raining heavily.
- \_\_\_\_\_ he tried hard, he could not win.
- \_\_\_\_\_ you apologize \_\_\_\_\_ face the consequences.

**Q3. Rewrite these sentences by changing the gender of the nouns denoting people and animals:**

- The king rode his horse across the battlefield.

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- The host welcomed all the guests warmly.

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- My nephew helped the old man carry the heavy basket home.

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- The peacock spread his feathers proudly during the dance.

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This image shows a full page of blank handwriting practice paper. It features approximately 28 evenly spaced horizontal black lines across the entire page, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The lines are uniform in thickness and extend from the left margin to the right edge of the paper. There are no vertical lines, margins, or other markings present.

**प्रश्न 1 निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-**

छोटे-छोटे धागे या रेशे जब तक बिखरे रहते हैं, तब तक उनमें किसी प्रकार की शक्ति नहीं होती, पर यही धागे रेशे जब आपस में मिल जाते हैं, तो मज़बूत रस्सी बन जाती है। उनमें हाथी को बाँधने की क्षमता आ जाती है। इस प्रकार मन की तमाम बिखरी शक्तियों को एक साथ बाँध लेने पर आप इस रस्सी से अपने जीवन की प्रत्येक आकांक्षा को अपना दास बना सकते हैं। अपने पास बाँधकर रख सकते हैं, यही मूलमंत्र अपने आप को पहचानने का है। किरणें एक बिंदु पर एकत्रित होती हैं तो आग लगा देती हैं। सारी समस्या ध्यान को एक बिंदु पर एकत्रित करने की है। अपना रास्ता स्वयं बनाएँ, अपना जीवन खुद सँवारे। किसी और के सहारे न चलें आप कुछ भी हों, कुछ भी चाहें, आपको सब मिल सकता है- बशर्ते कि आपसे जो कुछ कहा गया है, उसे पूरी लगन और ईमानदारी से करें। आपकी सब इच्छाएँ पूरी होंगी।

**क) जब किरणें एक बिंदु पर एकत्रित होती हैं, तो क्या होता है?**

- a) प्रकाश कम हो जाता है ☐      b) आग लग जाती है ☐  
c) छाया बनती है ☐      d) कुछ नहीं होता ☐

**ख) इस गद्यांश में किस बात पर ज़ोर दिया गया है?**

- a) दूसरों से मदद माँगने पर ☐      b) दूसरों की नकल करने पर ☐  
c) आत्म-निर्भर बनने पर ☐      d) भाग्य पर भरोसा रखने पर ☐

**ग) जब बिखरे हुए धागे आपस में मिल जाते हैं तो उनमें कौन-सी विशेषता आ जाती है?**

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**घ) गद्यांश के अनुसार ध्यान को एक बिंदु पर एकत्रित करने से क्या लाभ होता है?**

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**प्रश्न 2 निम्नलिखित अभिकथन व कारण को पढ़कर उत्तर लिखिए**

**क) अभिकथन (A):** वर्ण भाषा की सबसे छोटी और अविभाज्य ध्वनि होती है।

**कारण (R):** वर्णों से मिलकर शब्द बनते हैं, और शब्दों से वाक्य।

**उत्तर** \_\_\_\_\_

**ख) अभिकथन (A):** 'देवालय' शब्द में 'देव' और 'आलय' के मेल से गुण संधि बनती है।

**कारण (R):** गुण संधि में 'अ' + 'आ' के मेल से 'आ' बनता है।

**उत्तर** \_\_\_\_\_

**प्रश्न 3 दिए गए HOTS प्रश्नों को पढ़कर सही विकल्प का चुनाव करें**

**क) लिपि किसे कहते हैं?**

- i) भाषा की लिखित रूप।  
 ii) ध्वनियों का उच्चारण  
 iii) चित्रों का समूह।  
 iv) वर्णों के लिखित प्रतीक

**विकल्प:**

- a. केवल i). ☐  
 b. केवल ii) ☐  
 c. i) और iv). ☐  
 d. ii) और iii) ☐

**ख) निम्न में से कौन-सा युग्म सही प्रकार से तत्सम-तद्भव है?**

- i) अग्नि – आग  
 ii) जल – पवन  
 iii) नासिका – नाक  
 iv) भूमि – धरती

**विकल्प:**

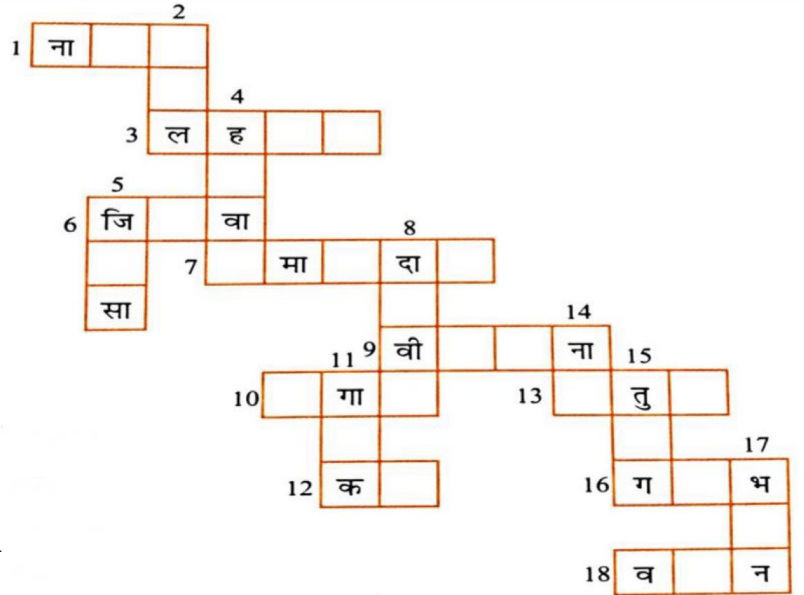
- a. i) और iii) ☐  
 b. ii) और iv) ☐  
 c. i), iii) और iv) ☐  
 d. i), iii) और iv) ☐

**प्रश्न 4 संकेतों की सहायता से वर्ग-पहेली पूरी कीजिए-**

**संकेत:**

ऊपर से नीचे-
2. जिसे आँखों में लगाते हैं
4. मिठाइयाँ बनाने वाला
5. जानने की इच्छा
8. जो दान में वीर हो
11. ग्राहक का तद्भव शब्द
14. नृत्य का तद्भव शब्द
15. घोड़े का पर्यायवाची शब्द
17. घर का पर्यायवाची शब्द

बाएँ से दाएँ-	
1. नाक का तत्सम शब्द	10. सिंगार का तत्सम शब्द
3. एक प्रकार की खाद्य सामग्री	12. काम का तत्सम शब्द
6. जीभ का तत्सम शब्द	13. एक विशेषण शब्द
7. एक विशेषण शब्द	16. 'गधा' का तत्सम शब्द
9. वीर का स्त्रीलिंग शब्द	18. कपड़े का पर्यायवाची शब्द



**प्रश्न 5 एक शब्द में उत्तर दीजिए-**

- (क) व्यंजनों का उच्चारण करने के लिए हमें किसकी सहायता लेनी पड़ती है? \_\_\_\_\_  
 (ख) हिंदी की वर्णमाला में कितने व्यंजन हैं? \_\_\_\_\_  
 (ग) 'क्' से 'म्' तक के वर्णों को क्या कहा जाता है? \_\_\_\_\_  
 (घ) अ, इ, उ तथा ऋ कौन-से स्वर हैं? \_\_\_\_\_

प्रश्न 6 रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति उचित शब्द चुनकर कीजिए।

व्यंजन	स्वरों	संधि-विच्छेद	विकार	गुण संधि	विसर्ग
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क) वर्णों के मेल से उत्पन्न \_\_\_\_\_। को संधि कहते हैं।

ख) संधि तीन प्रकार की होती है- स्वर संधि, \_\_\_\_\_ संधि तथा \_\_\_\_\_ संधि।

ग) स्वर संधि में दो \_\_\_\_\_ का मेल होता है।

घ) सूर्य + उदय = सूर्योदय \_\_\_\_\_ का उदाहरण है।

ङ) संधि द्वारा बने शब्दों को अलग-अलग करके लिखने को \_\_\_\_\_ कहते हैं।

प्रश्न 7 निम्नलिखित वाक्यों के सामने सही या गलत का चिह्न लगाइए-

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| (क) हम पहले मौखिक भाषा सीखते हैं।                | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (ख) दुनिया में भाषाएँ अनेक हैं, पर लिपि एक है।   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (ग) भाषा के क्षेत्रीय रूप को मानक भाषा कहते हैं। | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (घ) व्याकरण द्वारा हम भाषा के नियम सीखते हैं।    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (ङ) बांग्ला एक विदेशी भाषा है।                   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (च) हिंदी की लिपि देवनागरी है।                   | <input type="checkbox"/> |

प्रश्न:8 आज के युग में मोबाइल फोन केवल संवाद का माध्यम नहीं, बल्कि जीवनशैली का एक अभिन्न हिस्सा बन चुका है। कल्पना कीजिए कि आप एक प्रसिद्ध मोबाइल कंपनी के विज्ञापन निर्माता हैं। कंपनी ने आपको अपने नए लॉन्च किए गए स्मार्टफोन का प्रचार करने की ज़िम्मेदारी दी है। मोबाइल की विशेषताएँ को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक आकर्षक, प्रभावशाली और रचनात्मक विज्ञापन रचना तैयार कीजिए।

**GURU TEGH BAHADUR PUBLIC SCHOOL**

**SUBJECT PUNJABI**

**WORKSHEET**

**CLASS -7**

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(ੳ) ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਰਥ ਲਿਖੋ:-

- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| 1. ਝੁੰਮਰ  | - |
| 2. ਅਨਮੋਲ  | - |
| 3. ਵਿਉਂਤ  | - |
| 4. ਦਿਹਾੜਾ | - |
| 5. ਮੁੰਦਰੀ | - |

(ਅ) ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਾਕ ਬਣਾਓ:-

1. ਸਾੜਾ ਹੋਣਾ -
2. ਕੁਰਬਾਣੀ -
3. ਮਨੋਬਲ -
4. ਭਾਗਵਾਨ -
5. ਬੇਲੀ -

(ੲ) ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਉੱਤਰ ਇੱਕ ਵਾਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਿਓ

1. ਧਨਾਢ ਸੁਦਾਗਰ ਕੀ ਸੋਚ-ਸੋਚ ਕੇ ਦੁੱਖੀ ਸੀ?

ਉੱਤਰ:\_\_\_\_\_

2. ਤਰਾਜ਼ੂ ਦਾ ਪਲੜਾ ਕਦੋਂ ਭਾਰੀ ਹੋਇਆ?

ਉੱਤਰ:\_\_\_\_\_

(ਸ) ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਦਾ ਉੱਤਰ 3-4 ਵਾਕਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਿਓ-

1. ਸੋਦਾਗਰ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਨੂੰ ਤਿੰਨ ਪੈਸੇ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਕੀ-ਕੀ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕਿਹਾ?

ਉੱਤਰ:\_\_\_\_\_

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## ਵਿਆਕਰਨ

(ਹ) ਲਿੰਗ ਬਦਲੋ:-

- |          |   |             |   |
|----------|---|-------------|---|
| 1. ਚਾਚਾ  | - | 5. ਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਹ  | - |
| 2. ਸੱਪ   | - | 6. ਸ਼ਹੁਰਾ   | - |
| 3. ਮੁੰਡਾ | - | 7. ਕਵੀ      | - |
| 4. ਮਿੱਤਰ | - | 8. ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ | - |

(ਕ) ਲਿਪੀ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?

ਉੱਤਰ\_\_\_\_\_

(ਖ) ਨਾਸਕੀ ਅੱਖਰ ਕਿਹੜੇ-ਕਿਹੜੇ ਹਨ?

ਉੱਤਰ\_\_\_\_\_

(ਗ) ਵਚਨ ਬਦਲੋ-

1. ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। \_\_\_\_\_

2. ਮੋਮਬੱਤੀ ਬੁੱਝ ਗਈ ਹੈ। \_\_\_\_\_

(ਘ) ਸਾਡੀ ਮਾਂ-ਬੋਲੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਉੱਪਰ ਕੁਝ ਵਾਕ ਲਿਖੋ।

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## MATHEMATICS (Class 7)

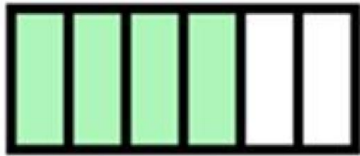
### WORKSHEET

#### 1. Multiple Choice Questions:

I. What is the value of  $-8 + (-3)$ ?

- (a) 5                      (b) -11                      (c) -5                      (d) 11

II. What is the fraction of the shaded area?



- (a)  $\frac{2}{3}$                       (b)  $\frac{1}{3}$                       (c)  $\frac{1}{4}$                       (d) None of these

III. The difference between maximum and minimum value of a data is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) frequency                      (b) median                      (c) mean                      (d) range

IV. Mean of 11, 12, 13, 14 is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 9                      (b) 10                      (c) 11                      (d) 13

2. Write a negative integer and a positive integer whose

a) sum 0

Ans (a)

b) difference -4

Ans (b)

3. Fill in the blanks:

(a) The value of  $\frac{3}{7} \times \frac{4}{5}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

(b)  $4.7 \div 10 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

(c)  $[(-7) + 9] + (\text{_____}) = 9 + [-7 + 4]$

(d) The middle value of the data arranged in increasing or decreasing order is called \_\_\_\_\_.

4. (a) Find the mode and median of the data: 12, 14, 15, 18, 14, 19, 14, 13, 9.

Ans (a)

(b) Are the median and mode same for this data?

Ans (b)

5. A car covers a distance of 89.1 km in 2.2 hours. What is the average distance covered by it in 1 hour?

Ans 5.

6. Read the double bar graph carefully and answer the following questions:

(a) What is the information given by the double graph?

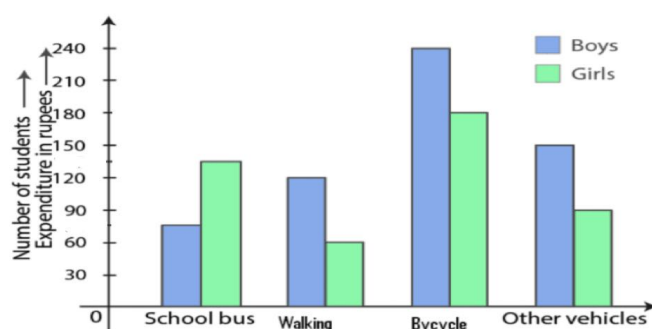
Ans.

(b) Which mode of transport do girls use more than boys?

Ans.

(c) Which mode of transport boys use the most?

Ans.



(d) In which mode of transport number of girls is half the number of boys?

Ans.

7. Assertion and Reasoning:

I. **Assertion (A):** 12 is  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 24.

**Reason (R):**  $\frac{3}{4} \times 24 = 12$ .

a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is true but R is false.

d) A is false but R is true.

II. **Assertion (A):** Mean is Sum of all observations divided by Number of observations.

**Reason (R):** Mean =  $(12 + 34 + 45 + 50 + 24)/5 = 165/5 = 33$ .

a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is true but R is false.

d) A is false but R is true.

III. **Assertion (A):**  $\frac{2}{3} \div (-\frac{2}{3}) = -1$ .

**Reason (R):**  $\frac{2}{3} \times (-\frac{3}{2}) = -1$

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

8. Solve the following:

(a)  $(-15) \times 8 + (-15) \times 4$

Ans (a)

(b)  $[32 + 2 \times 17 + (-6)] \div 159$ .

Ans (b)

9. Find:

(a)  $\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{20}{8}$

Ans (a)

(b)  $\frac{3}{25} \times \frac{5}{9}$

Ans (b)

(c)  $\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{1}{2}$

Ans (c)

(d)  $\frac{7}{8} \div \frac{3}{4}$

Ans (d)

10. Case Study:

Sushant reads  $\frac{1}{3}$  part of a book in 1 hour. Lipika reads  $1\frac{1}{2}$  part same book in 1 hour.



(a) How much part of the book will Sushant read in  $2\frac{1}{5}$  hours?

Ans (a)

(b) How much part of the book will Lipika read in  $2\frac{1}{5}$  hours?

Ans (b)

(c) Who reads more in 1 hour and by how much?

Ans (c)

**Science Worksheet**  
**Grade 7**

**Q1. Write True or False:**

1. Plants are called autotrophs because they prepare their own food.
2. Litmus paper remains blue in an acidic solution.
3. A fuse is made of a high-melting-point alloy to prevent circuit damage.
4. Chlorophyll is necessary for photosynthesis.
5. Electromagnets lose their magnetism when the current is switched off.

**Q2. Fill in the Blanks:**

1. The process by which plants make food using sunlight is called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a natural indicator that turns red in basic solutions.
3. In an electric circuit, the \_\_\_\_\_ is used to start or stop the current flow.
4. The symbiotic relationship between \*Rhizobium\* and leguminous plants help in \_\_\_\_\_ fixation.
5. The magnetic effect of electric current was discovered by \_\_\_\_\_.

**Q3. Read the following assertion & reasoning and choose the correct option:**

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.
- (b) A is false, but R is true.
- (c) Both A and R are false.

1. Assertion (A): Fungi growing on bread are considered saprophytes.

Reason (R): They secrete digestive juices on dead organic matter to absorb nutrients.

2. Assertion (A): Lemon juice turns blue litmus paper red.

Reason (R): Lemon juice contains citric acid, which releases  $H^+$  ions in solution.

3. Assertion (A): Toothpaste is slightly basic in nature.

Reason (R): It neutralizes acids produced by bacteria in the mouth, preventing tooth decay.

4. Assertion (A): Tungsten is used as the filament in electric bulbs.

Reason (R): Tungsten has a high melting point and glows without melting.

**Q4. Do as directed:**

1. Label the parts of a stomata.

2. Draw and explain an electric circuit with a bulb, switch, and battery.

**Q5. Give reason for the following:**

1. Antacids are used to treat indigestion.

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2. Tungsten is used as the filament in electric bulbs.

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**Q6. Match the Following:**

Column A	Column B
1. Photosynthesis	(a) Magnetic effect of current
0. Turmeric	(b) Autotrophic nutrition
0. Electric bell	(c) Natural indicator
0. Saprophytes	(d) Synthetic Indicator
0. Methyl Red	(e) Feed on dead matter

**Q6. Answer the following questions:**

1. Why do insectivorous plants trap insects even though they can perform photosynthesis?

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2. Why does a compass needle deflect near a current carrying conductor?

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3. Why do lemons taste sour but are still good for health? Give 2 reasons for your answer.

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4. What happens to the pH of soil if excess chemical fertilizers are used? How can farmers fix it?

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5. An electric heater glows but its connecting wires do not. Why?

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6. Explain how crop rotation helps replenish soil nutrients.

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**Q7. Read the following case studies carefully.**

**Electromagnets in Daily Life**

Rahul visited a junkyard and observed a large crane lifting heavy scrap metal effortlessly. The operator explained that the crane uses an electromagnet powered by electricity. When the current flows, the electromagnet attracts iron and steel objects. Once the scrap is moved to the desired location, the current is switched off, releasing the metal pieces.

Answer the following:

1. Why does the electromagnet lose its magnetism when the current is turned off?

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2. How can the strength of an electromagnet be increased?

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3. Give one more real-life application of electromagnets.

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## Class 7

### HOLIDAY HOME WORK

#### Social Science Worksheet

#### Q1. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which type of healthcare facility is costly?  
(a) Private (b) Public  
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None
2. Members are elected by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) People (b) Citizens of India above 18 years old. (c) Children (d) Men
3. The job of governor is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) To appoint Chief Minister (b) To appoint ministers of the state  
(c) A and b both (d) None of the above
4. The past is divided into many \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Years (b) Periods (c) Hours (d) None of the above
5. Public \_\_\_\_\_ means \_\_\_\_\_ an \_\_\_\_\_ activity \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ service:  
(a) Meant for all people in the country (b) Mainly organized by the government  
(c) Meant only for the poor people (d) Both (a) and (b)
6. Prithviraj-III was the famous ruler of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Delhi (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Rajasthan (d) Mysore
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a natural ecosystem.  
(a) Aquarium (b) Forest (c) Desert (d) None of the above
8. First midday meal \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Uttar Pradesh (c) New Delhi (d) Karnataka
9. Civil rights movement  
(a) America (b) Russia (c) India (d) Ukraine
10. Communicable disease \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Spreads from one person to another (b) Spread when they talk  
(c) None curable diseases (d) None of the above

#### Q2. Fill in the blanks.

- (i) Health, Railways, Education etc. are the departments of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (ii) India is amongst the largest producers of \_\_\_\_\_.



- (iii) Jatis were the \_\_\_\_\_ on the basis of economic status.
- (iv) When any person is treated badly, their dignity is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (v) Most of the tourists come to India for \_\_\_\_\_ check-up.
- (vi) The \_\_\_\_\_ is the layer of earth which surrounds the earth.
- (vii) Kitab al-Hind was written by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (viii) Every Indian State has its \_\_\_\_\_ Assembly.
- (ix) Manuscripts are \_\_\_\_\_ script.
- (x) Diseases, pollutants, and bad atmosphere affect our \_\_\_\_\_.
- (xi) Right to vote is a \_\_\_\_\_ right.
- (xii) Somnath temple was destroyed by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (xiii) The topmost layer of the earth is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (xiv) \_\_\_\_\_ is the key feature of democracy.

### Q3. True and False

- (i) Forest dwellers were pushed out with the increase in the settlement. ( )
- (ii) Kalhana was a great poet from Kashmir. ( )
- (iii) Rent was the resources obtained from the producers. ( )
- (iv) World Environment Day is celebrated in June in 5th June. ( )
- (v) MLA's sit in the Parliament. ( )
- (vi) Some MLAs are appointed as ministers by the governor. ( )
- (vii) Article 14 talks about equality. ( )
- (viii) India is a republican country. ( )
- (ix) Biotic Consists are the dead organisms. ( )
- (x) In the Barter system people used a method of exchange. ( )
- (xi) Public healthcare is governed and funded by the government. ( )

### Q4. Assertion and Reason Questions.

**. Read the statements and choose the correct option.**

**There are two statements given below, marked as Assertions (A) and Reasons (R)**

- **1) Assertion (A): The people, place, things and nature that surrounds a Living organism is the environment.**

**Reason (R): It constitutes the natural and manmade phenomena existing on this planet Earth which helps in sustaining life.**

- (a) A is true but R is false
- (b) Both A and R are true
- (c) B is true but A is false
- (d) Both A and R are incorrect

**2) Assertion (A): Early humans learned to grow crops and domesticate animals to live a settled life.**

**Reason (R): They met their all requirements through the environment**

- (a) Both A and R are correct
- (b) A is correct but R does not explains A
- (c) Both are incorrect
- (d) Only R is correct

**3) Assertion (A): India is considered as a democratic country because every person is equal in the eyes of law.**

**Reason (R): A person having a high qualification degree and who belongs from the higher caste gets all the opportunities in India**

- a.) Only A is correct and R is not the explanation of A
- b.) Only R is correct
- c.) Both are incorrect'
- d.) Only A is correct and R is the explanation of A.

- **4) Assertion (A) : A person who is free from all the diseases but is not active an remains dull all day due to mental stress and long tiring day is considered to be**

- **Reason (R): A person needs to be free from diseases in order to stay healthy.**

- (a) Only R is correct
- (b) Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.
- (c) Only A is correct
- (d) Both are incorrect

- **5) Assertion (A): The uppermost layer over the Earth's surface is called Crust.**

- **Reason (R): The thinnest layer of all the layers of the earth's surface is its uppermost layer.**

- a.) Only A is correct
- b.) Both A and R are correct and R explains A
- c.) Only R is correct
- d) Both are incorrect

## **Q5. Case Based Questions.**

**Case Study 1:** One particularly prized area was the city of Kannauj in the Ganga valley. For centuries, rulers belonging to the Gurjara Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Pala dynasties fought for control over Kannauj. Because there were three “parties” in this long-drawn conflict, historians often describe it as the “tripartite struggle”.

- 1.) Where is the city of Kannauj ?
- 2.) Rulers belonging to which communities fought for control over kannauj?
- 3.) How do historians describe the fight over Kannauj?

**Case Study 2:** Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) are elected by the people. They then become members of the legislative assembly and also form the government. In this way we say that the MLAs represent people. Every state in India has a Legislative Assembly. Each state is divided into different areas or constituencies. From each constituency, the people elect one representative who then becomes a Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA). These MLAs, therefore, belong to different political parties. A political party whose MLAs have won more than half the number of constituencies in a state can be said to be in a majority. The political party that has the majority is called the ruling party and all other members are called the opposition. For example, the Legislative Assembly of the state of Madhya Pradesh has 68 MLA constituencies.

- 1.) How are the MLAs elected?
- 2.) What are constituencies?
- 3.) Who is known as the opposition?
- 4.) How many MLA constituencies does the state of Madhya Pradesh have?

**Case Study 3:** Lithosphere is the solid crust or the hard top layer of the earth. It is made up of rocks and minerals and covered by a thin layer of soil. It is an irregular surface with various land forms such as mountains, plateaus, plains, valleys, etc. Landforms are found over the continents and also on the ocean floors. Lithosphere is the domain that provides us forests, grasslands for grazing, land for agriculture and human settlements. It is also a source of mineral wealth.

- 1.) What is Lithosphere?
- 2.) What is lithosphere made of?
- 3.) Where are the land forms found?
- 4.) What does Lithosphere provide us?