

SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SCHOOL  
AVTAR ENCLAVE PASCHIM VIHAR  
CLASS – VII  
CHAPTER – 1  
(COMPUTER : HARDWARE COMPONENTS)

DATE : 29/04/2020

SUBMISSION DATE: 02/05/2020



# Computer: Hardware Components



**Targeted Skill Set:** Ability to identify various hardware components and their functions.

## Objectives:



Dear student, by the end of this chapter, you will be able to:

- ▣ Identify various parts of a computer system.
- ▣ Distinguish computer parts as main standard devices and peripheral devices.
- ▣ Identify devices located inside the system unit.
- ▣ Identify various ports to connect the devices.

You have already learnt that a computer system is a combination of hardware and software. With the help of software we make the hardware perform the desired tasks. For example, when we save a file it is stored on the Hard disk inside the system unit.

This chapter will take you through various internal and external devices that make a standard computer system.

## A Standard Computer System

A standard computer system is widely used in homes, offices and educational institutes like your esteemed school.

### It has two categories of parts:

1. **Main parts:** These are the basic parts of a computer. These are CPU box, monitor, keyboard and mouse.
2. **Additional Parts:** These parts are **connected** with the CPU Box. These are speakers, headphones, joystick and printer etc.

There are other important parts too **which are found inside the CPU Box** such as Read Only Memory, Random Access Memory, Disk drives, Central Processing Unit etc.

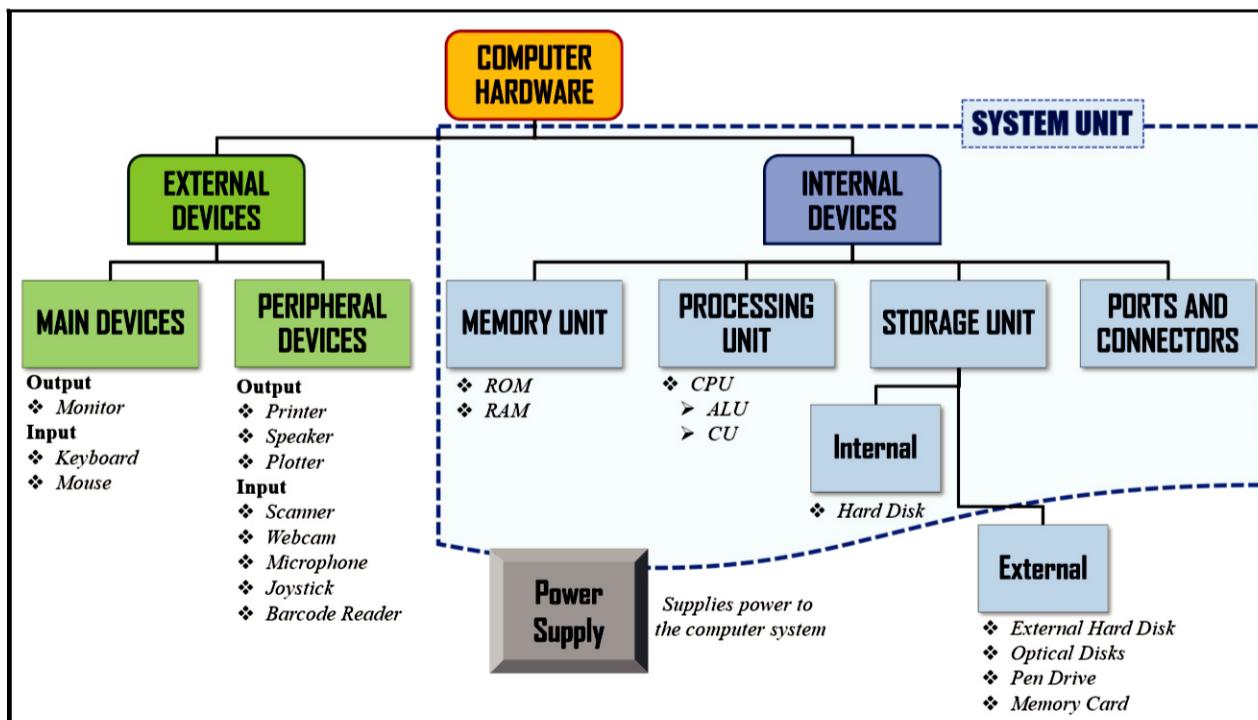
The above parts together constitute the *computer hardware*. Let us learn about them.



### What is Hardware?

Hardware comprises the physical components of a computer. Various input devices, processing devices, storage devices, and output devices together make the computer hardware system. The keyboard, mouse, motherboard, monitor, hard disk, cables, and printer are all examples of hardware.

The hardware organisation is summarised in the chart below:



Let us explore about them in more detail.

## System Unit

This looks like a closed box and it contains core hardware parts which are not visible until it is opened. We shall learn about these parts in a short while.

### External Devices

External devices are operated by the user so they are located outside the system unit. External devices connect with the system unit either by cables or, in latest models, through wireless technology such as Bluetooth. For example, wireless keyboard and mouse.

External devices are categorised here into two - Main devices and Peripheral Devices

### Main devices

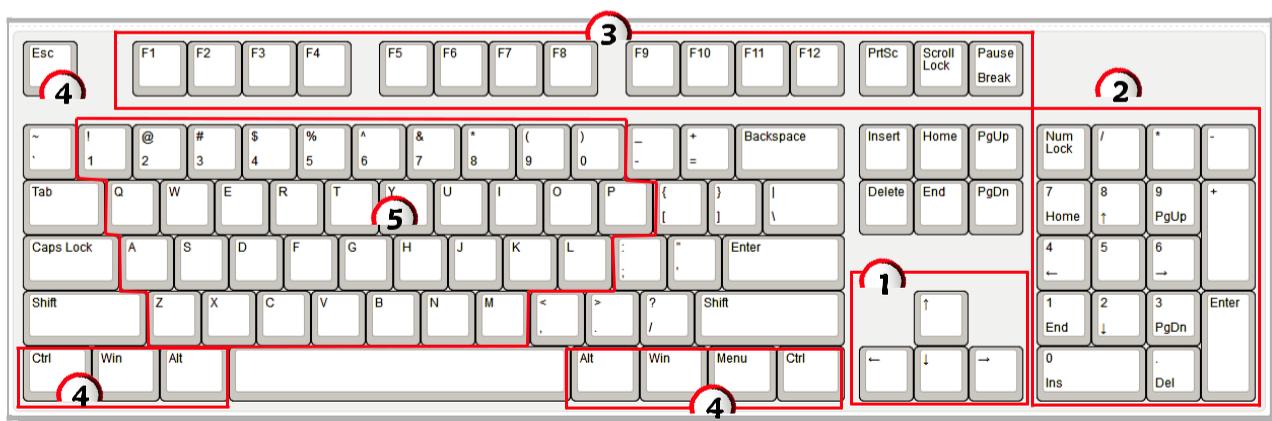
Main devices are standard devices which make a standard computer system.

## Main Input Devices

### Keyboard

Keyboard is the basic device used to key in instructions and data into the computer hence it is also called Standard Input Device. A standard keyboard layout is called QWERTY layout. A brief summary of various types of keyboard keys is given here.

- ❖ **Typing (alphanumeric) keys-** These keys include the alphabet, number, punctuation, and symbol keys.
- ❖ **Control keys-** These are Ctrl, Alt, the Windows logo key and Esc. These keys are used alone or in combination with other keys to perform certain actions.
- ❖ **Function keys-** The function keys are used to perform specific tasks. They are labeled as F1, F2, F3... to F12.



1 Navigation Keys

2 Numeric Keypad

3 Function Keys

4 Control Keys

5 Alphanumeric Keys

- ❖ **Navigation keys-** They include the arrow keys, Home, End, Page Up, Page Down, Delete, and Insert. These keys are used for moving around in documents or web pages and editing text.
- ❖ **Numeric keypad-** On numeric keypad, keys are grouped together in a block like a conventional calculator for entering the numbers quickly.

## Mouse

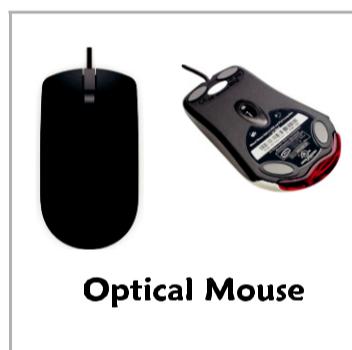
It is a small device connected with the computer to interact with the graphical user interface provided by the operating system and to click, select, draw in various software applications is called mouse. Mouse, in true sense, is a pointing device. It has usually left and right button and a scrolling wheel. Left button is used to click and select the items with a single click, with double click the programs are launched or files are opened. Right button is used to click and display pop-up or context menu that shows common commands without having to go to the detailed menus.

There are different types of mouse used these days. These are,

**(a) Mechanical Mouse**



**(b) Optical Mouse**



**(c) Cordless Mouse**



**(a) Mechanical Mouse:** This type of mouse has a rubber or metal ball on its underside, which can be rolled in any direction. A sensor within the mouse detects the motion of ball and moves the pointer on screen (monitor) in the same direction.

**(b) Optical Mouse:** This type of mouse uses light-emitting diode or laser to detect the movement of mouse relative to the surface i.e., by sensing changes in reflected light.

© **Cordless Mouse:** It is also known as wireless mouse. It can be used from a distance to operate a computer. It is not physically connected to the computer. Thus it is portable and comfortable to the users.



**IntelliBee**



A swift triple click of left button selects the entire paragraph in a document.

## Main Output Devices

Main output device is monitor. Some people consider speaker as main device also but we have categorised it in peripheral devices.

### Monitor

Monitor or Visual Display Unit displays information as user works on the computer. Hence it is also called *Standard Output Device*. Modern monitors have touch screen also to directly point and draw on it like handheld devices. Monitors are available in a variety of resolutions to display the visual information with better clarity in terms of pixels per inch.



CRT Monitor

**CRT (Cathode Ray Tube) Monitor:** They are no longer in use today. They were bulky like older televisions and worked on the cathode ray tube technology. They consumed a lot of electricity.

**LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) Monitor:** An LCD is a thin, flat display device. It is smaller and lighter than CRT, They are also used in laptops, Tablet PCs and smart phones. *TFT (Thin Film Transistor) is a variant of LCD.*



LCD Monitor

**LED (Light Emitting Diode) Monitor:** LED monitor is the most modern technology. It displays output in true color quality and high definition video.

### Peripheral Devices

Periphery means *on the outer side*. Hence the devices which are used additionally to extend the functionality of the computer are called peripheral devices. They also help in input and output in various forms.

## Peripheral Output Devices

### Printer

It prints out the hard copy of the documents and images over variety of medium like paper, plastic sheets etc. Printers come in a wide variety for various printing needs.

**Dot Matrix Printer:** Dot matrix printer has a printing head with a grid of pins. There is an ink ribbon between the head and the paper. The grid of pins makes the letters. As the head strikes the paper, the ink ribbon prints the letter on the paper. Letters are printed as patterns of tiny dots. Printing head moves on the paper and prints the content. DMP is cheaper. It is good for bulk printing. It is mostly used in banks and places where a lot of continuous printing is required. Its print quality and speed is low. It is very noisy.



Dot Matrix Printer

**Daisy-Wheel Printer:** Daisy-wheel printer is no longer used today. It uses a circular wheel with different characters or symbols. The wheel spins to print the letters. A hammer strikes the letter against the ribbon and the page. It cannot print any graphics.



Daisy-Wheel Printer

**Inkjet Printer:** An Inkjet printer sprays ionized ink on a sheet of paper. Magnetized plates direct the ink onto the paper to print desired letters and graphics. It is used in home and small offices. Its print quality is good. It prints faster and makes no noise but it is expensive. It can print in black and white and colour.



Inkjet Printer

**Laser Printer:** The laser printer prints the character by laser beams. It has a photocopier drum which works with the help of laser beam and prints the characters. Laser printer comes in separate variety of black & white and colour. Its speed and quality is higher than those of inkjet. It is also a quiet printer but it is very expensive as compared to inkjet.



Laser Printer

## Plotters

These are specialized printers used to draw or plot building maps or product designs. These are used by architects and product designers.

Plotters are accurate but slow. They are expensive and produce high definition drawings. They occupy large space.

There are two types of plotters: flatbed plotter and drum plotter.



Plotter

**Flatbed Plotter:** In flatbed plotter paper is fixed on a flat surface and pens of different colours are mounted in the pen holders which move on the paper in vertical and horizontal directions to draw the image.

**Drum Plotter:** In drum plotters, the paper is placed over a drum that rotates back and forth to produce vertical motion. The pen is mounted on a carriage, which moves across the width of the paper. This combination of movements creates the required design.

## Speakers and Headphones

These devices produce sound output in a very high sound quality with 3D surround sound effects. Speakers could be built into the computer system or can be connected as a separate device. Headphones and earphones are portable versions of speakers which can be used with handheld devices.



Speakers and Headphones

## Peripheral Input Devices

### Microphone

A microphone sometimes referred to as a mike or mic, is a device used to input voice/sound into the computer as electrical signals. Today, most of the applications provide voice interface and speech recognition features so microphones are very useful device. Handheld devices like smart phones etc. have built in mic. In computer we can connect a microphone by a cable.



### Scanner

This device is used to scan documents and store them in the computer for later use. A flatbed scanner can scan whole sheets of documents while handheld scanners are useful for quick scanning of a part of a document like a few lines or an image.



### Web Camera

The input device captures the live video to be sent over across the network or to store the stream of video in the computer. Still images can also be captured using webcam. Webcams are available in various resolutions. Today, a good HD webcam is easily available in market at very affordable prices.



### Joystick

It is also a pointing device. A joystick consists of a stick that pivots on a base and sends its angle or direction to the controlling device. Joysticks are often used to control video games, and usually have one or more push-buttons whose state can also be read by the computer.

Joysticks are used in civilian and military aircraft, cranes, underwater unmanned vehicles, wheelchairs, surveillance cameras and zero turning radius lawn mowers and toys.



### Barcode Reader and QR Code Scanner

A bar code is an optical machine that reads data in the form of vertical black lines of different widths. Some bar codes also have a series of alphanumeric codes around the bars.

Quick Response code (QR Code) scanner reads a matrix or pattern of dots. Handheld devices also have QR Code scanning apps. You will find these codes printed on most of the products such as books and house hold objects.



## Internal Devices

Internal devices are located inside the system unit. Most of them are connected directly with a board called *Motherboard* while others are connected through tiny cables.

Internal devices are organised into following 4 categories:

- ❖ Memory Unit
- ❖ Processing Unit
- ❖ Storage Unit
- ❖ Ports and Connectors

### Memory Unit

Memory stores data and instructions. Memory has two major parts:

- ❖ **Main Memory or Random Access Memory:** It stores the data we work upon and the instructions or programs for the computer. The result of processing done by the CPU is also stored in RAM. This storage is temporary or volatile and all the data is lost when computer is switched off or restarted. Hence, all the data in RAM needs to be saved to the permanent storage. Its storage capacity is commonly 2 GB to 16 GB.
- ❖ **Read Only Memory (ROM):** This is a permanent or nonvolatile memory and data stored in it is retained after computer is switched off. Its storage capacity is lesser than RAM and disks. It generally stores the instructions used to boot up the computer and load the operating system in RAM. Contents of RoM cannot be modified.

#### NOTE

Commonly RAM and ROM are called *Primary Memory* and Storage devices are called *Secondary Memory*.



## Processing Unit

Processing unit of a computer mainly contains CPU (Central Processing Unit). It is the *brains* of the computer. It processes all the data as per the instructions given. It has following two main parts:

It is made of 2 main parts—

1. Arithmetic and Logic Unit (ALU)
2. Control Unit (CU)



Parts of CPU



CPU



System Unit

Arithmetic Unit performs arithmetic operations on the data such as add, multiply, divide, subtract etc. and Logical Unit takes care of comparing the values and taking decisions.

Control Unit ensures that all the operations performed by ALU are completed as desired. It also controls how data should reach from the memory to ALU and from ALU to the memory of the computer.

## Storage Devices

Storage devices store the data permanently in the form of various files. Examples of storage devices are hard disk, optical disks like CD-ROM, DVD etc. In addition to this, other portable storage devices are also available like Pen drive, data cards etc.

### NOTE

Storage unit is also known as secondary memory.

The storage devices which are located inside the system unit are called internal storage devices. Hard disk drive and optical disk drive internal storage devices.

### Hard Disk Drive

The Hard Disk drive is the main storage device of a computer. It reads the data from the hard disk and also writes the data on it. Hard disk is fitted in hard disk drive inside the system unit. All the work you do on a computer is stored by the drive in the hard disk.



### Optical Disk Drive

It is also located inside the system unit but it is used to read and write data on optical discs. Optical disks store the data externally while hard disk stores the data internally. User pushes a button of the drive to open it and slides the disk into it. Optical drive uses optical laser technology to read and write the data.





## The Pen Drive

A Pen Drive is an easy-to-carry, small-sized storage device. It is plugged into the USB port of a computer. Pen Drives are very popular external storage devices and are common now-a-days. Presently, in a Pen Drive we can store up to 64 GB data.

## Memory Card

It is also called electronic flash memory. It is used in digital cameras, mobile phones, MP3 players and other handheld devices. These devices have a thin slot in which memory card can be inserted. They can be used with computers also through a USB card reader.



## IntelliBee

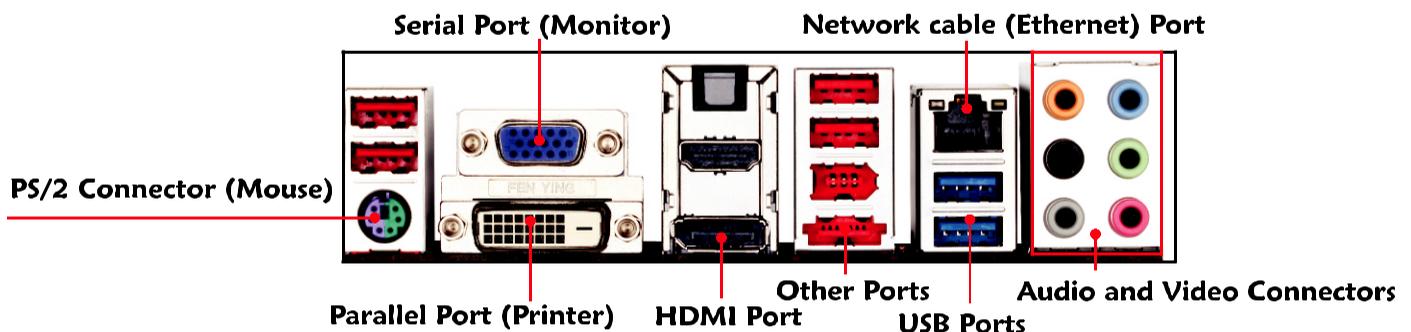


Today online storage is becoming popular. Organisations store data on network computers. This technology is called **Cloud storage**.



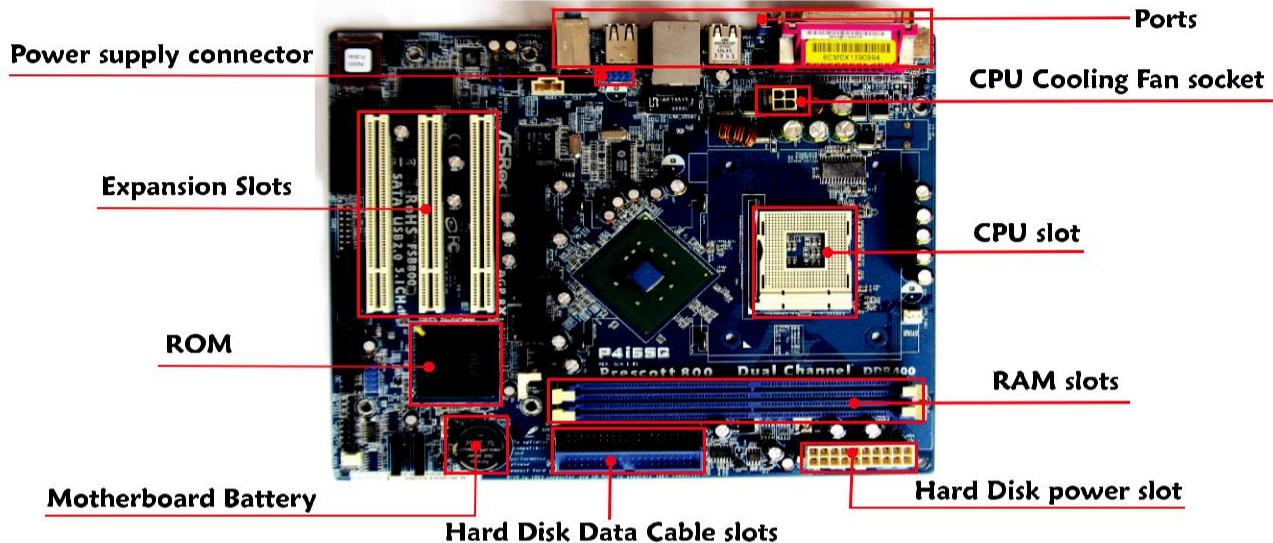
## Ports and Connectors

A port is a channel to connect peripheral devices like printers and scanner with the computer. These ports are usually found at the back of the system unit. Most popular type of port is Universal Serial Bus (USB) port which can connect any modern device like printer, scanner, speaker, pen drive, keyboard, mouse etc. There are various types of ports - Network port to connect a computer to the network by network cable, Serial ports to connect monitor etc., Parallel ports to connect printers etc., USB ports to connect devices such as printers, digital camera, smart phone, external hard disk, pen drive etc. and some connectors are there for speakers and microphones.



## Motherboard

Motherboard is a large circuit board to which devices like RAM, ROM, Processor, network cards, sound and video cards are connected directly. Hard disk drive and optical disk drive connect with the mother board through a data cable. Motherboard is etched with tiny electronic circuits called buses. Buses transfer data and instructions among devices. It also has ports to connect external devices.



## Power Supply

This is an electrical device situated inside the CPU box and connects directly with motherboard to supply electrical power to the computer. It is a small transformer which converts higher voltage (Alternate current) into lower voltage (Direct current) suitable for the motherboard and other computer devices.



## Fun-task-tik ...

Read the following statement and give the number in correct sequence against each device involved.

*Alka switched on her computer. Then she played a song. While the song played she double clicked on the icon of a document. When it was opened, she made changes in it and gave the print command to print it.*

**Printer**



**Mouse**

**RAM**



**Keyboard**

**Hard disk**



**ROM**

**Monitor**



**Speakers**



## GLOSSARY

<b>Hardware</b>	: Physical components of a computer.
<b>System Unit</b>	: Closed box that contains core computer hardware parts.
<b>Peripheral Device:</b>	Additional device connected for extended functionality.
<b>QR Code</b>	: Quick Response Code.
<b>Port</b>	: Channel to connect peripheral device with a computer.
<b>Motherboard</b>	: Circuit board which has devices connected directly or through ports.
<b>Transformer</b>	: Device that converts AC to DC and vice versa.
<b>AC</b>	: Alternate current.
<b>DC</b>	: Direct current.



### I have learnt...

- ◆ Hardware comprises the physical components of a computer.
- ◆ External devices include monitor, keyboard, mouse, printer, speaker etc.
- ◆ Internal devices include memory unit, CPU and Hard disk.
- ◆ Primary memory includes RAM and ROM.
- ◆ Secondary memory includes storage devices such as hard disk, optical disks, external hard disk, pen drive etc.
- ◆ CPU has 2 parts Arithmetic & Logic Unit and Control Unit.
- ◆ ALU performs all arithmetic and logical functions.
- ◆ CU controls the working of CPU.
- ◆ A port is a channel to connect peripheral devices with the computer.
- ◆ Motherboard is a large circuit board to which devices are connected directly.
- ◆ Buses transfer data and instructions among devices.
- ◆ Power supply supplies electrical power to the computer.



## Exercise

### A. Choose the correct answer.

- Keyboard is a \_\_\_\_\_ input device.  
a) Standard       b) Peripheral   
c) Storage       d) All of these
- \_\_\_\_\_ devices are used to extend the functionality of the computer.  
a) Storage       b) Processing   
c) Peripheral       d) None of these
- Main memory is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) ROM       b) Hard disk   
c) RAM       d) CD
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is a channel to connect peripheral devices with the computer.  
a) Port       b) Bus   
c) Power supply       d) System unit
- Some internal device connect directly with the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) CPU       b) Power supply   
c) Memory       d) Motherboard

**C. Tick (✓) the correct statement and cross (✗) out the wrong one.**

1. Internal memory is also called primary memory.
2. Permanent storage is also called secondary memory.
3. Ports carry data and instructions from one device to another.
4. Buses carry data and instructions from one device to another.
5. Power supply is a small transformer to convert AC to DC.

**D. Answer the following questions.**

1. Write 2 examples each of Peripheral input device and peripheral output device.

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2. What do you mean by the terms *Bus*, *System Unit* and *Motherboard*?

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3. Write a brief note on ports.

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4. Write the use of the following devices:

RAM: \_\_\_\_\_

Printer: \_\_\_\_\_

Plotter: \_\_\_\_\_

USB Port: \_\_\_\_\_

QR Code scanner: \_\_\_\_\_

**E. Value Based Question for Critical Thinking and Open Discussion.**

We see that new devices and software are developed rapidly and frequently today. This is due to innovation. What do you mean by innovation? Which qualities should we have to bring out innovation in something we do.

Teacher's Signature : \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Remark : ☆☆☆☆☆



**Beyond the Book**

<https://fossbytes.com/whats-inside-my-computer-different-components-of-a-computer/>  
<https://www.explainthatstuff.com/howcomputerswork.html>

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**ASSIGNMENT**  
**CLASS – VII**  
**Chapter - INTEGERS**

**Given on 24<sup>th</sup> April'20**

**Submit on 26<sup>th</sup> April'20**

Mark the correct option

1. Sum of two negative numbers is always
  - a. Positive
  - b. Negative
  - c. 0
  - d. 1
2. Which property is reflected in this equation  $7 \times 5 = 5 \times 7$ 
  - a. Closure
  - b. Commutative
  - c. Associative
  - d. Distributive
3. Find each of the following products:
  - (i)  $3 \times (-8) \times 5$
  - (ii)  $9 \times (-3) \times (-6)$
4. Use the sign  $>$ ,  $<$ , or  $=$  to make the statements true.
  - i)  $(-6) + (-4)$  .....  $(-6) - (-4)$
  - ii)  $(-2) + 6 - (12)$  .....  $14 - 9 + (-8)$
5. 8. Find the product using suitable properties:
6.
  - i)  $25 \times (-42) + (-42) \times (-35)$
  - ii)  $25 \times (-76) \times 4$
7. The sum of two integers is 125. If one of them is -28, find the other integers
8. Fill in the blanks:
  - (i)  $\{(-13) + 27\} + (-41) = (-13) + \{27 + (\dots)\}$
  - (ii)  $(-26) + \{(-49) + (-83)\} = \{(-26) + (-49)\} + (\dots)$
  - (iii)  $53 + (-37) = (-37) + (\dots)$
  - (iv)  $(-68) + (-76) = (\dots) + (-68)$
  - (v)  $(-72) + (\dots) = -72$
  - (vi)  $(-83) = \dots$

$$(vii) (-60) - (\dots) = -59$$

$$(viii) (-31) + (\dots) = -40$$

9. The difference of an integer  $a$  and  $(-6)$  is 4. Find the value of  $a$

10. Simplify:

$$(i) (-8) \times 9 + (-8) \times 7$$

$$(ii) 9 \times (-13) + 9 \times (-7)$$

$$(iii) 20 \times (-16) + 20 \times 14$$

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**ASSIGNMENT**  
**CLASS – VII**  
**Chapter - FRACTIONS**

**Given on 27<sup>th</sup> April'20**

**Submit on 29<sup>th</sup> April'20**

Choose correct option in questions 1 to 5.

1.  $\frac{9}{7} \times 6 =$

7

a)  $54/7$

b)  $15/7$

c)  $51/7$

d)  $57/7$

2.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 10 = \_\_\_\_\_

a) 20

b) 5

c) 8

d) 12

3.  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{5} =$

a)  $1/7$

b)  $5/2$

c)  $1/10$

d)  $\frac{2}{5}$

4.  $7 \div \frac{2}{5} =$

a) 35

b)  $\frac{37}{5}$

c)  $\frac{2}{35}$

d)  $\frac{35}{2}$

5.  $0.01 \times 0.01 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

a) 0.0001

b) 0.001

c) 0.1

d) 1

Fill in the blanks:

6. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a fraction that represents a part of a whole.

7. Reciprocal of  $\frac{2}{5}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

8. A fraction acts as an operator \_\_\_\_\_.

9. The product of two proper fractions is \_\_\_\_\_ each of the fractions that are multiplied.

10. In a class of 40 students  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the total number of students like to study English,  $\frac{2}{5}$  of the total number like to study mathematics and the remaining students like to study Science. How many students like to study English?

11. Sushant reads  $\frac{1}{3}$  part of a book in 1 hour. How much part of the book will he read in  $2\frac{1}{5}$  hours?

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SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SCHOOL

AVTAR ENCLAVE

CLASS –VII

SUBJECT – ENGLISH

CHAPTER – THE TINY TEACHER

Q1. Complete the following sentences:

- i. An ant is the smallest, .....
- ii. We know a number of facts about an ant's life because.....

Q2. In what ways is an ant's life peaceful?

Q3. How long does it take for a grub to become a complete ant?

Q4. Why do the worker ants carry the grubs about?

Q5. What jobs are new ants trained for?

Q6. Name some other creatures that live in anthills.

Q7. Mention three things we can learn from the 'tiny teacher'. Give reasons for the answer.

Given on 25/04/2020

submission on 26/04/2020



**SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SCHOOL**

**AVTAR ENCLAVE**

**CLASS –VII**

**SUBJECT – ENGLISH**

**CHAPTER – BRINGING UP KARI**

- Q1. Describe the pavilion in which Kari lived?
- Q2. How did Kari enjoy his morning bath in the river?
- Q3. Why did the writer feel that finding good twigs for Kari took a long time?
- Q4. Why did Kari push his friend into the stream?
- Q5. How can you compare Kari to a baby?
- Q6. How Kari managed to steal the bananas?
- Q7. What instructions did Kari learn for the commands like 'sit' and 'walk'?
- Q8. Why should an elephant learn 'the master call' or the most important signal?

**D. Rearrange the following words to make commands, requests, advices or instructions. Use appropriate punctuation marks wherever required.**

1. your sister while she is working don't irritate  
.....
2. in a chorus students sing  
.....
3. spend money thriftily don't  
.....
4. my ignorance pardon  
.....
5. a paragraph on the topics given below write  
.....

**E. Rearrange the following words to form interrogative sentences and add appropriate punctuation marks.**

1. how prepared is a biryani  
.....
2. when the road will be opened  
.....
3. what time the bank does close  
.....
4. where the boy's father is  
.....
5. what going on here is  
.....

SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SCHOOL  
AVTAR ENCLAVE  
CLASS - VII  
ENGLISH WORKSHEET  
CHAPTER- SENTENCE

LESSON 1

WORKSHEET

**A. Underline the phrases in the following sentences.**

1. Ashley was surprised to see me.
2. Harsha Bhogle gave a running commentary on the game.
3. The police have put roadblocks all over the town.
4. The survey revealed that girls performed better in exams in High School.

**B. Read the following sentences and identify the subject and the predicate.**

1. Grandmaster Vishwanath Anand was World Number 1 in chess.
2. The study of earthquakes is called seismology.
3. Do you fancy coming to our house for dinner?
4. Is there any room available at the hotel?
5. The movie had a nice ending.
6. What a stubborn child!

**C. Identify the kinds of the following sentences and then change them into the kind mentioned in the brackets.**

1. How much water do you need? (Exclamatory)  
.....
  2. Jessica spent a week walking in the mountains. (Negative)  
.....
  3. The cow is eating hay from the manger. (Interrogative)  
.....
  4. You must use your imagination. (Imperative)  
.....
  5. What an enlightening theory the professor explained! (Assertive)  
.....
-

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CLASS- VII  
ENGLISH WORKSHEET  
CHAPTER- NOUNS

**A. Identify the different kinds of nouns in the following sentences and name them.**

1. The journalist interviewing the President. ....
2. Arjun is sailing the boat in the rainwater. ....
3. Sachin Tendulkar is one of the best batsmen in the world. ....
4. The changes that are taking place in the environment are for the worse. ....
5. Don't work for late hours. It will affect your health. ....
6. Lord Buddha was formerly Prince Siddhartha. ....
7. The import and export of petrol is a cause of concern for the government. ....
8. The Gateway of India is in Mumbai. ....

**B. Identify the countable and uncountable nouns according to the context.**

1. The laws of the country should be more stringent.
2. The programme on the television channel is very interesting.
3. Can you make tea for us?
4. A thing of beauty is a joy forever.
5. Give Rajat a slice of bread or cake with a glass of milk.

**C. Fill in the blanks with appropriate collective nouns.**

bunch   congregation   cluster   regiment   board

1. The ..... of soldiers was saluting the Colonel.
2. A new ..... of directors has been appointed by the management of our company.
3. The pastor was happy with the strength of the .....

4. Do you see the ..... of stars right across the sky? It is the Pleides constellation.
5. A ..... of keys were hanging by the shingle on the wall.

**D. Fill in the blanks with the noun forms of the words given in the brackets.**

1. The ..... of Amelia Earhart, the first woman aviator is still a mystery. (disappear)
2. .... is better than cure. (prevent)
3. The ..... of the plane made everyone happy. (arrive)
4. My parents expect ..... from me. (obedient)
5. .... is the best medicine. (laugh)

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CLASS- VII  
ENGLISH WORKSHEET  
CHAPTER- ADJECTIVES AND DEGREES OF  
COMPARISON

**A. Fill in the blanks with adjectives from the box.**

All    These    My    Which    second    sandy

1. Beaches are always .....
2. .... the students must attend the school assembly on Republic Day.
3. I stood ..... in the painting competition at the school.
4. .... apples are rotten.
5. .... police officer caught the thief?
6. .... elder brother knows how to play the guitar.

**B. Identify the adjectives in these sentences and state their kind.**

1. We have sufficient provision of food. ....
2. Aesop is a famous storyteller. ....
3. My mother and I went to an interesting exhibition on Wednesday. ....
4. Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India. ....
5. My parents have given me the permission to go for the school trip. ....
6. What colour are her eyes? .....
7. Such sharp objects should not be given to the infants to play with. ....

**C. Form adjectives from the following nouns.**

1. fame            -    .....
2. excitement    -    .....
3. capability      -    .....
4. interest        -    .....
5. guilt            -    .....

**D. Fill in the blanks with the correct degree of comparison of the adjectives given in the brackets.**

1. Scotland was ..... than Ireland. (enjoyable)
2. Pihu's pronunciation is ..... than Sucheta's. (clear)
3. He is the ..... man I've ever met. (optimistic)
4. The movie Sholay is ..... than its remake. (good)
5. Jane Austen's 'Pride and Prejudice' is ..... than her book 'Sense and Sensibility'. (popular)
6. India is the seventh ..... country in the world in terms of area. (large)

**E. Choose the correct options from the brackets.**

1. .... students have enrolled for this course. (Many / Much)
2. There isn't ..... excitement among the children to visit the science exhibition. (much / many)
3. Have you got ..... milk in the fridge? (any / some)
4. .... did we know that you would arrive here before us. (Little / A little)
5. .... knowledge is a dangerous thing. (A little / Little)
6. I have completed ..... assignments. (a few / few)
7. .... students who have passed the Maths exam, did not score very well. (A few / The few)

शंत निरंकारी पब्लिक स्कूल  
अवतार ए-कलेव  
कक्षा - सातवीं  
विषय - हिंदी  
पाठ - दादी माँ

Date:

Page No.

संवेदन date : 23/04/2020

Submission date : 25/04/20

प्र०-1 आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए -  
(i) "पुश्ने लोग आगा - पीछा सब सोच  
लेते थे नेता"

प्र०-2 निम्नलिखित शब्दों के मूल शब्द और  
प्रत्यय अलग कीजिए।

शब्द - मूलशब्द प्रत्यय

(i) कोठनाई - \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) शीतलता - \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_

प्र०-3 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए

(i) दादी माँ पुश्नार का पता कैसे लगा लेती

(ii) दादी माँ ने धन्नों से श्रद्धा समेत  
शपथों की माँग क्यों की ?

प्र०-4 लेखक ने अपनी दादी की विशेषताओं  
का बड़ा सुंदर वर्णन किया है। आप  
भी अपनी दादी की विशेषताओं  
का वर्णन कीजिए।

संत निरंकारी पब्लिक स्कूल  
अवतार एन्कलेव

कक्षा - सातवीं

विषय - हिंदी

पाठ - हिमालय की कविता

Date:

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प्र०-1 निम्नलिखित पंक्तियों को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

जय हो सखलुज बदन कुम्हरी  
जाली अचरज बदन कुम्हरी  
हुआ मुदित मन घटा खुमारी  
जाऊँ मैं तुम पर कलिहारी  
तुम बेटो यह बाप हिमालय  
चित्रित पर चुपचाप हिमालय  
प्रकृति नदी के चित्रित पट पर  
अनुपम अप-भुत हाप हिमालय  
जय हो सखलुज बदन कुम्हरी

- (i) ये पंक्तियाँ किस नदी के तौर में लिखी गई हैं ?
- (ii) इन पंक्तियों में किन-किन शब्दों का वर्णन किया गया है ?

प्र०-2 'नदी' को उल्टा करने से 'दीन' होता है। इस प्रकार पाँच ऐसे शब्द लिखिए जिसे उल्टा लिखने पर सार्थक शब्द बन जाए।

प्र०-3 नदियों से होने वाले लाभों पर एक 10-12 पंक्तियों का अनुच्छेद लिखिए।

संत निरंकारी पब्लिक स्कूल

अवतार सम्मेलन

कक्षा - सातवीं

विषय - हिंदी

Date:

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कविता - हम पंछी उन्मुक्त गगन के

कवि - श्री शिवमंगल सिंह 'सुम्न'

प्र०-1

निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर क्रिये गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

हम पंछी उन्मुक्त गगन के  
पिंजरबन्ध न गा पाएंगे,  
कनक-तेलियाँ से टकराकर  
फूलकित परब डूट जायेंगे।

- (i) कवि और कविता का नाम लिखिए।
- (ii) पक्षी अपनी क्या विशेषता बता रहे हैं?
- (iii) पक्षी कब नहीं गा पाएंगे?

प्र०-2

निम्नलिखित शब्दों के अर्थ लिखिए।

- (i) उन्मुक्त
- (ii) फूलकित
- (iii) विघ्न

प्र०-3

निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विभिन्न अर्थ लिखिए।

- (i) कनक
- (ii) अंक
- (iii) फल
- (iv) आम

- प्रश्न-1 बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न
- (i) भाषा के कितने रूप होते हैं ?  
(क) चार (ख) तीन (ग) दो (घ) पाँच
- (ii) हिंदी भाषा का जन्म \_\_\_\_\_ से हुआ है।  
(क) संस्कृत (ख) पंजाबी (ग) मलयालम (घ) गुजराती
- (iii) भाषा के अधिकांश भागों में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी भाषा तैली और समझी जाती है।  
(क) संस्कृत (ख) हिंदी (ग) पंजाबी (घ) उर्दू
- (iv) हमें किसके द्वारा भाषा के शुद्ध रूप का ज्ञान होता है ?  
(क) शब्द (ख) लिपि (ग) व्याकरण (घ) वाक्य
- (v) वाक्य किसे कहते हैं ?  
(क) शब्द समूह को  
(ख) वर्ण समूह को  
(ग) वर्णों के मेल को  
(घ) शब्दों के सार्थक मेल को
- (vi) इनमें से कौन-सा स्वर नहीं है  
(क) अ (ख) ओ (ग) उ (घ) ज
- (vii) निम्न स्वरों के उच्चारण में अधिक सभ्य लगे, वे कहे जाते हैं  
(क) स्वर (ख) व्यंजन (ग) मात्रा (घ) लघु स्वर
- निम्नलिखित शब्दों का वर्ण विच्छेद कीजिए।
- (क) पमुना  
(ख) मपूर  
(ग) वानर

संत निरंकारी पब्लिक स्कूल

अवतार सन्मलेव

कक्षा - सप्तम

विषय - संस्कृत

कार्यपत्रिका

अपठित गद्यांश

भारतम् पविनाम् देशः मन्यते। विजयदशमी  
अपि स्कं प्रह्वसं पर्वम् अस्ति। अयम् महोत्सवः  
अश्विनमासे आगच्छति। क्षीत्रियाः अस्मिन् अवसरे  
शस्त्राणां अस्त्राणां च पूजां कुर्वन्ति। अस्मिन्  
एव दिवसे श्रीरामः दुष्टं रावणं हत्वा सीतायाः  
रक्षाम् अकरोत्। इदं पर्वम् असत्योपरि सत्यस्य  
विजयस्य प्रतीकम् अस्ति।

1. एकपदेन उत्तरत।

(i) भारतस्य प्रह्वसपर्वस्य नाम किम् ?

(ii) अयम् महोत्सवः कदा आगच्छति ?

2. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत।

(i) विजयदशमी कस्य प्रतीकम् अस्ति ?

(ii) अस्मिन् अवसरे क्षीत्रियाः किम् कुर्वन्ति ?

3. निर्देशानुसारं उत्तरत।

(i) वचनम् लिखत।

दुष्टः, शस्त्राणां

(ii) 'दुष्टं रावणं' अत्र विशेषणं किम् ?

संत निरंकारी पाठलक स्कूल

अवतार सन्केलेव

कक्षा - सातवीं

विषय - संस्कृत

कार्य पात्रिका

पाठ - 1

प्र०। एकपदेन उत्तरत।

- (i) पृथिव्यां कीत रत्नानि ?
- (ii) मूढैः कुत्र रत्नसंज्ञा विधीयते ?
- (iii) पृथिवी केन धार्यते ?
- (iv) केः सिद्धितं कुर्वीत ?
- (v) लोके वशीकृतिः का ?

प्रश्. मिलान कुरुत।

- |                              |                         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (i) धनधान्यप्रयोगेषु         | नासद्भिः किञ्चिदाचरेत्। |
| (ii) विस्मयो न हि कर्तव्यः   | त्यक्तलज्जः सुखी भवेत्। |
| (iii) सत्येन धार्यते पृथ्वी  | बहुरत्ना वसुन्धरा।      |
| (iv) सिद्धिर्विवादं मैत्री च | विद्यायाः संग्रहेषु च।  |
| (v) आहारे व्यवहारे च         | सत्येन तपते रविः।       |

प्र०३. रेखाङ्कितपदानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत।

- (i) सत्येन वाति वायुः।
- (ii) वसुन्धरा बहुरत्ना भवति।
- (iii) विद्यायाः संग्रहेषु त्यक्तलज्जः सुखी भवेत्।
- (iv) सिद्धिः मैत्रीं कुर्वीत।
- (v) मोद्गुः श्व सहासीत।

प्र०५. धातूः लिखत।

- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| (i) पश्य   | (iii) स्थितः  |
| (ii) भवेत् | (iv) कर्तव्यः |

संत निरंकारी पाठक स्कूल  
 अवतार सन्मलेव  
 कक्षा - सातवीं  
 विषय - संस्कृत

कार्यपत्रिका

पाठ - २  
 दुर्बुद्धि विनश्यति

१. स्कपकेन उत्तरत ।

- कूर्मस्य किं नाम आसीत् ?
- सरस्तीरे के आगच्छन् ?
- कूर्मः केन मार्गेण अन्यत्र गन्तुम् इच्छति ?
- लम्बमानं कूर्मं दृष्ट्वा के अधावन् ?

२. कः कं प्रति कथयति ।

- अहं भवद्भ्यां सह आकाशमार्गेण गन्तुम् इच्छामि ।
- अत्र कः उपायः ?
- अहं उत्तरं न दास्यामि ।
- भूयं भस्म खादत ।

कः कथयति कं  
 कथयति

३. रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत ।

स्कस्य वृक्षस्य शाखासु अनेके काकाः वसन्ति स्म। तस्य वृक्षस्य \_\_\_\_\_ स्कः सर्पः अपि अवसत् । काकानाम् अनुपस्थितौ \_\_\_\_\_ काकानां विषून् खादति स्म । काकाः \_\_\_\_\_ आसन् । तेषु स्कः \_\_\_\_\_ काकः उपायम् \_\_\_\_\_ । वृक्षस्य \_\_\_\_\_ जलाशयः आसीत् । तत्र स्का राजकुमारी स्नातुं \_\_\_\_\_ आगच्छति स्म । शिलायां स्थितं तस्याः आभरणं \_\_\_\_\_ स्कः काकः वृक्षस्य उपरि अस्थापयत् । राजसेवकाः काकं अनुसृत्य \_\_\_\_\_ समीपम् आगच्छन् । तत्र ते सर्पं च अमारयन् । अतः स्वोक्तम् उपायेन सर्वं सिद्धयति । मञ्जूषा- जलाशयम्, वृक्षस्य, अचिन्तयत्, सर्पः, वृद्धः, आकाश, दुरिवताः, समीपे, कोठरे

Page No.

Date

संतीनिरंकारी पब्लिक स्कूल

अवतार संकलन

कक्षा - सातवीं

विषय - संस्कृत

1. संस्कृत में संख्या लिखें।

२, ४, १५, १८

१९, १३, ११, २१

२५, २४, २०, १७

९, ६, १४, २२

२. स्तत्र शब्दरूप लिखें। (पुल्लिंग)

यात



संत निरंकारी पाठशाला स्कूल  
 अवतार रत्नलेख  
 कक्षा - सातवी  
 विषय - संस्कृत

कार्यपत्रिका

पठ् धातु लट् लकार

पुरुषः	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमपुरुषः	पठति	पठतः	पठन्ति
मध्यमपुरुषः	पठसि	पठथः	पठथ
उत्तमपुरुषः	पठामि	पठावः	पठामः

लोट् लकार

प्रथमपुरुषः	पठतु	पठताम्	पठन्तु
मध्यमपुरुषः	पठ	पठतम्	पठत
उत्तमपुरुषः	पठानि	पठाव	पठाम

लङ् लकार

प्रथमपुरुषः	अपठत्	अपठताम्	अपठन्
मध्यमपुरुषः	अपठः	अपठतम्	अपठत
उत्तमपुरुषः	अपठम्	अपठाव	अपठाम

विधिलिङ् लकार

प्रथमपुरुषः	पठेत्	पठेताम्	पठेयुः
मध्यमपुरुषः	पठेः	पठेतम्	पठेत
उत्तमपुरुषः	पठेयम्	पठेव	पठेम

लृट् लकार

प्रथमपुरुषः	पठिष्यति	पठिष्यतः	पठिष्यन्ति
मध्यमपुरुषः	पठिष्यसि	पठिष्यथः	पठिष्यथ
उत्तमपुरुषः	पठिष्यामि	पठिष्यावः	पठिष्यामः

→ 'पठ्' धातु की तरह 'हस्' धातु पाँचों लकारों में लिखें।

**SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SCHOOL**

**AVTAR ENCLAVE**

**CLASS -VII**

**SUBJECT - SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**WORKSHEET - HISTORY  
CH- 2 EARLY MEDIEVAL PERIOD**

Given Date: 23/4/2020

Submission Date:25/4/2020

Q1. Tick the correct answer.

- i. After Harsha's this dynasty came to prominence in North India-  
a) Palas                      b) Rashtrakutas                      c) Pratiharas
- ii. Provinces during Chola reign were called-  
a) Mandalam                      b) Chetram                      c) Kovalm
- iii. 'Kavirajamarga' is authored by-  
a) Govinda III                      b) Harshvardhana                      c) Amoghvarsha

Q2. Fill in the blanks.

- i. \_\_\_\_\_ invaded India seventeen times.
- ii. In the second battle of Tarain, \_\_\_\_\_ was defeated by \_\_\_\_\_ .
- iii. Rajaraja I was succeeded by \_\_\_\_\_ .
- iv. Tahqiq - i- Hind was written by \_\_\_\_\_ .

Q3. Give one word answer.

- i. Capital of the Cholas.
- ii. The famous example of bronze sculpture under the Cholas.
- iii. Meaning of the word Pala.

Q3. Answer the following questions in brief.

- i. Name the four important kingdoms of South India during the Medieval period.
- ii. Name four Rajputs clans who established kingdoms of the ruins of Pratihara kingdom.
- iii. Who was Mahmud of Ghazni?
- iv. Why was the battle of Tarain fought and what was the result of this battle?
- v. Who was Rajaraja I?

**SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SCHOOL**

**AVTAR ENCLAVE**

**CLASS - VII**

**SUBJECT - SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**WORKSHEET- CIVICS**

**CH-1 (EMERGENCE OF DEMOCRACY: A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE)**

**WEEK - 4**

GIVEN DATE: 27/4/2020

SUBMISSION DATE:29/4/2020

Q1. Give one word answer.

- i. Government run by a person who dictates all the terms.
- ii. Which parties operate within a specific area?
- iii. The right to vote in a political elections.
- iv. After elections, which government forms the party?

Q2. Explain the following terms.

- i. Franchise
- ii. fraternity

Q2. Answer the following questions in brief.

- i. Where did democracy originate?
- ii. Who manages the process of election?
- iii. How many types of political parties are there in India? Name them.
- iv. What is election?
- v. Name one regional and one national party of India.
- vi. Write a short note on Equality.
- vii. Who is the nominal head in a Parliamentary form of government?

**SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SCHOOL**

**AVTAR ENCLAVE**

**CLASS -VII**

**SUBJECT - SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**WORKSHEET - GEOGRAPHY**

**CH -1 OUR ENVIRONMENT**

GIVEN DATE:1/5/2020

SUBMISSION DATE:3/5/2020

Q1. Fill in the blanks.

- i. \_\_\_\_\_ protects us from scorching heat and ultraviolet radiation.
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_ links various continents.
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_ degradation affects human survival adversely.
- iv. \_\_\_\_\_ are those who eat both plants and meat.
- v. Earth is the only planet of our \_\_\_\_\_ which sustains life.
- vi. \_\_\_\_\_ is the primary source of energy.
- vii. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are secondary sources of energy.
- viii. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are fresh water bodies which provide us potable water.

Q2. Give one word.

- i. A very narrow belt around the earth on which all kinds of life exist.
- ii. Those who do not consume flesh, meat.
- iii. Those who feed on dead bodies of plants and animals.
- iv. A thin layer of air that surrounds the earth.

Q3. Answer the following questions in brief.

- i. What is environment?
- ii. Name the types of component of environment.
- iii. Why is earth called the Blue Planet?
- iv. Why do we need to protect our environment?