

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

MATHEMATICS

CLASS VII - Worksheets

WORKSHEET OF RATIONAL NUMBERS

Q1. Represent the following on number line.

$$\frac{-7}{4}; \frac{-3}{4}; \frac{1}{4} \text{ and } \frac{5}{4}$$

Q2. Find the sum:

$$(a) \left(-2\frac{9}{10}\right) + \left(-3\frac{1}{10}\right) \quad (b) \left(-2\frac{3}{25}\right) + \left(1\frac{4}{25}\right)$$

Q3. Simplify;

$$(a) \left(\frac{-11}{9} \times \frac{12}{11}\right) + \left(\frac{-8}{9} \times \frac{-5}{16}\right) \quad (b) \left(\frac{-3}{5} \times \frac{10}{-7}\right) - \left(\frac{6}{-7} \times \frac{5}{6}\right)$$

Q4. Find the area of a rectangle whose length and breadth are $31\frac{1}{4}$ m
and $16\frac{4}{5}$ m respectively.

Q5. Evaluate:

$$\left(\frac{14}{33} \div \frac{21}{22}\right) \div \frac{-4}{9}$$

Q6. Write the following rational numbers in standard form:

$$(a) \frac{-135}{-240} \quad (b) \frac{168}{-264}$$

Q7. Find the cost of $4\frac{2}{3}$ kg sugar at the rate of Rs $36\frac{3}{7}$ per kg.

Q8. By what number should $-2\frac{1}{7}$ be divided to obtain $-2\frac{1}{2}$.

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

CLASS VII MATHEMATICS

WORKSHEET OF INTEGERS

Q 1: Write a pair of integers whose product is -12 and there lies seven integers between them (excluding the given integers).

Q 2: Evaluate the following, using suitable property:

- I. $53 \times (-9) - (-109) \times 53$
- II. $98 \times 100 + (-98) \times 205$

Q 3: If # is an operation such that for integers 'a' and 'b' we have $a \# b = a \times b + (a \times a + b)$, then find:

- I. $(-3) \# (5)$
- II. $(-5) \# (-7)$

Q 4: Taking today as zero on the number line, if the day before yesterday is 5 January, what is the date 3 days after tomorrow.

Q5: Write true or false :

- I. Product of two negative integers is a negative integer.
- II. The sum of an integer and its additive inverse is zero.
- III. If a, b, c are integers then $a \times (b-c) = a \times b - a \times c$.
- IV. (-1) is the multiplicative identity of integers.
- V. The reciprocal of zero does not exist.

Q6: Fill in the blanks:

- I. _____ is the multiplicative identity for integers.
- II. _____ $\times (-1) = 45$
- III. $(-9) \times (-5) \times 6 \times (-3) =$ _____
- IV. $(-43) \times 9 + 9 - 5 =$ _____
- V. $(-95) \div (-5) =$ _____

Q7: Show that the commutative property does not hold good for division of integers (by taking any two integers).

Q8: Simplify: $10 \times (-16) - (-8) \div 2 - (-14) \div 2 - 5 \times 3$



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL.SRINAGAR

STUDY MATERIAL

SOCIAL SCIENCE (VII)

TUGHLAQ DYSANTY:1321-1411

In 1321, Khursu Khan was killed and Ghazi Malik, then the governor of Dipalpur, ascended the throne of the Delhi Sultanate. He took the title of Ghiyas-ud- din Tughlaq and founded the Tughlaq Dynasty.

Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughlaq: Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughlaq built the city of Tughlaqabad outside Delhi. He successfully defended the Sultanate against the Mongols.He conquered many areas including the eastern part of Bengal. He died in 1325 while returning from a successful military campaign against Bengal.

Muhammad bin- Tughlaq: The son and successor of Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughlaq. Muhammad bin-Tughlaq was a competent, and knowledgeable person. But due to some of his decision, he became unpopular with his subjects. One of these was his decision to shift his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad in the present day Andhra Pradesh. His decision to increase taxes in

the fertile Doab region also met with failure. He died in 1351. (Read case study from the book)

Firoz Shah Tughlaq: Firoz Shah Tughlaq was the successor of Muhammad bin- Tughlaq. He made sure that people in his kingdom were happy.However he wasnot a strong military leader and unable to defend the Sultanate against external attacks. Firoz Shah died in1388. Though the Tughlaq dynasty lasted for another 26 years,none of the successors of firoz was able to prevent the collapse of the Sultanate.

Timur's Invasion and Sayyid Dynasty: In 1398,Timur, the ruler of Balkh in Central Asia, invaded India and attacked Delhi. His soldiers looted the city for many days, killed thousands of people and then went back to Central Asia. While leaving Delhi, Timur appointed Khizr Khan Sayyid, the governor of Multan, Lahore and Dipalpur ,as his deputy in India.In 1414 Khizr Khan conquered Delhi from its weak Tughlaq ruler and founded the Sayyid Dynasty.

Khizr was succeeded by three rulers in succession-

1. Mubarak Shah
2. Muhammad Shah Sayyid
3. Ala-ud-din Alam Shah

Mubarak Shah was capable but the nobles in his court were against his policies. The last two Sayyid rulers were weak and incompetent. In 1451, an Afghan chief Bahlul lodi defeated Ala-ud-din Alam Shah and founded the fifth and last dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate,the Lodi Dynasty.

LODI DYNASTY: There were three main rulers in this Dynasty starting from its founder **Bahlul Khan Lodi**, was the first Afghan ruler in Delhi. His territory was spread across Jaunpur, Gwalior and northern Uttar Pradesh.

Sikander Lodi: After Bahlul Lodi's death, his second son succeeded him as the King. He was given the title of Sultan Sikander Shah.

Ibrahim Lodi: Ibrahim Lodi was the son and successor of Sikander Lodi. Before ascending the throne, he fought a war with his own brother Jalal Khan. In that Jalal was killed. When Ibrahim Lodi became the sultan of Delhi in 1517CE, he punished nobles ruthlessly, who supported Jalal. Due to his attitude he became unpopular. It divided the Afghans into different groups and weakened the Sultanate. Thus, Zahir ud-din Babur, the ruler of Farghana in Central Asia got the opportunity to invade Delhi.

In 1526, a fierce battle took place between the forces of Babur and Ibrahim Lodi. In that which is known as the First Battle of Panipat. Ibrahim Lodi was killed. Thus the rule of Delhi sultans came to an end. Babur founded a new dynasty in India, called the **Mughal Dynasty**.

Note:

1. Read the chapter thoroughly.
2. Do questions at the back of the chapter.(part E,F and G)

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL.SRINAGAR

STUDY MATERIAL

SOCIAL SCIENCE (VII)

Topic: The Composition and Structure of the Atmosphere

The word atmosphere is derived from Greek words *atmos*, meaning 'vapour' and *sphaira*, meaning 'sphere'. The atmosphere is held in place by the gravitational pull of the earth. Its density is the highest near the surface of the earth and goes on decreasing with height. The atmosphere extends upto a height of 16,00km above the mean sea level.

COMPOSITION OF ATMOSPHERE:

Air is a mixture of gases like nitrogen, oxygen and carbon dioxide. Nitrogen makes up the bulk of air, constituting 78% of air volume. Oxygen constitutes 21% of air volume. Other gases such as carbon dioxide, argon, helium, ozone, hydrogen, etc., make up just 1% of the total volume of air.

Nitrogen helps in the growth of living organisms. They get nitrogen from the bacteria that live in soil and their roots. These bacteria convert atmospheric nitrogen into a form that plants can use.

Oxygen: The second most abundant atmospheric gas, oxygen, is the breath of life. Humans and animals take in oxygen from the air they breathe. Green plants release oxygen into the air during photosynthesis. Oxygen is constantly being used up by humans and animals, and replenished by plants.

Carbon dioxide plays an important role. It traps heat from the sun and keeps earth warm enough to sustain life, it is this gas that green plants use to make food and release oxygen. In the presence of sunlight, plants take in carbon dioxide and convert it into starch by the process of photosynthesis. While plants absorb the gas, humans and animals release carbon dioxide into the air when they breathe. Therefore, the amount of this gas in air also remains nearly constant.

Ozone is also an important gas as it protects us from the harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun.

Besides gases, air also contains **water vapour and dust**

particles. The amount of water vapour and dust particles in the air varies with time and place.

Water vapour plays an important role in determining the weather conditions. There would be no rainfall or snowfall in the absence of water vapours.

Dust particles help condense water vapour into water droplets to form clouds which eventually cause rainfall.

STRUCTURE OF ATMOSPHERE

Atmosphere is divided into five layers troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere and exosphere.

Troposphere

- 1) The word 'troop' is taken from a Latin word which means 'change'. This is the sphere in which changes related to weather conditions occur.
- 2) This is the lowest layer of the atmosphere and also the most important.
- 3) It protects us from the heat of the sun during the day and keeps the earth warm at night.
- 4) The troposphere is the densest layer of the atmosphere and its thickness varies from 8 km over the poles to 18 km over the equator.
- 5) In this layer, temperature decreases with height. The rate at which the temperature drops is 1°C per 165m. This is also called the **lapse rate**.
- 6) All weather phenomena such as clouds, rain, storms, etc. occur in this layer.
- 7) The boundary between the troposphere and the stratosphere is called the tropopause

Stratosphere

- 1) This layer extends up to 50 km above the surface of the earth. In this layer, there is no disturbance.
- 2) The layers of air are almost straight or horizontal and undisturbed, thus the name 'strato', which means straight.
- 3) There are no clouds, no weather changes and no disturbing elements. This is the layer in which the air travel is the safest. There are no bumpy pockets of air, therefore, jet aircraft usually fly in this sphere.
- 4) This layer has a band of ozone gas which protects us from the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays.
- 5) The **stratopause**, the upper layer, separates it from the mesosphere. The temperature remains more or less steady in its lower parts. But in the upper part, the temperature increases steadily to reach 0°C at the stratopause.

Mesosphere

- 1) This layer extends up to a height of 80 km and lies above the stratosphere.
- 2) Here the temperature decreases with height till it reaches 100°C at the end of mesosphere.
- 3) This layer has the lowest temperature in the atmosphere.
- 4) The mesopause, the upper part of this layer, separates it from the ionosphere.

Ionosphere

- 1) The ionosphere contains electrically charged particles called ions, which help in transmitting communication signals. Radio waves are sent back to the earth from this layer
- 2) Communication satellites help in transmitting the signals back to earth.
- 3) The layer extends from 80 km to about 500 km.

Exosphere

- 1) This is the outermost layer of the atmosphere in which the air thins until it ultimately merges into outer space.
- 2) The temperature increases rapidly in this layer because of solar radiation.

NOTE:

1. Read the chapter thoroughly.
2. Do questions at the back of the chapter.(part E,F and G)

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

WORKSHEET -1

CLASS: 7TH (2016)

Q1. How do the saprotrophs derive their nutrition? Explain.

Q2. Why do you think herbivores have a four chambered stomach?

Q3. Rain forests offer hospitable climate conditions to support huge population of animals. Explain how?

Q4. What are indicators? Describe what kind of changes take place when the following indicators exposed to acids and bases:

a) Litmus solution.

b) Phenolphthalein

Q5. When you hold a metal rod over a flame, the end of the rod away from the flame also gets hot. Explain the reason.

Q6. How is bedrock different from subsoil?

Q7. Briefly give an account of what happens to a slice of bread and a glass of milk taking in during breakfast.

Q8. Draw a well labeled diagram of a mercury thermometer.

Q9. Define soil conservation. Explain how soil can be conserved.

Q10. How is the small intestine suited for absorbing nutrients.

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

WORKSHEET -2

CLASS: 7TH (2016)

- Q1. What are the ways by which the nutrient content of the soil can be replenished?
- Q2. With the help of diagrams, describe how an amoeba gets its nutrition.
- Q3. Give 3 examples to show neutralization reaction in everyday life.
- Q4. Design an activity to show that heat transfer in water is due to convection.
- Q5. Mention briefly how the following animals make adaptations to survive in extreme climate:
- a) Polar bear.
 - b) Penguin
- Q6. Explain different stages of soil formation.
- Q7. In what way storms and cyclones are disastrous to human life and property.
- Q8. What is assimilation?
- Q9. How is sea breeze different from land breeze?
- Q10. What are the 3 categories of soil based on the proportion of sand, silt, and clay? How do they differ from each other?

دہلی پبلک اسکول، سرینگر

جماعت: ہفتم

مضمون: اردو

سوال نمبر ۱۔ درج ذیل عبارت کو غور سے پڑھ کر آخر میں دئے گئے سوالات کے جواب لکھیں۔

ایک چھوٹا سا لڑکا تھا جس کا نام چھد تھا۔ اس لڑکے کی یہ عادت تھی کہ جب بھی کسی کو کام کرتے دیکھتا تو جھٹ کہتا ”میں بھی یہی کروں گا، میں بھی“ بس دن بھر یہی ”میں بھی، میں بھی“ کرتا رہتا تھا۔ کبھی کھڑکی میں سے دیکھتا کہ کوئی سڑک پر گھوڑے پر سوار جا رہا ہے تو کہتا میں بھی سوار ہوں گا۔ باغ میں کھیلنے جاتا اور جھاڑی میں سے کوئی چڑیا پھر سے اڑتی تو یہ کہتا ”میں بھی اڑوں گا“۔ اس کے گھر سے کچھ دور ایک تالاب تھا۔ دریا کے کنارے کھیلنے جایا کرتا اور تھکی تھکی مچھلیوں کو پانی میں تیرتے دیکھتا تو کہتا ”میں بھی تیروں گا“۔ ایک دن اسکے سامنے ایک گھوڑا کھڑا ہو گیا۔ گھوڑا کچھ دیر تو گردن جکانے کھڑا رہا۔ پھر گھنٹوں کے بل جھک گیا اور چھد سے کہا کہ ”آویٹھ جاؤ۔“ چھد و بہت خوش ہوا تھا۔ جھٹ کو دکر سہرے زین پر بیٹھ گیا اور لگا چلائے کہا میں گھوڑے پر سوار ہو گیا۔

س ۱۔ چھد و کون تھا؟

س ۲۔ چھد و کی عادت کیا تھی؟

س ۳۔ چھد و نے جب جھاڑی میں سے اڑتی ہوئی چڑیا دیکھی تو اس نے کیا کہا؟

س ۴۔ چھد و کے گھر سے دور کیا تھا؟

س ۵۔ سہرے زین پر سوار ہو کر چھد و نے کیا کہا؟

سوال نمبر ۲۔ درج ذیل خالی جگہوں کو مناسب الفاظ سے پُر کریں۔

۱۔ مغل شہزادے۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ نے انگریز پر گولی چلا دی۔

۲۔ بادشاہ کو یہ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ بہت پسند آیا۔

۳۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ کی ولادت ۱۸۵۲ میں ہوئی تھی۔

۴۔ ہندوستان کی آزادی اور۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ کو وہ اپنی آنکھوں سے دیکھ لیں۔

۵۔ انہوں نے چڑیا کی گردن پر۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ دیکھا۔

سوال نمبر ۳۔ دیئے گئے سوالات کا مختصر جواب لکھیں۔

س ۱۔ دلکش چمن کس کو کہا گیا ہے؟

س ۲۔ باغ ارم سے کیا مراد ہے؟

س ۳۔ کلہن کون تھے؟

س ۴۔ کس میلے سے ہندو مسلم بھائی چارے کو فروغ ملتا ہے؟

س ۵۔ جوگ مایا مندر کہاں واقع ہے؟

س ۶۔ بی اماں کا خاندان کہاں کارہنے والا تھا؟

س ۷۔ علی برادران نے کن کو بلا کر رکھ دیا؟

س ۸۔ سالم علی کو کس مضمون میں دلچسپی نہیں تھی؟

س ۹۔ سالم علی نے ہندوستانی پرندوں پر کون سے کتاب لکھی تھی؟

س ۱۰۔ شمشی تالاب کے پاس کون سیر کرتے تھے؟

سوال نمبر ۴۔ درج ذیل الفاظ کو تہ کیرو تا نہیٹ کے لحاظ سے جملوں میں استعمال کریں۔

انتخاب ، نظم ، شہرت ، حقیقت ، پتھر ، چراغ ، صبح ، شام

سوال نمبر ۵: درج ذیل عبارت میں سے اسم معرفہ اور اسم کمرہ کی نشاندہی کیجئے۔

جنگل میں طرح طرح کے کیڑے مکوڑے، چڑیاں اور جانور پائے جاتے ہیں۔ جنگل میں کوئی نہ کوئی چشمہ، جھیل یا ندی بھی ہوتی ہے۔ تمام جنگل ایک جیسے نہیں ہوتے بلکہ ہر جنگل کی آب و ہوا اور زمین کی بناوٹ مختلف ہوتی ہے۔ اسی کے لحاظ سے وہاں کے پتے پودے اور جانور ہوتے ہیں۔ جیسے شیر صرف ایسے جنگلوں میں ملتا ہے جہاں خوب جھاڑیاں، پتے پودے اور شکار کے لئے چھوٹے بڑے جانور ہوتے ہیں۔ ہمارے ملک میں کئی قسم کے جنگل ہیں۔ ہمالیہ اور دوسرے پہاڑی جنگلوں میں طرح طرح کے پتے پودے پائے جاتے ہیں۔ جیسے چیر، دیودار، سال گوان وغیرہ۔ ان جنگلوں میں شیر، ہندوا، بھالو، ہرن، بندر اور سانپ بھی ہوتے ہیں۔ میدانی جنگل ہمالیہ کے دامن سے شروع ہو کر وادیوں میں دو درتک پھیلے ہوئے ہیں۔

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

Practise work-sheet

Class : VII

Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

Fleas are perfectly designed by nature to feast on anything containing blood. Like a shark in the water or a wolf in the woods, fleas are ideally equipped to do what they do, making them very difficult to defeat. The bodies of these tiny parasites are extremely hardy and well-suited for their job.

A flea has a very hard exoskeleton, which means the body is covered by a tough, tile-like plate called a sclerite. Because of these plates, fleas are almost impossible to squish. The exoskeletons of fleas are also waterproof and shock resistant, and therefore fleas are highly resistant to the sprays and chemicals used to kill them.

Little spines are attached to this plate. The spines lie flat against the flea's thin, narrow body as the flea scurries through an animal's fur in search of food. However, if anything (like fingers or a self-grooming pet) tries to pull a flea off through the hair coat, these spines will extend and stick to the fur like Velcro.

Fleas are some of the best jumpers in the natural world. A flea can jump seven inches, or 150 times its own length, either vertically or horizontally. An equivalent jump for a person would be 555 feet, the height of the Washington Monument. Fleas can jump 30,000 times in a row without stopping, and they are able to accelerate through the air at an incredibly high rate—a rate which is over ten times what humans can withstand in an airplane.

Fleas have very long rear legs with huge thigh muscles and multiple joints. When they get ready to jump, they fold their long legs up and crouch like a runner on a starting block. Several of their joints contain a protein called resilin, which helps catapult fleas into the air as they jump, similar to the way a rubber band provides momentum to a slingshot. Outward facing claws on the bottom of their legs grip anything they touch when they land.

The adult female flea mates after her first blood meal and begins producing eggs in just 1 to 2 days. One flea can lay up to 50 eggs in one day and over 2,000 in her lifetime. Flea eggs can be seen with the naked eye, but they are about the size of a grain of salt. Shortly after being laid, the eggs begin to transform into cocoons. In the cocoon state, fleas are fully developed adults, and will hatch immediately if conditions are favorable. Fleas can detect warmth, movement, and carbon dioxide in exhaled breath, and these three factors stimulate them to emerge as new adults. If the flea does not detect appropriate conditions, it can remain dormant in the cocoon state for extended periods. Under ideal conditions, the entire life cycle may only take 3 weeks, so in no time at all, pets and homes can become infested.

Because of these characteristics, fleas are intimidating opponents. The best way to control fleas, therefore, is to take steps to prevent an infestation from ever occurring.

Questions:

Q1) What is sclerite? How is it useful for the fleas?

Q2) Describe how fleas are the best jumpers in the natural world.

Q3) What are the favourable factors required by a cocoon of flea to transform into a developed adult-flea?

Q4) Choose the correct option:

A) The primary purpose of the passage is to

- a. educate the reader about the physical characteristics of fleas
- b. compare fleas to other members of the animal kingdom
- c. relate the problems that can result from a flea infestation
- d. explain why a flea infestation is hard to get rid of

B) The author's tone in the passage is best described as

- a. concerned
- b. passionate
- c. informative
- d. opinionated

C) According to the passage, fleas are resistant to sprays and chemicals because they

- a. have waterproof sclerites
- b. are excellent jumpers
- c. reproduce very rapidly
- d. can stick to fur like Velcro

D) According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- i. Fleas extend their little spines if threatened.
- ii. Fleas have the ability to jump higher than humans.
- iii. Humans can jump higher if they consume foods containing resilin.
- iv. The resilin found in fleas helps catapult fleas into the air as they jump

- a) Only (i) is true
- b) All the above statements are true
- c) Both (i) and (ii) are true
- d) None of the above statements is true

दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल , श्रीनगर (मुख्य भाषा)

कक्षा - सातवीं

अभ्यास पत्र -१

प्र०१. अपठित गद्यांश पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

हमारे दुःखों का एक बड़ा कारण हमारी शारीरिक दुर्बलता है। हम आलसी हैं, और मिलकर कोई कार्य नहीं कर सकते। हम कई बातों को तोतो की भाँति रटते तो हैं, पर उनका प्रयोग अपने व्यवहार में नहीं करते। यह तो एक प्रकार से हमारा स्वभाव ही बन गया है, और इसका एक मात्र कारण है हमारी दुर्बलता। इस प्रकार दुर्बल हृदय से कोई कार्य नहीं हो सकता। अतः उसकी दुर्बलता दूर करके उसे सफल बनाना होगा। सबसे पहले नवयुवकों को बलवान बनना चाहिए। मित्रो! पहले तुम बलवान बनो। धर्म पीछे आ जाएगा। मैं तुमको यही परामर्श दूँगा। आज के युग में गीता के अभ्यास की अपेक्षा फुटबाल आदि खेलों के द्वारा स्वर्ग के अधिक निकट पहुँच जाओगे। यदि तुम्हारी भुजाएँ बलवान होंगी तो तुम गीता को अधिक अच्छी तरह समझोगे।

क. हमारे दुःखों का मूल कारण क्या है?

ख. बातों को तोते की तरह रटने के बजाय क्या करना चाहिए?

ग. दुर्बल हृदय से कोई कार्य क्यों नहीं हो सकता?

घ. बलवान बनने से क्या-क्या लाभ हैं?

ड. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक दीजिए।

प्र०२. निम्नलिखित मुहावरों के अर्थ लिख कर वाक्यों में प्रयोग कीजिए -

क. आम के आम, गुठलियों के दाम।

ख. अपना उल्लू सीधा करना।

ग. कच्ची गोलियाँ खेलना।

घ. खाक छानना।

ड. मन मोह लेना।

प्र०३. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के दो-दो पर्यायवाची लिखिए-

क. अश्व

ख. आम

ग. कमल

घ. किरण

ड. हृदय

प्र०४. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के वचन बदलिए-

क. कपडा ख. पंख ग. बच्चा घ. कुत्ता ड. चेला

प० ५. संधि कीजिए-

क. धर्म + अर्थ
ख. विद्या + अर्थी
ग. रेखा + अंकित
घ. देव + आगमन
ड. शिव + आलय


Delhi public school Srinagar

Class-vii


subject-social science

Worksheet(Institutions of democracy)


Ina democracy ,the supreme power rests with the




The process through which people can elect heir
reprentatives by voting is called



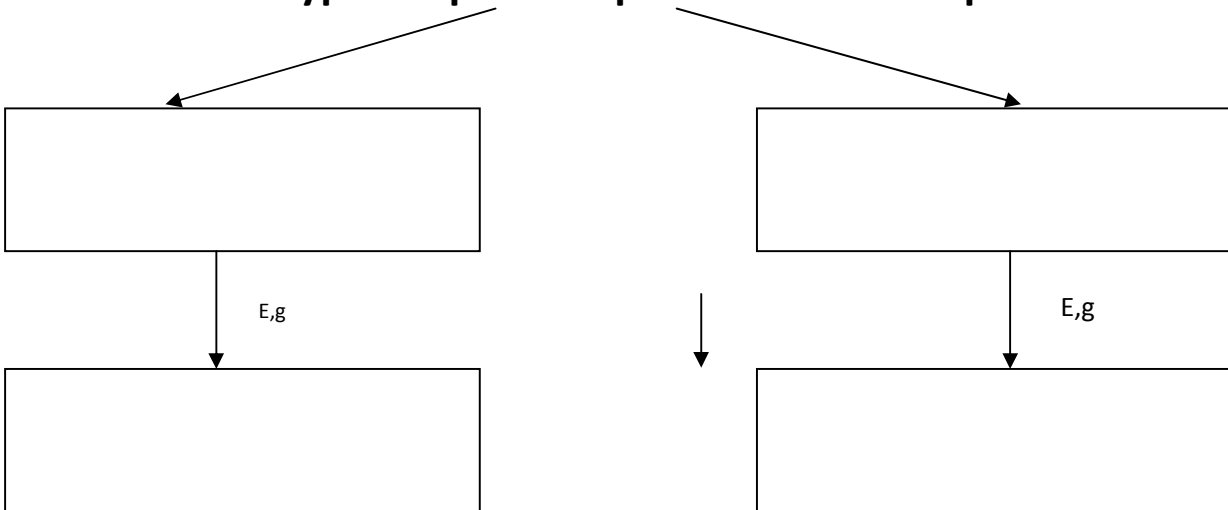
In a democratic country like India ,the task of holding
elections is entrusted to an independent constitutional body
known as



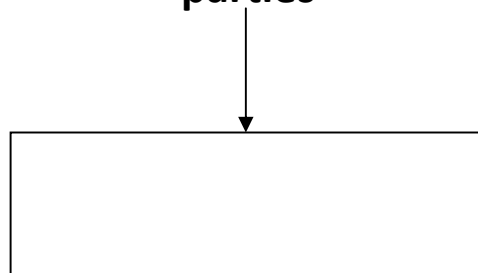
A group of people who share similar views on the political
issues of the country



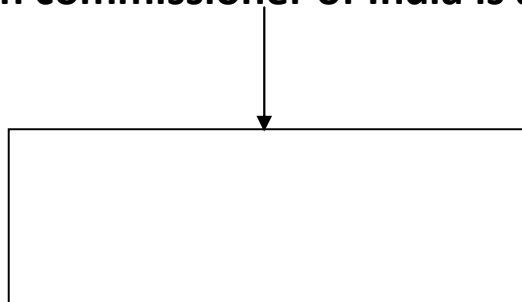
Types of political parties with example



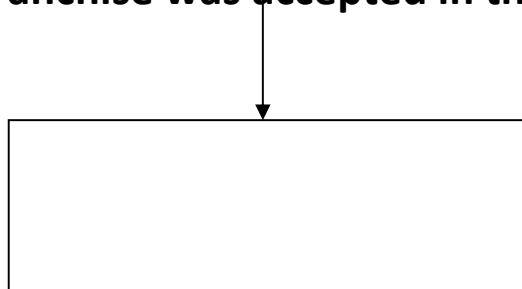
Government formed by an alliance of two or more political parties



Chief election commissioner of India is appointed by



Universal adult franchise was accepted in the USA in the year



Delhi Public School, Srinagar

Sub.Civics

Class:VII

Assignment/Worksheet

Chapter-State Government

Q1. The legislative assemblies of Mizoram, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa have less than 60 members. Can you think of a reason why these states have a lesser number of representatives?

Q2. Can a governor refuse to sign a bill? Find out any one instance when a governor sent the bill back to be reconsidered by the legislative assembly. What were the contents of the bill?

Q3. Who helps the ministers to form a decision. What is the role of IAS and IPS officers in state administration?

Q4. Find out the name of the MLA of your area. Which party does he/she belong to?

Q5. Governor is a nominal head of the state. Do you agree?

Q6. Fill in the blanks:

- i) The legislative assembly is also known as-----

- ii) States like Bihar, Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka and UP have-----
---legislatures.

- iii) One-third members of the legislative Council retires after every-----years.

- iv) The maximum number of the judges in the supreme court is-----

- v) Jammu and Kashmir state has been given special status under article -----of
the Indian constitution.