

**Assignment 7th DOI 04 Feb 2016 Date of Submission –Maths- 08 Feb; Sc 09 Feb; SS 10 Feb**  
**7 Mth Symmetry (Q 1-20 : 1 mark each; 21-24 : 3 marks each)**

Fill in the blanks to make the statements true.

1. In an isosceles right angled triangle, the number of lines of symmetry is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Rhombus is a figure that has \_\_\_\_\_ lines of symmetry and has a rotational symmetry of order \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ triangle is a figure that has a line of symmetry but lacks rotational symmetry.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a figure that has neither a line of symmetry nor a rotational symmetry.
5. A triangular prism has \_\_\_\_\_ faces, \_\_\_\_\_ edges and \_\_\_\_\_ vertices.
6. A triangular pyramid has \_\_\_\_\_ faces, \_\_\_\_\_ edges and \_\_\_\_\_ vertices.
7. A square pyramid has \_\_\_\_\_ faces, \_\_\_\_\_ edges and \_\_\_\_\_ vertices.
8. Out of \_\_\_\_\_ faces of a triangular prism, \_\_\_\_\_ are rectangles and \_\_\_\_\_ are triangles.
9. The base of a triangular pyramid is a \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Out of \_\_\_\_\_ faces of a square pyramid, \_\_\_\_\_ are triangles and \_\_\_\_\_ is/are squares.
11. Out of \_\_\_\_\_ faces of a rectangular pyramid \_\_\_\_\_ are triangles and base is \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Each of the letters H, N, S and Z has a rotational symmetry of order \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Order of rotational symmetry of a rectangle is \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Order of rotational symmetry of a circle is \_\_\_\_\_.
15. A parallelogram has \_\_\_\_\_ line of symmetry.

State whether the statements are True or False.

16. An angle has two lines of symmetry.
17. An equilateral triangle has six lines of symmetry.
18. Order of rotational symmetry of a semi circle is two.
19. A pyramid has only one vertex.
20. While rectangle is a 2-D figure, cuboid is a 3-D.

21. Draw two parallel lines at a distance of 2.2 cm apart.
22. Draw an isosceles triangle with each of equal sides of length 3 cm and the angle between them as 45°.
23. Draw the net of triangular pyramid with base as equilateral triangle of side 3 cm and slant edges 5 cm.
24. Draw the net of a square pyramid with base as square of side 4 cm and slant edges 6 cm.

**7 SS Political formations in the eighteenth century (Q 1-16 : 1 mark each; 17-24: 2 marks each; 25-30: 3 marks )**

1. Who was the founder of Hyderabad?
2. Who was the founder of the state of Bengal?
3. Who was the founder of Awadh after the decline of the Mughal Empire?
4. When was Banda Bahadur executed?
5. Under whose rule did Poona become the capital of the Maratha kingdom?
6. Who was the famous leader of the Jats?
7. How did Guru Gobind inspire the Khalsa?
8. Which banking house became popular during the reign of Alivardi Khan?
9. Who were ijaradars?
10. Which states were carved out of the old Mughal provinces in the eighteenth century?
11. Which two taxes were imposed by Shivaji in the Deccan region?
12. Who were kunbis?
13. Who was Maharaja Ranjit Singh?
14. Who after the death of Guru Gobind Singh, led the revolt against Mughal empire?
15. Who founded the institution of the Khalsa?
16. Who were desh mukhs?

17. What were three prominent states that emerged after the decline of the Mughal empire?
18. Name the states with which the state of Hyderabad was in struggle?
19. When did Khalsa declare its sovereign rule and mint its own coin?
20. Who ruled the Maratha kingdom after the death of Shivaji?
21. What was the system of rakhi?
22. What were the developments of Maratha kingdom under the Peshwa?
23. Why did the peasants and zamindars revolt in many parts of northern and western India?
24. What steps did Murshid Quli Khan take to reduce Mughal influence in Bengal?

Q 25 What were the reasons for the decline of Mughal Empire? Q 28 What were jathas? Q 29 What was the gurmata? Q 30 With whose support did the Marathas face the Mughals?

**7 Sc Electric Current And Its Effects (Q 1-17: 1 mark each; 18-20: 2 marks each; 21-24: 3 marks each)**

1. What is a battery?
2. What happens to the wire when electric current is passed through it?
3. Name the safety device which is based on the heating effect of an electric current.
4. How is positive terminal represented in the symbol of an electric cell?
5. Name the scientist who discovered magnetic effect of an electric current.
6. Is there an electromagnet inside an electric bell?
7. What is the heating effect of an electric current?
8. What are Miniature circuit breakers (MCBs)?
9. How an electric bulb glows when an electric current is switched on? Explain.
10. What is a compass needle? How can you detect the presence of a magnet using a compass needle?
11. Which property of a conducting wire is utilised in making electric fuse?
12. Name the device used these days in place of electric fuses in electrical circuits.
13. Fill in the blanks: (i) Our body is a \_\_\_\_\_ of electricity. (ii) An electric cell produces electricity from the \_\_\_\_\_ in it. (iii) In an electric circuit a fuse is a \_\_\_\_\_ to prevent possible fire. (iv) A combination of two or more cells is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Unscramble the following words: (i) TBAYER (ii) SFEU (iii) HTRCO (iv) HICWTS
17. Why is an electric fuse required in all electrical appliances?

18. How can an electric current be used to make magnets? 19. How can we make a battery of two cells?  
20. Can we use the same fuse in a geyser and a television set? Explain.

21. Why do we cover plug pin holes which are within the reach of children with cello tape or a plastic cover when not in use? 22. Boojho made an electromagnet by winding 50 turns of wire over an iron screw. Paheli also made an electromagnet by winding 100 turns over a similar iron screw. Which electro magnet will attract more pins? Give reason. 23. What is an electromagnet? 24. Explain the working of an electric bell.

### **Spoken English and Personality Development Programme (Activity level 1)**

#### **7 Sym Political formations in the eighteenth century**

**Speaker 1.** Good morning friends. We welcome you all for our presentation on the topic ..... The topic will be covered by .....and .....After reaching height of its success the Mughal Empire started facing a variety of crises towards the closing years of the seventeenth century. These were caused by a number of factors. Emperor Aurangzeb had depleted the military and financial resources of his empire by fighting a long war in the Deccan. Under his successors, the efficiency of the imperial administration broke down. It became increasingly difficult for the later Mughal emperors to keep a check on their powerful mansabdars. During this period of economic and political crisis, the ruler of Iran, Nadir Shah, attacked the city of Delhi in 1739 and took away immense wealth with him. Later the Afghan ruler Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded northern India five times between 1748 and 1761. All this weakened the Mughal empire and a competition amongst different groups of nobles started. They were divided into two major groups or factions, the Iranis and Turanis (nobles of Turkish descent). For a long time, the later Mughal emperors were puppets in the hands of either one or the other of these two powerful groups. Now .....will discuss about various groups in which the mughal empire fragmented through the 18th century.

**Speaker 2.** Thank You ..... Through the eighteenth century, the Mughal Empire gradually fragmented into a number of independent, regional states. These can be divided into three overlapping groups: (1) States that were old Mughal provinces like Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad. Although extremely powerful and quite independent, the rulers of these states did not break their formal ties with the Mughal emperor. (2) States that had enjoyed considerable independence under the Mughals as watan jagirs. These included several Rajput principalities. (3) The states under the control of Marathas, Sikhs, Jats etc. These states were of different sizes and had seized their independence from the Mughals after a long drawn armed struggle. Now we will discuss the formations of a few important states one by one. ....will trace the formation of Hyderabad by Asaf Jah.

**Speaker 3.** Thank You ..... Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah, the founder of Hyderabad state, was one of the most powerful members at the court of the Mughal Emperor Farrukh Siyar. In the beginning he was entrusted with the governorship of Awadh. Later on he was given the charge of the Deccan. Asaf Jah had full control over political and financial administration of the Deccan provinces. Taking advantage of the turmoil in the Deccan he gathered power in his hands and became the actual ruler of that region. Asaf Jah brought skilled soldiers and administrators from northern India. He appointed them as mansabdars and granted jagirs. Although he was still a servant of the Mughal emperor, he ruled quite independently without seeking any direction from Delhi or facing any interference. Now .....will explain the formation of Bengal.

**Speaker 4.** Thank You ..... Bengal gradually broke away from Mughal control under Murshid Quli Khan. He was appointed as the Naib, deputy to the governor of the province. Murshid Quli Khan was never a formal subadar. But he very quickly seized all the power that went with that office. Like the rulers of Hyderabad and Awadh he also commanded the revenue administration of the state. He transferred all Mughal jagirdars to Orissa. This reduced the Mughal influence in Bengal. He ordered a major reassessment of the revenues of Bengal. Revenue was collected in cash with great strictness from all zamindars. As a result, many zamindars had to borrow money from bankers and moneylenders. Those unable to pay were forced to sell their lands to larger zamindars. Now .....will discuss How did the state of Punjab come into being?

**Speaker 5.** Thank You ..... The organization of the Sikhs into a political community during the seventeenth century helped in regional state-building in the Punjab. Guru Gobind Singh Ji fought several battles against the Mughal and Rajput rulers. He founded the institution of Khalsa in 1699. After his death in 1708, the Khalsa rose in revolt against the Mughal authority under the leadership of great warrior Banda Bahadur. Punjab state declared its sovereignty by striking coins in the name of Guru Nanak and Guru Gobind Singh, and established their own administration between the Sutlej and the Jamuna. Banda Bahadur was captured in 1715 and executed in 1716. The Sikhs organized themselves into a number of bands called Jathas and later on misls. Their combined forces were known as the grand army (dal khalsa). The entire body used to meet at Amritsar at the time of Baisakhi and Diwali to take collective decisions known as "resolutions of the Guru (gurmata)". A system called Rakhi was introduced, offering protection to cultivators on the payment of a tax of 20 per cent of the produce. With this we come to an end of our symposium / presentation. Thank You.

**2. Quiz- <http://www.learnmyway.in> 7(01) DOI Feb 04 2016.Q.Sc. Electric Current & Its Effects**

**3. Electronic test - <http://www.learnmyway.in> 7(01M) DOI Feb 04 2016.ET.Sc. Electric Current & Its Effects**

**For details visit: [www.learnmyway.in](http://www.learnmyway.in)**

Help line : email [Rajinder\\_k\\_sharma@yahoo.com](mailto:Rajinder_k_sharma@yahoo.com)

Skype : rajinder.sharma1958 Mob : 9357388588