



Yuvashakti Model School

— इहोईहोह aur इअइकरोते

RAMA VIHAR, DELHI - 110081

(Affiliated to CBSE and Recognised by Directorate of Education)

WINTER BREAK



Session :- (2025-26)

Class-VII

MATHS

EXPONENTS

1. Simplify and express in exponential form:

$$(23 \times 24)^2$$

2. Find the value of

$$(30 + 40 + 50)$$

3. Express 648 as a product of powers of prime factors.

Congruence of Triangles

4. If

$$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle PQR$$

Under correspondence $A \leftrightarrow P$, $B \leftrightarrow$, and $\leftrightarrow R$ write the part of $\triangle PQR$

that corresponds to AC

.

5. By which congruence criterion are the triangles $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle DEF$ congruent if $AB=DE$, $BC=EF$, and $AC=DF$?

6. In the given figure, $AD=BC$ and $BD=AC$

. Which two triangles are congruent?

Percentage

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7. Convert 35 into a percentage.
 8. Find 15% of 250.
 9. An amount increased from 100 to 120. Calculate the percentage increase.
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Profit and Loss

10. A shopkeeper buys a cycle for 1200 and sells it for 1350. Find his profit percentage.
 11. A book is sold for 240 at a profit of 20%. Find the cost price of the book.
 12. A dealer sold a TV for 10000 at a loss of 5%. Find the selling price if he wanted to make a profit of 10%.
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Simple Interest

13. Calculate the simple interest on a principal of 5000 at a rate of 10% per annum for 3 years.
 14. What is the amount to be repaid at the end of 2 years if the principal is 1000 and the rate of interest is 5% per annum?
 15. A sum of money doubles itself in 8 years at simple interest. Find the rate of interest per annum.
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Mensuration

16. The area of a rectangular field is 200 m². If the length is 20 m, find its breadth.
 17. The circumference of a circle is 88 cm... Find the radius of the circle.
(Use $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)
 18. The parallel sides of a trapezium are 10 cm and 12 cm, and the height is 5 cm... Find its area.
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Algebraic Expressions

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19. Add the following algebraic expressions: $(3a+2b-c)$ and $(2a-3b+4c)$
20. Subtract $(2x-3y)$ from $(5x+2y)$.

Social Science

- 1) Learn all the chapters for final term examination and complete all the class work.
- 2) Collect information and pictures related to the life of tribal people living in the Amazon basin. Find out how the lifestyles of these people have changed in recent times. (Do this work in your geography notebook)
- 3) Create a public service advertisement on topic 'Save Trees and Our Environment.' (Do it in civics notebook)

G. K.

1. INNER CIRCLE – complete ch 6,7,8 back exercise and activity corner.

Learn ch 6,7,8

2. Curious mind- Complete unit 9, 10,11,12.

Complete your copy and revise full G.k syllabus.

English

Model Test Paper

All questions are compulsory

Section A. Reading section

.Q1. Read the following passage.

Narendranath, who became famous later as Swami Vivekananda, was born on 12th January 1863. His father was a successful attorney in the High Court of Calcutta (now Kolkata)

Of the Persian poet Hafiz, and was a great music lover. His mother was intelligent, learned Swami Vivekananda was proficient in English and Persian, studied the Bible and the poems and generous in the Ramayana and the Mahabharata and also fluent in Bengali and English Naren was deeply influenced by his parents. Even as a boy, he did meditation and had strange experiences. At the same time, he was naughty and hard to manage. He teased his sisters too. Even at six years, he was a bright little student. When he was seven years old, he joined the Metropolitan Institution founded by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. His exceptional intelligence was recognised and he was also a favourite with his companions. He invented new games and was interested in several sports like wrestling, rowing, etc.

As Naren grew older, he became more involved in intellectual pursuits. Books, newspapers, public lectures and debates saw him interested. Naren moved with his father to Raipur. returning to Calcutta in 1879. He studied at Presidency College, Calcutta, later joining the institution founded by the Scottish General Missionary Board.

He was restless in his intellectual and his spiritual search, he sought the Ultimate Reality but was governed by rationality in his search. He was initially influenced by the Brahmo Samaj and its intellectual atmosphere, but it failed to satisfy him. In this state of intellectual, spiritual and emotional conflict and confusion, he met Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa. Sri Ramakrishna was the antithesis of Narendranath. He was a poor, orthodox Brahmin priest in the temple of Goddess Kali at Dakshineswar, untouched by western civilisation and with barely any

secular learning. When the sceptical seeker, Narendranath, met the saint, it was as if Sri Ramakrishna had found a long-lost dear one. It took the bewildered Naren a little time and a few visits before he was completely won over by the love of Sri Ramakrishna who saw his potential greatness. Reluctantly at first, but finally, Narendra surrendered himself and his life to the great Master.

-Adapted from 'A Short Life of Swami Vivekananda published by Advaita Ashrama

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer any eight questions.

A. How is Narendernath better known today?

B. Describe Naren's parents briefly.

C. Which school did the little Naren attend

D. How was Naren as a student at Metropolitan Institution?

1 What were Naren's interests as he grew older?

2 Which college did Naren study at in Calcutta?

3 What influenced Naren initially in his search!

4 L. Briefly describe Naren's meeting with Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa and how he was

5 h. Who was Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa?

6 influenced by the great man.

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.(12 marks)

The virtues of self-discipline, self-restraint and self-development, which are the quintessence of Indian dharma and culture, are as fully relevant today as they were at their first tracing three thousand years ago. You almost hear their echoes in Sir Thomas Taylor's Convocation to the Aberdeen University.

There are, of course, moral duties which the law will enforce. But beyond the sphere of duty which is legally enforceable, there is a vast range of significant behaviour in which the law does not and ought not to intervene. Now this feeling of obedience to the unenforceable is the very opposite of the attitude that whatever is technically possible is allowable. This power of discipline is the very opposite of the fatal arrogance which asserts, whether in government science, industry or personal behaviour, that whatever is technically possible, is licit. All through history men have needed it to preserve them from the temper which hardens the heart and perverts the understanding. For our generation it is nothing less than the prime condition of survival.

Our old sages judge the greatness of a State not by the extent of its empire or the size of wealth, but by the degree of righteousness and justice which marked the public administration and the private lives of its citizens. Their timeless teaching was that man's true progress is being judged by moral and spiritual standards, and not by material and physical standards.

a. Which virtues form the quintessence of Indian dharma and culture?

12-4-

21 On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer any four questions,

b. What is beyond the legally enforceable sphere of duty?

c. Which of the following two attitudes does the author recommend:
unenforceable; or (b) whatever is technically possible is allowable?

(a) Obedience to

D. In the last two sentences of Sir Thomas Taylor's speech quoted above, what
does it' refer e. How did our old sages judge the greatness of a State?

2.2 Answer any four of the following.

7 1. The word 'quintessence' in Para 1 means

(144 ma

a. 'direct opposites of.

b. ideals",

c. 'perfect examples"

d. part of

2. Which word in para 2 has the meaning 'an
attitude of superiority?

a. Hubris

b. Arrogance

c. Conceit

d. Ego

3. Identify the word which means "changes in a bad way" in para 2.

a. Perverts

b. Twists

c. Decays

d. Spoils

4. The synonyms of which word in para 2 is 'Interfere'?

a. Obstruct. B. Impede. C. Intervene d. Hamper

5. Identify the word which means 'lasting' or 'eternal' in para 3.

A enduring. B. Timeless c. Ageless. D. Endless

Section B

Writing and Grammar

1. You are Neha/Nakul. Write a diary entry on winning the first prize in an online quiz competition.

2. Read the outline of the story along with the its ending write down the complete story in your own words make sure the length of the story is between 150 to 200 words

Talking went out to meet his people----- a beggar approached an ask for Alms---give me something first said the king the beggar annoyed through----- a grain of rice at the chain the king----- through bat a gold coin and road away sorry

3. Write a letter to the Technical officer of star technologies for a defective mobile that you purchased recently

4. The Internet began in the eighties. Today it has grown to become a major means of communication. Websites and emails, things that were unheard of just two decades ago, are quickly gaining popularity and usage. Write an article is not more than 100&120 words on a 'The Internet: A Necessary evil'.

5. Combine the following pairs of sentences using participial.

a. She saw a bus. She boarded it

b. He failed twice He did not try again

6. Change the following sentences into indirect speech.

a. The captain said, 'We must play as a team'.

b. He said, 'The climate of Delhi is warm'.

7. Write the opposite meaning of the given words.

Purchase, peace, superior, surplus, punish, borrow

8. Write the synonyms of the given words

Kind, lifeless, glad, hide, exile

Section C Literature

9. Read the following lines and answer the questions that follow.

"Is anything worrying Johnsy"?

a. Who asks this question and to whom is it addressed?

b. What prompted him to ask the question?

c. Who is Johnsy?

10. Answer any 8 questions in 30-40 words each.

a. Who was Behrman?

b. What was Behrman's masterpiece.

- c. How much was the narrator 's salary raised?
 - d. What can we learn from the poem?
 - e. How do we know that the poet is referring to a bird at the beginning of the poem?
 - f. What are the qualities of the hope?
 - g. Why were the king's councillors and courtiers worried?
 - h. How was the king cured?
 - i. What is the moral of the story?
11. Answer any 2 detailed questions?
- a. Justify the title "The Happy Man's Shirt'. Suggest another suitable title.
 - b. How did Behrman save Johns's life?
 - c. In the poem, Peggy the little girl is making excuses for not going to school Do you think she is doing the right thing? Why
 - d. Show through examples that narrator was feeling completely lost in the bank as long as he was there

SCIENCE

1. Learn question answers of ch-8(light) and ch-12 (reproduction in plants)
2. Practice diagrams of chapter 8 and 12
3. Complete notebook
4. Read given case studies

HINDI

- 1) सभी वा षर्क परीक्षा पाठ्यक्रम याद करो।
- 2) अनुच्छेद /पत्र का लखकर अभ्यास करें।
- (3 वज्ञापन/ संवाद लेखन का अभ्यास करें।

4)पाठ्यपुस्तक सारथी का आदर्श प्रश्नपत्र 1,2 अभ्यास करें।

5)हिंदी व्याकरण आदर्श पत्र1,2 अभ्यास करें।

COMPUTER

Learn book work and copy work of lesson-5, 6, 7 and 8.

SANSKRIT

Learn full syllabus of annual exam.