

**EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR**  
**ONLINE CLASSES**  
**WEEK – 31 (15.10.2020)**  
**CLASS – VII**

\*\*\*\*\*

English: <https://youtu.be/WrBTgehnUf0>

Hindi: Kindly see below

Mathematics: <https://youtu.be/EzL-6hemlUI>

General Science: <https://youtu.be/q0IGzsmz1ts>

Social Studies: Kindly see below

Social Studies: Kindly see below

Sanskrit: Kindly see below

Computer Science: <https://youtu.be/yo6PFUFIcjs>

General Knowledge: <https://youtu.be/xLzYfztjVO8>

Moral Science: Kindly see below

Physical Education: <https://youtu.be/UB8dOIkpfjY>

Music (Guitar): <https://youtu.be/TVKzbtox0fY>

Music (Keyboard): <https://youtu.be/5htBXYAa7A>

Health & Sanitation: [https://youtu.be/\\_ND9o53vsIE](https://youtu.be/_ND9o53vsIE)

Art Education: <https://youtu.be/dcYVEBE5n08>

\*\*\*\*\*

# EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

## HINDI

### CLASS- VII

#### पाठ - 4 बिंदा

---

अभ्यास

मौखिक

1. इस पाठ से बताइए-

(क) 14 वर्ष

(ख) बालसखी

(ग) अम्मा

(घ) लेखिका ने अपनी माँ से यह विनती की कि आप कभी तारा मत बनना।

लिखित

1. सही उत्तर पर (✓) का चिन्ह लगाइए-

(क). (i)

(ख). (iii)

(ख). (iii)

(घ). (iii)

2. इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिख कर दीजिए-

उत्तर 1. लेखिका को अपनी सखी बिंदा की याद इसलिए आई क्योंकि लेखिका के पास विद्यालय में प्रवेश हेतु एक बालिका आती है जिसकी भी दूसरी माँ थी यह सुनकर लेखिका को अपनी सखी बिंदा की याद आती है।

उत्तर 2. लेखिका ने अपने घर में कबूतरों, गौरैया, गाय, बिल्ली व भिखारिन को देखकर मन में निश्चय कर लिया था कि संसार का सारा कारोबार बच्चों को खिलाने और पिलाने सुलाने आदि के लिए ही चल रहा है और इस महत्वपूर्ण कर्तव्य में भूल न होने देने का काम माँ नामधारी जीवों को सौंपा गया है

उत्तर 3. बिंदा के प्रति उसकी दूसरी माँ के अत्याचारों को देखकर लेखिका ने अपनी माँ से विनती की “ तुम कभी तारा ने बनना”।

उत्तर 4. इस कहानी में एक बच्ची अपनी सौतेली माँ के अत्याचारों से पीड़ित है और एक दिन उसकी मृत्यु हो जाती है वह लेखिका की बाल्यसखी होती है लेकिन उसकी छवि लेखिका के मन में हमेशा के लिए बन जाती है यहाँ लेखिका ने अपने तथा उसके जीवन की मार्मिक तुलना की है।

**EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR**  
**SOCIAL STUDIES (HISTORY)**  
**CLASS – VII**  
**Chapter :- 4**  
**" The Delhi Saltanat (1206-1526a.D.)"**

**EXERCISE**

**I. Tick (✓) the correct answer.**

- The iqta system was introduced by  
 (a) Qutab-ud-din Aibak (b) Iltutmish (c) Razia Sultana (d) None of these
- \_\_\_\_\_ Founded the Khalji dynasty.  
 (a) Ala-ud-din (b) Jalal-ud-din (c) Ghias-ud-din (d) None of these
- During the sultanate Period the Chief Minister was known as the\_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Amil (b) Bakshi (c) Wazir (d) None of these
- A Pargana was headed by an/a  
 (a) Amil (b) Bakshi (c) Diwan (d) None of these
- The Zakat was the tax which was paid by\_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Hindus (b) Muslims (c) all subjects (d) None of these

Ans.1. (b) Iltutmish , 2.(b) Jalal-ud-din, 3.(c) Wazir, 4.(a) Amil, 5.(b) Muslims

**II. Fill in the blanks.**

- Qutubuddin Aibak was the founder of the slave or the\_\_\_\_\_ dynasty.
- Iltutmish introduced silver coin known as \_\_\_\_\_and copper coins known as\_\_\_\_\_.
- Iltutmish nominated \_\_\_\_\_that as his successor.
- In A.D. 1326, Muhammad -Bin -Tughlaq decided to shift his capital from Delhi to\_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ formed the major sources of income under the Delhi Sultans.

Ans.1. Mamluk, 2. Tanka, jital, 3. His daughter Razia, 4. Devagiri, 5. Land revenue.

**III. Who:**

- Who you was founder of the slave Dynasty in India?
- Who constructed the mosque called 'Dhai Din Ka jhonpra'?
- Who completed the Qutub Minar?
- Who saved India from the invasions of the mongols?
- Who built the Fort of Feroz Shah Kotla?

Ans. 1. Qutub-ud-din Aibak , 2. Mohammad Ghori , 3. Iltutmish , 4.Ala-ud-din Khalji ,  
 5. Firoz Shah Tughlaq

**IV. Match the column of column A and Column B .**

S.No.	Column A	S.No.	Column B
1.	Ala-ud-din Khalji	(a)	State correspondence
2.	Timur	(b)	Skander -I- Saini
3.	Diwan- i- Insha	(c)	The Brahmo Samaj
4.	Pargana	(d)	Civil Right Movement

Ans.

Column A	Column B
1.	b
2.	c
3.	a
4.	d

**V. Give reason.**

Q1. Mohammed Bin Tughlaq shifted his capital from Delhi.

Ans. Because his empire had extended into the south and Delhi was in the north.

Q2. Mohammed Bin Tughlaq is known as mixture of opposites.

Ans. Because some of his plans did look strange and almost ruined his Empire.

Q3. Alauddin made strong arrangement to check the Mongols.

Ans. Because repeated attacks need Ala-ud-din think over the whole problem in a serious way.

Q4. The Sultanat saw its downfall.

Ans. Because the Sultan had conquered India by sword and throughout this long period they ruled it by sword. They never try to win the confidence of their subject.

**EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR**  
**SOCIAL STUDIES (HISTORY)**  
**CLASS – VII**  
**CHAPTER :- 4**  
**" The Delhi Saltanat (1206-1526A.D.)"**

---

**EXERCISE**

**V. Answer the following questions:**

Q1. How have Court Chronicles helped us in writing the history of the Delhi Sultan?

Ans. Stories written by Court Chronicles of various Delhi Sultan form an important source about these times. Among them Amir Khusrau's **Tughlaq Nama** and **Tarikh-i-Alai** etc. Through a great deal of light on the personality and main events of the different Delhi Sultan.

Q2. Estimate the value of Travellers accounts in constructing the history of the Delhi sultanate.

Ans. Venue for gen Travellers who visited India during this period 1206 1526 also throw light on the personality and reason of different Sultan among them the names of Ibn Battuta Marco Polo and Nikita Afnasi are well-known.

Q3. Describe the achievements of balban both as a prime minister and as a king.

Ans. Achievements of balban were:-

1. It was under Balban that steps were taken to control the Hinterland.
2. He boldly Crushed the power of 'The forty' with the heavy hand.
3. He punish the billions people mercilessly.
4. He suppressed the revolt of the Khokhars, Rajput rulers and the different rulers of the Doab.
5. He punished the rebellions governor of Awadh and sindh and took difficult steps to prevent the mongols invasion.

Q4. Give a brief account of the Deccan campaigns of Ala-ud-din Khalji. what policy did he adopt for the Deccan kingdoms?

Ans.(i) Devagiri(A.D.1306 -1307)- Its ruler Ramachandra of Yadava dynasty was captured, send to Delhi and then back to Devagiri as a vassal.

(ii) Warangal(A.D.1309)- Pratap Rudradeva of Kakatiya dynasty submitted to Malik kafur after much resistance.

(iii) Dwarasamudra(A.D.1310)- Ala-ud-din's greed for wealth still increased. Raja Vira Balla III of Hoysala density of Dwarasamudra submitted to Malik kafur in November 1310.

(iv) Madurai ( A. D. 1311)- Malik kafur defeated Vira Pandya and then went to Rameshwaram to build mosques at many places.

Ala-ud-din's Deccan policy: Ala-ud-din chief aim in conquering the Deccan was economic rather than religious or political. He made the rajas his vassals. He took annual tributes and amassed great wealth.

Q5. Describe the visionary plans of Mohammed loves what were their results?

Ans. Policy No.1:- Transfer the capital( A.D. 1326 -27) - In A.D. 1326 the Sultan ordered his capital to be transferred from Delhi to Devagiri in the Deccan.

Result:- The people suffered many hardships on the way. Even at Devagiri, they found themselves among hostile people and the climate also was not suitable. On the other hand the mongol raid on Delhi rapidly increased.

Policy No. 2:- Token Currency ( A.D.1330)- He was to issue a token currency. As such, copper coins were issued which had the same legal value as those of gold and silver.

Result:- gold and silver currency disappeared from the market and goldsmith started minting copper coins at their homes. As a result trade suffered and the foreign trader lost faith in the currency.

Policy No.3 :- Taxation in the doab (A.D. 1326) - Mohammed bin Tughlaq knew that the doab region between the Ganga and Yamuna yielded a large produce. This prompted him to increase the revenue of this area.

Result:- But the reason at this time was passing through a famine. The land had become Barren and most of the people died of starvation. When the Sultan increased the taxes there was great discontentment among the people as they could not pay the taxes.

Policy No. 4 :-Other visionary plans- Sultan padman gold Warriors huge sum of money whenever he face there threat, to make them retreat Amid difficult financial conditions he planned to conquer China and Persia.

Q6. Give a brief account of the reign of Firoz Tughlaq.

Ans.(i). Muslim regarded Firoz Shah as an ideal ruler. Firoz Shah started many schemes for the Welfare of his subjects like rest house Charity department and Employment bureaus etc.

(ii) Firoz Shah also built the Fort named Feroz Shah Kotla.

(iii) He also adopted appeasement policies to gain the support of his nobles.

(iv) in order to please orthodox ulemas imposes on the Brahmins he granted land to the ulemas and made iqtas hereditary.

(v) He founded the new cities of Hissar, Ferozpur ,Jaunpur and Firuzabad. He also constructed many dams ,canal ,mosques and madarsa.

Q7. Describe the development of political institutions under the Delhi Sultan.

Ans. Four departments were most important.Each department was supervised by a minister or a high officer. The Wazir was the chief minister. He headed the Diwan-i -Wizarat. The bakshi was the paymaster of the Army. The Kazi was the chief justice. Justice was based on the Muslim law. The department of Diwan- i- insha looked after the state correspondence. The Diwan- i -risalat looked after religious affairs and education.

Provincial government:- The heads of the provinces were known as Wali and Mufti. The provinces were further divided into shiqs and Parganas. A group of villagers collectively form the Badhna Badhna was headed by an Amil.

Q8.What was the significance of the court and nobility during the Sultanate Period?

Ans.The Court :- In order to carry out the day-to-day business and to receive the visitors, the Delhi Sultan had maintained a splendid code of their own. The officers were given seats according to their seniority and loyalty. The princes were however, given the front seats. The heads of the different departments were always present there to answer any questions asked by the Sultan.

Nobility :- They rule with the help of noble. The central minister the provincial governor ,the military commander came from the noble families or the nobility. Instead of paying salary by cash most of Delhi Sultan give them Jagir. From the revenue collected from such land take care after certain amount as their salary and other some to maintain soldiers for the Sultan.

Q9. How did the Delhi Sultans mobilise their revenue resources?

Ans. Delhi sultan's mobilized the revenue resources by following ways:-

(i) The khiraj or Land revenue :- It was generally realised at 1/5 of the total produce through the sultan's like Alauddin Khalji and Mohammed Tughlaq raised it to 1/2 of the total produce.

(ii) The Jazia tax :- It was realised at the rate of 10 to 40 Takas depending on the payers income.

(iii) The Octroi Duty :- Import tax was levied on goods imported from other countries. It was 2 1/2% to 10%.

(iv) The Zakat tax:- it was a negligible tax supposed to paid by all the Muslims.

(v) Other sources of income:- Other sources of income included State's share in booty which was calculated at 1/5 of the plunder plus gifts, tributes etc. from the subordinate rulers.

Q10. Mohammed Bin Tughlaq was a great scholar a man of good intentions and of liberal disposition. But he failed as a ruler because he lacked certain qualities and values. Explain is weaknesses of head and heart which resulted in a great misery for his people and accentuated the downfall of the Delhi sultanate.

Ans. Mohammed Tughlaq was, in fact, a great scholar but a strange man. He offended the orthodox ulema . That is why they called him 'A mixture of opposites'. Some of his plans did look strange and almost ruined his Empire.

### Map work

[Online outline map of India](#) Mark the following:

Greatest extent of Delhi Sultanate.



# EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

## SANSKRIT CLASS – VII

### नवमः पाठः काकस्य चातुर्यं

#### 1. अधोलिखितप्रश्नानां उत्तराणि विकल्पेनयः चिनुत-

- (i) क
- (ii) ख
- (iii) ग
- (iv) घ
- (v) क

#### 2. अधोलिखितप्रश्नानां उत्तराणि पूर्ववाक्येन दीयताम् -

- (i) बुद्धिः-चातुर्येण कठिनमपि कार्यं सम्भवं भवति।
- (ii) काकदम्पती शावकान् विना दुखितौ आस्ताम्।
- (iii) काकी अवदत्-“अलं शोकेन। इदानीं सर्पस्य विनाशस्य उपायं चिन्तयावः।”
- (iv) सैनिकाः स्वर्णहारं परितः अतिष्ठन् । ते स्वर्णहारं रक्षन्ति स्म।
- (v) नृपः सर्पस्य बिलं गन्तुं आदिशत्।

#### 3. रेखांकितपदानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत-

- (i) काकदम्पती कैः सह अभवताम् ?
- (ii) कस्य अधः एकः सर्पः अस्ति।
- (iii) सर्पः कान् भक्षयति स्म।
- (iv) कः बिलं खन्तुं आदिशत्।
- (v) सैनिकाः कं अमारयन् ।

#### 4. मंजूषायाः उचितम् पदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

- (i) ग्रामात् (ii) भिक्षुकाय (iii) वृक्षात् (iv) पुत्राय
- (v) नेत्राभ्यां

#### 5. कोष्टके प्रदत्तैः शब्दैः सह उचितविभक्तिं योजयित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

- (i) याचकाय (ii) छात्राय (iii) पुत्रेण (iv) अम्बया (v) भवनं

#### 6. अधोलिखितवाक्यानां संस्कृतभाषायां अनुवादं कुरुत-

- (i) विद्यालयात् बहिः मन्दिरं अस्ति।
- (ii) बालकः कुक्कुरात् विभेति।
- (iii) अलं विवादेन।
- (iv) अहं पुस्तकं विना कथं पठिष्यति।
- (v) पिता पुत्रीषु स्निहयन्ति।

\*\*\*\*\*

अष्टमः पाठः संख्याज्ञानं

#### 1. विकल्पेभ्यः शुद्धां संख्यां चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

- (i) क (ii) ख (iii) घ (iv) ङ (v) क



# **EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR**

## **MORAL SCIENCE**

### **CLASS – VII**

#### **Ch. : 8 – Bravery and Valour**

---

##### **A. Fill in the blanks.**

- 1 . Bravery and valour are two important qualities that man should possess.
- 2 . The story of Joan of Arc reveals the true spirit of a brave person.
- 3 . Joan is sometimes called the Maid of Orleans.
- 4 . Joan was born in Domermy a village in France.
- 5 . It is better to be brave than coward.

##### **B. Answer the following .**

##### **1 . Why are bravery and valour important for human beings ?**

**Ans. :** These are important as brave people services against all odds. They are not afraid of evil.

##### **2 . Who was Joan of Arc ?**

**Ans. :** She was a peasant girl, who could not read or write.

##### **3 . What did the voices tell Joan to do ?**

**Ans. :** The voices directed her to crown Dauphin as a king.

##### **4 . How did Dauphin check the authenticity of Joan's story ?**

**Ans. :** In order to check the authenticity of Joan's story, one of the kings throne. Dauphin hid in the crowd. When Joan came in front of the throne. She glanced at it and turned away at once. She found Dauphin and kneeled in front of him.

##### **5. Why is Joan sometimes called the Maid of Orleans ?**

**Ans. :** Joan led the soldiers to victory at Orleans. Because of this victory she is sometimes called the Maid of Orleans.

##### **C. Your resolutions : ( Tick if you agree, cross if you disagree.)**

- |     |                                     |     |                                     |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| 1 . | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 5 . | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 . | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 6 . | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 . | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 7 . | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 . | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 8 . | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |