













HOLY ANGEL PUBLIC SCHOOL, ALMORA, KHATYARI

SESSION: 2026-2027

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

CLASS : VII

SUBJECTS & ASSIGNMENTS

-  **ENGLISH** 
-  **HINDI** 
-  **MATHS** 
-  **SOCIAL SCIENCE** 
-  **SCIENCE** 
-  **SANSKRIT** 

Summer Holidays Home Work

Class -7

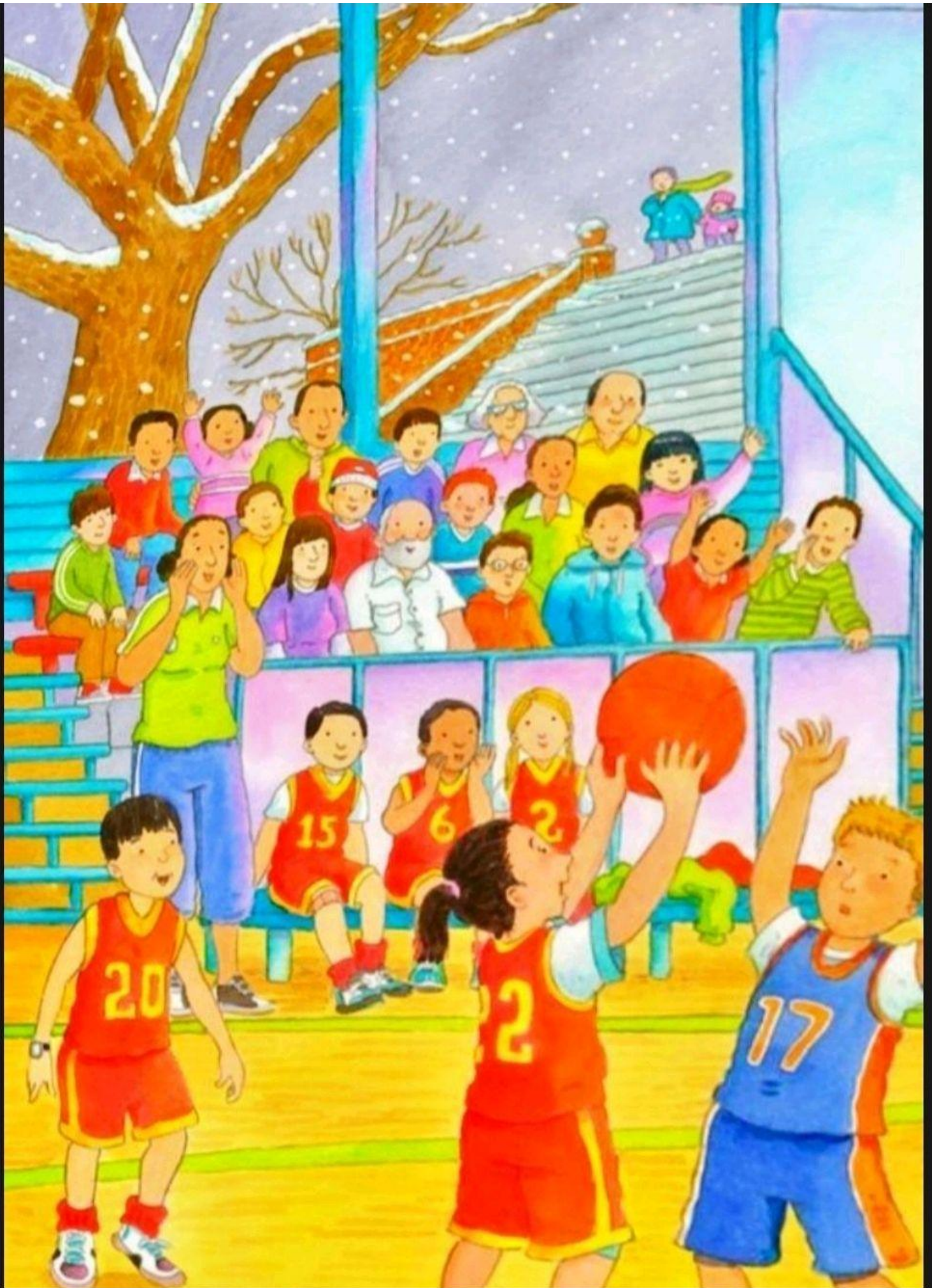
Subject -English

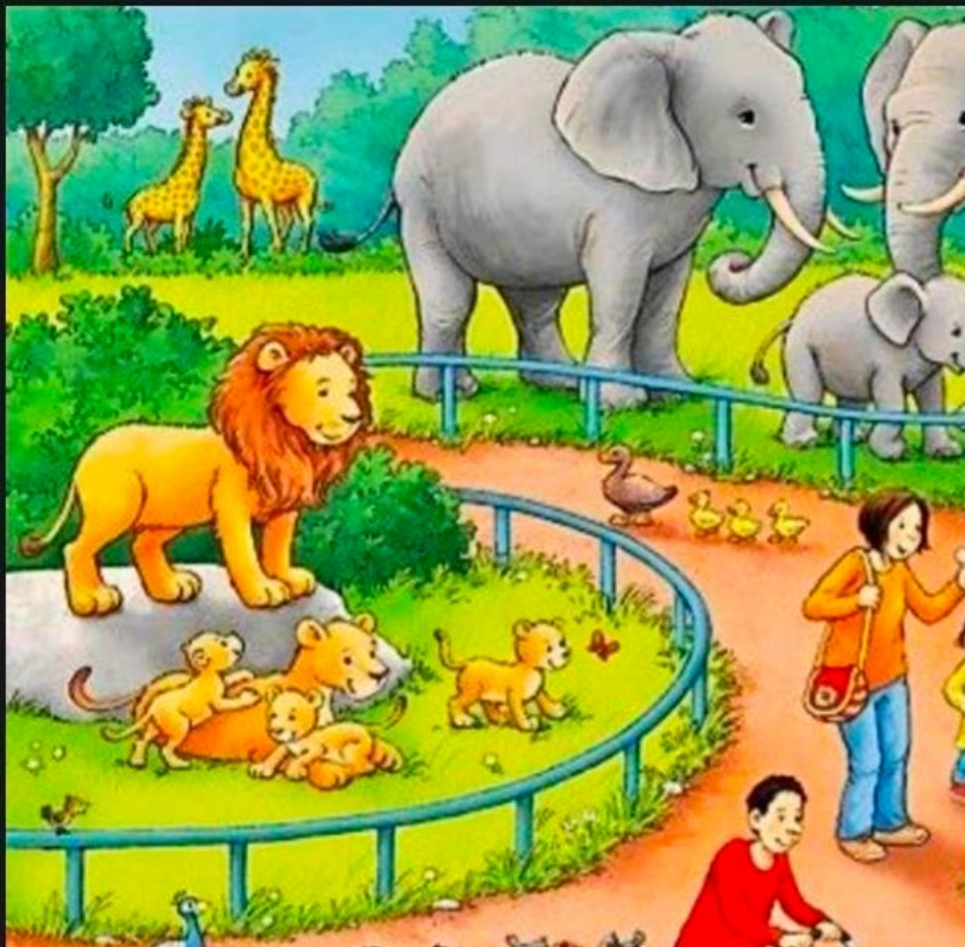
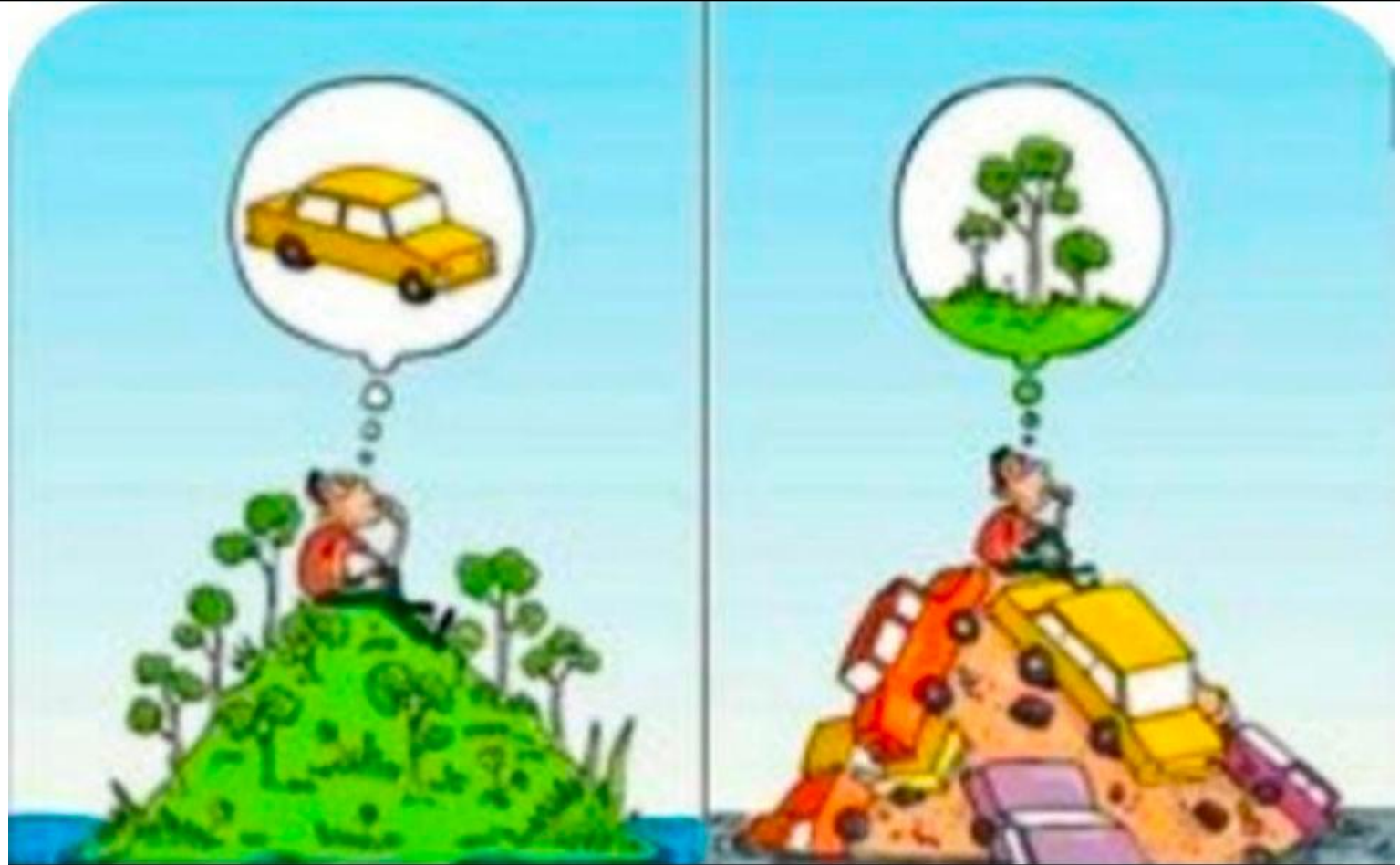
With the help of the given outlines, develop readable stories:

1. The flowers in the garden feel thirsty during a dry spell convene under the old oak tree one bold tulip proposes collecting morning dew all nod in agreement who will wake up early to collect the dew? no flower volunteers the sun rises all wilt slightly under the heat.
2. A young fox in the forest finds a shiny coin holds a gathering of forest animals suggests using the coin to buy food for winter all agree who will go to the town? no animal steps forward a hunter's footsteps are heard all scatter into the woods.
3. School children at the playground spot a lost puppy quickly come together one child suggests making 'Lost Puppy' posters everyone thinks it's a good idea who will take the puppy home until it's claimed? silence falls among the group the bell rings they all head back to class.
4. A shepherd boy looked after a flock of sheep cried wolf? For fun..... neighbours gathered in a large number nowolf the boy laughed at them..... one day wolf really camethe boy cried for help..... Neighbours did not believe him..... the wolf killed the boy and his sheep. Moral
5. A terrible famine broke out..... Rich men started, relief camps for foodlong queues in front of the camps..... quite often the queues brokena little girl stood there patientlyhandsomely rewarded

Picture writing

Look at the given picture and write composition on the basis of picture:





Note - Do all the homework in English Grammar Notebook.

होली एंजिल पब्लिक स्कूल, अल्मोड़ा।

ग्रीष्मकालीन गृह-कार्य

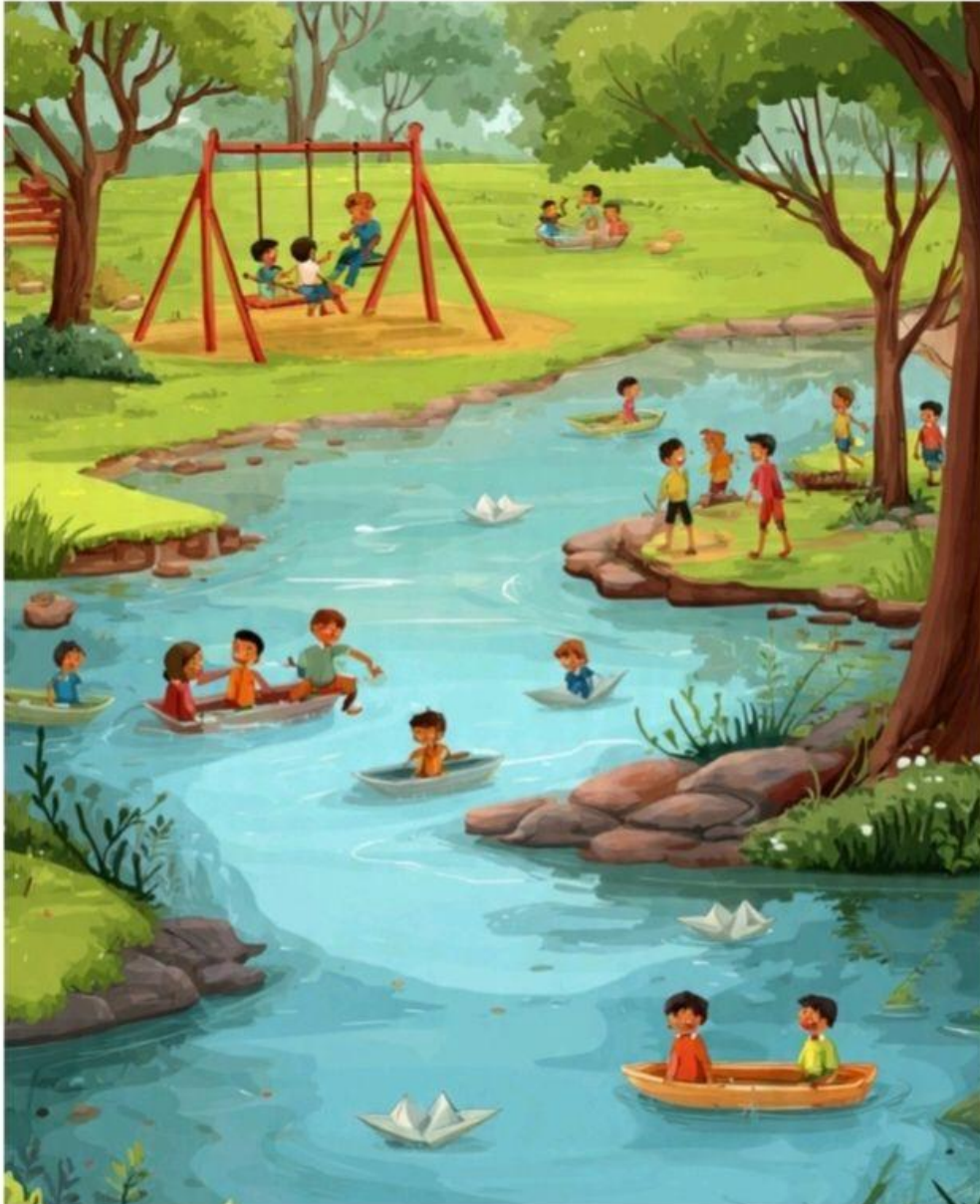
कक्षा -सात विषय - हिंदी

निर्देश :- 1) सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर याद करके सुंदर लेख में लिखें। 2) दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर के लिए एक अलग नोटबुक (Separate notebook) का प्रयोग करें। 3) इस गृह-कार्य के लिए दस अंक (10 marks) निर्धारित हैं व जमा करने की अंतिम तिथि 06/07/26 है।

प्रश्न 1 - पाठ 4 व 5 के शब्दार्थ याद करके लिखिए।

प्रश्न 2- अखबार या मैगज़ीन की सहायता से कोई 10 चित्र काटो व चार्ट में चिपकाकर उनके सम्मुख उनके चार-चार पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखो।

प्रश्न 3- दिए गए चित्र का वर्णन दस (10) पंक्तियों में करें।



प्रश्न 4- ग्रीष्मकालीन अवकाश का अनुभव अपने शब्दों में एक पृष्ठ में लिखिए।

प्रश्न 5- प्रधानाचार्य को चरित्र प्रमाण-पत्र के लिए प्रार्थना पत्र याद करके लिखिए।

SUMMER HOLIDAYS HOMEWORK

Class VII — Mathematics

Important Instructions for Students:

- Maintain a **separate thin holiday homework notebook** exclusively for this math assignment.
- Solve all questions sequentially. Show all standard logical calculations, formulas used, and rough work steps clearly.



Chapter 1: Simple Equations

1. Write algebraic equations for the following statements:
 - a. One-fourth of a number x minus 4 gives 4.
 - b. If you add 3 to one-third of z , you get 30.
2. Solve the following equations systematically by showing all transposition steps:
 - a. $4(m + 3) = 18$
 - b. $3s / 4 = -9$
3. Check whether the value given in the bracket is a solution to the given equation: $4x - 3 = 13$ (for $x = 4$).
4. Laxmi's father is 49 years old. He is 4 years older than three times Laxmi's age. Frame an equation and solve it to find Laxmi's age.
5. Irfan says that he has 7 marbles more than five times the marbles Parmit has. If Irfan has 37 marbles, calculate the exact number of marbles Parmit owns.
6. People of Sundargram planted trees in the village garden. The number of non-fruit trees was two more than three times the number of fruit trees. If the number of non-fruit trees was 77, find the number of fruit trees planted.



Chapter 2: Lines & Angles

1. Find the exact complement angle value for an angle measuring 58° , and find the supplement angle value for an angle measuring 105° .
2. An angle is exactly 20° less than its complementary angle. Find the measure of both angles by creating a linear expression.
3. Two supplementary angles are in the ratio $3 : 2$. Find the degree measure of both angles.
4. An angle is equal to five times its complement. Frame a linear equation to find the measure of this angle.

- If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, and consecutive interior angles on the same side are represented by $(2x + 10)^\circ$ and $(3x + 20)^\circ$, solve for x and find both angles.
- Explain the difference between vertically opposite angles and a linear pair using a neatly drawn and labeled intersecting line diagram.

▲ Chapter 3: The Triangle and its Properties

- The angles of a triangle are in a strict scale ratio of $1 : 2 : 3$. Calculate the exact degree measurement of all three angles and classify the triangle.
- The exterior angle of a triangle is measured at 120° . If one of its interior opposite angles is known to be 55° , calculate the value of the other interior opposite angle.
- In a triangle, one of the interior angles measures 50° and its corresponding exterior angle measures 120° . Calculate the value of the other two interior angles.
- Determine if it is physically possible to construct a real closed triangle using these linear segment lengths:
 - $3\text{ cm}, 6\text{ cm}, 7\text{ cm}$
 - $2\text{ cm}, 3\text{ cm}, 5\text{ cm}$
- A triangle $\triangle ABC$ is right-angled at vertex C . If side length $AC = 5\text{ cm}$ and side length $BC = 12\text{ cm}$, compute the precise length of the hypotenuse side AB .
- A tree breaks due to a storm at a height of 5 m from the ground and its broken top touches the ground at a distance of 12 m from the base of the tree. Find the original height of the tree.

Chapter 4: Data Handling & Probability

- The marks obtained out of 100 by a group of students in a science quiz are: **85, 76, 90, 85, 39, 48, 56, 95, 81, 75**. Find the highest and lowest marks scored, the range of the marks, and the overall mean marks.
- The weights (in kg) of 9 students in a sports class are: **38, 42, 35, 37, 45, 50, 32, 43, 43**. Find the median and the mode of this observation group.
- A die is thrown once at random. Find the exact probability of getting:
 - A prime number.
 - A number less than 4.
- A box contains 5 red marbles, 8 white marbles, and 4 green marbles. One marble is taken out of the box at random. What is the probability that the marble taken out will be: (a) red? (b) not green?
- Cards marked with numbers 1 to 25 are placed in a box and mixed thoroughly. One card is drawn at random from the box. Find the probability that the number on the card is: (a) an even number, (b) a multiple of 5.
- A spinning wheel has 3 green sectors, 1 blue sector, and 1 red sector. What is the probability of getting a green sector? What is the probability of getting a non-blue sector?

Creative Math Chart Project

Task Requirement: Select exactly ONE option from the class 7 syllabus topics listed below and create an educational chart on a standard chart paper. (Keep definitions short, focus on neat drawings and clear labeling).

- **Option 1: The World of Angles** (Define and draw Acute, Obtuse, Right, Straight, Reflex, and Complete angles)
- **Option 2: The Intersecting Lines Blueprint** (Color-code and map Alternate, Corresponding, and Allied angles formed by parallel lines)
- **Option 3: The Triangle Tree** (Classify triangles by sides: Equilateral, Isosceles, Scalene; and by angles: Acute, Right, Obtuse)
- **Option 4: Triangle Properties & Secrets** (Visual proofs for Angle Sum Property, Exterior Angle Property, and Pythagoras Theorem)
- **Option 5: The Data Organizer** (Formulas for Mean, Median, Mode, Range with a sample data set and Double Bar Graph layout)
- **Option 6: The Integer Rulebook** (Visual sign matrix grid mapping rules for positive/negative numbers with a clean number line)
- **Option 7: The Fraction & Decimal Matrix** (Grid mapping Proper, Improper, Mixed fractions and Decimal place value chart)
- **Option 8: Symmetry in Art & Nature** (Visual tracking of line symmetry axes and rotational order symmetry for shapes)

CLASS VII – SOCIAL SCIENCE

SUMMER VACATION HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

Topic:

The Rich Cultural Heritage of Uttarakhand

Prepare a **10–12 page handwritten project file** by answering the following questions. Decorate your project with colourful pictures, maps, drawings and charts.

Questions

Q1. Why is Uttarakhand known as “**Dev Bhoomi**”? Explain in about 100 words.

Q2. Draw and label the map of Uttarakhand. Mark the following:

- Dehradun
- Gairsain
- Nainital
- Kedarnath
- Badrinath
- Haridwar

Q3. Describe the traditional dress of the people of Uttarakhand. Add suitable pictures.

Q4. Write about any **five famous festivals** of Uttarakhand and explain their importance.

Q5. Describe any **five folk dances** of Uttarakhand with pictures.

Q6. Write about the traditional musical instruments of Uttarakhand and their importance.

Q7. List any **eight famous traditional dishes** of Uttarakhand and explain any three.

Q8. Write a short note on any **five famous temples or tourist places** of Uttarakhand.

Q9. Explain the importance of **Aipan Art** and any other traditional handicraft of Uttarakhand.

Q10. Write about the wildlife, forests, rivers and natural beauty of Uttarakhand.

Q11. Suggest **ten ways** by which we can preserve the culture and heritage of Uttarakhand.

Q12. Write a conclusion (100–150 words) on the topic:
“Why should we preserve the rich culture of Uttarakhand?”

Project Guidelines

- The project must be **handwritten**.
- Use **A4 sheets or a project file**.
- Paste or draw relevant pictures.
- Use coloured headings and proper margins.
- Mention all sources in the bibliography.
- Submit the project on the first working day after the summer vacation.



HOLY ANGEL PUBLIC SCHOOL
SUMMER HOLIDAY HOME WORK
CLASS 7

Learning is the beginning of wealth.

Learning is the beginning of health.

Learning is the beginning of spirituality.

Searching and learning is where the miracle process all begins.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- a) Holidays homework is a part of subject enrichment and will be assessed on the basis of creativity and efforts of the students.
 - b) The marks of holiday homework will be included in your Term-1 exam. Kindly deposit the holiday homework on 3rd July 2026 later it will not be accepted by me.
 - c) Make a separate notebook for summer holiday homework which could also be used for winter holiday homework.
1. Visit an electrical items shop. With the help of the shopkeeper, identify the various types of cells available. For each cell, also find out which device(s) it is used for. Prepare a report.
 2. a) On a map of India, mark the states where iron, gold, aluminium and other metals are found.
b) Explore the metals and non-metals found in smartphones and find out how they help the phone work properly.
 3. We hear a lot of news about landslides and breaking of rocks in hilly regions these days, causing a lot of damage to life and property. Write a summary about the steps we can take to reduce landslides and rock erosion.
 4. a) Write at least five examples of everyday food items or things used under the category of acid, base and neutral.
b) Find about at least 5 different natural and synthetic indicators apart from those mentioned in the notebook and write about its colour change in acid, base and neutral.
 5. Below are the photos of apparatus used in science laboratory. Write their names and remember the uses it would be discussed in classroom.

Science Teacher: Chandrima Joshi (8390096334)

The commonly used apparatus in science laboratory are glasswares, measuring instruments and other apparatus.

Glasswares

- (i) **Test tube.** It is a cylindrical glass tube whose one end is open and other end is rounded. There are different types of test tubes made up of different types of glasses. Test tubes made from expansion-resistant glasses such as pyrex can be placed directly over a Bunsen burner flame. Such test tubes are called boiling test tubes or hard glass tubes. They are used for carrying out reactions.
- (ii) **Beaker.** It is an open glass container. It is cylindrical in shape with a flat bottom and a lip for pouring. It is used for stirring, mixing and heating liquids.
- (iii) **Round-bottomed flask.** It is a glass container with spherical bottom and a narrow cylindrical neck. It is generally used for heating liquids. It allows more uniform heating and/or boiling liquids.



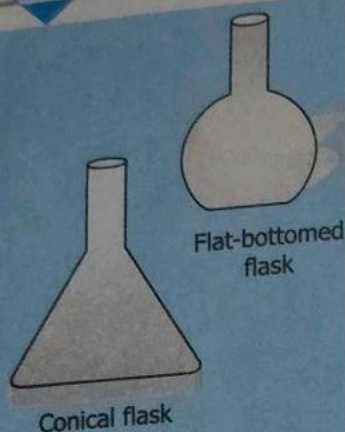
Test tube



Beaker

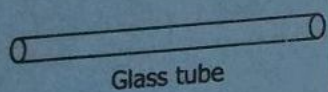


Round-bottomed flask



Conical flask

Flat-bottomed flask



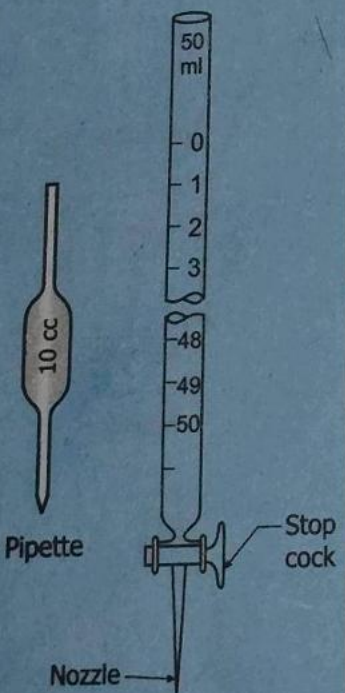
Glass tube



Glass rod



Funnel



Pipette

Stop cock

Nozzle

Burette

- (iv) **Flat-bottomed flask.** It is similar to round-bottomed flask but has a flat bottom that allows it to stand on a levelled surface.

It is used for storing and mixing solution. It is also used for carrying out reactions at room temperature. It should not be used for heating purpose.

- (v) **Conical flask.** It has a flat base, conical body and a cylindrical neck. It is usually marked on the side (graduated) to indicate the approximate volume of contents. It is used to heat liquids and for carrying out reactions in volumetric analysis.

- (vi) **Glass tube.** It is a hollow cylindrical tube of glass and is open at both the ends. It can be bent by heating to make it a delivery tube.

- (vii) **Glass rod.** It is a solid, cylindrical glass tube. It is used for stirring liquids in flasks and beakers.

- (viii) **Funnel.** It has a conical-shaped mouth and a long tapering neck. It is used to pour liquids in small containers like bottles. It is also used for filtration.

- (ix) **Thistle funnel.** It is a specially designed funnel with a long hollow tube. It is used for transferring liquid reactant in to a sealed reaction vessel.

- (x) **Watch glass.** It is circular, slightly concave in shape. It is used to evaporate a liquid, to hold solids while being weighed or as a cover for a beaker.

- (xi) **Gas jar.** It is a glass container with a broad base and broad opening. It is used for collecting gas from experiments.

Measuring Instruments

- (i) **Pipette.** It is a long narrow tube and is marked on sides (graduated) with a nozzle at one end and a bulb in the middle. It is used to measure a volume of liquid and transfer it to other apparatus.

- (ii) **Burette.** It is a long cylindrical tube. It has fine graduations on sides and stop cock at its bottom end. It is used for measuring and dispensing known amounts of liquids. It is widely used in volumetric analysis.

- (iii) **Measuring cylinder.** It is a cylindrical glass vessel. It has a flat bottom and a lip for pouring at the top. It is used for measuring a fixed volume of liquids.
- (iv) **Thermometer.** It is a device used to measure temperature. It is a narrow cylindrical tube. It is closed at the top and has a bulb containing mercury at the bottom. It is graduated on sides.

Magnifying Instruments

- (i) **Hand lens (Magnifying glass).** It is a simple double convex lens mounted in a metallic or plastic frame with a handle. It can magnify objects 4 to 6 times of their original size. It is used to observe small-sized, fine objects such as small insects, florets and flower parts.
- (ii) **Microscope.** It is a device that uses light source to illuminate the object and magnify the material by making use of two lenses at the same time.

Other Apparatus

- (i) **Test tube stand or rack.** It is made up of plastic or wood. It has bars and holes to keep the tubes in inverted or upright position respectively.
- (ii) **Test tube holder.** It is a metallic rod with plastic or wooden handle at one end and a clamp at the other end. It is used to hold a test tube while heating a substance or when strong chemicals like acids or alkalis are poured in to other apparatus.
- (iii) **China dish.** It is a small vessel made of porcelain. It is used to evaporate liquids by heating.
- (iv) **Iron stand.** It has a long iron rod fixed on a flat base. Clamps can be attached on iron rod. It is used for holding apparatus such as round-bottomed flask or test tubes in a specific position.
- (v) **Tripod stand.** It has three legs and a triangular base in the middle. It is made up of iron. It is used for supporting apparatus, while heating on Bunsen burner or spirit lamp.



Measuring cylinder



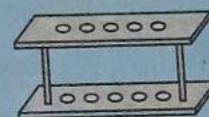
Thermometer



Hand lens



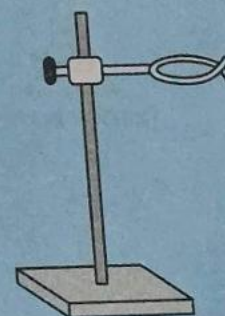
Test tube holder



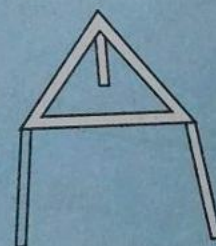
Test tube stand



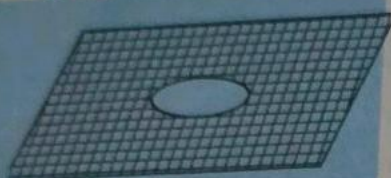
China dish



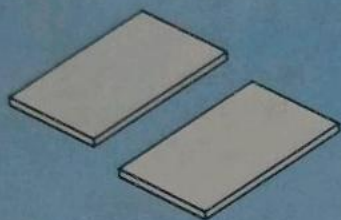
Iron stand with clamp



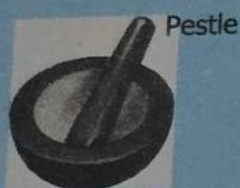
Tripod stand



Wire gauze



Glass slides



Mortar



Spirit lamp



Bunsen burner



Spatula



Dropper

(vi) **Asbestos wire gauze.** It is an iron wire mesh with thin asbestos in the middle. It is used during heating purposes. It is kept above the flame of the burner to avoid direct contact with the glass apparatus. It provides uniform heating and thus, prevents the glass from breaking.

(vii) **Slide.** It is a small rectangular piece of glass. It is used to keep small objects and observe them under the microscope.

(viii) **Pestle and mortar.** A pestle is a heavy bat-shaped stick whose end is used for pounding and grinding and mortar is a bowl. They are made of porcelains, stoneware, marble or wood. They are used to crush, grind and mix solid substances.

(ix) **Spirit clamp.** It is a device used for heating purposes. It burns alcohol or other liquid fuel to produce heat.

(x) **Bunsen burner.** It is a device used for heating purposes. It consists of a mixing tube, in which gas and air are mixed. The gas comes from the nozzle and air comes from the air holes.

(xi) **Spatula.** It is like a spoon. It is used to take small quantities of solid chemicals.

(xii) **Dropper.** It is a long glass or plastic tube with a vacuum bulb at one end for draining liquid in and releasing a drop, at a time.

(xiii) **Analytical balance.** It is a device that is used to measure mass to a very high degree of precision and accuracy. It consists of weighing pan(s), which are kept inside transparent enclosure with doors.

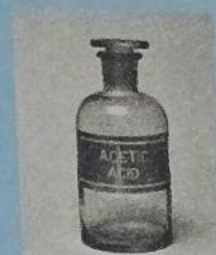
(xiv) **Reagent bottle.** It is a container that is used to hold liquid chemicals. It is usually made up of glass.

(xv) **Beehive shelf.** It is used to support a receiving jar or tube while a gas is being collected over water with a pneumatic trough.

(xvi) **Cork borer.** It is a metal tool used for cutting hole in a cork or rubber stopper to insert glass tubing.



Analytical balance



Reagent bottle



Beehive shelf

होली एन्जिल पब्लिक स्कूल -अल्मोड़ा

ग्रीष्म कालीन अवकाश हेतु गृहकार्य 2026-27

कक्षा -सात विषय-संस्कृत

1-पाठ्य पुस्तक से पांच श्लोक लिखकर याद करें।

2-दस फल तथा दस फूलों के नाम संस्कृत में लिखें।

3-“हरि” तथा “गुरु” शब्द के रूप लिखें।

4- “सात” पशु तथा “सात” पक्षियों के नाम संस्कृत में लिखें।

5- दैनिक जीवन में प्रयोग होने वाली 15 वस्तुओं के नाम संस्कृत में लिखें।