

**SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SCHOOL
NIRANKARI COLONY
CLASS VII (2021-22)
JUNE ASSIGNMENTS**

ENGLISH

ASSIGNMENT- I (WEEK-3)

GRAMMAR

L-4(PRONOUNS)

Pronouns are words that are used in place of nouns.

Examples: Saina Nehwal is a sports person .Saina plays badminton.
The racquet lying on the table belongs to Saina Nehwal.

Instead of using the nouns again and again, we can replace them with pronouns and write

Examples: Saina Nehwal is a sports person. She plays badminton.

The racquet lying on the table is hers.

Features:

A pronoun is used in place of a noun.

It indicates possession, ask question, points out objects and so on.

The noun for which a pronoun stands is called its antecedent. The noun 'Saina Nehwal' is the antecedent of the pronouns she and hers.

Types of Pronouns:

1. Personal Pronouns: Personal pronouns are those pronouns which replace names of persons or things. Example: Shreya is a new student .Earlier, she was studying in Mumbai.

Uses of Personal Pronouns

They refer to three persons namely first, second and third person, and genders namely female, male and neuter.

1 st Person: the speaker of the sentence, e.g., I, we
2 nd Person: the person spoken to, e.g. ,you
3 rd Person : the person that the speaker is talking about, e.g., he she, it, they

There are two types of personal pronouns.

I. Subjective: Pronouns that play the role of a subject in a sentence.

Example: I am participating in the competition with him.

II. Objective : Pronouns that play the role of an object in a sentence.

Example: I am participating in the competition with him.

2. Possessive Pronouns: Possessive pronouns are those which show possession or ownership.
Example: The book lying there is mine and those on the table are hers.

3. Demonstrative Pronouns: Demonstrative pronouns are words that indicate nouns in a sentence. Examples: (a) This is the pen I was looking for.
(b) That is the watch I bought yesterday.

Demonstrative Pronouns and Demonstrative Adjectives

Singular	Plural
This	These
That	Those

This, that, these and those are also used as demonstrative adjectives when they qualify the nouns in the sentences. Examples: this book, this pen, those apples, that basket

Here this, that, those are demonstrative adjectives. They are placed before the nouns and tell us more about the nouns. They are not used in place of nouns.

Uses of Demonstrative Pronouns:

- i) to point out to people or things they stand for Example: This is my watch.
- ii) to separate a category Example: Those are not mine.
- iii) when a statement or solution is referred to. Example : This is what I said.

4. Interrogative Pronouns: Demonstrative Pronouns are words that indicate nouns in a sentence. Examples: (a) Interrogative pronouns are those that ask questions.

Example: (a) Who is at the door ?
(b) Whom are you writing to?

The following are interrogative pronouns: who, whom, whose ,what ,which

Uses of Interrogative Pronouns

- (i) Who is used as a subject and the object of a verb or preposition.

Example: (a) Who are you talking to? (subject)
(b) To whom did you give the packet?(object of verb and preposition)

- (ii) Whose is used to indicate possession and used for persons and things.
Example: Whose car is at the gate?

- (iii) Which is used for both persons or things, when the person who will answer, has to make a choice among different possibilities.

Examples: (a) Which of these is the road to your house?
(b) Which girl is sick?

- (iv) What is used for a thing.
Example: What is it you have in your hand?

Whose and which are also used as interrogative adjectives when they qualify nouns. Examples: 'Whose' book, 'which pen'(interrogative adjectives)

5. Reflexive Pronouns: Reflexive pronouns are those which reflect upon or go back to the subject. Examples: (a) He hurt himself accidentally.
(b) They will inform you themselves.

The different reflexive pronouns are as follows:

		Singular	Plural
First person	I, we	Myself	ourselves
Second person	You	Yourself	yourselves
Third person	He	Himself	themselves
	She	Herself	themselves
	It	Itself	themselves

Uses of Reflexive Pronouns:

(i) When the subject or object of the verb is the same person or thing.

Example: I hurt myself.

(ii) For emphasis

Example: I made the pie myself.

(iii) Used after verbs with prepositions to clarify which person or thing we are talking about.

Example: She is very happy with herself.

(iv) Not used where people normally perform actions on themselves like washing, combing or dressing which is a part of their normal routine. Reflexive pronouns are used when someone does something he or she is not expected to do.

Example: Though she is blind, she cooks food herself.

6. Emphatic Pronouns: These are reflexive pronouns which are used for emphasis.

Example: I myself cooked the meal.

The forms of emphatic pronouns are same as that of reflexive pronouns.

Uses of Emphatic Pronouns

They are used for emphasizing the nouns. This means that even if they are left out, the sentence would still make sense.

7. Relative Pronouns : Relative pronouns are pronouns used to join a phrase or a clause with another in a sentence. Example: The boy who won the competition is my best friend.

Who ,Whom ,Whose ,Which and that are relative pronouns. Sometimes ,as is used as a relative pronoun.

CORRECT USE OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS:

whom and who	for persons only
Which	for animals and inanimate things
Whose	for both persons and things
That	for both persons and objects
	after adjectives in the superlative degree
	after words like some, all ,any ,nothing ,none
What	(indicates) that which, it has no antecedent
As	after words like such and same in sentences

Position of the Relative Pronouns:

The relative pronoun should be placed near the noun or pronoun (antecedent) it refers to; otherwise, the sentence might appear absurd.

Examples: The cat drank the milk which was hungry.(x)
should be written as: The cat which was hungry, drank the milk.

It

Joining Sentences with Relative Pronouns:

Relative pronouns can be used to join sentences.

Examples: (a) I have lost my purse. It was a gift from my father.
I have lost my purse which was a gift from my father.

(b) An old lady whom I know, looked after the baby.
I know the old lady who looked after the baby.

8) Distributive pronouns : Distributive pronouns denote persons or things taken as single or in groups. Example: (a) Each of you must be present on the occasion.

(b) All of you have been called now.

(c) Neither of the pens is working.

Use of Distributive Pronouns:

They refer to whole amounts (both ,all) or to separate items(every ,each ,either ,neither)

Either , neither , every ,each ,both and all are distributive pronouns.

Reciprocal Pronouns: Reciprocal pronouns refer to pronouns that indicate actions going in one direction and also in the opposite direction.

Use of Reciprocal Pronouns:

Each other and one another are reciprocal pronouns.

Each other is used when two people are involved.

One another is used when more than two people are involved.

Indefinite Pronouns: Indefinite pronouns are the pronouns that refer to one or more specified beings, objects or places.

Some of the indefinite pronouns are as follows:

All	Each	One	Someone
Any	Many	Other	Something
Another	no one	Several	Everybody
Anybody	None	Some	Everyone
Anyone	Few	More	Everything
Anything	Little	Somebody	Nothing

Q1. Complete the following sentences with reflexive pronouns.

- i. Grandpa cut _____ when he was shaving.
- ii. We saw _____ in the mirror after playing Holi.
- iii. I taught _____ to play chess.
- iv. The kitten tried to bite me, and bit _____ by mistake.
- v. Please help yourselves with the food.
- vi. God helps those who help _____.
- vii. She did her bridal make-up _____. It was amazing.
- viii. We taught _____ to swim.

Q2. Complete the following sentences with correct pronouns.

- i. Raj and Sumit visited the Khalifa Tower last year. _____ is incredibly tall !
- ii. Riya has two friends-Simran and Divya. They go to school with _____.
- iii. This pen belongs to _____.
- iv. Jane and Sarah didn't wait for _____.
- v. Harry sat down next to _____.
- vi. Mohit bought a new pen, but he lost _____ yesterday.
- vii. Sumit likes computer games. _____ plays them every day.

Q3. Complete the following sentences with emphatic pronouns.

- i. The headmaster cleaned his office room all by _____.

- ii. I _____ saw the burglar crossing the fence.
- iii. Akbar owns the Salon . Sometimes he does people's hair _____
- iv. One can't finish off the meal _____
- v. Children, you must clean the classroom _____.I am not going to help you.
- vi. Do you think you can manage so many guests by _____

Q4. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct pronouns.

- i. I went to Madan's house, but found _____(no one/ someone) there.
- ii. I need _____ (something / anything) to wrap my camera with.
- iii. I haven't got _____ (something/anything) to give you. I'm sorry.
- iv. Can _____ (someone /anything) get me the book from that table?
- v. _____(Everybody /Anyone) likes a good time. I don't know _____
(anyone / someone) who is an exception.
- vi. Is _____ (anyone / something) there?
- vii. I'm a huge fan of Kishore Kumar. I know _____(everyone / everything)
about him.
- viii. I have had several doses of medicines _____(No one / Nothing) seems to
help.

ENGLISH

ASSIGNMENT- II

JUNE(WEEK-3)

NOTICE WRITING

FEATURES

- A notice is written within a box.
- The name of the school is written on the top.
- The word 'NOTICE' should be mentioned.
- A precise title should be clearly given to indicate what the notice is about.
- The notice must be simple and concise and the tone must be impartial and formal.
- It must contain all the relevant information related to the subject including date, time, place and any other details if required.
- On the lower left bottom of the notice, the name and the designation of the person writing the notice must be mentioned.

FORMAT OF NOTICE WRITING

Sant Nirankari Public School Nirankari Colony	
NOTICE	
30th June, 2021	
TITLE	
Content /body of the notice	
Subscription	
Designation	

EXAMPLE

You have found a red water bottle in the school playground. Write a notice to inform everybody about it and give the necessary details.

Sant Nirankari Public School Nirankari Colony	
NOTICE	
30th June, 2021	
Found! Found! Found!	
A red water bottle with a black cap and brown strap was found in the school playground on 15 th March. The bottle has a sticker of Pokemon on it.	
Anybody who has lost a water bottle as the one described above may contact the reception of the school.	
Arushi Gupta	
Class VII-B	

Q. Write notices based on the following situations:

1. You are Monali Sen of Class VII A, Roll No 32,. You have lost tiffin box probably in the school canteen.
2. You are Sonam Gupta of Class VIII B. you have found a geometry box in the school library. Write a notice mentioning where, when and from whom the box can be collected.
3. Riya has lost a pencil box. She writes this notice to let everybody know about it and possibly find it.
4. Imagine that you are the Cultural Secretary of your school. Draft a notice to inform children about an Inter-Class Folk Dance competition which will be organised in school and give the required details. You may request the class monitors to give the list of participants by a particular date.
5. You are the Principal of M H International School, New Delhi. Write a notice announcing that the school will remain closed on a particular day as to celebrate India's victory in the World Cup cricket tournament.

कार्यपत्रक - 1 (सप्ताह - 3)

हिंदी

कक्षा - सातवीं

प्रश्न- 1 निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

स्वतंत्र भारत का सम्पूर्ण दायित्व आज विद्यार्थियों के कंधे पर है। कारण आज जो विद्यार्थी हैं, वे ही कल के भारत के नागरिक होंगे। भारत की उन्नति एवं उसका उत्थान उन्हीं की उन्नति और उत्थान पर निर्भर करता है। अतएव विद्यार्थियों को चाहिए कि वे अपने भावी जीवन का निर्माण बड़ी सतर्कता और सावधानी के साथ करें। उन्हें प्रत्येक क्षण अपने राष्ट्र, अपने समाज, अपने धर्म, अपनी संस्कृति को अपनी आँखों के सामने रखना चाहिए जिससे उनके जीवन से राष्ट्र को कुछ शक्ति प्राप्त हो सके। जो विद्यार्थी राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से अपने जीवन का निर्माण नहीं करते, वे राष्ट्र और समाज के लिए बोझ बन जाते हैं।

(क) किसी देश की उन्नति और उत्थान किन पर निर्भर करता है तथा क्यों?

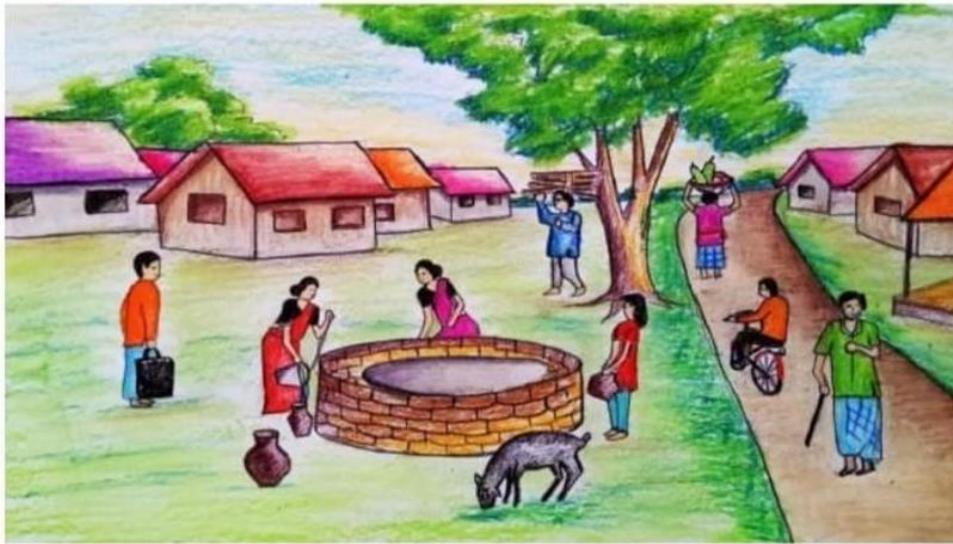
(ख) राष्ट्र को शक्तिशाली बनाने हेतु विद्यार्थियों का क्या कर्तव्य है?

(ग) किस प्रकार के विद्यार्थी राष्ट्र एवं समाज के लिए बोझ बन जाते हैं?

(घ) उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक लिखिए।

प्रश्न - 2 आपने एक दवाईओं की दूकान खोली है उसका प्रचार करने के लिए एक सुन्दर सा विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिए-

प्रश्न- 3 नीचे दिए गए चित्र का वर्णन अपने शब्दों में कीजिए-



कार्यपत्रक - 2 (सप्ताह - 3)

हिंदी

कक्षा - सातवीं

प्रश्न - 1 लेखक ने किन्हें दूर से देखा था?

- (a) हिमालय पर्वत को
- (b) हिमालय की चोटियों को
- (c) हिमालय से निकलने वाली नदियों को
- (d) हिमालय के समतल मैदानों को

प्रश्न- 2 नदियों की बाल लीला कहाँ देखी जा सकती है?

- (a) घाटियों में
- (b) नंगी पहाड़ियों पर
- (c) उपत्यकाओं में
- (d) उपर्युक्त सभी

प्रश्न- 3 लेखक को नदियाँ कहाँ अठखेलियाँ करती हुई दिखाई पड़ती हैं?

- (a) हिमालय के मैदानी इलाकों में
- (b) हिमालय की गोद में
- (c) सागर की गोद में
- (d) घाटियों की गोद में

प्रश्न- 4 कठपुतली कविता के रचयिता हैं

- (a) मैथलीशरण गुप्त
- (b) भवानी प्रसाद मिश्र
- (c) सुमित्रानंदन पंत
- (d) सुभद्रा कुमारी चौहान

प्रश्न- 5 कठपुतली को किस बात का दुख था?

- (a) हरदम हँसने का
- (b) दूसरों के इशारे पर नाचने का
- (c) हरदम खेलने का
- (d) हरदम धागा खींचने का

प्रश्न- 6 कठपुतली के मन में कौन-सी इच्छा जागी?

- (a) मस्ती करने की
- (b) खेलने की
- (c) आज़ाद होने की
- (d) नाचने की

प्रश्न - 7 पठित पद्यांश पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए

कठपुतली

गुस्से से उबली

बोली-ये धागे

क्यों हैं मेरे पीछे-आगे?

इन्हें तोड़ दो।

मुझे मेरे पाँवों पर छोड़ दो

1- 'कठपुतली' का जीवन कैसा था?

- (a) कैदी
- (b) धागों से बँधा
- (c) दूसरों के हाथों में
- (d) उपर्युक्त सभी

2- कठपुतली को किनसे परेशानी थी?

- (a) धागों से
- (b) गुस्से से
- (c) पाँवों से
- (d) इनमें कोई नहीं

3-कठपुतली गुस्से से क्यों उबल पड़ी?

- (a) वह स्वतंत्र होना चाहती थी
- (b) वह अकेले रहना चाहती थी
- (c) पराधीनता से परेशान थी
- (d) उपर्युक्त सभी.

4- 'कठपुतली' शब्द का अर्थ है-

- (a) काठ की पुतली
- (b) काठ की गुड़ियाँ
- (c) गाँवों की पुतली
- (d) प्लास्टिक की गुड़िया

प्रश्न- 8- रोहिणी ने बच्चों से क्या जानना चाहा था?

प्रश्न- 9 बच्चों ने हाथी-घोड़े कितने में खरीदा था?

प्रश्न- 10 रोहिणी ने मुरलीवाले की बातें सुनकर क्या महसूस किया?

प्रश्न- 11 खिलौनेवाले का स्वर कैसा था?

MATHEMATICS**ASSIGNMENT- I****JUNE(WEEK-3)****DECIMALS**

1. Express 65 mm in cm, m and km.
2. Express as rupees using decimals:
 - a. 8 paise
 - b. 10 rupees 75 paise
3. Express in km using decimals:
 - a. 65 m
 - b. 3 km 5 m
4. Take out .746 from 9.1.
5. What is to be added to 63.58 to get 92?
6. What is to be subtracted from 8.1 to get 0.813?
7. By how much should 32.67 be increased to 60.1?
8. By how much should 74.3 be decreased to get 26.87?
9. Add the following:
 - a. 16, 8.7, 0.94, 6.8 and 7.77
 - b. 63.5, 9.7, 0.8, 26.66 and 12.17
10. Subtract the following:
 - a. 14.79 from 72.43
 - b. 36.74 from 52.6

MATHEMATICS**ASSIGNMENT- II****JUNE(WEEK-3)****DECIMALS**

1. Find the product
 - a. $1.3 \times 1.3 \times 0.13$
 - b. $0.2 \times 0.02 \times 0.002$
2. A tin of oil weighs 16.8 kg. What is the weight of 45 such tins?
3. A bottle holds 925 g of jam. How many kg of jam will be there in 25 such bottles?
4. A taxi driver charges Rs 9.80 per km. How much will he charge for a journey of 106.5 km?
5. The total cost of 24 chairs is Rs 9255.60. Find the cost of each chair.

6. If 69 buckets of equal capacity can be filled with 586.5 litres of water, what is the capacity of each bucket?
7. Monica cuts 46 m of cloth into pieces of 1.15 m each. How many pieces does she get?
8. The product of two decimals is 261.36. if one of them is 17.6, find the other.
9. Find the product:
 - a. 7.6×2.4
 - b. 3.45×6.3
10. Divide:
 - a. 43.2 by 6
 - b. 60.48 by 12

CHAPTER : HEAT**Question 1**

- a. A reliable measure of the hotness of an object is its_____
- b. The range of a clinical thermometer in Celsius scale is_____ & in Fahrenheit is_____
- c. The range of laboratory thermometer is_____
- d. _____thermometer does not use mercury.
- e. Heat is transferred in liquids by_____
- f. We receive heat from sun by_____
- g. Heat travels through solids by_____
- h. The maximum and minimum temperatures of the previous day, reported in weather reports, are measured by thermometer called the_____ thermometer.

Question 2

A marble tile would feel cold as compared to a wooden tile on a winter morning, because the marble tile

- (a) is a better conductor of heat than the wooden tile.
- (b) is polished while wooden tile is not polished.
- (c) reflects more heat than wooden tile.
- (d) is a poor conductor of heat than the wooden tile

Question 3

X and Y measured their body temperature. X found its to be 98.6 °F and Y recorded 37 °C. Which of the following statement is true?

- (a) X has a higher body temperature than Y.
- (b) X has a lower body temperature than Y.
- (c) Both have normal body temperature.
- (d) Both are suffering from fever.

Question 4

Identify which one are good conductor and poor conductors of heat

- (a) Water
- (b) Copper
- (c) Air
- (d) Plastic
- (e) wood
- (f) Iron
- (g) Aluminium

CHAPTER : HEAT**Question 1**

1. Thermal energy flows between objects due to difference in _____
2. When a liquid is heated it _____
3. Convection current gives rise to _____
4. Dark colours are good _____ of heat.
5. The degree of hotness or coldness in a substance is called _____
6. _____ is a conductor of heat.
7. The thermos flask is made up of double walled glass vessels because glass is a _____
8. In solids transfer of heat can take place by _____
9. Mercury is a liquid metal in _____
10. The form of energy that flows from hot object to a cold object is called _____
11. The boiling point of water in the Celsius scale is _____
12. The transfer of energy between object that are in physical contact is by _____
13. The _____ in a clinical thermometer prevents backflow of the Mercury into the bulb.
14. The handle of cooking utensils are made of material that are _____
15. The vacuum in a thermos flask reduces the heat loss due to _____

Question 2

Name two good conductors of heat?

Question 3

What is the lowest point of an ordinary laboratory thermometer?

Question 4

Why is the bulb of the thermometer made of thin glass?

Question 5

How is temperature different from thermal energy?

Question 6

How do we read a laboratory thermometer?

CHAPTER- 1 EMERGENCE OF DEMOCRACY: A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Q. Write True or False for the following Statements.

1. A system called Feudalism was practiced in Europe.
2. The right of every person to vote above the age of 12 years.
3. In India, elections are held after every five years and they are called General Elections.
4. A democratic government can also be Unitary or Federal.
5. For being a national party, a party has to secure 5% per cent of total votes casted.

Q. Fill in the blanks:-

1. _____ is the real head of the government.
2. President is elected directly by the _____.
3. The Reform Act of 1832 gave the upper middle class, the right to _____.
4. For the sake of elections, voting is done by a secret _____.
5. _____ is another pillar of democracy and without it or liberty, man cannot make his fullest development.

CHAPTER- 1 EMERGENCE OF DEMOCRACY: A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Q. Answer the following questions:-

1. What is the role of England in modern democracy?
2. Describe the Universal Adult Franchise?
3. Write a short note on Opposition Parties
4. Name the different stages of election involved.
5. Difference between National parties and Regional parties.

पुनरावृत्ति कार्यपत्रिका -1(जून- तृतीय सप्ताह)

कक्षा - सातवीं (विषय - संस्कृत)

चर धातु- लृट् लकार

प्रथम पुरुष - चरति

मध्यम पुरुष- चरथः

उत्तम पुरुष - चरामः

लोट लकार

प्रथम पुरुष - चरतु

मध्यम पुरुष- चरत

उत्तम पुरुष - चरानि

लङ् लकार

प्रथम पुरुष - अचरत

मध्यम पुरुष- अचरत

उत्तम पुरुष - अचराम

पुनरावृत्ति कार्यपत्रिका -2 (जून – तृतीय सप्ताह)

कक्षा – सातवीं (विषय – संस्कृत)

अधोलिखितम् अनुच्छेदान् पठित्वा प्रदत्त-प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत :-

क) रामः विद्यालयम् गच्छति। सः लतया सह गच्छति। मार्गे तौ पिकः पश्यतः। तस्याः वर्णः काकः अस्ति। सा मधुरस्वरेण कूकति। रामः लताः च प्रसन्नाः भवतः। अध्यापकः पाठम् पाठयति। तौ विद्यालये पाठम् पठतः। विद्यालये सर्वे छात्राः क्रीडन्ति।

- (1) रामः कुत्र गच्छति ?
- (2) सः केन सह गच्छति?
- (3) मार्गे सः किम् पश्यति?
- (4) अध्यापकः किम् पाठयति
- (5) विद्यालये सर्वे छात्राः किम् कुर्वन्ति?

COMPUTER

ASSIGNMENT- I
Topic: Photoshop 2021:Advanced

JUNE(WEEK-3)

Q-1 Explain the following tools:

1. Healing Brush tool
2. Patch tool
3. Blur tool
4. Sharpen tool

Q-2 Write the steps to use clone stamp tool.

COMPUTER

ASSIGNMENT- II
Topic: Photoshop 2021:Advanced

JUNE(WEEK-3)

Q-1 Write the steps to use the following tools.

1. Sponge tool
2. Dodge tool
3. Burn tool
4. Smudge tool

TOPIC – INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT INDIA

Interesting Facts about India:

- The name 'India' is derived from the River Indus, the valleys around which were the home of the early settlers. The Aryan worshippers referred to the river Indus as the Sindhu.
- Chess was invented in India.
- Algebra, Trigonometry and Calculus are studies, which were invented in India.
- The 'Place Value System' and the 'Decimal System' were developed in India in 100 B.C.
- The game of Snakes & Ladders was created by the 13th century poet saint Gyandev . It was originally called 'Mokshapat'. The ladders in the game represented virtues and the snakes indicated vices. The game was played with cowrie shells and dices. With time, the game underwent several modifications, but its meaning remained the same, i.e. good deeds take people to heaven and evil to a cycle of re-births.
- India has the largest number of Post Offices in the world.
- The largest employer in India is the Indian Railways, employing over a million people.
- Ayurveda is the earliest school of medicine known to mankind. The Father of Medicine, Charaka, consolidated Ayurveda 2500 years ago. Jainism and Buddhism were found in India in 600 B.C. and 500 B.C. respectively.
- The four religions born in India - Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Sikhism, are followed by 25% of the world's population.
- Islam is India's and the world's second largest religion.
- The oldest European church and synagogue in India are in the city of Cochin. They were built in 1503 and 1568 respectively.
- Jews and Christians have lived continuously in India since 200 B.C. and 52 A.D. respectively.
- The largest religious building in the world is Angkor Wat, a Hindu Temple in Cambodia built at the end of the 11th century.
- Sikhism originated in the Holy city of Amritsar in Punjab. Famous for housing the Golden Temple, the city was founded in 1577.
- Varanasi, also known as Banaras, was called "the Ancient City" when Lord Buddha visited it in 500 B.C., and is the oldest, continuously inhabited city in the world today.
- His Holiness, the Dalai Lama, the exiled spiritual leader of Tibetan Buddhists, runs his government in exile from Dharamshala in Northern India.
- Martial Arts were first created in India, and later spread to Asia by Buddhist missionaries.

- Yoga has its origins in India and has existed for over 5,000 years.

Q- 1 Which is the India's second largest religion?

Q-2 When were Jainism and Buddhism found in India?

Q- 3 What is India's position in the world in terms of area?

Q- 4 In which valley did Indians establish Harappan culture?

Q- 5 Which sport was invented in India?

Q- 6 Which Math units got invented in India?

Q- 7 Who is the largest employer in India?

Q- 8 Which city has Sikhism originated from?

Q- 9 Which city in India are the oldest European church and synagogue located?

Q- 10 In which continent did Martial Arts later spread by Buddhist missionaries after getting invented in India?

Q- FILL IN THE BLANKS

I) Varanasi, also known as Banaras, was called.....

II) Yoga has its origins in India and has existed for over years.

III) The game of Snakes & Ladders was created by the 13th century poet

IV) Ayurveda is the earliest school of medicine known to

V) The four religions born in India are – Hinduism, Jainism, and Sikhism