ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4 RAWATBHATA

MCQ Examination August (2020-2021)

CLASS 07 - ENGLISH

VII ENGLISH

Time Allowed: 30 minutes   **Maximum Marks: 40**

1. Rukku Manni offered chappals that were **[1]**

   a) old and worn out   b) new

   c) small in size   d) big in size

2. Paati explained to Tapi that the beggar **[1]**

   a) never listened to her   b) should beg from some other house

   c) was very notorious   d) should find some other person

3. Meena shares with Mridu **[1]**

   a) the biryani cooked by Rukku Mani   b) the advice given by the beggar that

   c) the chocolate Ravi brought   d) the secret about the cat in the backyard

4. Meaning of Snooze_____ **[1]**

   a) short cry   b) short jump

   c) short sleep   d) short laugh

5. The music -master said that his missing slippers were _____ **[1]**

   a) old but comfortable   b) new-brand and costly

   c) a dear gift from a relative   d) cheap and worn out

6. What did the beggar call the ladies of the house ? **[1]**

   a) unkind women   b) very kind souls

   c) cruel women   d) miserly souls

7. Most of the people attend the meeting when **[1]**

   a) the rebel is discussing other matters   b) the rebel is sleeping

   c) the rebel is busy in file work   d) the rebel stays at home

8. The rebel will sit quietly when **[1]**

   a) he is hurt   b) all others talk

   c) he has fought   d) he is troubled

9. The rebel praises dogs when_____ **[1]**

   a) he's in company of dog lovers   b) he's with cat lovers

   c) he needs to guard his house   d) cats steal milk from his kitchens

10. A rebel decides his action **[1]**

    a) when all are talking   b) when he is free

    c) when he knows what others are   d) when all are sleeping
       doing

11. The word 'Fantastic' in the poem THE REBEL means _____ **[1]**

    a) unreal   b) expensive

    c) comic   d) showy and colourful

12. How old was the writer when he got Kari to take care of? **[1]**

    a) Five year old   b) Twenty year old

    c) Twelve year old   d) Nine year old

13. The most difficult thing to teach an elephant is the _____. He generally takes _____ years to **[1]**
learn it properly.

    a) master call, five   b) friends call, ten

    c) jungles call, three   d) mothers call, five

14. Kari learnt the commands to sit and to walk. What were the instructions for each command? **[1]**

    a) 'Dhat' was the common command   b) 'Mali' was the common command for
       for all the instructions.   all the instructions.

    c) 'Dhat' was the command to sit and   d) 'Mali' was the command to sit and
       'Mali' to walk.   'Dhat' to walk.

15. KARI is _____. **[1]**

    a) an owl   b) an elephant

    c) a horse   d) a cow

16. It was not an easy job to get _____ for Kari. **[1]**

    a) fruits and vegetables   b) grass and water

    c) rice and wheat   d) twigs and saplings

17. Kari_____ when the author rubbed his back with water **[1]**

    a) squealed with pleasure   b) danced with joy

    c) growled with anger   d) remained calm

18. Kari helped himself to all the bananas in the house without anyone noticing it. How did he do **[1]**
it?

    a) The narrator helped Kari get   b) He stretched his trunk and got hold
       bananas.   of the bananas through the window
                              without anyone noticing him.

    c) Kari asked the servants to get him   d) Kari went into the kitchen at night
       the bananas.   time after everyone was asleep.

19. Why did Kari push his friend into the stream? **[1]**

a) He did so because he was drowning.

b) Kari pushed his friend into the stream so that he could see the drowning boy who lies flat at the bottom.

c) He pushed his friend into the stream so that they could swim together.

d) Kari wished to play with his friend in the water.

20. Kari becomes fond of _____. **[1]**

   a) Red apples
   b) ripe mangoes
   c) ripe bananas
   d) Green grass

21. Kari was very playful and sensitive, He saved _____ from drowning. **[1]**

   a) a boy
   b) a cow
   c) himself
   d) his master

22. June is _____ month in India. **[1]**

   a) Hottest
   b) Not Hot
   c) Hot
   d) More Hot

23. I have been _____ my class work since morning. **[1]**

   a) Learnt
   b) Learns
   c) Learn
   d) Learning

24. Give plural of thief **[1]**

   a) Thieves
   b) Thiefs
   c) Many thief
   d) More thief

25. The old kind couple did not have _____ **[1]**

   a) a house
   b) a pet
   c) land
   d) children

26. The wicked old couple were furious with the dog because _____ **[1]**

   a) It had led them to a dead kitten
   b) It had led them to a pile of gold
   c) It had led them to a heap of dung
   d) It had led them to a pile of stones

27. How _____ Ravi get milk for the kitten? **[1]**

   a) Does
   b) Were
   c) Do
   d) Was

28. Ravi _____ and glanced at the shabby looking chappal. **[1]**

   a) Turn
   b) Turning
   c) Will Turn
   d) Turned

29. Her doll is _____ than yours. **[1]**

   a) More Prety
   b) Pretty

c) Most Pretty   d) Prettier

30. All _____ glitters is not gold. **[1]**

     a) That   b) Who

     c) Whom   d) Those

31. Gopal smeared _____ on his face **[1]**

     a) coal dust   b) ash

     c) talcum powder   d) turmeric powder

32. The hilsa- fish was talk of the town because_____ **[1]**

     a) it was the season when it was found in abundance   b) it was very expensive

     c) it was found rare   d) it was found for the first time

33. He _____ works hard always succeeds **[1]**

     a) Which   b) Whom

     c) Who   d) What

34. The shed is situated _____ **[1]**

     a) at the middle of the garden   b) Outside the garden

     c) at the bottom of the garden   d) beside the house

35. A_____hangs across the door of the shed **[1]**

     a) picture   b) curtain

     c) spider's web   d) tree branch

36. Each time the poet passes by , it seems _____ **[1]**

     a) Someone is staring at him   b) sounds are coming from inside

     c) someone is calling out to him   d) someone is whispering to him

37. The people did not notice _____about him on his way to palace **[1]**

     a) Gopal's clothes   b) Gopal's feat

     c) Gopal's face   d) The hilsa - fish in Gopal's hand

38. Ramesh has _____ a letter. **[1]**

     a) Wrote   b) Written

     c) Writing   d) Writes

39. The dog was whining because _____ **[1]**

     a) it was afraid   b) it was hungry

     c) it wanted to show his master a spot   d) it was in pain

40. Mr. R.K. Sharma _____ me English yesterday. **[1]**

     a) Have been taught   b) Teach

     c) Taught   d) Teaches

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4 Rawatbhata

MCQ Examination September (2020-2021)

CLASS 07 - हिंदी (वसंत और बाल महाभारत कथा)

VII HINDI

Time Allowed: 30 minutes   **Maximum Marks: 40**

General Instructions:

All questions are compulsory

This paper contains 40 multiple choice questions.

1. कठपुतली का जीवन कैसा था? **[1]**

    a) उपर्युक्त सभी   b) दूसरे के हाथों में

    c) धागों से बँधा   d) परतंत्रता का

2. धागे में बंधना कठपुतली को किसके समान लगता है? **[1]**

    a) बंधन   b) स्वतंत्रता

    c) उत्साह   d) दुर्बलता

3. **कठपुतली** कविता में कठपुतलियाँ किसका प्रतीक हैं? **[1]**

    a) नेताओं का   b) आम आदमी का

    c) शासक वर्ग का   d) धनी वर्ग का

4. कठपुतली के मन में कौन-सी इच्छा जागती है? **कठपुतली** कविता के आधार पर बताइए। **[1]**

    a) नाचने की   b) कूदने की

    c) स्वतंत्र होने की   d) मस्ती करने की

5. **कठपुतली** पाठ के अनुसार हमने अपने मन के छंद छुए से क्या तात्पर्य है? **[1]**

    a) नया जीवन जीना   b) अपने मन की बात सुनना

    c) अपने लिए जीना   d) इशारों पर न नाचना

6. **कठपुतली** शब्द का क्या अर्थ है? **[1]**

    a) गाँठ पुतली काठ की गुड़िया।   b) गाँठ की पुतली

    c) काठ की बनी पुतली   d) कठ हुई पुतली

7. **कठपुतली** कविता में **पांवों पर छोड़ देने** का क्या अर्थ है? **[1]**

    a) पैरों का सहारा हटाना   b) सहारा छिन जाना

    c) सहारा लगाना   d) स्वतंत्र करना

8. **मिठाईवाला** पाठ में मुरलीवाला सस्ती मुरलियाँ क्यों बेचता था? **[1]**

    a) वह बच्चों को खुश करना चाहता था।   b) उसे मुरलियाँ मुफ़्त में मिलती थीं।

    c) सभी   d) वह कम समय में अधिक मुरलियाँ बना लेता था।

9. **मिठाईवाला** पाठ में रोहिणी ने दादी से क्या कहा? **[1]**

a) मिठाईवाले से मिठाई लेने के लिए कहा।   b) मिठाईवाले को आने से मना करने के लिए कहा।

c) मिठाईवाले को कमरे में ठहराने के लिए कहा।   d) मिठाईवाले को गली में रुकने के लिए कहा।

10. रोहिणी का मिठाईवाले को दादी को कहकर घर बुलाने का वास्तविक कारण क्या था? **[1]**

    a) इनमें से कोई नहीं।   b) वह सस्ते दाम में मिठाइयाँ लेना चाहती थी।

    c) वह जानना चाहती थी कि मिठाईवाला सस्ते दाम में सामान क्यों बेचता है?   d) वह मिठाईवाले को मिलकर उसकी वास्तविकता जानना चाहती थी।

11. **मिठाईवाला** पाठ में **विधाता** शब्द का प्रयोग किसके लिए किया गया है? **[1]**

    a) भाग्य के लिए   b) मिठाईवाले के लिए

    c) समाज के लिए   d) ईश्वर के लिए

12. **मिठाईवाला** पाठ में रोहिणी के पति का नाम है- **[1]**

    a) सुरेश बाबू   b) जय बाबू

    c) विजय बाबू   d) अजय बाबू

13. मिठाईवाले का संसार कैसा था? **[1]**

    a) चाँदी का   b) सोने का

    c) नौकरों का   d) खिलौनों का

14. **मिठाईवाला** पाठ में मुरलीवाले के बारे में लोग क्या कहते थे? **[1]**

    a) उसका कंठ बहुत मीठा है।   b) वह मुरली बजाने में उस्ताद है।

    c) वह गीत-गाने में उस्ताद है।   d) वह बहुत लुभावना गाता है।

15. मुरलीवाला अप्रतिभ हो उठा- इस पंक्ति का क्या आशय है? **मिठाईवाला** पाठ के आधार पर बताइए। **[1]**

    a) मुरलीवाला खुश हो गया।   b) मुरलीवाला चुप हो गया।

    c) मुरलीवाला उदास हो गया।   d) मुरलीवाला निरुत्तर हो गया।

16. मिठाईवाला अब अकेला क्यों रहता था? **[1]**

    a) उसके बच्चे उसकी पत्नी के साथ अलग रहते थे   b) उसकी पत्नी उसे छोड़ गई थी

    c) इनमें से कोई नहीं   d) उसकी पत्नी व बच्चे किसी हादसे का शिकार हो गए थे

17. रक्तवाहिका की कटी-फटी दीवार को कौन भरता है? **[1]**

    a) लाल कण   b) विशेष प्रकार का प्रोटीन

    c) सफ़ेद कण   d) प्लाज्मा

18. बिम्बाणु (प्लेटलैट कण) की कमी किस बीमारी में पाई जाती है- **[1]**

    a) मलेरिया   b) फाइलेरिया

    c) डेंगू   d) टाइफायड

19. ब्लड-बैंकों हेतु मनुष्यों का क्या कर्तव्य है? **[1]**

    a) निरंतर रक्त एकत्रित करें   b) समयानुसार रक्त-दान करें

    c) एक-दूसरे से रक्त बदलें   d) अपने रक्त को मुँह माँगी कीमत पर बेचें

20. प्लेटलैट कण कहाँ पाए जाते हैं? **[1]**

	a) पेट में		b) गुर्दें में	

c) हृदय में   d) रक्त में

21. साँस लेने पर शुद्ध वायु से जो ऑक्सीजन प्राप्त होती है, उसे शरीर के हर हिस्से में कौन पहुँचाता है- **[1]**

    a) साँस नली   b) लाल कण

    c) फेफड़े   d) सफेद कण

22. प्लाज़मा किसे कहते हैं? **[1]**

    a) तरल पदार्थ को   b) बिंबाणुओं को

    c) रक्त का दूसरा नाम   d) रक्त का तरल भाग

23. रक्त निकलना कैसे बंद होता है? **[1]**

    a) रक्तवाहिका की कटी-फटी दीवार में प्लाज्मा में   b) रक्तवाहिका की कटी-फटी दीवार में प्लाज्मा द्वारा
       स्थित विशेष प्रोटीन द्वारा मकड़ी के जाले जैसे बुने   मकड़ी का जाला बुनने से
       जाल पर बिंबाणुओं के चिपकने पर

    c) इनमें से कोई नहीं   d) रक्तवाहिका की कटी-फटी दीवार पर बिंबाणुओं के
                                            चिपकने से

24. ब्लड-बैंकों में रक्त कहाँ से आता है? **[1]**

    a) पशु-पक्षियों से   b) विदेशों से

    c) मनुष्यों से   d) विभिन्न रासायनिक पदार्थों द्वारा

25. पेड़ से मित्रता होने से पूर्व खंभे का स्वभाव कैसा था? **[1]**

    a) सौहार्दपूर्ण   b) मिलनसार

    c) अभिमानी   d) घमंडी

26. **पापा खो गए** पाठ में सब सोई हुई लड़की को प्यार से क्यों देखते हैं? **[1]**

    a) उसके प्रति प्रेम के कारण।   b) इस लाचारी के कारण कि उसे घर कैसे पहुचाएँगे।

    c) सभी   d) उसके प्रति मन में सहानुभूति के कारण।

27. **पापा खो गए** पाठ में कौआ काँव-काँव क्यों कर रहा था? **[1]**

    a) लड़की के माता-पिता को बुलाने के लिए   b) लोगों का ध्यान आकर्षित करने हेतु

    c) पुलिस को बुलाने के लिए   d) उसे भूख लगी थी

28. **पापा खो गए** पाठ में खंभा टेड़ा होकर, पेड़ झुककर और कौआ काँव-काँव करके क्या दर्शाना चाहते थे? **[1]**

    a) लड़की को उसके घर पहुँचाना चाह रहे थे   b) यह लोगों को बुलाने का उपाय था

    c) यहाँ दुर्घटना घटी है   d) सभी

29. **पापा खो गए** पाठ में लड़की सभी पात्रों से क्या आग्रह करती है? **[1]**

    a) उसे उसके मम्मी पापा से मिलवा दें।   b) उसे उसके घर पहुंचा दें।

    c) वह जानना चाहती है कि सच क्या है? चारों ओर   d) इनमें से कोई नहीं।
       अँधेरा क्यों है? क्या वह सपना देख रही है?

30. **पापा खो गए** पाठ में परीक्षित कक्षा से गायब होकर क्या करता था? **[1]**

    a) बंटे खेलता था   b) इनमें से कोई नहीं

	c) मित्रों के साथ घूमने जाता था	d) गिल्ली-डंडा खेलता था	

31. **पापा खो गए** पाठ में लड़की क्यों डर जाती है? **[1]**

a) वह पात्रों को बोलता देख डर जाती है।

b) दुष्ट उसे ले जाना चाहता है।

c) लैटरबक्स और कौआ उसे डरा देते हैं।

d) उसे एकदम से अहसास होता है कि वह कहाँ है, उसके मम्मी-पापा और घर कहाँ है?

32. **पापा खो गए** पाठ में परीक्षित को क्या खेलना पसंद था? **[1]**

a) बंटे अर्थात् कंचे

b) गिल्ली-डंडा

c) क्रिकेट

d) फुटबॉल

33. कर्ण के पालित पिता कौन थे? **[1]**

a) सूर्य

b) इंद्र

c) पवन

d) अधिरथ

34. पांडवों में सबसे बड़ा बलवान कौन था? **[1]**

a) नकुल

b) अर्जुन

c) भीम

d) सहदेव

35. आचार्य द्रोणाचार्य के पुत्र का क्या नाम था ? **[1]**

a) द्रुपद

b) घटोत्कच

c) सुदामा

d) अश्वत्थामा

36. कुरुक्षेत्र की रणभूमि में द्रोणाचार्य किसके द्वारा मारे गए? **[1]**

a) धृष्टद्युम्न के

b) नकुल के

c) भीम के

d) अर्जुन के

37. कर्ण ने ब्रह्मास्त्र किससे सीखा था? **[1]**

a) परशुराम से

b) विश्वामित्र से

c) द्रोणाचार्य से

d) कृपाचार्य से

38. कर्ण को इंद्र ने शत्रुओं का संहार करने वाला कौन सा शस्त्र दिया था ? **[1]**

a) शक्ति नामक

b) अमोघ

c) नागपास

d) ब्रह्मास्त्र

39. द्रोणाचार्य किसके पुत्र थे ? **[1]**

a) महर्षि भरद्वाज

b) वेदव्यास

c) शांतनु

d) भष्मासुर

40. कर्ण ने अपने जन्मजात कवच और कुंडल किसे दान कर दिए थे? **[1]**

a) इंद्र को

b) शिव को

c) पवन को

d) सूर्य को

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4 Rawatbhata

CLASS 07 - MATHEMATICS
VII MATHEMATICS

Time Allowed: 40 minutes **Maximum Marks: 40**

General Instructions:

All questions are compulsory.

This paper contains 40 multiple choice questions.

1. Find: $15.6 \div 0.13$ **[1]**

   a) 120 b) 11

   c) 10 d) 13

2. The product of 7 and $6\frac{3}{4}$ is **[1]**

   a) $47\frac{3}{4}$ b) $42\frac{3}{4}$

   c) $42\frac{1}{4}$ d) $47\frac{1}{4}$

3. $\frac{4}{5}$ of 5 kg apples were used on Monday. The next day $\frac{1}{3}$ of what was left was used. Weight (in kg) of apples left now is **[1]**

   a) $\frac{2}{3}$ b) $\frac{1}{14}$

   c) $\frac{2}{7}$ d) $\frac{4}{21}$

4. Reciprocal of $\frac{5}{11}$ is _____. **[1]**

   a) None of these   b) 11

   c) 5 d) $\frac{11}{5}$

5. Jyoti bought 4.35kg of chocolate. She made 10 chocolate cakes. She put 0.35kg of chocolate on each cake. How much chocolate did she have left? **[1]**

   a) $0.8kg$ b) $0.85kg$

   c) None of these   d) $3kg$

6. Find: $32.4 \div 0.18 = -$ **[1]**

   a) 18.01 b) 18

   c) 180 d) None of these

7. Each side of a regular hexagon is 3.5 cm long. The perimeter of the given polygon is **[1]**

   a) 21 cm   b) 17.5 cm

   c) 20 cm   d) 18.3 cm

8. $0.03 \times 0.5 =$ _____ **[1]**

   a) 0.15 b) 0.015

   c) 15 d) 0.0015

9. $\frac{1}{5} \div \frac{4}{5}$ equal to: **[1]**

    a) $\frac{4}{5}$ b) $\frac{1}{4}$

    c) $\frac{5}{4}$ d) $\frac{1}{5}$

10. Sushma reads $\frac{1}{8}$ the path of a book in 1 hour. How much part of the book will he read in $3\frac{2}{3}$ hours? **[1]**

    a) $\frac{1}{4}$ b) $\frac{1}{2}$

    c) $\frac{11}{24}$ d) None of these

11. One packet of biscuits requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups of flour and $1\frac{2}{3}$ cups of sugar. Estimated total quantity of both ingredients used in 10 such packets of biscuits will be **[1]**

    a) above 50 cups   b) between 30 cups and 40 cups

    c) between 40 cups and 50 cups   d) less than 30 cups

12. $\frac{4}{5}\ of\ 30\ is$ _____. **[1]**

    a) 24   b) 20

    c) 15   d) 10

13. $\frac{5}{7} \div 6$ is equal to: **[1]**

    a) $\frac{30}{42}$ b) $\frac{30}{7}$

    c) $\frac{6}{7}$ d) $\frac{5}{42}$

14. When a die is thrown, what is the probability of getting a number greater than 3? **[1]**

    a) 0   b) 1

    c) None of these   d) $\frac{1}{2}$

15. In order to draw meaningful inferences from any data, we need to _____ the data systematically. **[1]**

    a) unorganise   b) None of these

    c) organise   d) raw

16. The heights (in inches) of 10 students in Mr. Tej's class are 64, 59, 63, 60, 65, 66, 66, 66, 61 and 76. Find the range of the heights of the students. **[1]**

    a) 16   b) 14

    c) 15   d) 17

17. What is the lower class limit in the class-interval 200-225? **[1]**

    a) 25   b) 200

    c) None of these   d) 225

18. A double bar graph is useful for the _____ of the data. **[1]**

    a) seeking   b) observation

    c) comparison   d) None of these

19. Find the median of the data set, which shows the heights (in inches) of 10 students in Mr. **[1]**

Brajesh's class.
67, 62, 66, 63, 68, 69, 69, 69, 64 and 79

  a) 67.5   b) 69

  c) None of these   d) 72

20.   Out of 4 brands of chocolates in a shop, a boy has to purchase the brand which is most liked by   **[1]**
    children. What measure of central tendency would be most appropriate if the data is provided
    to him?

  a) Mean   b) Median

  c) Mode   d) None of these

21.   Find the median of the data set, which shows the weights (in pounds) of 10 students in Mr.   **[1]**
    Brij's class.
    61, 56, 60, 57, 62, 63, 63, 63, 58 and 73

  a) None of these   b) 61.5

  c) 63   d) 64

22.   What is the probability of getting a number 1 through 6?   **[1]**

  a) $\frac{1}{2}$ b) None of these

  c) 1   d) 0

23.   A display of information using _____ of uniform width, their heights being proportional to   **[1]**
    the respective values.

  a) angles   b) None of these

  c) histograms   d) bars

24.   Find the mode for the data set, which shows the heights (in inches) of 10 students of Tinku's   **[1]**
    class.
    60, 55, 59, 56, 61, 62, 62, 62, 57, 72

  a) 72   b) 62

  c) None of these   d) 60

25.   When a die is thrown, what is the probability of getting the number 7?   **[1]**

  a) 1   b) $\frac{1}{2}$

  c) 0   d) None of these

26.   When a coin is thrown, what are the two possible outcomes?   **[1]**

  a) T, H   b) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

  c) 1, 3, 5   d) None of these

27.   The value of y for which the expressions (y - 15) and (2y + 1) become equal is   **[1]**

  a) - 16   b) 16

  c) 8   d) 0

28.   Write the statements "Seven times a number plus 7 gets you 77"in the form of equations: **[1]**

a) 7x + 7 = 77   b) 7x + 6 = 66

c) None of these   d) 7x – 7 = 77

29. A _____ takes on different numerical values; its value is not fixed.   **[1]**

a) variable   b) equality

c) term   d) None of these

30. Which is a solution of the equation 4x – 3 = 13?   **[1]**

a) None of these   b) x = 4

c) x = 5   d) x = 3

31. In an isosceles triangle, the vertex angle is twice either base angle. (Let the base angle be x in   **[1]**
degrees. Remember that the sum of angles of a triangle is 180 degrees). Set up an equation.

a) $x + 2x + 2x = 180^0$ b) $x = 180^0$

c) x + x + 2x = 180   d) $x + x + x = 180^0$

32. Solve: 4(2 – x) = 9   **[1]**

a) None of these   b) x = 4

c) x = -1   d) $x = \frac{-1}{4}$

33. Write the statements "2 subtracted from a number is 8"in the form of equations: **[1]**

a) x – 8 = 2   b) x – 2 = 8

c) None of these   d) x – 5 = 8

34. - 1 is not a solution of the equation   **[1]**

a) 2p + 7 = 5   b) x + 1 = 0

c) 2y + 3 = 1   d) x - 1 = 2

35. Shifting one term from one side of an equation to another side with a change of sign is known   **[1]**
as

a) associativity   b) transposition

c) commutativity   d) distributivity

36. Maya, Madhura and Mohsina are friends studying in the same class. In a class test in   **[1]**
geography, Maya got 16 out of 25. Madhura got 20. Their average score was 19. How much did
Mohsina score?

a) 21   b) 23

c) 27   d) 20

37. Write the statements "One third of a number plus 5 is 8" in the form of equations: **[1]**

a) $\frac{1}{3}m + 8 = 5$ b) $\frac{1}{3}m + 5 = 8$

c) 3m + 5 = 8   d) 3m + 8 = 5

38. Laxmi's father is 49 years old. He is 4 years older than three times Laxmi's age. (Take Laxmi's   **[1]**
age to be y years.) Set up an equation.

a) 3y – 4 = 49

b) 3y + 4 = 49

c) y + 4 = 49

d) None of these

39. If $\frac{x}{2}$ = 3, then the value of 3x + 2 is **[1]**

a) 20

b) $\frac{13}{2}$

c) 8

d) 11

40. If 43m = 0.086, then the value of m is **[1]**

a) 2

b) 0.002

c) 0.02

d) 0.2

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4 Rawatbhata

MCQ Examination September (2020-2021)

CLASS 07 - SCIENCE
VII SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 30 minutes   **Maximum Marks: 40**

General Instructions:

All questions are compulsory.

This paper contains 40 multiple choice questions.

1. Heat always flows: **[1]**

   a) From a colder object to a hotter object

   b) In both the directions

   c) From a hotter object to a colder object

   d) Heat never flows from one object to other

2. Which of the following thermometer do not use mercury? **[1]**

   a) Laboratory thermometer

   b) Clinical thermometer

   c) Digital thermometer

   d) Fahrenheit thermometer

3. Heat is defined as **[1]**

   a) Energy transferred between objects at different temperature

   b) Measure of average kinetic energy

   c) Degree of hotness or coldness

   d) The equivalent to temperature

4. Poor conductors are also called as **[1]**

   a) Semiconductors

   b) Absorbers

   c) Reflectors

   d) Insulators

5. The bottom of stainless steel pan is made up of copper because **[1]**

   a) Copper is a better conductor

   b) Copper is easier to clean.

   c) Copper is more attractive

   d) Copper is more durable

6. Which kind of clothes will you prefer most in summers? **[1]**

   a) Thin clothes with white colour

   b) Thin clothes with black colour

   c) Thick clothes with white colour

   d) Thick clothes with black colour

7. In conduction **[1]**

   a) Can take place in air

   b) Molecules are not required

   c) Molecules are in contact to each other

   d) Molecules are away from each other

8. Which of the following heat transfer takes place even in vaccum? **[1]**

	a) Conduction	b) Latent heating
	c) Radiation	d) Convection

9. Within the Earth atmosphere system, heat convection takes place in **[1]**

   a) Solid only   b) Gases only

   c) Liquid and gases   d) Liquid only

10. In coastal areas, during night wind moves from **[1]**

   a) Land to sea   b) Wind does blows in any direction

   c) Winds moves from lower to higher atmosphere   d) Sea to land

11. The range of laboratory thermometer is **[1]**

   a) $-15^0 C$ to $120^0 C$ b) $-15^0 C$ to $110^0 C$

   c) $-10^0 C$ to $110^0 C$ d) $-20^0 C$ to $110^0 C$

12. Temperature of hot milk can not be measured by clinical thermometer because **[1]**

   a) Clinical thermometer is used for body temperature only   b) Clinical thermometer can not be used for liquid

   c) Hot milk have temperature higher than maximum range   d) Hot milk temperature is less than minimum range

13. Thermos flask keeps hot liquid hot and cold liquid cold by **[1]**

   a) Using coolant   b) Heating

   c) Cooling   d) Preventing heat loss

14. During the night **[1]**

   a) Sea cools quickly than the land   b) Land heats up

   c) Land cools more quickly than the sea   d) Sea water heats up

15. Level of mercury change when come in contact of hotter object as **[1]**

   a) Mercury melt due to heat   b) Mercury is best conductor of heat

   c) Mercury expands on heating   d) Mercury contract on cooling

16. Which of the following is acidic in nature? **[1]**

   a) Lime water   b) Lime juice

   c) Human blood   d) Milk

17. $HCl + NaOH \rightarrow NaCl + H_2O$ is an example of **[1]**

   a) Addition and exothermic reaction   b) Neutralisation and endothermic reaction

   c) Addition and endothermic reaction   d) Neutralisation and exothermic reaction

18. A common substance that contain acetic acid is **[1]**

a) Turmeric   b) Vinegar

c) Milk   d) Lemon

19. Fruit juice, such as orange juice contain **[1]**

a) Methenoic acid   b) Lactic acid

c) Oxalic acid   d) Citric acid

20. Tooth decay is caused due to **[1]**

a) Over eating and indigestion   b) Eating excess of acidic food

c) Decomposition of food particle to produce base   d) Decomposition of food particle to produce acid

21. When an ant bites, it eject ------------- into skin . **[1]**

a) Lactic acid   b) Citric acid

c) Formic acid   d) Methonoic acid

22. Tooth pastes are generally ------------- in nature. **[1]**

a) Acidic   b) Salty

c) Basic   d) Neutral

23. Field of a farmer has become acidic due to accumulation of water. He should use _____ to remove acidity from the soil. **[1]**

a) Any one of these   b) Manure and fertiliser

c) Lime or chalk   d) Cow dung and household wastes

24. Milk of magnesia contains **[1]**

a) Magnesium chloride   b) Magnesium hydroxide

c) Sodium hydroxide   d) Calcium hydroxide

25. Which of the following is obtained from plants and animals and can be consumed as food are called **[1]**

a) Inorganic acid   b) Mineral acid

c) Organic acid   d) Natural acid

26. When water freezes it undergoes a **[1]**

a) Physical change   b) Chemical change

c) Vaporisation   d) Sublimation

27. Which of the following is an example of physical change? **[1]**

a) Rusting of iron   b) Boiling of water

c) Ripening of fruit   d) A bud turning into flower

28. In a chemical change **[1]**

a) Energy is either absorbed or given out   b) Energy change do not occur

c) Energy is always absorbed   d) Energy is given out

29. Two solutions are mixed together to form a new solution in which heat is evolved. This tells that **[1]**

     a) Chemical change is taking place   b) Solution are insoluble

     c) A gas is being evolved   d) Physical change is taking place

30. Dissolving salt in water is physical change because **[1]**

     a) Change is shape and size takes place   b) No new substance is formed

     c) Salt is solid but water is liquid   d) New substance with new feature is formed

31. Harsh want to experiment with sugar crystals. Which of the following causes a sugar cube to change only physically and not chemically? **[1]**

     a) Dehydrating sugar crystals with sulphuric acid   b) Chewing the sugar crystals

     c) Burning the sugar crystals   d) Crushing the sugar crystals and dissolving in water

32. Melting of wax is a physical change but burning of candle is chemical because **[1]**

     a) Burning of candle cause lightening   b) Burning of candle forms carbon dioxide

     c) Burning of candle produce heat   d) Burning of candle reduce in size

33. How are crystals of pure substances obtained? **[1]**

     a) Chromatography   b) Galvanisation

     c) Peptization   d) Crystallization

34. The compound formed, when carbon dioxide gas is passed through lime water is **[1]**

     a) Calcium carbonate and water   b) Copper carbonate and hydrogen gas

     c) Calcium oxide and hydrogen   d) Calcium oxide and water

35. Which of the following statement is true for a physical change? **[1]**

     a) It change a substance into different substance   b) It alters the form and appearance of the substance

     c) More than one substance must be present   d) Burning is an example

36. Baking soda is added to vinegar solution, hissing sound is produce due to evolution of **[1]**

     a) Nitrogen dioxide gas   b) Hydrogen gas

     c) Water vapour   d) Carbon dioxide gas

37. Which of the following is not a characteristic of chemical change? **[1]**

     a) Evolution of heat   b) Change in colour

     c) Change in size and shape   d) Permanent change

38. The chemical nature of magnesium hydroxide in nature. **[1]**

    a) Salty   b) Acidic

    c) Neutral   d) Basic

39. Painting of iron articles prevent the rusting because **[1]**

    a) Air and water do not come in contact of surface   b) Paint absorbs the moisture

    c) Paint is a reducing agent   d) Paint changes oxygen into carbon dioxide

40. Magnesium ribbon burns with **[1]**

    a) Brilliant white light   b) Black fume

    c) Red bright light   d) Dull white light

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4 Rawatbhata

MCQ Examination September (2020-2021)

CLASS 07 - SOCIAL SCIENCE
VII SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 30 minutes   **Maximum Marks: 40**
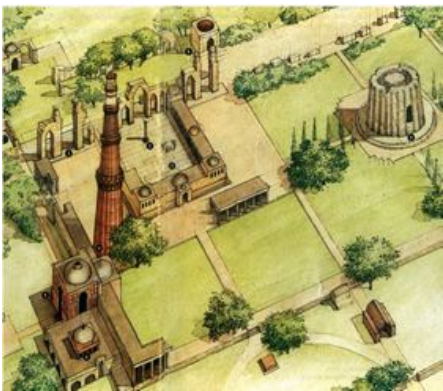
General Instructions:

All questions are compulsory

This question contains 40 multiple choice questions.

1. The chronicler of the age, _____, recognised that Raziyya was more able and qualified than all her brothers. **[1]**

    a) Minhaj-i Siraj   b) Ghazni

    c) Idrish   d) Ali

2. _____, a fourteenth century chronicler reported the appointments as a sign of the sultan's loss of judgement and his incapacity to rule. **[1]**

    a) Firuj Hajjam   b) Aziz Khummar

    c) Ladhs   d) Ziyauddin barani

3. The first Turkish ruler to introduce Arabic coinage was- **[1]**

    a) Akbar   b) Amir Khusrau

    c) Firuz Tughluq   d) Iltutmish

4. A mosque is called a masjid in _____. **[1]**

    a) Arabic   b) Gujari

    c) Spanish   d) Persian

5. Identify the figure given below **[1]**

    a) ltutmish mosque   b) Itutmish tomb

    c) Quwwat al-Islam mosque   d) Quwwat al-Islam tomb

6. Coins minted in delhi, called ____ , had a wide circulation. **[1]**

    a) Coindelhi   b) Coinwal

c) Dehliwal   d) Deliwal

7. The Mongols under Genghis Khan invaded Transoxiana in _____ in 1219   **[1]**

    a) East Iraq   b) North-east Iran

    c) South Iran   d) South-west Iraq

8. Under _____ Delhi became an important commercial centre.   **[1]**

    a) Tomaras and Paulas   b) Tomaras and Chauhans

    c) Tomaras and Rajputs   d) Paulas and Chauhans

9. Tax on cultivation was called   **[1]**

    a) Iqta   b) Zakta

    c) Siri   d) Kharaj

10. The idea of the "Three Orders" was first formulated in-   **[1]**

    a) China   b) Japan

    c) France   d) India

11. Where were the residents of the city of Dehli-i-kuhna sent?   **[1]**

    a) Maharashtra   b) Daulatabad

    c) Patna   d) Hastinapur

12. The authors of tawarikh were learned men and included _____.   **[1]**

    a) Administrators   b) All of the above.

    c) Secretaries   d) Poets and courtiers

13. The first set of campaigns for expansion of Delhi Sultanate aimed at consolidating the hinterlands of the garrison towns. During these campaigns forests were cleared in the _____ doab and hunter gatherers   **[1]**

    a) Jhelum-Yamuna   b) Ravi-Yamuna

    c) Narmada-Yamuna   d) Ganga-Yamuna

14. Qutub minar was built by three sultan   **[1]**

    a) Qutbuddin Aybak, Iltutmish and Firuz Shah Tughluq   b) Qutbuddin Aybak, Raziyya and Muhammad Tughluq

    c) Qutbuddin Akbar, Iltutmish and Muhammad Tughluq   d) Qutbuddin Aybak, Raziyya and Firuz Shah Tughluq

15. Rana Sanga was the king of which place?   **[1]**

    a) Hissar   b) Delhi

    c) Mewar   d) Ajmer

16. Who was the minister in charge of religious and charitable patronage during Mughal reign?   **[1]**

    a) Sadr   b) Mansab

    c) Faujdar   d) Zabt

17. When was the first battle of Panipat fought? **[1]**

    a) 1536   b) 1526

    c) 1426   d) 1626

18. Who among the following is not the son of Shah Jahan? **[1]**

    a) Adil Khan   b) Murad Baksh

    c) Shah Shauja   d) Dara Shukoh

19. When did Jahangir die? **[1]**

    a) 1605   b) 1658

    c) 1627   d) 1666

20. What does the term "Mansab" means? **[1]**

    a) Position or rank   b) Tax

    c) Rule   d) Land

21. Who was the last ruler of Mughal Empire? **[1]**

    a) Shah Jahan III   b) Jahangir

    c) Bahadur Shah Zafar   d) Bahadur Shah Zafar II

22. Cannons were first used in___century. **[1]**

    a) 14th   b) 17th

    c) 16th   d) 15th

23. Mansabdars received their salaries as revenue assignments known as- **[1]**

    a) Zat   b) Tax

    c) Jagirs   d) Coin

24. Who helped Babur against Lodhis? **[1]**

    a) Rana Sanga   b) Bairam Khan

    c) Mirza Khan   d) Shah Shiya

25. What were the affects of teaching of bigots? **[1]**

    a) War among subjects   b) Universal peace among subjects

    c) Division and disharmony among subjects   d) Harmony among the subjects

26. The Third volume of book Akbarnama deals with- **[1]**

    a) King ancestors   b) King reign

    c) Data of salary   d) Data of crops yield

27. Babur used Cannons effectively at the first battle of- **[1]**

    a) Khanwa   b) Sonipat

    c) Panipat   d) Agra

28. According to our Constitution, it is the primary duty of the government to ensure **[1]**

a) the welfare of the women and provide health care facilities in urban areas

b) the welfare of the women and provide health care facilities to all

c) the welfare of the doctors and provide health care facilities to in rural areas

d) the welfare of the people and provide health care facilities to all

29. A disease that attacks a large number of people in an area at the same time is called an **[1]**

a) Non communicable

b) Germs disease

c) Epidemic

d) Communicable

30. In a study it was reported the ___ per cent of people who are admitted to a hospital for some illness or injury have to borrow money or sell some of their possessions to pay for the expenses **[1]**

a) 30

b) 60

c) 40

d) 50

31. The public health service is a chain of health centres and hospitals run by the _____. **[1]**

a) Traders

b) Citizens

c) Government

d) All of these

32. Which of the following is false regarding the Policy of Kerala government towards health services **[1]**

a) 50% of the entire state budget was given to the panchayats

b) The working of school and anganwadi was checked

c) Water supply scheme were checked to ensure good health

d) Health care centre were improved

33. Which of the following diseases has been eradicated? **[1]**

a) Rinderpest

b) Both Smallpox and Rinderpest

c) Polio

d) Smallpox

34. _____ means the ability of a person or animal to remain free of illness and injuries. **[1]**

a) Treatment

b) Medical facilities

c) Health

d) All of these

35. This refers to foreigners who come to this country specifically for medical treatment at hospitals that offer world?class facilities at a lower cost than what they would have to pay in their own countries. **[1]**

a) Medical Tourist

b) Foreign Tourist

c) Treatment Tourist

d) Hospital Tourist

36. At the village level, there are: **[1]**

a) All of these

b) District Hospitals

c) Government hospitals

d) primary health centres

37. This is where people are first brought in and treated in a hospital without being admitted to any special ward **[1]**

    a) PMC   b) OPD

    c) PDS   d) UNICEF

38. ___ refers to the provision of health facilities from door to door by health workers in rural areas **[1]**

    a) Transfer clinic   b) Door clinic

    c) Moving clinic   d) Mobile clinic

39. Who runs the public health care system? **[1]**

    a) Armyl officers   b) All of these

    c) Business persons   d) Government

40. Living in good spirit and without mental strain is also an important aspect of: **[1]**

    a) Treatment   b) Hospital

    c) Health   d) All of these

1. **(b)** new
   Explanation: new

2. **(b)** should beg from some other house
   Explanation: should beg from some other house

3. **(d)** the secret about the cat in the backyard
   Explanation: the secret about the cat in the backyard

4. **(c)** short sleep
   Explanation: -

5. **(b)** new-brand and costly
   Explanation: -

6. **(b)** very kind souls
   Explanation: -

7. **(d)** the rebel stays at home
   Explanation: the rebel stays at home

8. **(b)** all others talk
   Explanation: all others talk

9. **(b)** he's with cat lovers
   Explanation: -

10. **(c)** when he knows what others are doing
    Explanation: when he knows what others are doing

11. **(d)** showy and colourful
    Explanation: -

12. **(d)** Nine year old
    Explanation: Nine year old

13. **(a)** master call, five
    Explanation: master call, five

14. **(c)** 'Dhat' was the command to sit and 'Mali' to walk.
    Explanation: When his friend pulled his ear and say 'Dhat', Kari sit down and when he pulled his trunk forward and say 'Mali', Kari walked.

15. **(b)** an elephant
    Explanation: an elephant

16. **(d)** twigs and saplings
    Explanation: twigs and saplings

17. **(a)** squealed with pleasure
    Explanation: -

18. **(b)** He stretched his trunk and got hold of the bananas through the window without anyone noticing him.
    Explanation: Kari stole the bananas from the table near the window in the dining room. He put his trunk through the window very much like a snake and disappeared with all the bananas without any one noticing it.

19. **(b)** Kari pushed his friend into the stream so that he could see the drowning boy who lies flat at the bottom.
    Explanation: Kari pushed his friend into the stream so that he could see the drowning boy who lies flat at the bottom.

20. **(c)** ripe bananas
    Explanation: ripe bananas

21. **(a)** a boy
    Explanation: a boy

22. **(a)** Hottest
    Explanation: Hottest

23. **(d)** Learning
    Explanation: Learning

24. **(a)** Thieves
    Explanation: Thieves

25. **(d)** children
    Explanation: -

26. **(a)** It had led them to a dead kitten
    Explanation: ---------

27. **(a)** Does
    Explanation: Does

28. **(d)** Turned
    Explanation: Turned

29. **(d)** Prettier
    Explanation: Prettier

30. **(a)** That
    Explanation: That

31. **(b)** ash
    Explanation: -

32. **(a)** it was the season when it was found in abundance
    Explanation: -

33. **(c)** Who
    Explanation: Who

34. **(c)** at the bottom of the garden
    Explanation: -----------

35. **(c)** spider's web
    Explanation: ---

36. **(a)** Someone is staring at him
    Explanation: -----------

37. **(d)** The hilsa - fish in Gopal's hand
    Explanation: ---------

38. **(b)** Written
    Explanation: Written

39. **(c)** it wanted to show his master a spot
    Explanation: -----------

40. **(c)** Taught
    Explanation: Taught

Solution

Class 07 - हिंदी (वसंत और बाल महाभारत कथा)

VII HINDI

1. **(a)** उपर्युक्त सभी
   Explanation: उपर्युक्त सभी

2. **(a)** बंधन
   Explanation: कठपुतली को धागे में बंधना बंधन जैसा लगता है क्योंकि उसे दूसरों के इशारे पर नाचना पड़ता है।

3. **(b)** आम आदमी का
   Explanation: यहाँ कठपुतलियाँ आम आदमी का प्रतीक हैं क्योंकि वह भी बंधन मुक्त होकर अपना जीवन जीना चाहता है।

4. **(c)** स्वतंत्र होने की
   Explanation: बंधन में बंधी हुई कठपुतली अब दूसरों के इशारे पर नाचना नहीं चाहती। वह स्वतंत्र होकर आत्मनिर्भर बनना चाहती है।

5. **(b)** अपने मन की बात सुनना
   Explanation: अपने मन की बात सुनना

6. **(c)** काठ की बनी पुतली
   Explanation: काठ की बनी पुतली

7. **(d)** स्वतंत्र करना
   Explanation: कविता में कठपुतली स्वतंत्र होना चाहती थी इसलिए यहाँ इसका अर्थ स्वतंत्र होना होगा।

8. **(a)** वह बच्चों को खुश करना चाहता था।
   Explanation: वह बच्चों को खुश करना चाहता था।

9. **(c)** मिठाईवाले को कमरे में ठहराने के लिए कहा।
   Explanation: मिठाईवाले को कमरे में ठहराने के लिए कहा।

10. **(c)** वह जानना चाहती थी कि मिठाईवाला सस्ते दाम में सामान क्यों बेचता है?
    Explanation: वह जानना चाहती थी कि मिठाईवाला सस्ते दाम में सामान क्यों बेचता है?

11. **(d)** ईश्वर के लिए
    Explanation: ईश्वर के लिए

12. **(c)** विजय बाबू
    Explanation: विजय बाबू

13. **(b)** सोने का
    Explanation: सोने का

14. **(b)** वह मुरली बजाने में उस्ताद है।
    Explanation: वह मुरली बजाने में उस्ताद है।

15. **(c)** मुरलीवाला उदास हो गया।
    Explanation: मुरलीवाला उदास हो गया।

16. **(d)** उसकी पत्नी व बच्चे किसी हादसे का शिकार हो गए थे
    Explanation: उसकी पत्नी व बच्चे किसी हादसे का शिकार हो गए थे

17. **(d)** प्लाज्मा
    Explanation: प्लाज्मा

18. **(c)** डेंगू
    Explanation: डेंगू में बिम्बाणु (प्लेटलैट कण) की कमी में पाई जाती है।

19. **(b)** समयानुसार रक्त-दान करें
    Explanation: समयानुसार रक्त-दान करें

20. **(d)** रक्त में
    Explanation: रक्त में

21. **(b)** लाल कण
    Explanation: साँस लेने पर शुद्ध वायु से जो ऑक्सीजन प्राप्त होती है, उसे शरीर के हर हिस्से में लाल कण पहुँचाते हैं।

22. **(d)** रक्त का तरल भाग

    Explanation: रक्त का तरल भाग

23. **(a)** रक्तवाहिका की कटी-फटी दीवार में प्लाज्मा में स्थित विशेष प्रोटीन द्वारा मकड़ी के जाले जैसे बुने जाल पर बिंबाणुओं के चिपकने पर

    Explanation: रक्तवाहिका की कटी-फटी दीवार में प्लाज्मा में स्थित विशेष प्रोटीन द्वारा मकड़ी के जाले जैसे बुने जाल पर बिंबाणुओं के चिपकने पर

24. **(c)** मनुष्यों से

    Explanation: मनुष्यों से

25. **(d)** घमंडी

    Explanation: घमंडी

26. **(c)** सभी

    Explanation: सभी

27. **(b)** लोगों का ध्यान आकर्षित करने हेतु

    Explanation: लोगों का ध्यान आकर्षित करने हेतु

28. **(d)** सभी

    Explanation: सभी

29. **(c)** वह जानना चाहती है कि सच क्या है? चारों ओर अँधेरा क्यों है? क्या वह सपना देख रही है?

    Explanation: वह जानना चाहती है कि सच क्या है? चारों ओर अँधेरा क्यों है? क्या वह सपना देख रही है?

30. **(a)** बंटे खेलता था

    Explanation: बंटे खेलता था

31. **(d)** उसे एकदम से अहसास होता है कि वह कहाँ है, उसके मम्मी-पापा और घर कहाँ है?

    Explanation: उसे एकदम से अहसास होता है कि वह कहाँ है, उसके मम्मी-पापा और घर कहाँ है?

32. **(a)** बंटे अर्थात् कंचे

    Explanation: बंटे अर्थात् कंचे

33. **(d)** अधिरथ

    Explanation: विवाह से पूर्व सूर्य के संयोग से कुंती को कर्ण की प्राप्ति हुई पर लोकलाज के भय से उन्होंने कर्ण को गंगा नदी में बहा दिया। अधिरथ नामक सारथि ने इसे बहते हुए देखा तो वह इसे अपने घर ले आए और इसका पालन पोषण किया। अधिरथ सारथि थे इसलिए कर्ण को सूतपुत्र भी कहा जाता है।

34. **(c)** भीम

    Explanation: पवनदेव के संयोग से भीम का जन्म हुआ था इसलिए वे अधिक बलशाली थे।

35. **(d)** अश्वत्थामा

    Explanation: द्रोणाचार्य ने कृपाचार्य की बहिन से विवाह किया था। उनके पुत्र का नाम अश्वत्थामा था।

36. **(a)** धृष्टद्युम्न के

    Explanation: द्रुपद को द्रोणाचार्य से अपने अपमान का बदला लेना था। उनके पुत्र धृष्टद्युम्न ने अपने पिता के अपमान का बदला द्रोणाचार्य को मार कर लिया।

37. **(a)** परशुराम से

    Explanation: ब्रह्मास्त्र सिखने के लिए कर्ण ने झूठ का सहारा लिया था। उन्होंने ब्राह्मण वेश में परशुराम जी से ब्रह्मास्त्र सिखाने का अनुरोध किया जिसे परशुराम जी ने स्वीकार कर लिया।

38. **(a)** शक्ति नामक

    Explanation: -----------

39. **(a)** महर्षि भरद्वाज

    Explanation: ----------------

40. **(a)** इंद्र को

    Explanation: इंद्र को भय था कि भविष्य में कर्ण की शक्ति अर्जुन पर भारी पड़ सकती है इसलिए उन्होंने ब्राह्मण वेश में आकर कर्ण से उसके कवच और कुंडल दान स्वरूप ले ली।

1. **(a)** 120
   Explanation: $15.6 \div 0.13 = 120$

2. **(d)** $47\frac{1}{4}$
   Explanation: $7 \times 6\frac{3}{4} = \frac{7}{1} \times \frac{27}{4} = \frac{189}{4} = 47\frac{1}{4}$

3. **(a)** $\frac{2}{3}$
   Explanation: Weight of apples used on Monday = $\frac{4}{5}$ of 5 kg = $\frac{4}{5} \times 5$ = 4 kg
   Weight of apples left on next day = (5 - 4) kg = 1 kg
   Weight of apples used on next day = $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1 kg
   = $\frac{1}{3} \times 1$ kg = $\frac{1}{3}$ kg
   $\therefore$ Weight of apples left now = $\left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right)$ kg
   = $\frac{2}{3}$ kg

4. **(d)** $\frac{11}{5}$
   Explanation: Reciprocal : $1 \div \frac{5}{11} = \frac{11}{5}$

5. **(b)** $0.85 kg$
   Explanation: Chocolate which is left $= 4.35 - (10 \times 0.35) = 4.35 - 3.5 = 0.85 kg$

6. **(c)** 180
   Explanation: $32.4 \div 0.18 = \frac{324}{10} \times \frac{100}{18} = 180$

7. **(a)** 21 cm
   Explanation: Each side of regular hexagon is 3.5 cm
   perimeter = 3.5×6 = 21 cm

8. **(b)** 0.015
   Explanation: $0.03 \times 0.5 = 0.015$

9. **(b)** $\frac{1}{4}$
   Explanation: $\frac{1}{5} \div \frac{4}{5} = \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{5}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$

10. **(c)** $\frac{11}{24}$
    Explanation: In the given time she will read=$\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{11}{3} = \frac{11}{24}$

11. **(c)** between 40 cups and 50 cups
    Explanation: The requirement of flour and sugar for one packet of biscuits = $\left(2\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{2}{3}\right)$ cups
    = $\left(\frac{5}{2} + \frac{5}{3}\right)$ cups = $\left(\frac{15+10}{6}\right)$ cups = $\frac{25}{6}$ cups
    $\therefore$ The requirement of both ingredients for 10 packets
    = $10 \times \frac{25}{6}$ cups = $5 \times \frac{25}{3}$ cups = $\frac{125}{3}$ cups
    = $41\frac{2}{3}$ cups
    i.e., between 40 cups and 50 cups.

12. **(a)** 24
    Explanation: $\frac{4}{5} \times 30 = \frac{4 \times 30}{5} = 4 \times 6 = 24$

13. **(d)** $\frac{5}{42}$
    Explanation: $\frac{5}{7} \div 6 = \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{42}$

14. **(d)** $\frac{1}{2}$
    Explanation: a die has 6 face and there are 3 number face more than 3 .so the probability of getting an even number $= 3/6 = 1/2$

15. **(c)** organise
Explanation: we have to organise raw dat to get meaningful data

16. **(d)** 17
Explanation: range of the heights of the students is the difference between highest and lowest height i.e.
$(76 - 59) = 17$

17. **(b)** 200
Explanation: lower class limit in the class-interval 200-225 is 200 as it is the smallest number of the interval

18. **(c)** comparison
Explanation: two graph give comparison

19. **(a)** 67.5
Explanation: If we put serially all the numbers from 62 to 79 i.e. 62,63,64,66,67,68,69,69,79 so the middle number is in between 67 and 68 , i.e.67.5 is the median

20. **(c)** Mode
Explanation: Mode

21. **(b)** 61.5
Explanation: median of the data set,is the middle number if the numbers are written serially from 56 to 73 , the middle number is 61.5

22. **(c)** 1
Explanation: number 1 comes only one times so probability of getting a number 1 through 6 is 1

23. **(d)** bars
Explanation: As height of the bar specify the value to estimate

24. **(b)** 62
Explanation: mode for the data set is 62 as the occurence of this number is maximum

25. **(c)** 0
Explanation: There is no face of 7 number in die . so probability of number 7 is zero

26. **(a)** T, H
Explanation: coin has two faces head and tale

27. **(a)** - 16
Explanation: For, y - 15 = 2y + 1
$\Rightarrow$ 2y - y = -15 - 1 = - 16
$\Rightarrow$ y = - 16

28. **(a)** 7x + 7 = 77
Explanation: Sum of two number is 77. As per the given equation one number is 7 and the other is a variable X multiplied with 7, therefore the equation will be as given below:
7x + 7 = 77

29. **(a)** variable
Explanation: A variable means any arbitrary alphabet in which we can store a numerical value. A variable can have different numerical values according to the equation/s in which it's used.

30. **(b)** x = 4
Explanation: 4x – 3 = 13
4x = 13 + 3
4x = 16
x = 16/4 = 4

31. **(c)** x + x + 2x = 180
Explanation: Base angle = x
As the triangle is isosceles, the base angles will be equal.
Vertex angle is twice the base angle
Therefore, vertex angle = 2x

Sum of angles of a triangle = 180^0

x + x + 2x = 180^0

32. **(d)** $x = \frac{-1}{4}$

   Explanation: 4(2 – x) = 9

   8 - 4x = 9

   -4x = 9-8

   -4x = 1

   x = -1/4

33. **(b)** x – 2 = 8

   Explanation: Let the number be x

   x - 2 = 8

34. **(d)** x - 1 = 2

   Explanation: x - 1 = 2

   or x = 3 $\neq$ -1

35. **(b)** transposition

   Explanation: Transposition is a term which means shifting one term from one side of an equation to another side with a change of sign.

36. **(a)** 21

   Explanation: Let Mohsins scored X

   Average score is 19

   (16 + 20 + X)/3 = 19

   36 +X = 57

   X = 57 - 36 = 21

37. **(b)** $\frac{1}{3}m + 5 = 8$

   Explanation: Let's assume that the number be represented by "m" now as per the expression, one third of m plus 5 will be equal to 8 hence we can write the equation as:

   1/3m + 5 = 8

38. **(b)** 3y + 4 = 49

   Explanation: Let Laxmi's age be y

   Laxmi's father's age is 49

   Father is 4 years older than three times Laxmi's age, hence the correct equation can be written as below:

   3y+4=49

39. **(a)** 20

   Explanation: Given that $\frac{x}{2}$ = 3

   $\Rightarrow$ x = 3 $\times$ 2 = 6

   $\therefore$ 3x + 2 = 3 $\times$ 6 + 2

   = 18 + 2

   = 20

40. **(b)** 0.002

   Explanation: Given: 43m = 0.086

   $\Rightarrow$ m = $\frac{0.086}{43}$

   $\Rightarrow$ m = 0.002

1. **(c)** From a hotter object to a colder object
Explanation: When you bring two objects of different temperature together, energy will always be transferred from the hotter to the cooler object. The objects will exchange thermal energy until their temperatures are equal. We say that heat flows from the hotter to the cooler object.

2. **(c)** Digital thermometer
Explanation: In digital thermometer, meter mercury is not used. It contain chips that responds to body temperature. Nowadays, digital thermometers are preferably used than clinical thermometer because of the presence of the mecury which is a toxic substance .

3. **(a)** Energy transferred between objects at different temperature
Explanation: Energy transferred between objects at different temperature is called as heat. Heat is the form of energy that flows between two boies/object due to their difference in temperature. It is transferred from hotter to colder object.

4. **(d)** Insulators
Explanation: Those substances that do not allow heat to flow through it easily are poor conductors and they are known as insulators. Example : wood, plastic etc.

5. **(a)** Copper is a better conductor
Explanation: Since Copper is a better conductor of heat therefore to allow the food to cook properly, the bottom of the pan is made up of copper.

6. **(a)** Thin clothes with white colour
Explanation: Thin clothes with white colour absorbs least of the sun rays and will keep us cool in summers.

7. **(c)** Molecules are in contact to each other
Explanation: In Conduction, heat is transferred from the hotter end to the colder end of an object. Generally it happens in solids,metals are good conductors. The molecules are in contact to each other heat the adjacent molecules and thereby heat is transferred.

8. **(c)** Radiation
Explanation: Radiation is the mode of heat transfer which does not require any medium. It can take place whether a medium is present or not. Heat of the sun reaches to earth by radiation.

9. **(c)** Liquid and gases
Explanation: In earth atmosphere, transfer of heat takes place by convection in liquid and gases.Liquds and gases gets heated by the process of convection.Convection is the major factor in weather. The sun heats the earth's surface, then, when cooler air comes into contact with it, the air warms and rises, creating an upward current in the atmosphere. That current can results in wind, clouds or other weather.

10. **(a)** Land to sea
Explanation: In coastal areas, at night the water cools down more slowly than the land. So , the cool air from the land moves towards the sea.

11. **(c)** -10^{0}C to 110^{0}C
Explanation: The range of laboratory thermometer is -10 degree Celsius to 110 degree Celsius. Laboratory thermometer is used in laboratories to measure temperature with a high level of accuracy other than the human body.

12. **(c)** Hot milk have temperature higher than maximum range
Explanation: Temperature of hot milk cannot be measured by clinical thermometer because hot milk has temperature higher than 42 degree Celsius which is the maximum range of clinical thermometer.Clinical thermometer is used to measure the body temperature so the temperature range is 35 degree Celsius to 45 degree Celsius.

13. **(d)** Preventing heat loss
Explanation: In a thermos flask, the hot liquid can be kept as hot and the cold liquid remains cold as no loss of heat energy takes place. The thermos flask does not allow heat transfer by any of the three ways that heat can travel from.

14. **(c)** Land cools more quickly than the sea
Explanation: Land cools more quickly than the sea during the night because water is a slow conductor of heat and takes more time to cool down in comparison to land.

15. **(c)** Mercury expands on heating
Explanation: In mercury thermometer, the level of mercury change when come in contact of hotter object as mercury expands on heating. When the bulb of the thermometer comes in contact with a hot object, the mercury expands and its level rises in the glass tube, indicating the temperature. Mercury has high co-efficient of expansion.

16. **(b)** Lime juice
Explanation: Lime juice contains citric acid so, it is acidic in nature.

17. **(d)** Neutralisation and exothermic reaction
Explanation: $HCl + NaOH \rightarrow NaCl + H_2O$ is an example of neutralisation reaction and exothermic reaction. Hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide reacts to form sodium chloride and water.In exothermic reaction heat is produced.

18. **(b)** Vinegar
Explanation: Vinegar is 5-8% acetic acid in water. It is used as preservative of food.

19. **(d)** Citric acid
Explanation: Fruit juice is sour in taste due to presence of acid in them. All citrus fruit contain citric acid.

20. **(d)** Decomposition of food particle to produce acid
Explanation: Tooth decay is caused due to decomposition of food particles left between teeth after eating to produce acid by action of bacteria.The bacteria is present in our mouth in the form of a clear and sticky substance which is known as plague.Tooth decay is caused mainly because if oral hygiene is not maintained.It can be prevented by some regular good habits like brushing the teeth twice a day,rinsing the mouth with water after every eat.

21. **(c)** Formic acid
Explanation: When an ant bites, it ejects formic acid in skin which causes burning sensation and irritation.Formic acid is a colourless liquid having high pungent, penetrating odour at room temperature.In miscible with water and most polar organic solvents and some what soluble in hydrocarbons.

22. **(c)** Basic
Explanation: Tooth pastes are generally basic in nature. The base in toothpaste neutralise the acid produced in mouth.

23. **(c)** Lime or chalk
Explanation: Farmers use lime or chalk to neutralise the soil as chalk and lime contain base that neutralise the acids presence in soil due to accumulation of water.Another way is by adding limestone consists of calcium carbonate which acts as a neutraliser on the soil.

24. **(b)** Magnesium hydroxide
Explanation: Milk of magnesia contains Magnesium hydroxide which is a base used as antacids.A base generally used to neutrlaization the hydrochloric acid present in our stomach.

25. **(c)** Organic acid
Explanation: An organic acid is an organic compound with acidic properties which obtained from plants and animals and can be consumed as food.The most common organic acid is carboxylic acids whose acidity is associated with carboxyl group.In general organic acids are weak acids that do not dissociate completely in water.

26. **(a)** Physical change
Explanation: When water freezes it undergoes a physical change and no new substance is formed.

27. **(b)** Boiling of water
    Explanation: Boiling of water is an example of physical change but bud turning into flower, rusting of iron and ripening of fruit is chemical change.

28. **(a)** Energy is either absorbed or given out
    Explanation: In chemical change, either heat is absorbed or given out because rearrangement of molecules takes place in which heat change occurs.

29. **(a)** Chemical change is taking place
    Explanation: Evolution or absorption of heat during change indicates chemical change. So, when two solution are mixed a new solution is formed is chemical change.

30. **(b)** No new substance is formed
    Explanation: Dissolving salt in water is physical change because no new substance is formed with new property.

31. **(d)** Crushing the sugar crystals and dissolving in water
    Explanation: Crushing of sugar crystals and dissolving in water both are physical changes because it is reversible change and new substance is not form. But chewing the sugar, burning the sugar crystals and reacting with sulphuric acid is chemical change because it is irreversible and new substance are form.

32. **(b)** Burning of candle forms carbon dioxide
    Explanation: Melting of wax is physical change as only state of wax is changed on the other hand burning of candle is chemical change as wax burns to produce carbon dioxide.

33. **(d)** Crystallization
    Explanation: Formation of big and pure crystal of a substance from the saturated solution is called crystallisation.

34. **(a)** Calcium carbonate and water
    Explanation: When carbon dioxide gas is passed through lime water calcium carbonate and water is formed that make the lime water milky. $Ca(OH)_2 + CO_2$ ------------ $CaCO_3 + H_2O$

35. **(b)** It alters the form and appearance of the substance
    Explanation: In physical changes the form and appearance of the substance changes temporarily which can be reversed back.

36. **(d)** Carbon dioxide gas
    Explanation: Vinegar is an acid (Acetic acid). The chemical name of baking soda is sodium hydrogen carbonate or sodium bicarbonate.When vinegar reacts with baking soda, it gives carbon dioxide. A hissing sound is produced when baking soda is added to vinegar. This happens because of production of carbon dioxide.

37. **(c)** Change in size and shape
    Explanation: Change in shape and size is not a characteristic of chemical change. In chemical change new substance with new property are formed.

38. **(d)** Basic
    Explanation: Metal hydroxides are basic in nature. So, magnesium hydroxide is chemically basic in nature.

39. **(a)** Air and water do not come in contact of surface
    Explanation: Painting of iron articles prevent the rusting because air and water do not come in contact of surface to cause rusting.

40. **(a)** Brilliant white light
    Explanation: Magnesium ribbon burns with brilliant white light to produce magnesium oxide.

1. **(a)** Minhaj-i Siraj
Explanation: In **1236** Sultan **Iltutmish's** daughter, **Raziyya**, became Sultan. The **chronicler** of the age, **Minhaj**-i **Siraj**, recognised that she was more able and qualified than all her brothers. But he was not comfortable at having a queen as ruler. Nor were the nobles happy at her attempts to rule independently. She was removed from the throne in 1240.

2. **(d)** Ziyauddin barani
Explanation: Ziyauddin Barani, a mid-fourteenth-century-chronicler, reported the appointments as a sign of the Sultan's loss of political judgement and his incapacity to rule.

3. **(d)** Iltutmish
Explanation: Iltutmish was the first to introduce a "Pure Arabic Coin" in India, **Silver Tanka and Copper Jital**, the two coins of the Delhi Sultanate. The Silver Tanka issued by Iltutmish was weighing 175 grains. Balban later issued gold Tanka of the same weight.The coins prior to Iltutmish were introduced by the invaders, which bear the Sanskrit characters and even Hindu Gods, Bull and Shivaling.

4. **(a)** Arabic
Explanation: A **mosque** is called a **masjid** in **Arabic**, literally a place where a Muslim prostrates in reverence to Allah. In a "congregational mosque" Muslims read their **prayers (namaz)** together. Members of the congregation choose the most respected, learned male as their leader (imam) for the rituals of prayer.

5. **(c)** Quwwat al-Islam mosque
Explanation: The Quwwat-Ul-Islam Mosque which means the 'Might of Islam' is known to be one of the oldest and ancient mosques that survived through the centuries and a definite sight to behold. It is called by many as the 'Great Mosque of India' that lies within the beautiful and ancient expanse of Qutb Complex in South Delhi and was built along with the Qutub Minar in 1193 AD and finished in 1197 AD by Sultan Qutb-ud-din Aibak of the Slave dynasty.

6. **(c)** Dehliwal
Explanation: It was under the Tomaras and Chauhans that Delhi became an important commercial centre. Many rich Jaina merchants lived in the city and constructed several temples. Coins minted here, called **dehliwal**, had a wide circulation.

7. **(b)** North-east Iran
Explanation: The **Mongols under Genghis Khan invaded Transoxiana** in **north-east Iran** in **1219** and the Delhi Sultanate faced their onslaught soon after. Mongol attacks on the Delhi Sultanate increased during the reign of Alauddin Khalji and in the early years of Muhammad Tughluq's rule.

8. **(b)** Tomaras and Chauhans
Explanation: Under the Tomaras and Chauhans Delhi became an important commercial centre. Many rich Jaina merchants lived in the city and constructed several temples. Coins minted here, called dehliwal, had a wide circulation.

9. **(d)** Kharaj
Explanation: There were three types of taxes that were collected during Delhi sultanate:(1) tax on cattle. (2)tax on houses.(3)tax on **cultivation** called **kharaj** and amounting to about 50 per cent of the peasant's produce.

10. **(c)** France
Explanation: The "Three Orders" were the "Peace of God", Knights and the Crusades. The idea of the "Three Orders" was first formulated in France in the early eleventh century. It divided society into three classes: those who prayed, those who fought, and those who tilled the land. This division of society into "Three Orders" was supported by the Church to consolidate its dominant role in society. This helped the emergence of a new warrior group called knights.

11. **(b)** Daulatabad
Explanation: The Sultanate was attacked in the early years of Muhammad Tughluq's reign. The Mongol army was defeated. Muhammad Tughluq was confident about the strength of his army and his resources to plan an attack on Transoxiana. He therefore raised a large standing army.**Rather than constructing a new garrison town,** the oldest of **the four cities of Delhi (Dehli-i Kuhna) was emptied of its** residents and the soldiers garrisoned there. **The residents of the old city were sent to the new capital of Daulatabad in the south.**

12. **(b)** All of the above.
Explanation: The authors of tawarikh were learned men: secretaries, administrators, poets and courtiers, who both recounted events and advised rulers on governance, emphasising the importance of just rule.

13. **(d)** Ganga-Yamuna
Explanation: The first set of campaigns along the "**internal frontier"** of the Sultanate aimed at consolidating the hinterlands of the garrison towns. During **these campaigns forests were cleared in the Ganga-Yamuna doab** and huntergatherers and pastoralists expelled from their habitat.These lands were given to peasants and agriculture was encouraged. New fortresses and towns were established to protect trade routes and to promote regional trade.

14. **(a)** Qutbuddin Aybak, Iltutmish and Firuz Shah Tughluq
Explanation: The Qutb complex is an array of monuments and buildings at Mehrauli in Delhi, India. The best-known structure in the complex is the Qutub Minar, built to honor the Sufi saint Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki. Its **foundation was laid by Qutb-ud-din Aibak,** who later became the first Sultan of Delhi of the Mamluk dynasty. The **Minar was added upon by his successor Iltutmish,** and much **later by Firoz Shah Tughlaq,** a Sultan of Delhi from the Tughlaq dynasty in 1368 AD.

15. **(c)** Mewar
Explanation: Maharana Sangram Singh (12 April 1482 – 30 January 1528) commonly known as Rana Sanga, was Rana of Mewar and head of a powerful Hindu Rajput confederacy in Rajputana during the 16th century. He belonged to Sisodiya clan of Rajput. Rana ruled between 1508 and 1528.Rana Sanga succeeded his father, Rana Raimal, as king of Mewar in 1508. He fought against the Afghan Lodhi dynasty of Delhi Sultanate, and later against the Mughals.

16. **(a)** Sadr
Explanation: Abul Fazl a historian in Akbar's court in his book Ain-i-Akbari explained that the empire was divided into provinces called subas, governed by a subadar who carried out both political and military functions. Each province also had a financial officer or diwan. For the maintenance of peace and order in his province, the subadar was supported by other officers such as the military paymaster (bakhshi), the minister in charge of religious and charitable patronage (sadr), military commanders (faujdars) and the town police commander (kotwal).

17. **(b)** 1526
Explanation: The First Battle of Panipat, on 21 April 1526, was fought between the invading forces of Babur and the Lodi Kingdom. It took place in north India and marked the beginning of the Mughal Empire.This was one of the earliest battles involving gunpowder firearms and field artillery in the Indian subcontinent which were introduced by Mughals in this battle.

18. **(a)** Adil Khan
Explanation: Shahab-ud-din Muhammad Khurram better known by his regnal name Shah Jahan, was the fifth Mughal emperor, who reigned from 1628 to 1658.In 1657-1658, there was conflict over succession amongst Shah Jahan's 7 sons:Aurangeb,Dara Shukoh, Shah Shauja, Murad Baksh Sultan Daulat afza, Sultan Luftallah, Sultan Ummid Baksh, Aurangeb was victorious and acceded the throne.

19. **(c)** 1627
Explanation: Mirza Nur-ud-din Beig Mohammad Khan Salim, known by his imperial name Jahangir (31 August 1569 – 28 October 1627) was the fourth Mughal Emperor who ruled from 1605 until his death in 1627. Jahangir died in 1627 due to excessive drinking.

20. **(a)** Position or rank
Explanation: Those who joined Mughal service were enrolled as mansabdars. It was a grading system

used by the Mughals to fix rank, salary and military responsibilities. The term mansab means a position or rank, and Mansabdar refers to an individual who holds a mansab.

21. **(d)** Bahadur Shah Zafar II
Explanation: Mirza Abu Zafar Sirajuddin Muhammad Bahadur Shah Zafar or Bahadur Shah Zafar II, (24 October 1775 – 7 November 1862) was the last Mughal emperor. He was the second son and became the successor to his father, Akbar II, upon his death on 28 September 1837. He was a nominal Emperor, as the Mughal Empire existed in name only and his authority was limited only to the city of Delhi.

22. **(c)** 16th
Explanation: A **cannon** is a type of gun classified asartillery that launches a projectile using propellant. Cannons were an important addition in sixteenth century warfare. Babur used them effectively at the first battle of Panipat.

23. **(c)** Jagirs
Explanation: The term mansabdar refers to an individual who holds a mansab, meaning a position or rank. It was a grading system used by the Mughals to fix rank, salary and military responsibilities. Mansabdars received their salaries as revenue assignments called jagirs which were somewhat like iqtas.

24. **(a)** Rana Sanga
Explanation: RanaSanga invited Babur with a cunning plan of letting him destroy Lodhis of Delhi.

25. **(c)** Division and disharmony among subjects
Explanation: Bigot is an individual who is intolerant of another person's religious beliefs or culture. Religious scholars who emphasised ritual and dogma were often dogma bigots. Their bigots teachings created divisions and disharmony amongst the subjects.

26. **(b)** King reign
Explanation: The Akbarnama which translates to Book of Akbar, is the official chronicle of the reign of Akbar,by Akbar himself and by his court historian and **biographer**, **Abul Fazl** who was one of the nine jewels in Akbar's court.The **third volume is** named **Ain-a-Akbari** and **details the administrative system of** the Empire as well as containing the famous "Account of the Hindu Sciences". It also deals with Akbar's household, army, the revenues and the geography of the empire.

27. **(c)** Panipat
Explanation: Cannons were an important addition in sixteenth century warfare. Babur used them effectively at the first battle of Panipat. Babur's artillery played a "key role" in the establishment of the Mughal Empire. In 1526, the First Battle of Panipat saw the introduction of massed artillery tactics to Indian warfare. Under the guidance of Ottoman gun master Ustad Ali Quli, Babur deployed cannons behind a screening row of carts.

28. **(d)** the welfare of the people and provide health care facilities to all
Explanation: According to our Constitution, it is the primary duty of the government to ensure the welfare of the people and provide health care facilities to all.The government must safeguard the Right to Life of every person.

29. **(c)** Epidemic
Explanation: An epidemic is the rapid spread of infectious disease to a large number of people in a given population within a short period of time

30. **(c)** 40
Explanation: It was reported in a study that 40 per cent
of people who are admitted to a hospital for some illness or injury have to borrow money or sell some of their possessions to pay for the expenses.

31. **(c)** Government
Explanation: The public health service is a chain of health centres and hospitals run by the government. They are linked together so that they cover both rural and urban areas and can also provide treatment to all kinds of problems.

32. **(a)** 50% of the entire state budget was given to the panchayats
Explanation: 40% of the entire state budget was given to the panchayats

33. **(b)** Both Smallpox and Rinderpest
Explanation: Two infectious diseases have successfully been eradicated, Smallpox and rinderpest. There are also four ongoing programs, targeting poliomyelitis, yaws, dracunculiasis and malaria.

34. **(c)** Health
Explanation: Health means the ability of a person or animal to remain free of illness and injuries.

35. **(a)** Medical Tourist
Explanation: Medical tourists: This refers to foreigners who come to this country specifically for medical treatment at hospitals that offer world–class facilities at a lower cost than what they would have to pay in their own countries

36. **(d)** primary health centres
Explanation: Public health service is run by the government, It involves various health centres and hospitals that are linked together to cover both rural and urban area. At the village level, there are primary health centres, at the district level there are District Hospitals. Large cities have many government hospitals.

37. **(b)** OPD
Explanation: OPD: This is the short form for 'Out Patient Department'. This is where people are first brought in and treated in a hospital without being admitted to any special ward

38. **(d)** Mobile clinic
Explanation: Mobile Clinic refers to the provision of health facilities from door to door by health workers in rural areas.
In rural areas, a jeep is often used to serve
as a mobile clinic for patients.

39. **(d)** Government
Explanation: The government runs the public health care system.

40. **(c)** Health
Explanation: Living in good spirit and without mental strain is also an important aspect of health.