ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4

RAWATBHATA

CLASS 07 - SCIENCE
MOCK TEST JANUARY- 2021

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

1. Insects have network of air tube for exchange of gases called **[1]**

   a) Trachea   b) Alveoli

   c) Diaphragm   d) Stomata

2. After heavy exercise, we get muscle cramps due to the accumulation of which substance? **[1]**

   a) Malaic acid   b) Lipoic acid

   c) Lactic acid   d) Fumaric acid

3. During respiration glucose is **[1]**

   a) Hydrolysed   b) Reduced

   c) Dehydrated   d) Oxidised

4. The expired air differ from inspired air in **[1]**

   a) Having more oxygen and less carbon dioxide   b) Having only carbon dioxide gas

   c) Having more oxygen and water vapour   d) Having more carbon dioxide and less oxygen

5. Choose the incorrect pairing. **[1]**

   a) Earthworm – skin   b) Insects – spiracles

   c) Cockroach – gills   d) Human – lungs

6. In anaerobic respiration which chemical substance is produced? **[1]**

   a) Lactic acid   b) Formic acid

   c) Alcohol   d) Citric acid

7. Respiratory surface should be **[1]**

   a) Thick, impermeable and richly supplied with blood   b) Thin, permeable and richly supplied with blood

   c) Thin walled, moist and devoid of blood vessels   d) Thin walled, impermeable and moist

8. Yeast are used in: **[1]**

   a) Cloth industry   b) Metal industry

   c) Food industry   d) Wine and beer industry

9. During inhalation, ribs moves up and diaphragm moves **[1]**

a) Both upward and downward   b) Upward

c) Laterally   d) Downward

10. During exhalation, the ribs   **[1]**

a) Moves down   b) Moves up

c) Move outward   d) Remain same

11. Plants breathe through their stomata located in their   **[1]**

a) Leaves   b) Flowers

c) Roots   d) Stem

12. Respiratory organs and process of breathing is not same as human beings in   **[1]**

a) Cat   b) Horse

c) Dog   d) Cockroach

13. Root of plants take air from air space present between   **[1]**

a) Cambium and cork cambium   b) Soil particles

c) Gas particles   d) Water molecules

14. Where urea is synthesised in our body?   **[1]**

a) Liver   b) Lung

c) Heart   d) Kidney

15. The process that regulate the body's salt and water concentration is called   **[1]**

a) Egestion   b) Osmoregulation

c) Sweating   d) Ingestion

16. In fishes, the excretory substance is: **[1]**

a) Oxygen   b) Uric acid

c) Urea   d) Ammonia

17. During expiration diaphragm becomes   **[1]**

a) Dome-shaped   b) Normal

c) Flattened   d) Oblique

18. Micturition is   **[1]**

a) Passing of urine   b) Removal of faeces

c) Removal of urea from blood   d) Removal of uric acid

19. Blood is slightly   **[1]**

a) Acidic   b) Highly acidic

c) Neutral   d) Alkaline

20. The most toxic nitrogenous wastes produced inside our body is   **[1]**

a) Uric acid   b) Lactic acid

c) Urea   d) Ammonia

21. Urine consists of: **[1]**

    a) 95% water, 5% urea   b) 87.5% water, 3.5% urea

    c) 97.5% water, 2.5% urea   d) 95% water, 2.5% urea

22. The function of the Blood is to transport **[1]**

    a) Digested food from small intestine to the large intestine   b) The digested food from the small intestine to the other parts of the body

    c) digested food from small intestine to the heart   d) Digested food from the parts of the body to the large intestine

23. Each human kidney contain about _____ nephron. **[1]**

    a) One million   b) Five millions

    c) Ten millions   d) Two millions

24. Study of blood vascular system including arteries and vein is called **[1]**

    a) Cell biology   b) Anatomy

    c) Angiology   d) Morphology

25. Which one of the following transport oxygen to different parts of the body? **[1]**

    a) All of them.   b) RBC

    c) WBC   d) Platelets

26. Malpiighian tubules is excretory organ in **[1]**

    a) Earthworm   b) Dog

    c) Ascaris   d) Cockroach

27. Male gametes in pollen grain reach to female gamete by **[1]**

    a) Funicular   b) Pollen tube

    c) Ovule tube   d) Ovary tube

28. Seed dispersal help in **[1]**

    a) Avoiding competition between seedlings for sunlight and water   b) Making seed more vigorous

    c) Selection of proper habitat   d) Selecting suitable variety

29. Pollen grain is **[1]**

    a) Spore mother cell   b) Female gametophyte

    c) Partially developed male gametophyte   d) Male sperm cell

30. New plants developed by asexual reproduction is identical to each other because they are **[1]**

    a) Produced from same fruit   b) Produced from same seed

    c) Produced from single parents   d) Produced without cell division

31. Clone are **[1]**

    a) Asexually produced non-identical organisms

    b) Sexually produced identical organism

    c) Sexually produced non-identical organisms

    d) Asexually produced identical organisms

32. Fragrant flowers with well developed nectarines are an adaptation for **[1]**

    a) Water pollination

    b) Insect pollination

    c) Wind pollination

    d) Bat pollination

33. Asexually reproduced organism inheriting all the characters of the parent is **[1]**

    a) Clone

    b) Offspring

    c) Variety

    d) Hybrid

34. Which one is a dicotyledonous plant? **[1]**

    a) Gram

    b) Sugar cane

    c) Wheat

    d) Banana

35. An alga grows and breaks into two pieces, this mode of reproduction is called **[1]**

    a) Regeneration

    b) Grafting

    c) Budding

    d) Fragmentation

36. Transfer of pollen grain form anther of one flower to stigma of another flower is called cross pollination. It produces **(check level may be class 12th level question)** **[1]**

    a) Better progeny

    b) Male progeny

    c) Weaker progeny

    d) Similar progeny

37. After fertilization, zygote develops into an **[1]**

    a) Embryo

    b) Carpel

    c) Fruit

    d) Petal

38. Fruit is a mature ovary, where as seed is fertilized **[1]**

    a) Petals

    b) Anther

    c) Carpel

    d) Ovule

39. Bryophyllum can reproduce by its **[1]**

    a) Flower

    b) Stem

    c) Roots

    d) Leaves

40. Fleshy and juicy fruits are found in **[1]**

    a) Walnuts and almond

    b) Orange and almond

    c) Mango and orange

    d) Mango and almond

Class 07 - Science

MOCK TEST JANUARY- 2021

1. **(a)** Trachea
Explanation: Cockroach and other insects breathe through spiracles and tracheae. There is a network of hollow tubes running through the body of an insect. These hollow tubes are called trachea.

2. **(c)** Lactic acid
Explanation: After a strenuous exercise muscles experience lack of oxygen. In the absence or insufficiency of oxygen, they respire anaerobically thereby producing lactic acid. The accumulation of lactic acid causes cramps in muscles.

3. **(d)** Oxidised
Explanation: Respiration is an oxidation reaction. Aerobic respiration breaks down glucose. During aerobic respiration, oxygen gets reduced by donating an electron to hydrogen forming water. In this process glucose gets oxidised to produce carbon dioxide, water and energy.

4. **(d)** Having more carbon dioxide and less oxygen
Explanation: The air that we inspire is a mixture of gases. The most important of these are nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide and water vapour. The air that we expire is not the same. In exhaled air, carbon dioxide percentage is ten times higher than atmospheric CO_2 and oxygen being 16% instead of 21% which we find in the atmosphere.

5. **(c)** Cockroach – gills
Explanation: The respiratory organ of cockroach is trachea and the respiratory organ of fish is gills. Earthworm breathe through skin. Human breathe by using lungs and insects use spiracles for respiration. So Cockroach -gills is incorrect pair.

6. **(c)** Alcohol
Explanation: Anaerobic respiration is a type of respiration that does not use oxygen. Alcoholic fermentation is used in brewing industry for the production of various types of beers, whisky and other wines.

7. **(b)** Thin, permeable and richly supplied with blood
Explanation: For effective respiration, the skin of animals is thin, moist, highly permeable and rich of supplied with blood capillaries that are present immediately below the cuticle.   The air sac walls are very thin so that gases can quickly diffuse through them. The air sacs are moist with mucus so that gases can dissolve before diffusing.   The surface area for gases to diffuse through in human lungs is roughly the same as a tennis court. The air sacs have a large capillary network so that large volumes of gases can be exchanged.

8. **(d)** Wine and beer industry
Explanation: Yeasts are single-celled organisms. They respire anaerobically and during this process yield alcohol. They are, therefore, used to make wine and beer.

9. **(d)** Downward
Explanation: The process of taking in of air rich in oxygen into the body is called 'inhalation'. During inhalation, ribs move up and outwards and diaphragm moves downward.

10. **(a)** Moves down
Explanation: During inhalation the lungs inflate. Therefore to creates space the ribs moves upward and outward whereas the diaphragm moves downwards.
During exhalation the lungs deflate. Therefore the ribs moves to their original position by moving downward and inward whereas the diaphragm moves upwards.

11. **(a)** Leaves
Explanation: Leaves of plants have tiny pores called stomata, which is used for the exchange of gases. The

oxygen, taken in through stomata is used by the cells in the leaves to break down glucose into carbon dioxide and water.

12. **(d)** Cockroach
    Explanation: Respiration in cockroach and other insects is not same as the respiratory system in humans. Animals like birds, cows, elephants, frogs, lions, lizards, snakes, including humans, have lungs as their primary respiratory organ. In these animals, lungs perform the function of exchanging air with the aid of nostrils, nasal cavity, and the windpipe. However, insects and worms do not have lungs to perform their respiratory function.

13. **(b)** Soil particles
    Explanation: The oxygen present in between the soil particles diffuse into the root hairs. From root hairs, oxygen is supplied to all the parts of roots for respiration. During respiration, oxygen is converted into carbon dioxide gas which is diffused out of the roots by the same root hairs.

14. **(a)** Liver
    Explanation: Urea is the end product of a series of biochemical reactions, and the urea production occurs at liver, then is transported to kidney, at last, excreted as urine.

15. **(b)** Osmoregulation
    Explanation: Osmoregulation is the process of maintaining an internal balance of salt and water.

16. **(d)** Ammonia
    Explanation: Aquatic animals such as fishes excrete nitrogenous waste as ammonia which directly gets dissolved into the water.

17. **(a)** Dome-shaped
    Explanation: The floor of the chest cavity is diaphragm, which is a muscular sheet. The shape of the diaphragm is more domelike when its muscles are relaxed. On the other hand when the muscles of the diaphragm contract its shape becomes less domelike.

18. **(a)** Passing of urine
    Explanation: Urination, also called Micturition, the process of excreting urine from the urinary bladder.

19. **(d)** Alkaline
    Explanation: A pH of 7.0, in the middle of this scale, is neutral. Blood is normally slightly basic, alkaline, with a pH range of 7.35 to 7.45. To function properly, the body maintains the pH of blood close to 7.40. An important property of blood is its degree of acidity and alkalinity, and this is referred to as acid-base balance.

20. **(d)** Ammonia
    Explanation: The nitrogen compounds through which excess nitrogen is eliminated from organisms are called nitrogenous wastes or nitrogen wastes. They are ammonia, urea, uric acid, and creatinine. All of these substances are produced from protein metabolism. Urea, Uric acid and Lactic acid is a less toxic compound than ammonia, two nitrogen atoms are eliminated through it and less water is needed for its excretion.

21. **(d)** 95% water, 2.5% urea
    Explanation: The kindeys, ureters, bladder and urethra form the excretory system. An adult human being normally passes about 1- 1.8 L of urine in 24 hours. The urine consists of 95% water,2.5% urea and 2.5% other waste products.

22. **(b)** The digested food from the small intestine to the other parts of the body
    Explanation: The digested food from the large intestine to the other parts of the body

23. **(a)** One million
    Explanation: Nephron, functional unit of the kidney, the structure that actually produces urine in the process of removing waste and excess substances from the blood. There are about 1,000,000 nephrons in each human kidney.

24. **(c)** Angiology
    Explanation: Angiology is the medical specialty which studies the vessels of circulatory system and of the lymphatic system, i.e., arteries, veins and lymphatic vessels, and its diseases.

25. **(b)** RBC
Explanation: Red Blood Cells or Red Blood Corpuscles (RBC) are in the shape of discs. They contain a pigment; called haemoglobin. Haemobglobin binds with oxygen and thus is mainly responsible for transportation of oxygen in the body.

26. **(d)** Cockroach
Explanation: The excretory organ of cockroach is the malpighian tubules. It is found at the junction of the midgut and hind gut and are about 150 in number. They are fine, yellow coloured and branched threads present in bundles. They lie freely in the haemolymph.

27. **(b)** Pollen tube
Explanation: A pollen tube is part of the male gametophyte of seed plants. It acts as a conduit to transport the male gamete cells from the pollen grain, either from the stigma (in flowering plants) to the ovules.
A pollen grain on the stigma grows a tiny tube, all the way down the style to the ovary. This pollen tube carries a male gamete to meet a female gamete in an ovule.

28. **(a)** Avoiding competition between seedlings for sunlight and water
Explanation: Seed dispersal prevents competition between the plant and its own seedlings for sunlight, water and minerals. Seed dispersal also enables the plants to invade new habitats for wider distribution.

29. **(c)** Partially developed male gametophyte
Explanation: Pollen grains are produced inside anther. Pollen grains are the male gametes.

30. **(c)** Produced from single parents
Explanation: Asexual reproduction: offspring come from a single parent. Each offspring receives a copy of the parent's genetic material. Offspring are genetically identical to their parent and each other.

31. **(d)** Asexually produced identical organisms
Explanation: Asexual reproduction generates new plants that are clones of the mother plant. Clones are a group of cells or a new organism genetically identical to each other.

32. **(b)** Insect pollination
Explanation: Insect pollinated flowers are usually large, brightly coloured, scented and with nectar.

33. **(a)** Clone
Explanation: Cloning is the process of producing similar populations of genetically identical individuals that occurs in nature when organisms such as bacteria, insects or plants reproduce asexually.

34. **(a)** Gram
Explanation: Dicotyledonae consists of plants having seeds with two cotyledons and the plants are called dicotyledonous plant. Gram, mango, neem, sunflower all are dicotyledonous plant.

35. **(d)** Fragmentation
Explanation: In filamentous algae, an accidental breaking of the filament into many fragments, each fragment may give rise to a new filament of the algae by cell division e.g. Spirogyra.

36. **(a)** Better progeny
Explanation: Transfer of pollen grain from anther of one flower to stigma of another flower is called cross pollination. It produces better progeny.

37. **(a)** Embryo
Explanation: The cell which results after fusion of the gametes is called a zygote. The process of fusion of male and female gametes (to form a zygote) is called fertilization. The zygote develops into an embryo.

38. **(d)** Ovule
Explanation: After fertilisation, the ovary grows into a fruit and other parts of the flower fall off. The fruit is the ripened ovary. The seeds develop from the ovules. The seed contains an embryo enclosed in a protective seed coat.

39. **(d)** Leaves
Explanation: The leaf of bryophyllum produces new plants through its notches.

40. **(c)** Mango and orange
Explanation: Fleshy fruits are made of living cells and are often juicy and. So Fleshy and juicy fruits are found in mango and orange.

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4

RAWATBHATA

CLASS 07 - ENGLISH

ENGLISH MCQ JANUARY-2021

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

1. The stranger had earned five dollars in : **[1]**

   a) ten years b) ten months

   c) ten weeks d) ten days

2. When the stranger liberated the doves, the owner of the pet-shop felt : **[1]**

   a) insulted b) nothing

   c) honoured d) proud

3. What did Nishad offer Mr. Nath? **[1]**

   a) A lollipop b) A pastry

   c) A cold drink d) A bar of chocolate

4. Who was called **Seven** in the plot, **Expert Detectives**? **[1]**

   a) Rakesh b) Mr. Nath

   c) Nishad d) Maya

5. Who was Nishad? **[1]**

   a) Maya's brother b) Maya's father

   c) Maya's cousin d) Maya's friend

6. Who was the narrator of the plot, **Expert Detectives**? **[1]**

   a) Rakesh b) Maya

   c) Nishad d) Mr. Nath

7. Choose the correct option : **[1]**

   a) Mr.Purcell owned a transport company b) Mr.Purcell sold doves with loss

   c) Mr.Purcell sold everything d) Mr.Purcell read everything in the newspaper

8. Why did Maya and Nishad get an unexpected holiday? **[1]**

   a) Due to heavy rains b) Due to landslide

   c) Due to the death of their principal d) Due to some repair work in their school

9. How old was Maya in the plot, **Expert detectives?** **[1]**

   a) Fifteen b) Ten

	c) Twelve	d) Thirteen	

10. What did Mr. Nath take in his meal everyday? **[1]**

	a) All of these	b) Two chapattis
	c) Some dal	d) A vegetable

11. Why was Nishad called **Seven**? **[1]**

	a) His roll number was seven	b) His studied in grade seven
	c) He was born in the seventh month of the year	d) His name meant the seventh note on the musical scale

12. Mr. Nath's _____ was badly scarred. **[1]**

	a) foot	b) back
	c) face	d) hand

13. On which day did the visitor come to meet Mr. Nath? **[1]**

	a) Sunday	b) Tuesday
	c) Wednesday	d) Friday

14. Wonka-Vite made people _____. **[1]**

	a) Older	b) Fairer
	c) More beautiful	d) Younger

15. By what means did Mr. Willy Wonka travel across the world? **[1]**

	a) The great flying car	b) The grand chopper
	c) The great glass elevator	d) The magical parachute

16. What was the age of the volunteer who swallowed drops of Vita-Wonk in its trial phase? **[1]**

	a) Forty	b) Eighteen
	c) Thirty	d) Twenty

17. Who was Mr. Willy Wonka? **[1]**

	a) A musician	b) A teacher
	c) A doctor	d) An inventor

18. The old man Abbu Khan lived in : **[1]**

	a) Jasmmu	b) Agra
	c) Almora	d) Nainital

19. What was the name of the youngest pretty goat ? **[1]**

	a) Moongia	b) Kalua
	c) Gujri	d) Chandni

20. On whom was Vita-Wonk tried and tested? **[1]**

	a) A giant rat	b) Mr. Willy Wonka
	c) Oompa-Loompa volunteer	d) Charlie

21. How many drops of the new invention did the volunteer drink? **(The invention of Vita-Wonk)** **[1]**

    a) Twenty   b) Ten

    c) Two   d) Four

22. Why didn't the goats return return from the hills ? **[1]**

    a) none of these   b) they went far

    c) they were killed by an old wolf   d) they hated Abbu Khan

23. _____ trees live the longest, according to Mr. Willy Wonka. **[1]**

    a) Bristlecone pine   b) Yews

    c) Gingko Biloba   d) Banyan

24. Who was Mr. Willy Wonka's subordinate in the plot? **[1]**

    a) Charleston   b) Charlie

    c) Charles   d) Clarke

25. What happened to the Oompa-Loompa volunteer after he swallowed the drops of Vita-Wonk? **[1]**

    a) He began to wrinkle   b) All of these

    c) He started shriveling   d) His hair started falling

26. What did Abbu Khan say to himself when all his goats had left him ? **[1]**

    a) he would not buy any more goats in future   b) he would search them in hills

    c) he said nothing   d) he would buy more goats

27. The fan stops running when : **[1]**

    a) you tell it to stop   b) it gets tired

    c) the electric current is switched off   d) it is not oiled

28. Choose the correct helping verb: **[1]**
They _____ getting ready when she arrived.

    a) do   b) were

    c) have   d) did

29. Choose the correct verb: **[1]**
I think you _____ read more books.

    a) done   b) does

    c) must   d) must been

30. Choose the correct verb: **[1]**
Now, she _____ to be as perfect as possible.

    a) try   b) is trying

    c) are trying   d) tried

31. Choose the correct article for the given sentence: **[1]**

    Rita is _____ interesting person.

    a) an   b) a

    c) no article   d) the

32. Choose the correct article for the given sentence: **[1]**

    We are going to _____ cinema.

    a) no article   b) a

    c) an   d) the

33. **Choose the correct adjective for the given sentence:** **[1]**

    As compared to that, this is _____ option.

    a) good   b) better

    c) best   d) gooder

34. **Choose the correct adjective for the given sentence:** **[1]**

    He does not like _____ food.

    a) poor   b) preety

    c) stale   d) strong

35. Which is the object pronoun in the given sentence? **[1]**

    They asked him to join us in the lecture.

    a) In   b) Us

    c) Him   d) They

36. Choose the correct pronoun: **[1]**

    _____ of the students needed her lock replaced.

    a) Both   b) All

    c) Us   d) One

37. Choose the correct noun: **[1]**

    My brother is anxious to join the **army**.

    a) Common noun   b) Material noun

    c) Collective noun   d) Proper noun

38. Coffee gives me great relaxation on cold nights of winter. Which word is a non-countable **[1]**
    noun?

    a) Coffee   b) Great

    c) Relaxation   d) Gives

39. **Choose the correct tense:** **[1]**

    India _____ the one-day match yesterday.

    a) had won   b) win

    c) wins   d) won

40. **Choose the correct tense:** **[1]**

The phone _____ while I was having a bath.

a) rings

b) rang

c) was rang

d) was ringing

Class 07 - English

ENGLISH MCQ JANUARY-2021

1. **(a)** ten years
   Explanation: he worked for ten years

2. **(a)** insulted
   Explanation: insulted because he was unconcerned

3. **(d)** A bar of chocolate
   Explanation: Nishad gave Mr. Nath a bar of chocolate for he concluded from Mr. Nath's lean and thin appearance that he was starving.

4. **(c)** Nishad
   Explanation: Nishad was called **Seven** by his sister Maya for his name meant the seventh note on the musical scale.

5. **(a)** Maya's brother
   Explanation: Nishad was Maya's younger brother in the plot, **Expert detectives**.

6. **(b)** Maya
   Explanation: Maya, a ten-year-old girl was the narrator of the story, **Expert detectives.**

7. **(d)** Mr.Purcell read everything in the newspaper
   Explanation: he had nothing else to do

8. **(a)** Due to heavy rains
   Explanation: The roads were flooded because of heavy rains and the children could not reach their schools, so, they got an unexpected holiday.

9. **(b)** Ten
   Explanation: Maya was a ten-year-old girl who was always inquisitive about her neighbour Mr. Nath.

10. **(a)** All of these
    Explanation: Mr. Nath was not very particular about food. He always ate the same food-two chapattis, some dal, and a vegetable.

11. **(d)** His name meant the seventh note on the musical scale
    Explanation: Nishad's sister Maya called him **Seven** for his name meant the seventh note on the musical scale.

12. **(c)** face
    Explanation: Mr. Nath's face was badly scarred and he was undergoing some treatment. He was Maya and Nishad's mother's patient and the two were very curious to know about Mr. Nath probably due to his looks.

13. **(a)** Sunday
    Explanation: Almost every Sunday a talkative, tall, stout, fair, and bespectacled man came to visit Mr. Nath.

14. **(d)** Younger
    Explanation: Mr. Willy Wonka invented **Wonka-Vite** that made people younger but unfortunately, it was too strong and had drastically undesirable consequences in some cases.

15. **(c)** The great glass elevator
    Explanation: Mr. Wonka invented strange things and he used to travel across the world in his **Great Glass elevator**, to accomplish his mysterious works.

16. **(d)** Twenty
    Explanation: The Oompa-Loompa volunteer was twenty years old before swallowing the drops and he became seventy-five years old after it.

17. **(d)** An inventor
    Explanation: Mr. Willy Wonka was an inventor who used to make quite strange inventions. He had an inventing room where he used to carry those weird inventions.

18. **(c)** Almora
    Explanation: hilly

19. **(d)** Chandni
    Explanation: the smallest goat's name

20. **(c)** Oompa-Loompa volunteer
    Explanation: Mr. Willy Wonka invented a product which he called Vita-Wonk and that was supposed to make people older. It was first given to a brave twenty-year-old Oompa-Loompa volunteer to see its effects before launching it in the market.

21. **(d)** Four
    Explanation: The Oompa-Loompa volunteer swallowed four drops of the new invention made by Mr. Willy Wonka. He was twenty years of age when he swallowed the drops and the aftermath became a seventy-five-year-old.

22. **(c)** they were killed by an old wolf
    Explanation: wolf killed them

23. **(a)** Bristlecone pine
    Explanation: Mr. Willy Wonka was working upon a drink that could make people older, so, he discussed with his subordinate about the longest living tree and according to him, it was the Bristlecone pines that lived the longest.

24. **(b)** Charlie
    Explanation: Mr. Willy Wonka used to make strange inventions and he had a subordinate called Charlie who assisted him to carry out all such mysterious works.

25. **(b)** All of these
    Explanation: After taking drops of Vita-Wonk, the Oompa-Loompa volunteer began to wrinkle and shrivel. His hair started falling and very soon he turned into an old man who appeared to be around seventy-five years old.

26. **(a)** he would not buy any more goats in future
    Explanation: not buy

27. **(c)** the electric current is switched off
    Explanation: no power

28. **(b)** were
    Explanation: were

29. **(c)** must
    Explanation: must

30. **(b)** is trying
    Explanation: is trying

31. **(a)** an
    Explanation: an

32. **(d)** the
    Explanation: the

33. **(b)** better
    Explanation: better

34. **(c)** stale
    Explanation: stale

35. **(c)** Him
    Explanation: Him

36. **(d)** One
    Explanation: One

37. **(c)** Collective noun
    Explanation: Collective noun

38. **(a)** Coffee
    Explanation: Coffee

39. **(d)** won
    Explanation: won

40. **(b)** rang
    Explanation: rang

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4

RAWATBHATA

CLASS 07 - हिंदी (वसंत और बाल महाभारत कथा)

Hindi Multiple Choice Questions Test (January) 2020-21

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

1. परकाज शब्द का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए। (रहीम के दोहे) **[1]**

   a) दूसरा काज   b) दूसरों के हित के लिए

   c) नई चीजें लेना   d) दूसरों के काम आना

2. मछली जाल में कब फँसती है? (रहीम के दोहे) **[1]**

   a) जब वह तैरना बंद करती है।   b) जब वह पानी की सतह पर होती है।

   c) जब मछुआरा पानी में जाल डालता है।   d) जब वह पानी के तल पर होती है।

3. **रहीम के दोहे** के अनुसार सच्चे मित्र को कब परखा जा सकता है? **[1]**

   a) सबके समक्ष   b) विपत्ति आने पर

   c) हर पल   d) समारोह में

4. **रहीम के दोहे** में हिंदी के किस महीने की बात की गई है? **[1]**

   a) आश्विन   b) चैत्र

   c) सावन   d) माघ

5. बादलों की तुलना किससे की गई है? (रहीम के दोहे) **[1]**

   a) गरीबों से   b) दरिद्रों से

   c) राजा-महाराजाओं से   d) अमीरों से

6. वृक्ष की विशेषता क्या होती है? (रहीम के दोहे) **[1]**

   a) वह मीठे फल प्रदान करता है   b) वह डालियों से झुक जाता है

   c) वह कभी अपने फल नहीं खाता   d) वह पत्तों से घिरा रहता है

7. **रहीम के दोहे** के अनुसार रिश्ते-नाते कब तक साथ देते हैं? **[1]**

   a) जब हमारा स्वभाव हँसमुख होता है   b) जब हम बलशाली होते हैं

   c) जब हम विदेश गमन की सोचते हैं   d) जब तक हमारे पास काफी धन-दौलत होती है

8. **रहीम के दोहे** में किस भावना को दर्शाया गया है? **[1]**

   a) परोपकार   b) दयालुता

   c) सहिष्णुता   d) दरिद्रता

9. धनी पुरुष गरीब होने पर क्या करते हैं? (रहीम के दोहे) **[1]**

   a) दूसरों का मज़ाक उड़ाना   b) दूसरों से मुँह छिपाना

   c) पछतावा   d) अमीरी की बातें

10. **रहीम के दोहे** के अनुसार हमें ऐसे मित्र बनाने चाहिए जो- **[1]**

a) हमारे धन का लाभ न रखें

b) मुश्किल समय में हमें सहारा दें

c) हमारा गलत मार्गदर्शन न करें

d) सभी

11. **'कंचा'** पाठ के लेखक इनमें से कौन हैं? **[1]**

a) टी० कृष्णमूर्ति

b) पी. रामास्वामी

c) वी० अय्यर

d) टी. पद्मनाभन

12. **कंचा** पाठ के अनुसार अप्पू ने कौन-सी चीज़ पहले दुकान पर नहीं देखी थी? **[1]**

a) कंचे का जार

b) चॉकलेट का जार

c) चॉक के डिब्बे

d) बिस्कुट का जार

13. **कंचा** पाठ के अनुसार जॉर्ज जीतने के बाद क्या करता था? **[1]**

a) वह बच्चों को सजा देता था

b) हारने वाले बच्चों को कभी दुबारा खेलने का मौका नहीं देता था

c) हारे हुए बच्चे को अपनी मुट्ठी बंद करके जमीन पर रखनी पड़ती थी तब जॉर्ज बंद मुट्ठी के जोड़ों की हड्डी पर कंचा चलाता था।

d) वह हारे हुए बच्चों से जुर्माना लेता था

14. **कंचा** पाठ में अप्पू का सारा ध्यान किसकी कहानी पर केंद्रित था? **[1]**

a) लोमड़ी और सारस की

b) लोमड़ी और कौए की

c) सियार और ऊँट की

d) सियार और कौए की

15. जॉर्ज कंचे खेलने में पक्का खिलाड़ी क्यों माना जाता था? **[1]**

a) वह प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर चुका था

b) उसे कंचों में कोई हरा नहीं सकता था

c) वह कई प्रतियोगिताओं में भी जाता था

d) वह हरदम खेलता रहता था।

16. **कंचा** पाठ के आधार पर कंचे खरीदते समय अप्पू किसकी मदद लेना चाहता था? **[1]**

a) कंचों की

b) जॉर्ज की

c) मास्टर जी की

d) रेलगाड़ी की

17. **कंचा** पाठ में अप्पू बिना कंचे लिए स्कूल की ओर क्यों दौड़ गया? **[1]**

a) स्कूल में प्रार्थना की आवाज़ सुनकर

b) दुकानदार की डाँट सुनकर

c) स्कूल की घंटी सुनकर

d) जॉर्ज की आवाज़ सुनकर

18. **कंचा** पाठ के अनुसार दुकानदार ने दिखाने के लिए क्या चीज़ बाहर रखी हुई थी? **[1]**

a) बिस्कुट का जार

b) मोतियों का जार

c) चॉकलेट का जार

d) कंचे का जार

19. **कंचा** पाठ में अप्पू को कंचे आकार में किसके समान लग रहे थे? **[1]**

a) बेर के

b) टमाटर के

c) आँवले के

d) नींबू के

20. **कंचा** पाठ में जब मास्टरजी कक्षा में रेलगाड़ी का पाठ पढ़ा रहे थे तो अप्पू किसकी दुनिया में खोया हुआ था? **[1]**

a) कंचों की

b) पिता की

c) माता की

d) खिलौने की

21. **एक तिनका** पाठ के आधार पर कवि किस भाव में चूर खड़ा था? **[1]**

    a) खुशी से   b) नतमस्तक होकर।

    c) उदास होकर   d) घमंड में चूर

22. कवि ने **एक तिनका** कविता में क्या संदेश देने का प्रयास किया है? **[1]**

    a) मित्रों की सलाह सुनने की   b) घमंड न करने का

    c) तिनके से बचने का   d) पड़ोसियों का साथ न देने का

23. **एक तिनका कविता के कवि कौन है?** **[1]**

    a) **नवीन**   b) **महादेवी वर्मा**

    c) **टी.पद्मनाभन**   d) **अयोध्या सिंह उपाध्याय हरिऔध**

24. **एक तिनका** पाठ के आधार पर कवि बेचैन क्यों था? **[1]**

    a) तेज बारिश आ गई थी   b) वह आँधी-तूफान में फंस गया था

    c) उसकी आँख में तिनका चला गया था।   d) वह मुसीबत में घिर गया था।

25. **एक तिनका** कविता में तिनका पड़ने पर कवि की क्या दशा हुई? **[1]**

    a) उसकी आँख लाल हो गई   b) सभी

    c) उसकी आँख में पीड़ा होने लगी   d) उसकी व्याकुलता बढ़ गई

26. **एक तिनका** कविता में **ढब** शब्द का अर्थ बताइए? **[1]**

    a) नया   b) उपाय

    c) आँसू   d) एक बार में

27. कवि की आँख में पड़ा तिनका कैसे निकला? **एक तिनका** पाठ के आधार पर बताइए। **[1]**

    a) डॉक्टर ने उसका तिनका निकाला   b) लोगों ने कपड़े की मूठ से तिनका निकाल दिया

    c) कवि ने आँख धोकर तिनका निकाला   d) कवि ने स्वयं प्रयास किया

28. **एक तिनका** कविता में कवि घमंड में ऐंठा हुआ कहाँ खड़ा था? **[1]**

    a) उपवन में   b) मुंडेर पर

    c) छत पर   d) मैदान में

29. 'एक तिनका' कविता के रचयिता इनमें से कौन हैं? **[1]**

    a) रहीम   b) अयोध्या सिंह उपाध्याय 'हरिऔध'

    c) शिवमंगल सिंह सुमन   d) सर्वेश्वर दयाल सक्सेना

30. **एक तिनका** कविता में कवि पर किसने व्यंग्य किया? **[1]**

    a) आस-पास के लोगों ने   b) घमंड ने

    c) तिनका निकालने वालों ने   d) उसकी अक्ल (बुद्धि) ने

31. **युधिष्ठिर ने कौरवों से संधि करने के लिए कितने गांवों की मांग का प्रस्ताव रखा?** **[1]**

    a) **18**   b) 7

    c) **5**   d) **11**

32. **शांतिदूत श्री कृष्ण के साथ हस्तिनापुर और कौन गया था?** **[1]**

a) शकुनी   b) संजय

c) सात्यकि   d) कर्ण

33. शांतिदूत श्री कृष्ण के ठहरने की व्यवस्था हस्तिनापुर में किसके भवन में की थी? **[1]**

     a) कर्ण   b) शकुनी

     c) दुर्योधन   d) दुःशासन

34. शांतिदूत श्री कृष्ण ने हस्तिनापुर में किसके घर भोजन किया था? **[1]**

     a) शकुनी   b) कर्ण

     c) विदुर   d) दुशासन

35. पांडवों का पहला सेनापति कौन था **[1]**

     a) शकु   b) विराट

     c) शिखंडी   d) धृष्टधुम्न

36. कौरवों का पहला सेनापति कौन था **[1]**

     a) दुर्योधन   b) दुःशासन

     c) कर्ण   d) भीष्म

37. महाभारत के युद्ध में कौन-कौन से राजाओं ने भाग नहीं लिया? **[1]**

     a) बलराम व रुक्मी   b) विराट व शिखंडी

     c) धृष्टधुम्न व शिखंडी   d) कोई नहीं

38. धृतराष्ट्र को कुरुक्षेत्र के मैदान का आंखों देखा हाल कौन सुनाता था? **[1]**

     a) संजय   b) शकुनी

     c) सात्यकि   d) कर्ण

39. कौरव सेना में ऐसे कौन से तीन वीर थे जो अर्जुन का मुकाबला कर सकते थे? **[1]**

     a) सात्यकि, दुर्योधन ,कर्ण   b) कोई नहीं

     c) संजय, कर्ण, भीष्म   d) कर्ण ,द्रोणाचार्य, भीष्म

40. महाभारत के युद्ध में श्रीकृष्ण को अस्त्र उठाने के लिए किसने विवश किया? **[1]**

     a) भीष्म   b) दुःशासन

     c) कर्ण   d) दुर्योधन

1. **(b)** दूसरों के हित के लिए
   Explanation: दूसरों के हित के लिए

2. **(c)** जब मछुआरा पानी में जाल डालता है।
   Explanation: जब मछुआरा पानी में जाल डालता है।

3. **(b)** विपत्ति आने पर
   Explanation: विपत्ति आने पर

4. **(a)** आश्विन
   Explanation: आश्विन

5. **(d)** अमीरों से
   Explanation: अमीरों से

6. **(c)** वह कभी अपने फल नहीं खाता
   Explanation: वह कभी अपने फल नहीं खाता

7. **(d)** जब तक हमारे पास काफी धन-दौलत होती है
   Explanation: जब तक हमारे पास काफी धन-दौलत होती है

8. **(a)** परोपकार
   Explanation: परोपकार

9. **(d)** अमीरी की बातें
   Explanation: अमीरी की बातें

10. **(d)** सभी
    Explanation: सभी

11. **(d)** टी. पद्मनाभन
    Explanation: टी. पद्मनाभन

12. **(a)** कंचे का जार
    Explanation: कंचे का जार

13. **(c)** हारे हुए बच्चे को अपनी मुट्ठी बंद करके जमीन पर रखनी पड़ती थी तब जॉर्ज बंद मुट्ठी के जोड़ों की हड्डी पर कंचा चलाता था।
    Explanation: हारे हुए बच्चे को अपनी मुट्ठी बंद करके जमीन पर रखनी पड़ती थी तब जॉर्ज बंद मुट्ठी के जोड़ों की हड्डी पर कंचा चलाता था।

14. **(d)** सियार और कौए की
    Explanation: सियार और कौए की

15. **(b)** उसे कंचों में कोई हरा नहीं सकता था
    Explanation: उसे कंचों में कोई हरा नहीं सकता था

16. **(b)** जॉर्ज की
    Explanation: कंचे खरीदते समय अप्पू जॉर्ज की मदद लेना चाहता था क्योंकि वह बहुत अच्छा खेलता था। उसे लगा कि यदि वह उसके साथ कंचे खरीदने जाएगा तो बाकी बच्चों पर उसका अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

17. **(c)** स्कूल की घंटी सुनकर
    Explanation: स्कूल की घंटी सुनकर

18. **(d)** कंचे का जार
    Explanation: कंचे का जार

19. **(c)** आँवले के
    Explanation: आँवले के

20. **(a)** कंचों की
    Explanation: कक्षा में रेलगाड़ी का पाठ पढ़ाने के दौरान अप्पू कंचों की दुनिया में खोया हुआ था। मास्टर जी द्वारा पढ़ाए जाने पर उसका बिलकुल भी ध्यान नहीं था।

21. **(d)** घमंड में चूर
    Explanation: घमंड में चूर

22. **(b)** घमंड न करने का
Explanation: कवि ने कविता में घमंड न करने का प्रयास किया है। कविता के अनुसार मनुष्य के घमंड को दूर करने के लिए एक तिनका ही काफी है।

23. **(d) अयोध्या सिंह उपाध्याय हरिऔध**
Explanation: -

24. **(c)** उसकी आँख में तिनका चला गया था।
Explanation: उसकी आँख में तिनका चला गया था।

25. **(b)** सभी
Explanation: सभी

26. **(b)** उपाय
Explanation: उपाय

27. **(b)** लोगों ने कपड़े की मूठ से तिनका निकाल दिया
Explanation: लोगों ने कपड़े की मूठ से तिनका निकाल दिया

28. **(b)** मुंडेर पर
Explanation: मुंडेर पर

29. **(b)** अयोध्या सिंह उपाध्याय 'हरिऔध'
Explanation: अयोध्या सिंह उपाध्याय 'हरिऔध'

30. **(d)** उसकी अक्ल (बुद्धि) ने
Explanation: उसकी अक्ल (बुद्धि) ने

31. **(c) 5**
Explanation: -

32. **(c) सात्यकि**
Explanation: -

33. **(d) दुःशासन**
Explanation: -

34. **(c) विदुर**
Explanation: -

35. **(d) धृष्टधुम्न**
Explanation: -

36. **(d) भीष्म**
Explanation: -

37. **(a) बलराम व रुक्मी**
Explanation: -

38. **(a) संजय**
Explanation: -

39. **(d) कर्ण ,द्रोणाचार्य, भीष्म**
Explanation: -

40. **(a)**
भीष्म

Explanation: -

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4

RAWATBHATA

CLASS 07 - MATHEMATICS

Mathematics MCQ Test : January 2020-21

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

1. Find out the numbers if 12% of number is 1080.   **[1]**

    a) 9000   b) 6000

    c) 8000   d) 7000

2. Rashmi buys a calculator for ₹720 and sells it at a loss of $6\frac{2}{3}\%$. For how much does she sell it?   **[1]**

    a) ₹700   b) ₹672

    c) ₹572   d) ₹600

3. Sheela bought two fans for ₹1200 each. She sold one at a loss of 5% and the other at a profit of 10%. Find the selling price of each. Also find out the total profit or loss.   **[1]**

    a) ₹1130, ₹1220, Profit = ₹100   b) ₹1140, ₹1320, Profit = ₹60

    c) ₹1140, ₹1320, Profit = ₹70   d) ₹1140, ₹1320, Profit = ₹100

4. What percent of ₹4500 is ₹9000?   **[1]**

    a) 50   b) $\frac{1}{2}$

    c) 2   d) 200

5. A farmer bought a buffalo for ₹44000 and a cow for ₹18000. He sold the buffalo at a loss of 5% but made a profit of 10% on the cow. The net result of the transaction is   **[1]**

    a) loss of ₹ 200   b) loss of ₹ 400

    c) Profit of ₹ 400   d) Profit of ₹ 200

6. Total numbers of beads in a bag are 20, if red beads are 8 and blue beads are 12, find out the percentage of blue colour of beads.   **[1]**

    a) 60%   b) 30%

    c) 50%   d) 40%

7. The population of a city was 40,000 in the year 1999. It increased at a rate of 10% p.a. Find the population at the end of the year 2000.   **[1]**

    a) 35000   b) 44000

    c) 40000   d) 44400

8. The price of a car was ₹5,00,000 last year. It has increased by 10% this year. What is the price now?   **[1]**

    a) ₹5,50,000   b) ₹3,00,800

    c) ₹3,00,400   d) ₹4,40,000

9. Interest on ₹12000 for 1 month at the rate of 10 % per annum is **[1]**

   a) ₹ 600   b) ₹ 100

   c) ₹ 150   d) ₹ 1200

10. S.P of a toy is ₹540. If the profit made by the shopkeeper is 20%, the C.P of the toy is _____. **[1]**

    a) ₹300   b) ₹450

    c) ₹350   d) ₹400

11. Rajni and Mohini deposited ₹3000 and ₹4000 in a company at the rate of 10% per annum for 3 **[1]** years and $2\frac{1}{2}$ years respectively. The difference of the amounts received by them will be

    a) ₹ 900   b) ₹ 1200

    c) ₹ 1100   d) ₹ 1000

12. In a scout camp, 40% of the scouts were from Gujarat State and 20% of these were from Ahmedabad. The percentage of scouts in the camp from Ahmedabad is: **[1]**

    a) 8   b) 32.5

    c) 25   d) 10

13. In what time will ₹1860 amount to ₹2278.50, if simple interest is calculated at 9% per annum? **[1]**

    a) 2 years   b) 3 years 6 months

    c) 6 months   d) 2 years 6 months

14. The interest on ₹ 5000 at the rate of 15% per annum for one month is **[1]**

    a) ₹ 750   b) ₹ 62.50

    c) ₹ 625   d) ₹ 75

15. Find the ratio of ₹500 to 50,000 paise. **[1]**

    a) It is 1:3   b) It is 1:1

    c) It is 1:2   d) It is 1:4

16. The cost of one packet of pencil having 46 pencils is ₹184 what will be the cost of such 98 pencils: **[1]**

    a) ₹392   b) ₹80

    c) ₹1120   d) ₹100

17. On selling an article for ₹ 329, a dealer lost 6%. The cost price of the article is **[1]**

    a) ₹ 350   b) ₹ 335

    c) ₹ 310.37   d) ₹ 348.74

18. Find 3% of 1hr in seconds. **[1]**

    a) 36 sec   b) 108 sec

    c) 56 sec   d) 72 sec

19. Write down the additive inverse of $\frac{3}{7}$. **[1]**

    a) $\frac{7}{3}$ b) $\frac{7}{4}$

c) -$\frac{7}{4}$

d) $-\frac{3}{7}$

20. Find: $\frac{-4}{5} \times \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{15}{16} \times \left(\frac{-14}{9}\right)$ **[1]**

    a) 0

    b) 2

    c) $\frac{1}{2}$

    d) 1

21. Find the sum of $13\frac{3}{4} + \left(-11\frac{1}{2}\right)$. **[1]**

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

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

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

    d) $2\frac{1}{4}$

22. Which is greater number in the following: **[1]**

    a) -2

    b) 0

    c) $\frac{-1}{2}$

    d) $\frac{1}{2}$

23. Sum of two rational numbers is -8, one of them is $\frac{3}{4}$, find the other number. **[1]**

    a) $\frac{-35}{4}$

    b) $\frac{32}{5}$

    c) $\frac{35}{4}$

    d) 35

24. How many rational numbers are there between two rational numbers? **[1]**

    a) 1

    b) 3

    c) 2

    d) unlimited

25. Find a rational number between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$. **[1]**

    a) $\frac{3}{8}$

    b) 0

    c) $\frac{1}{2}$

    d) 2

26. In the standard form of a rational number, the denominator is always a **[1]**

    a) 1

    b) positive integer

    c) negative integer

    d) 0

27. Which of the following rational numbers is equal to its reciprocal? **[1]**

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

    b) 1

    c) 0

    d) 2

28. Find the value of $\frac{-1}{8} \div \frac{3}{4}$. **[1]**

    a) -6

    b) 6

    c) None of these

    d) $\frac{-1}{6}$

29. Rewrite the rational number $\frac{-18}{48}$ in the simplest form. **[1]**

    a) $\frac{-5}{8}$

    b) $\frac{3}{8}$

    c) $\frac{5}{8}$

    d) $\frac{-3}{8}$

30. Find the multiplicative inverse of -13. **[1]**

    a) 12

    b) -13

    c) $\frac{-1}{13}$

    d) 13

31. Find the product of $\frac{-3}{5} \times \frac{35}{7} \times \frac{-1}{6}$. **[1]**

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

    c) $\frac{1}{6}$ d) 1

32. Which of the following rational numbers is positive? **[1]**

    a) $\frac{19}{-13}$ b) $\frac{-3}{-4}$

    c) $\frac{-21}{13}$ d) $\frac{-8}{7}$

33. The value of - $\frac{4}{3} - \frac{-1}{3}$ is **[1]**

    a) -1   b) 2

    c) -2   d) -3

34. Fill in the boxes with the correct symbol: $\frac{-3}{5}$ _____ $\frac{3}{-5}$ **[1]**

    a) <   b) =

    c) >   d) $\neq$

35. Romila, Pooja and Swati went out for dinner in a hotel. Romila paid $\frac{1}{3}$ of the bill, Pooja paid $\frac{1}{5}$ **[1]**
of the bill. Swati paid the remaining part of the bill. What part of the bill was paid by Swati?

    a) $\frac{7}{15}$ b) $\frac{1}{15}$

    c) $\frac{3}{15}$ d) $\frac{4}{15}$

36. Anu wants to fence the garden in front of her house, on three sides with lengths 20 m, 12 m **[1]**
and 12 m. Find the cost of fencing at the rate of ₹150 per metre.

    a) ₹7000   b) ₹7100

    c) ₹6600   d) ₹8000

37. Find BC, if the area of the triangle ABC is 36 cm^2 and the height AD is 6 cm. **[1]**

    a) 16 cm   b) 12 cm

    c) 14 cm   d) 10 cm

38. A rectangle has a length that is 2 less than 3 times the width. If the area of the rectangle is 16 **[1]**
cm^2, find the dimensions.

    a) Length = 6 cm, width = 3 cm   b) Length = 6 cm, width = 5 cm

    c) Length = 6 cm, width = 4 cm   d) Length = 6 cm, width = $2\frac{2}{3}\,cm$

39. The perimeter of the figure ABCDEFGHIJ is **[1]**

    a) 30 cm   b) 50 cm

    c) 60 cm   d) 40 cm

40. The side of a square is 4 cm. Find the area of the triangles formed by joining all of its **[1]**

diagonals.

a) 4 cm^2

b) 8 cm^2

c) 10 cm^2

d) 6 cm^2

Solution

Class 07 - Mathematics

Mathematics MCQ Test : January 2020-21

1. **(a)** 9000

   Explanation: Let a number = X

   12% of number = 1080

   $X \times \frac{12}{100}$ = 1080

   12X = 108000

   X = $\frac{108000}{12}$ = 9000

2. **(b)** ₹672

   Explanation: C. P of a calculator = ₹720

   loss of $6\frac{2}{3}\%$ = $720 \times \frac{20}{300}$ = 24 × 2 = 48

   S.P of a calculator = C.P - Loss = ₹720 - ₹ 48 = ₹672

3. **(b)** ₹1140, ₹1320, Profit = ₹60

   Explanation: Cost price of one fan= ₹1200

   Let C.P of fan = ₹100

   Loss of 5% on one fan then S.P. is ₹95

   Then, S.P. of one fan = $\frac{1200 \times 95}{100}$ = ₹ 1140

   Profit of 10% on second fan then S.P. is ₹110

   Then, S.P. of second fan = ($\frac{1200 \times 110}{100}$) = ₹1320

   Total S.P = ₹. (1140 + 1320) = 2460 ₹

   Total C.P = ₹ (1200 + 1200) = ₹ 2400

   Profit = S.P - C.P = 2460 - 2400 = ₹ 60

4. **(d)** 200

   Explanation: Let the required percentage be x%

   $\Rightarrow x\%$ of $4500 = 9000$

   $\Rightarrow \frac{x}{100} \times 4500 = 9000$

   $\Rightarrow 45x = 9000$

   $\Rightarrow x = \frac{9000}{45}$

   = 200

5. **(b)** loss of ₹ 400

   Explanation: Given, cost price of buffalo is 44000 and cost price of cow is 18000

   Buffalo sold at loss% = 5%

   And profit % for cow is 10%

   $\Rightarrow$ We know that Loss% $= \frac{\text{Loss}}{\text{CP}} \times 100$

   $\Rightarrow 5 = \frac{\text{Loss}}{44000} \times 100$

   $\Rightarrow \text{Loss} = 5 \times 440$ = 2200

   Therefore, Selling price of cow = 44000 - 2200 = 41,800

   Also, Profit % on the cow is 10%

   $\Rightarrow$ Profit % $= \frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{cp}} \times 100$

   $\Rightarrow 10 = \frac{\text{Profit}}{18000} \times 100$

   $\Rightarrow$ Profit = 1800

   We know that SP = CP + Pofit = 18000 + 1800 = 19800

   Total cost of both the animals is 44000 + 18000 = 62000

   Total selling price of both the animals is 41800 + 19800 = 61600

   Therefore, Net loss = CP - SP = 62000 - 61600 = 400

6. **(a)** 60%

   Explanation: Total numbers of beads in a bag = 20

% of red beads = $\frac{8}{20} \times 100$ = 40 %

% of blue beads = $\frac{12}{20} \times 100$ = 60%

7. **(b)** 44000

   Explanation: 10% of 40000 population = $\frac{10}{100} \times 40000$ = 4000

   Population in 2000 = 40000 + 4000 = 44000

8. **(a)** ₹5,50,000

   Explanation: Last year, Cost price of a car = ₹5,00,000

   Increased by 10% this year = ₹ $500000 \times \frac{10}{100}$ = ₹50000

   Now, the price is = ₹ 500000 + 50000 = ₹5,50,000

9. **(b)** ₹ 100

   Explanation: Given, Principal (P) = 12000

   Rate (R) = 10%

   Time(T) = 1 month = $\frac{1}{12}$ year

   We know that interest = $\frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$

   = $\frac{12000 \times 10 \times 1}{100 \times 12}$

   = 100

10. **(b)** ₹450

    Explanation: S.P of a toy = ₹540

    Let C.P = ₹100

    After 20% profit, S.P = ₹ 100 + 20 = ₹120

    Then, C.P is = $\frac{540 \times 100}{120}$ = ₹ 450

11. **(c)** ₹ 1100

    Explanation: Given, For Rajini

    Principal = 3000

    Rate = 10%

    Time = 3 years

    Also, interest = = $\frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$

    = $\frac{3000 \times 10 \times 3}{100}$

    = 900

    Thus, amount (A) = P + I = 3000 + 900 = 3900

    And for Mohini,

    Principal = 4000

    Rate = 10 %

    Time = $2\frac{1}{2}$ years = $\frac{5}{2}$ years

    $I = \frac{4000 \times 10 \times 5}{100 \times 2}$

    = 1000

    Therefore, A = 4000 + 1000 = 5000

    Hence, Difference of amount = 5000 - 3900 = 1100

12. **(a)** 8

    Explanation: Let us consider the scouts in camp = 100

    Then, scouts from Gujarat = 40% of 100 = $\frac{40}{100} \times 100$

    = 40

    Scouts from Ahmedabad = 20 % of 40 = $\frac{20}{100} \times 40$

    = 8

    Percentage of scouts from Ahmedabad = $\frac{\text{Ahmedabad Scouts}}{\text{Total Scouts}} \times 100\%$

    = $\frac{8}{100} \times 100\%$

    = 8%

13. **(d)** 2 years 6 months

    Explanation: Sum = ₹1860

    Amount = ₹2278.50

    Amount = S.I + Sum

    $\Rightarrow$ 2278.50 = $\frac{PRT}{100}$ + P

    $\Rightarrow$ 2278.50 = $\frac{1860 \times 9 \times T}{100}$ + 1860

    $\Rightarrow$ 2278.50 = $\frac{1674T}{10}$ + 1860

    $\Rightarrow$ 2278.50 - 1860 = 167.4T

    $\Rightarrow$ 418.50 = 167.4T

    $\Rightarrow$ T = $\frac{418.5}{167.4}$ = 2.5 = Means 2 years 6 month

14. **(b)** ₹ 62.50

    Explanation: P = Rs 5000, R = 15 %, T = 1 month = $\frac{1}{12}$ years

    Therefore, Interest = 5000 x $\frac{15}{100}$ x $\frac{1}{12}$ = 62.50

15. **(b)** It is 1:1

    Explanation: ₹500 to 50,000 paise

    We know that 1 ₹ = 100 paise

    Then, 500 × 100 paise : 50,000 paise

    50,000 paise : 50,000 paise

    1:1

16. **(a)** ₹392

    Explanation: The cost of 46 pencils = ₹184

    The cost of 1 pencil = ₹$\frac{184}{46}$ = ₹4

    The cost of 98 pencils = ₹4 × 98 = ₹392

17. **(a)** ₹ 350

    Explanation: Given, selling price = 329 and loss % = 6 %

    We know that loss% = $\frac{\text{Loss}}{\text{CP}} \times 100$

    $\Rightarrow 6 = \frac{\text{CP} - \text{SP}}{\text{CP}} \times 100$

    $\Rightarrow CP - \frac{6}{100}CP = 329$

    $\Rightarrow \frac{94}{100}\text{CP} = 329$

    $\Rightarrow$ CP = 350

18. **(b)** 108 sec

    Explanation: 3% of 1hr in seconds.

    We know that 1 hr = 3600 sec

    3% of 3600sec = $\frac{3}{100} \times 3600$ = 3 × 36 = 108 sec

19. **(d)** $-\frac{3}{7}$

    Explanation: Additive inverse is the number, which when added to the given number gives result as 0.

    So, additive inverse of $\frac{3}{7}$ is $-\frac{3}{7}$

    $-\frac{3}{7} + \frac{3}{7}$ = 0

20. **(c)** $\frac{1}{2}$

    Explanation: $\frac{-4}{5} \times \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{15}{16} \times \left(\frac{-14}{9}\right)$

    Reducing 9 with 3, 16 with 4, 15 with 5, -14 with 7

    $\frac{-1}{1} \times \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \left(\frac{-2}{3}\right)$

    Reducing 3 with 3 and 4 with -2

    $\frac{1}{2}$

21. **(d)** $2\frac{1}{4}$

    Explanation: $13\frac{3}{4} + \left(-11\frac{1}{2}\right)$

Here, we can add 13 + (-11) seperately and $\frac{3}{4}$ + (-$\frac{1}{2}$)

So, 13 + (-11) = 2

$\frac{3}{4}$ + (-$\frac{1}{2}$) = $\frac{1}{4}$

So, the ans is $2\frac{1}{4}$

22. **(d)** $\frac{1}{2}$

Explanation: Obviously, $\frac{1}{2}$ is greater.

Positive number > zero > negative number.

23. **(a)** $\frac{-35}{4}$

Explanation: Sum of two rational numbers is -8, one of them is $\frac{3}{4}$

Let the other number is x

So, $\frac{3}{4}$ + x = -8

x = - 8 - $\frac{3}{4}$

= $\frac{-32-3}{4}$

= $\frac{-35}{4}$

24. **(d)** unlimited

Explanation: There are infinite numbers between any two rational numbers.

25. **(a)** $\frac{3}{8}$

Explanation: To find a rational number between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$

Add both numbers and divide it by 2.

$\frac{1}{4}$ + $\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{1+2}{4}$ = $\frac{3}{4}$

Now divide it by 2, $\frac{3}{4\times2}$ = $\frac{3}{8}$

So, rational number between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ is $\frac{3}{8}$

26. **(b)** positive integer

Explanation: A rational number is said to be in the standard form, if its denominator is a positive integer.

27. **(b)** 1

Explanation: We know that, the numerator and denominator have no common factor other than 1.

So, 1/1

Reciprocal of 1/1 = 1

28. **(d)** $\frac{-1}{6}$

Explanation: = $\frac{-1}{8}$ ÷ $\frac{3}{4}$

= $\frac{-1}{8}$ × $\frac{4}{3}$

= $\frac{-1}{2\times3}$

= $\frac{-1}{6}$

29. **(d)** $\frac{-3}{8}$

Explanation: First we will reduce $\frac{-18}{48}$ with 2

So, the result would be $\frac{-9}{24}$

Now, we will reduce $\frac{-9}{24}$ with 3

So, the ans would be $\frac{-3}{8}$

30. **(c)** $\frac{-1}{13}$

Explanation: The multiplicative inverse is the number which when multiplied with the given number gives result as 1.

So, Multiplicative inverse of $\frac{-13}{1}$ is $\frac{-1}{13}$

$\frac{-13}{1}$ × $\frac{-1}{13}$ = 1

31. **(a)** $\frac{1}{2}$

Explanation: $= \frac{-3}{5} \times \frac{35}{7} \times \frac{-1}{6}$

(reducing 6 with -3 and 35 with 5)

$= \frac{-1 \times 7 \times -1}{7 \times 2}$

$= \frac{1}{2}$

32. **(b)** $\frac{-3}{-4}$

Explanation: We know that, when the numerator and denominator of a rational number, both are negative, it is a positive rational number.

Hence, among the given rational numbers $\frac{-3}{-4} = \frac{3}{4}$ is positive.

33. **(a)** -1

Explanation: $-\frac{4}{3} - \frac{-1}{3} = \frac{-4+1}{3} = \frac{-3}{3} = -1$

34. **(b)** =

Explanation: Since, both given numbers are same with same sign.

So, they are equal

$\frac{-3}{5} = \frac{3}{-5}$

35. **(a)** $\frac{7}{15}$

Explanation: Given,

Romila paid $\frac{1}{3}$ of the bill

Pooja paid $\frac{1}{5}$ of the bill

Let, Swati paid bill = x

So, $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + x = 1$

$x = 1 - \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{3}$

$= \frac{15-3-5}{15}$ {taking LCM of 5 and 3 as 15}

$= \frac{7}{15}$

$= \frac{15-8}{15}$

36. **(c)** ₹6600

Explanation: Length of boundary to be fenced = 20 + 12 + 12 = 44 m

Cost of fencing = 44 $\times$ 150 = ₹6600

37. **(b)** 12 cm

Explanation: Area of the triangle ABC = $\frac{1}{2} \times$ BC $\times$ AD

So, BC = 2 $\times \frac{Area}{Height}$

$= 2 \times \frac{36}{6}$

$= 12$ cm

38. **(d)** Length = 6 cm, width = $2\frac{2}{3} cm$

Explanation: Let width = x cm

length = 3x - 2

Area = x(3x - 2) = 16

$3x^2 - 2x - 16 = 0$

$3x^2 - 8x + 6x - 16 = 0$

x(3x - 8) + 2 (3x - 8) = 0

(3x - 8) (x + 2) = 0

x = $\frac{8}{3}$ (x is not equal to -2 as x is length and it can't be negative)

so, Width = $\frac{8}{3} = 2\frac{2}{3}$ cm

Length = 3 $\times \frac{8}{3} - 2 = 6$ cm

39. **(c)** 60 cm

Explanation: Perimeter = Sum of all sides

So, AJ + JI + IH + HG + GF + FE + ED + CD + BC + AB

= (AJ + IH + GF + BC) + 3 + 5 + 2 + 20 + 4 + 6

= DE + 40 [∵ AJ + IH + GF + BC = DE]

= 20 + 40 = 60 cm

40. **(a)** 4 cm^2

Explanation: The four triangles so formed will have equal area.

So, Area of each triangle = $\frac{Area\ of\ square}{4} = \frac{16}{4} = 4$ cm^2

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4

RAWATBHATA

CLASS 07 - SCIENCE

SCIENCE MCQ (JANUARY-2021)

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

1.   The process complementary to respiration is   **[1]**

    a) Nutrition   b) Transportation

    c) Photosynthesis   d) Breathing

2.   The chemical used to test the carbon dioxide gas in exhaled air is   **[1]**

    a) Lime water   b) Lime stone

    c) Lime juice   d) Quick lime

3.   In the following figure of respiratory system, the organs labelled by 1 and 2 are ___, ___   **[1]**
respectively.
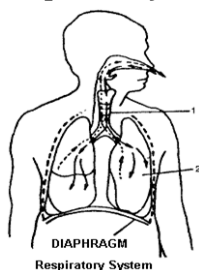
    a) Lungs, Tracheae   b) Tracheae, Lungs

    c) Lungs, Nasal cavity   d) Nasal cavity, Lungs

4.   In anaerobic respiration which chemical substance is produced?   **[1]**

    a) Lactic acid   b) Formic acid

    c) Alcohol   d) Citric acid

5.   Respiration in addition to producing energy also carries out function of   **[1]**

    a) Producing food   b) Maintaining the water level

    c) Producing the major part of body   d) Maintaining the blood flow
       heat

6.   What is the percentage of oxygen in inhaled air?   **[1]**

    a) 21%   b) 164%

    c) 18%   d) 24%

7.   During inhalation, ribs moves up and diaphragm moves   **[1]**

    a) Both upward and downward   b) Upward

    c) Laterally   d) Downward

8.   During inhalation, chest cavity _____ in size.   **[1]**

a) Decrease

b) Increase

c) Remain same

d) Either increase or decrease

9. Respiratory organs and process of breathing is not same as human beings in **[1]**

a) Cat

b) Horse

c) Dog

d) Cockroach

10. Gills are well supplied with _____ for exchange of gases. **[1]**

a) Water tubes

b) Phloem cells

c) Membrane cells

d) Blood vessels

11. Select the true statement. **[1]**

a) Respiration is part of breathing

b) Breathing and respiration are two separate process

c) Both respiration and breathing are same

d) Breathing is part of respiration

12. Respiratory organs of plants include **[1]**

a) Stomata, cork and root hair

b) Stomata, lenticels and root nodule

c) Stomata, lenticels and root hair

d) Stomata, trachoma and root hair

13. The site of cellular respiration is: **[1]**

a) nucleus

b) cell membrane

c) chloroplast

d) mitochondria

14. Which one of the following process generates a force which pulls water absorbed by the roots? **[1]**

a) Transpiration

b) Glycolysis

c) Photosynthesis

d) Respiration

15. Which one of the following is an excretory product in humans? **[1]**

a) Carbon dioxide

b) Carbon dioxide and Urea

c) Urea

d) Oxygen

16. Name an animal that do not possess circulatory system? **[1]**

a) Earthworm

b) Cockroach

c) Hydra

d) Frog

17. What is the pulse rate of a resting person? **[1]**

a) 82-90 beats / min

b) 52-60 beats / min

c) 62-70 beats / min

d) 72-80 beats / min

18. In plants, food prepared in leaves is transported to other parts of plant through **[1]**

a) Capillaries

b) Phloem tissues

c) Stomata

d) Xylem tissues

19. Blood is slightly **[1]**

    a) Acidic   b) Highly acidic

    c) Neutral   d) Alkaline

20. Less amount of haemoglobin in blood leads to **[1]**

    a) Diarrhoea   b) Hydrophobia

    c) Haemophilia   d) Anaemia

21. An adult human being normally passes about -------------- of urine in 24 hours. **[1]**

    a) 2 to 2.5 L   b) 0.5 to 0.85 L

    c) 2 to 5 L   d) 1 to 1.8 L

22. They are pipe-like, consisting of a group of specialised cells. They transport substances form a two-way traffic in plants. Which of the following terms qualify for the features mentioned above? **[1]**

    a) Phloem tissue   b) xylem tissue

    c) Root hairs   d) Vascular tissue

23. In mammals, the urinary bladder open into **[1]**

    a) Urethra   b) Uterus

    c) Vestibule   d) Ureter

24. In a tall tree, which force is responsible for pulling water and minerals from the soil? **[1]**

    a) Suction force   b) Gravitational force

    c) Conduction force   d) Transportation force

25. The artery can be distinguished from the vein in having **[1]**

    a) Thick walls   b) More plasma

    c) More blood cells   d) Larger cavity

26. Blood cells that protect us from infection are called **[1]**

    a) White blood cells   b) Erythrocytes

    c) Red blood cells   d) Thrombocytes

27. Most common means of pollination is **[1]**

    a) Human   b) Water

    c) Light   d) Air

28. In yeasts reproduction occurs by: **[1]**

    a) Spore formation   b) Budding

    c) Binary fission   d) Fragmentation

29. Which process of asexual reproduction is involved in fern? **[1]**

    a) Vegetative propagation   b) Budding

    c) Fragmentation   d) Spore formation

30. Pollen grain is **[1]**

   a) Spore mother cell
   b) Female gametophyte

   c) Partially developed male gametophyte
   d) Male sperm cell

31. Mustard and rose have **[1]**

   a) Mustard is bisexual but rose in unisexual
   b) Mustard is unisexual but rose is bisexual

   c) Unisexual flower
   d) Bisexual flower

32. Process of fertilization in plants occur: **[1]**

   a) On the stigma
   b) Inside the anther

   c) Inside the ovary
   d) Outside the ovary

33. Fruit is a mature ovary, where as seed is fertilized **[1]**

   a) Petals
   b) Anther

   c) Carpel
   d) Ovule

34. In which of the following plants, buds are present on the margins of leaves. **[1]**

   a) Coriander
   b) Bryophyllum

   c) Touch me not
   d) Chandan

35. Which part of a plant is not involved in vegetative propagation? **[1]**

   a) Stem
   b) Root

   c) seeds
   d) Leaves

36. The main function of coloured petals of flowers is to **[1]**

   a) To store nectar
   b) Produce anther

   c) Attract insects for pollination
   d) To attract human

37. The plants produced by vegetative production are **[1]**

   a) Exact copies of parent
   b) Same features but different colour

   c) Same in size but different in taste
   d) Different from the parent

38. Vegetative propagation in potato takes place by: **[1]**

   a) Seed
   b) Root

   c) Leaves
   d) Stem

39. The scars on potato tuber is called **[1]**

   a) Eyes
   b) Seed

   c) Axil
   d) Buds

40. In bread molds, spores are produced inside **[1]**

   a) Ovary
   b) Sporangium

   c) Bracts
   d) Anther

SCIENCE MCQ (JANUARY-2021)

1. **(c)** Photosynthesis
   Explanation: Photosynthesis and cellular respiration are complementary processes by which living things obtain needed substances. They both consume and create the same substances (water, glucose, oxygen, and carbon dioxide) but in different ways.

2. **(a)** Lime water
   Explanation: Limewater will turn cloudy milky when a certain amount of carbon dioxide is passed through it. It is a specific test for carbon dioxide.

3. **(b)** Tracheae, Lungs
   Explanation:
   i. Tracheae: The trachea (windpipe) extends from the larynx toward the lungs.
   ii. Lungs: From the nasal cavity, the air reaches our lungs through the windpipe.

4. **(c)** Alcohol
   Explanation: Anaerobic respiration is a type of respiration that does not use oxygen. Alcoholic fermentation is used in brewing industry for the production of various types of beers, whisky and other wines.

5. **(c)** Producing the major part of body heat
   Explanation: Respiration in addition to producing energy also carries out function of producing the major part of body heat. Carbon dioxide is a waste product of respiration and is formed from carbon and oxygen which were originally part of the food molecules. Heat energy may be released from cells during respiration.

6. **(a)** 21%
   Explanation: The air in our environment has 21% oxygen. It is same, environmental air which goes in the lungs during inspiration.

7. **(d)** Downward
   Explanation: The process of taking in of air rich in oxygen into the body is called 'inhalation'. During inhalation, ribs move up and outwards and diaphragm moves downward.

8. **(b)** Increase
   Explanation: When you breathe in, or inhale, your diaphragm contracts and moves downward. This increases the space in your chest cavity, into which your lungs expand. The inter costal muscles between your ribs also help enlarge the chest cavity. They contract to pull your rib cage both upward and outward when you inhale.

9. **(d)** Cockroach
   Explanation: Respiration in cockroach and other insects is not same as the respiratory system in humans. Animals like birds, cows, elephants, frogs, lions, lizards, snakes, including humans, have lungs as their primary respiratory organ. In these animals, lungs perform the function of exchanging air with the aid of nostrils, nasal cavity, and the windpipe. However, insects and worms do not have lungs to perform their respiratory function.

10. **(d)** Blood vessels
    Explanation: Gills in fish help them to use oxygen dissolved in water and thus, help them in breathing. Gills are projections of their skin. These are well supplied with blood vessels for exchange of gases.

11. **(d)** Breathing is part of respiration
    Explanation: Breathing is a part of physiological respiration and functions to bring oxygen into the lungs and expel carbon dioxide. So Breathing is a part of physiological respiration is true statement.

12. **(c)** Stomata, lenticels and root hair
    Explanation: During respiration in plants, very little transport of gases takes place from one plant part to

another. Therefore, each plant part takes care of its own energy needs, or in other words, its gas exchange need. Roots, stems and leaves of plants exchange gases for respiration separately. . Leaves of plants have tiny pores called stomata, which is used for the exchange of gases. If stems are woody gaseous exchange is carried out by lenticels. Root of plant respire by root hair.

13. **(d)** mitochondria
    Explanation: Respiration happens inside the cells. A cell organelle called mitochondria is the site of cellular respiration.

14. **(a)** Transpiration
    Explanation: Transpiration pull is referred as suction force and this force is used to draw the water in an upward direction from the roots to the leaves.

15. **(b)** Carbon dioxide and Urea
    Explanation: The excretory system is responsible for the removal of waste produced in the cells, such as urea, water vapour and undigested food. Carbon dioxide is excretory product of respiratory system . So carbon dioxide and urea are an excretory product in humans.

16. **(c)** Hydra
    Explanation: Animals such as sponges and Hydra do not posses any circulatory system. The water in which they live brings food and oxygen as it enters their bodies. The water carries away waste materials and carbon dioxide as it moves out. Thus, these animals do not need a circulatory fluid like the blood.

17. **(d)** 72-80 beats / min
    Explanation: The number of beats per minute is called the pulse rate. A resting person, usually has a pulse rate between 72 and 80 beats per minute.

18. **(b)** Phloem tissues
    Explanation: Xylem tissues is responsible for transport of water, while phloem tissues is responsible for transport of food. So, In plants, food prepared in leaves is transported to other parts of plant through Phloem tissues.

19. **(d)** Alkaline
    Explanation: A pH of 7.0, in the middle of this scale, is neutral. Blood is normally slightly basic, alkaline, with a pH range of 7.35 to 7.45. To function properly, the body maintains the pH of blood close to 7.40. An important property of blood is its degree of acidity and alkalinity, and this is referred to as acid-base balance.

20. **(d)** Anaemia
    Explanation: Anemia occurs when you have a decreased level of hemoglobin in your red blood cells (RBCs). Hemoglobin is the protein in your RBCs that is responsible for carrying oxygen to your tissues.

21. **(d)** 1 to 1.8 L
    Explanation: The kindeys, ureters, bladder and urethra form the excretory system. An adult human being normally passes about 1- 1.8 L of urine in 24 hours. The urine consists of 95% water,2.5% urea and 2.5% other waste products.

22. **(a)** Phloem tissue
    Explanation: Phloem tissue

23. **(a)** Urethra
    Explanation: The ureters of mammals are two in number and lead from each kidney to the urinary bladder.

24. **(a)** Suction force
    Explanation: Suction force

25. **(a)** Thick walls
    Explanation: Arteries are made of thicker walls. Veins are made of thinner walls.

26. **(a)** White blood cells
    Explanation: White Blood Cells or White Blood Corpuscles (WBC) are present in various shapes. White blood cells, also called leukocytes, are essential for good health and protection against illness and disease.

27. **(d)** Air
Explanation: The transfer of pollen from the another to the stigma of a flower is called pollination. Plants need help from various agents of pollination to carry out cross pollination. Wind, insects, birds and other animals play the role of agent of pollination.

28. **(b)** Budding
Explanation: Most yeasts reproduce asexually by an asymmetric division process called budding. First it produces a small protuberance on the parent cell that grows to a full size and forms a bud.

29. **(d)** Spore formation
Explanation: A spore is an asexual reproductive body, surrounded by a hard protective cover to withstand unfavourable conditions such as high temperature and low humidity. Under favourable conditions, the spores germinate and grow into new plants. Plants like moss and ferns use this mode of reproduction.

30. **(c)** Partially developed male gametophyte
Explanation: Pollen grains are produced inside anther. Pollen grains are the male gametes.

31. **(d)** Bisexual flower
Explanation: The flowers which contain either only the pistil or only the stamens are called unisexual flowers. The flowers which contain both stamens and pistil are called bisexual flowers. Corn, papaya and cucumber produce unisexual flowers, whereas mustard, rose and petunia have bisexual flowers.

32. **(c)** Inside the ovary
Explanation: Fertilization is the process of fusion of the male and female gametes to develop a new individual. In plants, fertilization is after pollination of the carpel, there is germination of the pollen grain and a pollen tube grows and travels to the ovary. After the process of fertilization the ovary swells up and develops into a fruit.

33. **(d)** Ovule
Explanation: After fertilisation, the ovary grows into a fruit and other parts of the flower fall off. The fruit is the ripened ovary. The seeds develop from the ovules. The seed contains an embryo enclosed in a protective seed coat.

34. **(b)** Bryophyllum
Explanation: The leaf in the Bryophyllum plant is broad and has notches at its margins. Buds arise from the notches. When the buds drop off from the leaf and placed in soil, they develop into new plant with roots and small leaves.

35. **(c)** seeds
Explanation: The seeds contain only the genetic material of the parent plant. Therefore, propagation via asexual seeds is asexual **reproduction** but not **vegetative propagation**.

36. **(c)** Attract insects for pollination
Explanation: Petals are modified leaves that surround the reproductive parts of flowers. They are often brightly colored or unusually shaped to attract pollinators.

37. **(a)** Exact copies of parent
Explanation: The plants can grow in less time by vegetative propagation. They bear flowers and fruits earlier than those produced by sexual reproduction or from the seeds. The new plants produced by vegetative propagation are exact copies of the parent plant, as they are produced from a single parent, while the plants produced by sexual reproduction are not true copy of any parent but have the characters of both parents.

38. **(d)** Stem
Explanation: The underground modification of **stem**, of tuber (potato) is provided with buds which develop into a new plant and are therefore used to carry out vegetative propagation of the plant in the field.

39. **(a)** Eyes
Explanation: The scars on the potato are called 'eyes'. They are actually the buds. Each bud can grow into a new plant.

40. **(b)** Sporangium

    Explanation: Special spore-bearing organs are present in fungi and algae. These are called sporangiophores. The sporangiophore bears spores. The spores germinate to develop a new plant. So, In bread molds, spores are produced inside Sporangium.

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4

RAWATBHATA

CLASS 07 - SOCIAL SCIENCE

### SOCIAL SCIENCE MCQ JANUARY- 2021

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

1. Who described his interest in planning and laying out formal gardens, placed within **[1]**
    rectangular walled enclosures, and divided into four quarters by artificial channels.

    a) Jahangir   b) Akbar

    c) Babur   d) Shah Jahan

2. An inscription in the Delhi mosque explained that God chose Alauddin as a king because he **[1]**
    had the qualities of:

    a) Moses and Shiva   b) Shiva and Vishnu

    c) Moses and Solomon   d) Vishnu and Solomon

3. Shah Jahan's audience halls were specially constructed to resemble a _____. **[1]**

    a) Mosque   b) Chruch

    c) Temple   d) Garden

4. Qutb Minar constructed around- **[1]**

    a) 1190   b) 1199

    c) 1192   d) 1189

5. Among the following mughals especially _____ was personally interested in literature, art **[1]**
    and architecture.

    a) Akbar   b) Babar

    c) Shah Jahan   d) Jahangir

6. Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni looted which temple? **[1]**

    a) Lotus   b) Somnath

    c) Birla   d) Vithal

7. Who won universal respect for constructing a large reservoir? **[1]**

    a) Babar   b) Akbar

    c) Qutbuddin Aibak   d) Sultan Iltutmish

8. The fort at Masulipatnam was built by the _____. **[1]**

    a) Indian   b) Dutch

    c) East India Company   d) French

9. Which two Companies attempted to control Masulipatnam as it became the most important **[1]**
    port on the Andhra coast?

a) Dutch and English East India   b) Dutch and Portuguese

c) Portuguese and English East India   d) Portuguese and French

10. Hampi was the capital of which empire? **[1]**

    a) None of these   b) Mughal

    c) Vijayanagara   d) Mewar

11. Who emerged as the most successful commercial and political power in the subcontinent? **[1]**

    a) French   b) Dutch

    c) Portuguese   d) English

12. Which of the following metal was used by the Bidar craftsmen? **[1]**

    a) Copper and Tin   b) Copper and Silver

    c) Tin and Gold   d) Gold and Silver

13. A piece of land beyond coast is known as _____. **[1]**

    a) Plainland   b) Hinterland

    c) Tableland   d) Coastland

14. Surat has been called the gate to _____ because many pilgrim ships set sail from here. **[1]**

    a) Medina   b) Badrinath

    c) Mecca   d) Kashi

15. Example of the areas where a warm and cold current meet are **[1]**

    a) Sea area around China and South America   b) Sea area around Japan and North America

    c) Sea area around Japan and South America   d) Sea area around China and North America

16. The strong gravitational pull exerted by _____ on the earth's surface causes the tides. **[1]**

    a) the plants and the moon   b) the sun and the stars

    c) the plants and the animals   d) the sun and the moon

17. How much percent of the water available in rivers and freshwater lakes? **[1]**

    a) 0.091   b) 0.91

    c) 0.0091   d) 0.00091

18. Dead sea is in _____. **[1]**

    a) Turkey   b) Lebanon

    c) Egypt   d) Israel

19. What is the percentage of fresh water? **[1]**

    a) 2.3   b) 2.8

    c) 2.5   d) 2.7

20. Which area provides the best fishing grounds of the world? **[1]**

a) The areas of the cold currents   b) The areas of the low tides

c) The areas of the warm currents   d) The areas where the warm and cold currents meets

21.   Identify the sea marked (iii), (iv) and (v) from the figure given below   **[1]**
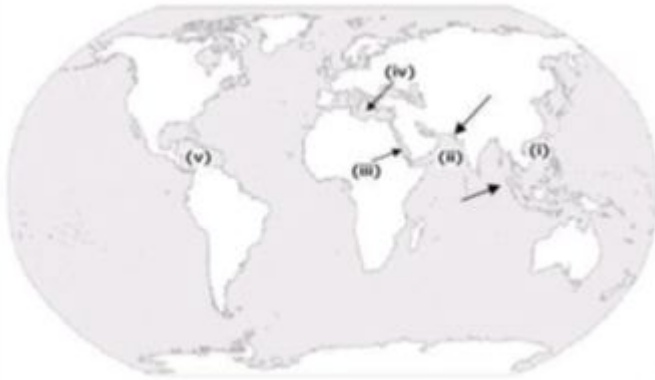
    a) South China Sea, Arabian sea, Caribbean sea

    b) Red sea, Mediterranean Sea, Caribbean sea

    c) Red sea, Arabian sea, Caribbean sea

    d) East China sea, Red sea, Caribbean sea

22.   The below mention forests are located in the mid-latitudinal coastal region   **[1]**

    a) Temperate deciduous forest   b) Tropical deciduous forest

    c) Tropical evergreen forest   d) Temperate evergreen forest

23.   Seal, walruses, musk-oxen, Arctic owl, Polar bear, and snow foxes are some of the animals found in _____.   **[1]**

    a) Temperate grassland   b) Thorny bushes

    c) Taiga   d) Tundra

24.   Following trees are found in the temperate deciduous forest except: **[1]**

    a) Oak   b) Ash

    c) Beech   d) Shisham

25.   Tropical deciduous forest shed their leave in the dry season   **[1]**

    a) to conserve water   b) to conserve fruits

    c) to conserve soil   d) to conserve leaves

26.   Which forest is known as a monsoon forest?   **[1]**

    a) Tropical deciduous forest   b) Tropical evergreen forest

    c) Temperate evergreen forest   d) Temperate deciduous forest

27. Grass in these grasslands is short and nutritious- **[1]**

    a) Thorny bushes   b) Deciduous grassland

    c) Tropical grasslands   d) Temperate grassland

28. What was the purpose of setting up Anganwadis in several villages? **[1]**

    a) Health centres   b) Child care centres

    c) Yoga centres   d) Adult education centres

29. If a boy has put in a lot of effort into making a special birthday gift for his friend and this friend does not say anything about this, then the boy may feel_____. **[1]**

    a) De-valued   b) Pre-valued

    c) No-valued   d) Re-valued

30. The provision of ___ helps many women to take up employment outside the home. **[1]**

    a) Hospital   b) Court

    c) Creches   d) Law

31. What were the main responsibilities that lie with women in 1920s? **[1]**

    a) Looking after the family   b) Looking after the house

    c) All of these   d) Cooking food for the family

32. What did girls learn after the age of 14 years? **[1]**

    a) Learning to weave basket   b) All of these

    c) Doing plantation   d) Learning cooking

33. _____ does not make any discrimination on the basis of gender. **[1]**

    a) Court   b) Judge

    c) Constitution   d) Parliament

34. Below lady was a first lady **[1]**

    a) Car driver   b) Metro train driver

    c) Engine driver   d) Bus driver

35. Women work in agricultural sector includes_____. **[1]**

    a) planting, seeding, harvesting and playing   b) planting, seeding, harvesting and digging

c) planting, weeding, harvesting and threshing	d) planting, weeding, harvesting and digging

36. Earlier it was believed that if a woman learnt to read and write_____. **[1]**

a) she would bring bad luck to her husband and become a widow	b) she would bring bad luck to her society
c) she would bring bad luck to her children	d) she would bring bad luck to her family

37. When we do not treat people equally we create _____. **[1]**

a) Devalued	b) Double valued
c) Difference	d) Discrimination

38. This refers to physical or verbal behaviour that is of a sexual nature and against the wishes of a woman. **[1]**

a) Domestic harassment	b) Gender harassment
c) Male harassment	d) Sexual harassment

39. Every year, on 14 August, several people gather at Wagah on the border of _____ and_____. **[1]**

a) India, China	b) India, Sri Lanka
c) India, Pakistan	d) India, Nepal

40. We saw how boys and girls are made to take certain subjects not because he or she has an aptitude for it, but because they are either boys or girls. It is an example of_____. **[1]**

a) Differences	b) Harassment
c) Stereotype	d) Domestic violence

Class 07 - Social Science

SOCIAL SCIENCE MCQ JANUARY- 2021

1. **(c)** Babur
   Explanation: In Babur's autobiography, there is a description of his interest in planning and laying out formal gardens, placed within rectangular walled enclosures, and divided into four quarters by artificial channels.

2. **(c)** Moses and Solomon
   Explanation: An inscription in the Delhi mosque explained that God chose Alauddin as a king because he had the qualities of Moses and Solomon, the great law-givers of the past.

3. **(a)** Mosque
   Explanation: It was during Shah Jahan's reign that the different elements of Mughal architecture were fused together in a grand harmonious synthesis. Shah Jahan's audience halls were specially constructed to resemble a mosque.

4. **(b)** 1199
   Explanation: Qutbuddin Aybak had Qutb Minar constructed around 1199.

5. **(c)** Shah Jahan
   Explanation: Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, and especially Shah Jahan were personally interested in literature, art, and architecture.

6. **(b)** Somnath
   Explanation: Sultan Mahmud was not a very important ruler at that time. But by destroying and looting temples - especially the one at Somnath - he tried to win credit as a great hero of Islam.

7. **(d)** Sultan Iltutmish
   Explanation: Sultan Iltutmish won universal respect for constructing a large reservoir just outside Dehli-i-Kuhna. It was called the Hauz-i Sultani or the "King's Reservoir".

8. **(b)** Dutch
   Explanation: Dutch and English East India Companies attempted to control Masulipatnam as it became the most important port on the Andhra coast. The fort at Masulipatnam was built by the Dutch.

9. **(a)** Dutch and English East India
   Explanation: Both the Dutch and English East India Companies attempted to control Masulipatnam as it became the most important port on the Andhra coast.

10. **(c)** Vijayanagara
    Explanation: Hampi is located in the Krishna-Tungabhadra basin that formed the nucleus of the Vijayanagara Empire, founded in 1336.

11. **(d)** English
    Explanation: The European Companies used their naval power to gain control of the sea trade and forced Indian traders to work as their agents. Ultimately, the English emerged as the most successful commercial and political power in the subcontinent.

12. **(b)** Copper and Silver
    Explanation: The craftspersons of Bidar were so famed for their inlay work in copper and silver that it came to be called Bidri.

13. **(b)** Hinterland
    Explanation: Hinterland is the remote areas of a country away from the coast or the banks of major rivers.

14. **(c)** Mecca
    Explanation: Surat has also been called the gate to Mecca because many pilgrim ships set sail from here.

15. **(b)** Sea area around Japan and North America
    Explanation: Sea area around Japan and North America. i.e. The Labrador Current meets the Gulf Stream

off the coast of Newfoundland. When warm, moist air from the Gulf Stream blows over the cold Labrador Current, water vapour condenses. This results in some of the thickest fogs in the world.
Can be understood with the help of the map below:
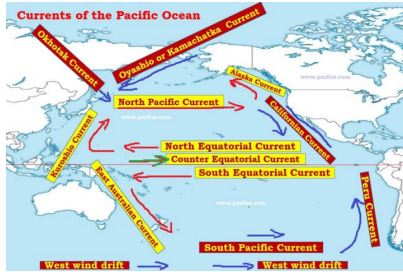
16. **(d)** the sun and the moon
   Explanation: The strong gravitational pull exerted by the sun and the moon on the earth's surface cause the tides.

17. **(c)** 0.0091
   Explanation: Percent of water available in rivers and freshwater lakes is 0.0091

18. **(d)** Israel
   Explanation: The Dead Sea - bordering Israel, the West Bank, and Jordan - is a salt lake whose banks are more than 400m below sea level, the lowest point on dry land. Its famously hypersaline water makes floating easy, and its mineral-rich black mud is used for therapeutic and cosmetic treatments at area resorts.

19. **(d)** 2.7
   Explanation: The percentage of fresh water on earth surface is only 2.7%

20. **(d)** The areas where the warm and cold currents meets
   Explanation: Best fishing areas are where warm and cold currents meet.

21. **(b)** Red sea, Mediterranean Sea, Caribbean sea
   Explanation: In the given map seas are (iii)Red sea, (iv) Mediterranean Sea, and (v) Caribbean sea.
   Can be understood by the help of map given:
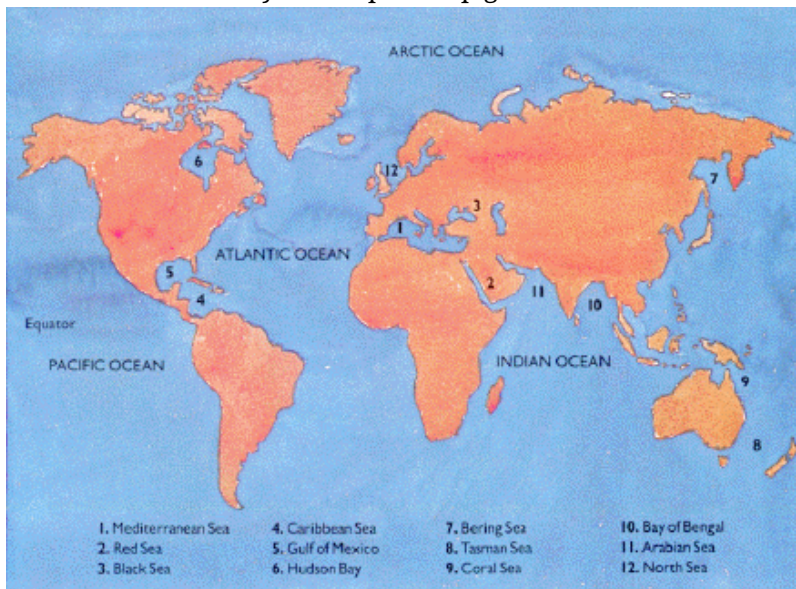
22. **(d)** Temperate evergreen forest
   Explanation: The temperate evergreen forests are located in the mid-latitudinal coastal region. They are commonly found along the eastern margin of the continents.

23. **(d)** Tundra
   Explanation: The animals have thick fur and thick skin to protect themselves from the cold climatic conditions, seal, walruses, musk-oxen, Arctic owl, Polar bear and snow foxes are some of the animals found in Tundra vegetation.

24. **(d)** Shisham
   Explanation: Shisham is found in Tropical Deciduous Forests.

25. **(a)** to conserve water
    Explanation: Trees shed their leaves in the dry season to conserve water.

26. **(a)** Tropical deciduous forest
    Explanation: Tropical deciduous are the monsoon forests found in the large part of India.

27. **(d)** Temperate grassland
    Explanation: Usually, grass in Temperate grassland is short and nutritious.

28. **(b)** Child care centres
    Explanation: The government has set up Anganwadis or child-care centres in several villages in the country. The government has passed laws that make it mandatory for organisations that have more than 30 women employees to provide crèche facilities. The provision of crèches helps many women to take up employment outside the home.

29. **(a)** De-valued
    Explanation: When someone is not given due recognition for a task or job they have done, they can feel de-valued. For example, if a boy has put in a lot of effort into making a special birthday gift for his friend and this friend does not say anything about this, then the boy may feel de-valued.

30. **(c)** Creches
    Explanation: The government has passed laws that make it mandatory for organisations that have more than 30 women employees to provide crèche facilities. The provision of crèches helps many women to take up employment outside the home. It also makes it possible for more girls to attend schools.

31. **(c)** All of these
    Explanation: A lot of the work was done by women domestic helper. Many homes, particularly in towns and cities, employes domestic workers. They do a lot of work sweeping and cleaning, washing clothes and dishes, cooking, looking after young children or the elderly.

32. **(b)** All of these
    Explanation: Girls had to continue looking after small children or do errands for adults till they were teenagers. But, once they became teenagers they had much more freedom. After the age of fourteen or so, girls also went on fishing trips, worked in the plantations, learnt how to weave baskets. Cooking was done in special cooking-houses, where boys were supposed to do most of the work while girls helped with the preparations.

33. **(c)** Constitution
    Explanation: The Constitution provides that all citizens are equal before the law. There can be no discrimination based on a citizen's caste, sex, religious belief or place of birth etc.

34. **(c)** Engine driver
    Explanation: Laxmi is the first woman engine driver for Northern Railways. Engine drivers are men. But 27-year-old Laxmi Lakra, from a poor tribal family in Jharkhand, has begun to change things. Laxmi's parents are not literate but they struggled and overcame many hardships to make sure their children got an education. Laxmi studied in a government school. Even in school, Laxmi helped with the housework and did odd jobs. She studied hard and did well and then went on to get a diploma in electronics. She then took the railway board exam and passed it on her first attempt.

35. **(c)** planting, weeding, harvesting and threshing
    Explanation: 83.6 per cent of working women in India are engaged in agricultural work. Their work includes planting, weeding, harvesting and threshing. Yet, when we think of a farmer we only think of a man.

36. **(a)** she would bring bad luck to her husband and become a widow
    Explanation: Rashsundari Devi (1800–1890), who was born in West Bengal, some 200 years ago. At the age of 60, she wrote her autobiography in Bangla. Her book titled Amar Jiban is the first known autobiography written by an Indian woman. Rashsundari Devi was a housewife from a rich landlord's family. At that time, it was believed that if a woman learnt to read and write, she would bring bad luck to her husband and become a widow! Despite this, she taught herself how to read and write in secret, well after her marriage.

37. **(d)** Discrimination
    Explanation: When we do not treat people equally or with respect we are indulging in discrimination. It

happens when people or organisations act on their prejudices. Discrimination usually takes place when we treat some one differently or make a distinction.

38. **(d)** Sexual harassment
    Explanation: Sexual harassment refers to physical or verbal behaviour that is of a sexual nature and against the wishes of a woman.Efforts made by the women's movement led the Supreme Court to formulate guidelines in 1997 to protect women against sexual harassment at the workplace and within educational institutions.

39. **(c)** India, Pakistan
    Explanation: Wagah is a village situated in Lahore District of Pakistan and serves as a goods transit terminal and a railway station between Pakistan and India, and lies on the old Grand Trunk Road between Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan and Amritsar India.Every year, on 14 August, several thousand people gather at Wagah on the border of India and Pakistan and hold a cultural programme to demonstrate the solidarity between the people of India and Pakistan.

40. **(c)** Stereotype
    Explanation: When we believe that people belonging to particular groups based on religion, wealth, language are bound to have certain fixed characteristics or can only do a certain type of work, we create a stereotype. For example, in this chapter, we saw how boys and girls are made to take certain subjects not because he or she has an aptitude for it, but because they are either boys or girls. Stereotypes prevent us from looking at people as unique individuals.