Atomic Energy Central School No.4 Rawatbhata

Multiple Choice Question Examination (October 2019)

Class: VII Subjects: Mathematics, Science, Social Science MM: 120

Name:_____ Class/Sec: _____

OMR Roll No:_____Invigilator's Sign:_____

Instruction: 1) Fill & darken roll number field correctly on OMR Sheet. In case of any error, OMR Answer Sheet will be not be read by the OMR Scanner.

2) Darken the most suitable option no. on OMR Answer Sheet.

3) There is no negative marking.

Mathematics

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

   a) 2 years b) 3 years 6 months

   c) None of these d) 2 years 6 months

2. The sum of the Simple interest and the principal gives the _____ . **1**

   a) None of these b) rate

   c) amount d) time

3. The boys and girls in a school are in the ratio of 8 : 5. If the number of girls is 160, what is the total strength of the school? **1**

   a) 250 b) 416

   c) 400 d) 300

4. The simple interest on Rs. 5000 for 219 days at 4% per annum is **1**

   a) Rs 80 b) Rs 150

   c) Rs 120 d) Rs 100

5. A shopkeeper purchased 500 pieces for Rs 20 each. However 50 pieces were spoiled in the way and had to be thrown away. The remaining were sold at Rs 25 each. Find the gain or loss %. **1**

   a) 15% b) 18%

   c) None of these d) 12.5%

6. Sheela bought two fans for Rs 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) None of these b) Rs 1140, Rs 1320, Profit = Rs 60

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

7. In a village, 30% people are women, 40% are men rest are Children. What is the % of children in the village? **1**

   a) 30% b) 20%

   c) 5% d) 10%

8. Neelu got 320/400 in her report card. Hari scored 280/400 in his report card. Who scored more percentage of marks? **1**

   a) Neelu b) Ritu

   c) Hari d) None of these

9. A picnic is being planned in a school for Class VI. Girls are 40% of the total number of students and are 20 in number. Find the ratio of the number of girls to the number of boys in the class. **1**

   a) It is 2:3 b) It is 2:1

   c) It is 3:2 d) It is 3:1

10. A person divides his income in three equal parts if he gives 2 parts to Ram and 1 part to Shyam. What percentage of money he gives to Ram and Shyam separately. **1**

    a) None of these b) 62%

    c) 70% d) $66\frac{2}{3}\%$

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

a) Rs 700
b) Rs 672
c) Rs 572
d) Rs 600

12. Find 3% of 1hr in seconds. **1**

a) 36 sec
b) 108 sec
c) None of these
d) 72 sec

13. An item marked at Rs 840 is sold for Rs 714. What is the discount%? **1**

a) 15%
b) None of these
c) 10%
d) 20%

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

a) 60%
b) None of these
c) 50%
d) 40%

15. The cost of one packet of pencil having 46 pencils is Rs. 184 what will be the cost of such 98 pencils **1**

a) Rs 392
b) Rs 80
c) Rs 1120
d) Rs 100

16. 0.6 % expressed as fraction is _____. **1**

a) $\frac{6}{1000}$
b) None of these
c) $\frac{1}{2}$
d) $\frac{1}{4}$

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

a) 35000
b) 44000
c) 40000
d) 44400

18. The price of a car was Rs 3,40,000 last year. It has increased by 20% this year. What is the price now? **1**

a) Rs 3,08,000
b) Rs 4,08,000
c) Rs 3,04,000
d) Rs 4,00,400

19. At what rate percent per annum simple interest will a sum treble itself in 16 years? **1**

a) None of these
b) 12%
c) 12.5%
d) 14.5%

20. The Difference between the principal and amount is said to be the _____. **1**

a) rate
b) interest
c) None of these
d) time

21. Identify the greatest rational number. **1**

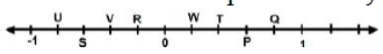
$\frac{5}{7}, \frac{450}{-7}, \frac{-3}{21}, -\frac{29}{14}$

a) $\frac{450}{-7}$
b) $\frac{-3}{21}$
c) $-\frac{29}{14}$
d) $\frac{5}{7}$

22. A number which can be written in the form _____, where p and q are integers and $q \neq 0$is called a rational number. **1**

a) p – q
b) $p \times q$
c) $\frac{p}{q}$
d) p + q

23. The points P, Q, R, S, T, U and V on the number line are such that, US = SV = VR, and WT = TP = PQ. The rational number represented by V. **1**



a) $-\frac{4}{5}$
b) $-\frac{1}{5}$
c) $-\frac{2}{5}$
d) None of these

24. Write down the additive inverse of$\frac{-4}{9}$. **1**

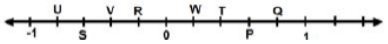
a) None of these
b) $\frac{9}{4}$
c) $\frac{4}{9}$
d) $\frac{-5}{9}$

25. The equivalent rational number of $\frac{-6}{5}$ is

a) $\frac{-12}{10}$ b) $\frac{12}{10}$

c) $\frac{6}{5}$ d) $\frac{-6}{5}$

26. The points P, Q, R, S, T, U and V on the number line are such that, US = SV = VR, and WT = TP = PQ. The rational number represented by T **1**



a) $\frac{3}{5}$ b) $\frac{4}{5}$

c) $\frac{1}{5}$ d) $\frac{2}{5}$

27. $\frac{7}{5}+\ldots = \frac{7}{3}$ **1**

a) $\frac{1}{2}$ b) $\frac{14}{15}$

c) $\frac{14}{7}$ d) None of these

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

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

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

29. Write the additive inverse of $\frac{9}{8}$. **1**

a) 0 b) 1

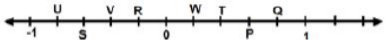
c) $-\frac{9}{8}$ d) $\frac{9}{8}$

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

a) $\frac{-35}{4}$ b) None of these

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

31. The points P, Q, R, S, T, U and V on the number line are such that, US = SV = VR, and WT = TP = PQ. The rational number represented by V. **1**



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

c) $-\frac{2}{5}$ d) None of these

32. Write the rational number that is equal to its inverse. **1**

a) -2 b) 0

c) 2 d) 1

33. Find: $\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{-3}{7} - \frac{1}{14} - \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{3}{5}$ **1**

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

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

34. Write the additive inverse of $\frac{2}{3}$. **1**

a) $-\frac{2}{3}$ b) 0

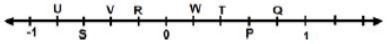
c) $\frac{2}{3}$ d) 1

35. The additive inverse of $\frac{-4}{7}$ is **1**

a) $\frac{-4}{7}$ b) None of these

c) $\frac{3}{7}$ d) $\frac{4}{7}$

36. The points P, Q, R, S, T, U and V on the number line are such that, US = SV = VR, and WT = TP = PQ. The rational number represented by S **1**



a) None of these b) $-\frac{1}{5}$

c) $-\frac{2}{5}$ d) $-\frac{3}{5}$

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

a) 0
b) 2
c) $\frac{1}{2}$
d) 1

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

a) None of these
b) $\frac{1}{2}$
c) $\frac{1}{4}$
d) $2\frac{1}{4}$

39. Find: $-\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{5} + \frac{5}{2} - \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{6}$ **1**

a) 1
b) 0
c) None of these
d) 2

40. If 35 shirts of equal size can be stitched from $\frac{49}{2}$metres of cloth, what is the length of the cloth required for each shirt? Find the length of cloth required for 4 shirts of equal size. **1**

a) 2.8 m
b) None of these
c) 2.5 m
d) 1.8 m

Science

41. The major factors that effects soil development are **1**

a) Time, vegetation and slope
b) Time, climate and heat
c) Time, vegetation and pressure
d) Climate, vegetation and time

42. Which type of soil is well aerated? **1**

a) Sandy soil
b) Clayey soil
c) Red soil
d) Loamy soil

43. Which of the following definitions describe the soil-forming process of leaching? **1**

a) Seeping of water dissolved soil materials and moving deeper soil
b) The addition of material to the soil body.
c) Surface erosion carries sediment away from the upper most layer of soil.
d) The transport of clay particles forms the B horizons to the E horizons.

44. Minerals are found in which horizon of soil? **1**

a) D
b) A
c) C
d) B

45. Root of the plant are present in **1**

a) C-Horizon
b) A-Horizon
c) B- Horizon
d) D-Horizon

46. The soil in ground has a particle size more than 3 mm. What type of soil is it? **1**

a) Sand
b) Clay
c) Gravel
d) Silt

47. Which factor influences soil formation? **1**

a) Parent material
b) Vegetation
c) All of these
d) Climate

48. The type of soil suitable for growing Masoor dal is **1**

a) Loamy soil
b) Bricks
c) Sandy soil
d) Clayey soil

49. A-Horizon is also known as **1**

a) Bed soil
b) Black soil
c) Top soil
d) Red soil

50. The relative proportion of sand, silt and clay in a soil refers to its **1**

a) Structure
b) Texture
c) Horizon
d) Profile

51. _____ is the process in which soil is washed out by rain water. **1**

a) Soil erosion b) Aforestation
c) Implantation d) Deforestation

52. _____ is hard and difficult to dig with a spade. **1**

a) B horizon b) C horizon
c) A horizon d) Bed rock

53. Soil can be classified as **1**

a) Sandy, Clayey and Loamy b) Delta, Clayey and Loamy
c) Sandy, Clayey and Desert d) Sandy, Mountain and Loamy

54. Distinctive horizontal layers that differ in physical composition, chemical composition, and organic content are called **1**

a) Horizons b) Layering
c) Soils d) Soil profile

55. Removal and transport of soil by water and wind is called **1**

a) Soil erosion b) Weathering
c) Soil termination d) Soil pollution

56. The soil in ground has a particle size more than 3 mm. What type of soil is it? **1**

a) Sand b) Clay
c) Gravel d) Silt

57. Distinctive horizontal layers that differ in physical composition, chemical composition, organic content are called 1

a) orizons b) Soils
c) Layering d) Soil profile

58. The soil used for making matka's and surahi's is **1**

a) Clayey soil b) Sandy soil
c) Alluvial soil d) Loamy soil

59. Which layer is formed of decayed organic matter? **1**

a) Clay b) Air
c) Humus d) Minerals

60. Best suited soil for lenticels and other pulses is **1**

a) Loamy soil b) Sandy soil
c) Black soil d) Clayey soil

61. What is the raw material for the cellular respiration? **1**

a) Sucrose b) Glucose
c) Starch d) Fructose

62. The number of ATP molecules produced during aerobic respiration is **1**

a) 8 b) 28
c) 38 d) 18

63. Name the organ of the body in which the blood is oxygenated. **1**

a) Heart b) Lever
c) Lungs d) Pancreas

64. Which of the following organisms can do anaerobic respiration? **1**

a) Amoeba b) Paramecium
c) Yuglena d) Yeast

65. The metallic element present in haemoglobin is **1**

a) Magnesium b) Nickel
c) Copper d) Iron

66. The process complementary to respiration is **1**

a) Nutrition b) Transportation
c) Photosynthesis d) Breathing

67. 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

68. What is the percentage of oxygen in inhaled air? **1**

a) 21% b) 164%
c) 18% d) 24%

69. Respiration is essential for survival of organism because it **1**

a) Release oxygen for photosynthesis
b) Release energy from food
c) Increase carbon dioxide gas in air
d) Release water for absorption

70. In insects, air enters the body through **1**

a) Spiracles
b) Skin
c) Gills
d) Lungs

71. Gills are well supplied with _____ for exchange of gases. **1**

a) Water tubes
b) Phloem cells
c) Membrane cells
d) Blood vessels

72. 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

73. During exhalation, the ribs **1**

a) Moves down
b) Moves up
c) Move outward
d) Remain same

74. Yeast are used in: **1**

a) Cloth industry
b) Metal industry
c) Food industry
d) Wine and beer industry

75. 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

76. Choose the incorrect pairing. **1**

a) Earthworm – skin
b) Insects – spiracles
c) Cockroach – gills
d) Human – lungs

77. Lime water turns milky in presence of **1**

a) Oxygen gas
b) Sulpher dioxide gas
c) Carbon dioxide gas
d) Nitrogen gas

78. Oxygen carrying capacity of human blood is reduced due to the pollution of **1**

a) CO
b) O_2
c) CO_2
d) NO

79. Mountaineers carry oxygen with them because **1**

a) Amount of air is less than that on the ground
b) Air pressure is more on higher altitude
c) Air temperature is more at height
d) An altitude above 5 km air is absent

80. Respiratory pigment in human being is called **1**

a) Thrombocytes
b) Red blood cells
c) Haemoglobin
d) Lymphocytes

Social Science

81. Match the following

Type of forest

(a) Temperate evergreen forest
(b) Tropical deciduous forest
(c) Tropical evergreen forest

Trees found

(1) oak, pine, eucalyptus
(2) sal , teak neem, shisham
(3) rosewood, ebony, mahogany

a) (a)-(1),(b)-(2),(c)-(3)
b) (a)-(1),(b)-(3),(c)-(2)
c) (a)-(2),(b)-(1),(c)-(3)
d) (a)-(3),(b)-(2),(c)-(1)

82. Example of temperate grassland is

a) Prairies
b) Savannah
c) Steppes
d) Veld

83. Which of the following is not the temperate grassland

a) Down
b) Steppe
c) Veld
d) Campos

84. What type of forest found in higher altitude

a) Temperate evergreen forest
b) Coniferous forest
c) Tropical evergreen forest
d) Tropical deciduous forest

85. Why the type and thickness of vegetation change from place to place?

a) Due to variation in type of animals found
b) Due to variation in temperature and moisture
c) Due to variation in culture
d) Due to variation in soil

86. Mosses and lichens found in

a) Temperate grassland
b) Tropical grassland
c) Thorny bushes
d) Tundra vegetation

87. Where in India do tropical evergreen forests are seen?

a) Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab
b) Assam, Kerala, Punjab
c) Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab
d) Maharashtra, Assam, Kerala

88. Identify the figure given below

a) Vineyard in the Mediterranean Region
b) Vineyard in the temperate evergreen forest
c) Vineyard in the tropical deciduous forest
d) Vineyard in the tropical evergreen forest

89. Match the following

Temperate grassland

A. Savannah
B. Campos
C. Llanos

Continent

(1) Brazil
(2) East Africa
(3) Venezuela

a) (a)-(2),(b)-(1),(c)-(3)
b) (a)-(2),(b)-(3),(c)-(1)
c) (a)-(1),(b)-(3),(c)-(2)
d) (a)-(1),(b)-(2),(c)-(3)

90. Seal, walruses, musk-oxen, Arctic owl, Polar bear and snow foxes are some of the animals found in

a) Temperate grassland
b) Thorny bushes
c) Taiga
d) Tundra

91. Gujarati traders sold

a) Textiles and Pottery in the ports
b) Textiles and Pulses
c) Textiles and Spices in the ports
d) Spices and Pulses in the ports

92. Murshidabad is situated on the bank of

a) Yamuna
b) Kosi
c) Ganga
d) Bhagirathi

93. Which of the following statement is true

a) Surat was an important trading port in the Bay of Bengal
b) Merchants preferred to travel individually rather than in carvans
c) Kabul was the major centre for trade in elephants
d) Name of the architect of the Rajarajeshvara temple from an inscription

94. Which of the Pilgrimage centre developed into township

a) Vrindavan and Tiruvannamalai
b) Vellar and Tiruvannamalai
c) Vellar and Annamalai
d) Vrindavan and Annamalai

95. Virupaksha was

a) a form of Durga
b) a form of Shiva
c) a form of Ganesha
d) a form of Vishnu

96. Which two Companies attempted to control Masulipatnam as it became the most important 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

97. Which of the following metal was used by the Bidar craftsmen

a) Copper and Tin
b) Copper and Silver
c) Tin and Gold
d) Gold and Silver

98. Complete the steps for making the bronze statue

(1) An image was made of wax
(2) This was covered with clay and allowed to dry
(3) Once the metal cooled and solidified
(4) Next it was heated, and a tiny hole was made in the clay cover
(5) The molten wax was drained out through this hole
(6) Then molten metal was poured into the clay mould through the hole
(7) The clay cover was carefully removed, and the image was cleaned and polished

Options are as follows

a) (2), (7),(4),(5),(6),(3),(1)
b) (2), (1),(4),(5),(6),(3),(7)
c) (1), (2),(3),(4),(5),(6),(7)
d) (1), (2),(4),(5),(6),(3),(7)

99. Taxes on market was collected in

a) None of these
b) Both of these
c) Cash only
d) Kind only

100. Jean Baptiste Tavernier was a

a) Diamond merchant
b) Bronze merchant
c) Gold merchant
d) Silver merchant

101. Qutb Shahi rulers of

a) Golconda
b) Bidar
c) Bijapur
d) Hampi

102. The towns on the west coast were home to the following except

a) American Traders
b) Jewish traders
c) Chinese traders
d) Syrian Christian traders

103. Surat has been called the _____ because many pilgrim ships set sail from here.

a) Gate to Medina
b) Gate to Badrinath
c) Gate to Mecca
d) Gate to Kashi

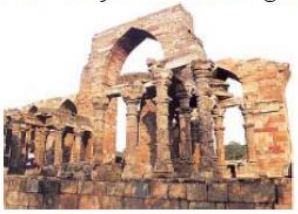
104. Which river flows near the Rajarajeshvara temple

a) Tapi
b) Kaveri
c) Narmada
d) Godavari

105. That part of the town where Indian artisans and merchants were to live was called

a) Blue Town
b) Black Town
c) White Town
d) Factor Town

106. Identify the following figure :-



a) Screen in the Taj Mahal, Agra
b) Screen in the Red Fort, Agra
c) Screen in the Quwwat al-Islam mosque, Agra
d) Screen in the Quwwat al-Islam mosque, Delhi

107. Akbar's architects turned to the tombs of his Central Asian ancestor

a) Rajendra I
b) Jahangir
c) Shah Jahan
d) Timur

108. Two technological and stylistic developments are noticeable from the twelfth century

a) Corbelled architectural form and use of marble
b) Arcuate architectural form and use of marble
c) Arcuate architectural form and use of limestone cement
d) Trabeato architectural form and use of limestone cement

109. Shrimara Shrivallabha was a

a) Chandela King
b) Pandyan King
c) Cheras king
d) Chola King

110. Who won universal respect for constructing a large reservoir?

a) Babar
b) Akbar
c) Qutbuddin Aibak
d) Sultan Iltutmish

111. Identify the figure

a) Alai Darwaza
b) Gol Darwaza
c) Buland Darwaza
d) Arch Darwaza

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

a) Jahangir
b) Akbar
c) Babar
d) Shah Jahan

113. What is special about the Shikhara of Rajarajeshwara temple?

a) Shortest among the temple of its time
b) Tallest among the temple of its time
c) Built by the local people
d) Built in a very short time

114. King Dhangadeva belongs to which dynasty

a) Cheras
b) Rashtrakuta
c) Chandela
d) Pallav

115. Match the following

Company Name

(a) Saffola

(b) Garnier

(c) CitiBank

Advertisement Tag -line

(1) Because the city never sleep

(2) Take care

(3) Abhi to Main Jawan Hoon

a) (a)-(3),(b)-(2),(c)-(1)
b) (a)-(3),(b)-(1),(c)-(2)
c) (a)-(1),(b)-(2),(c)-(3)
d) (a)-(2),(b)-(1),(c)-(3)

116. The cost to advertise on a news channel varies from _____ per 10 seconds depending on the popularity of the channel.

a) Rs 500 to Rs 8,000
b) Rs 800 to Rs 4,000
c) Rs 600 to Rs 7,000
d) Rs 700 to Rs 5,000

117. There have been periods in Indian history when the government censored the media. The worst of these was the Emergency between

a) 1973-1975
b) 1975-1977
c) 1960-1962
d) 1965-1967

118. Which things are employed in advertising

a) Techniques and Producer
b) Techniques and Paper
c) Techniques and Media
d) Techniques and Consumer

119. Who keeps a watch on the print media in India

a) Print Council of Indian report
b) Media council of India
c) Print media council
d) Press council of India

120. Advertisement draw our attention towards

a) Products
b) Brand value
c) All of these
d) Brands

Solution

Class 07 - Mathematics

Multiple Choice Examination (October-2019)

Section A

1. (d)
   2 years 6 months

   Explanation:
   Sum = Rs. 1860
   Amount = Rs. 2278.50
   Amount = S.I + Sum
   => 2278.50 = PRT/100 + P
   => 2278.50 = (1860*9*T)/100 + 1860
   => 2278.50 = 1674T/10 + 1860
   => 2278.50-1860 = 167.4T
   => 418.50 = 167.4T
   => T = 418.5/167.4 = 2.5 = Means 2 years 6 month

2. (c)
   amount

   Explanation:
   The sum of the Simple interest and the principal gives the **Amount**
   We know that, Amount = Simple Interest + Principal

3. (b)
   416

   Explanation:
   Let total strength of school = X
   No. of girls = (5/8+5)*X = 160
   5X/13 = 160
   =5X = 160*13
   =X = 416
   Thus, the total strength X = 416

4. (c)
   Rs 120

   Explanation:
   Total days in one year = 365 days
   Simple Interest = PRT/100
   =(5000*219*4)/(365*100)
   = 120

5. (d)
   12.5%

   Explanation:
   If the cost of 1 piece = Rs 20
   Then, Cost of 500 pieces = 500*20 = 10000 Rs
   50 pieces were spoiled in the way then remaining = 500-50 = 450
   Remaining were sold at Rs 25 each then, selling price of remaining = 450*25 = Rs 11250
   Profit = S.P - C.P = 11250-10000 = 1250 Rs
   Profit % = (1250/10000)*100 = 12.5%

6. (b)
Rs 1140, Rs 1320, Profit = Rs 60

Explanation:
Cost price of one fan= Rs 1200
Let C.P of fan = Rs 100
Loss of 5% on one fan then S.P. is Rs 95
Then, S.P. of one fan= (1200*95)/100 = Rs. 1140
Profit of 10% on second fan then S.P. is Rs 110
Then, S.P. of second fan= (1200*110)/100 = Rs.1320
Total S.P = Rs. (1140 + 1320) = 2460 Rs
Total C.P = Rs (1200+1200) = Rs 2400
Profit = S.P - C.P = 2460-2400 = Rs 60

7. (a)
30%

Explanation:
Total percentage = 100
percentage of children = 100 -(% of women + % of men)
= 100- (30+40)
=100-70
= 30%

8. (a)
Neelu

Explanation:
Neelu got 320/400 in her report card
Then, percentage of Neelu = (320/400)*100 = 80%
Hari scored 280/400 in his report card
Then, percentage of Hari = (280/400)*100 = 70%
Neelu scored more percentage of marks

9. (a)
It is 2:3

Explanation:
Let total % = 100
Girls are 40% then boys will be 60%
Ratio of Girls and boys = 40 : 60
= 2:3

10. (d)
$66\frac{2}{3}\%$

Explanation:
Total parts = 3
Ram's part = (2/3)*100 = 200/3 = $66\frac{2}{3}\%$
Shyam's part = (1/3)*100 = 100/3 = $33\frac{1}{3}\%$

11. (b)
Rs 672

Explanation:
C. P of a calculator = Rs 720
loss of$6\frac{2}{3}\%$ = 720 *(20/300) = 24*2 = 48

S.P of a calculator = C.P - Loss = Rs720 - Rs 48 = Rs 672

12. (b)
108 sec

Explanation:
3% of 1hr in seconds.
We know that 1 hr = 3600 sec
3% of 3600sec = (3/100)*3600 = 3*36 = 108 sec

13. (a)
15%

Explanation:
Marked price of an item = Rs 840
Selling price = Rs 714
Discount = Rs 840 - 714 = Rs 126
Discount% = (126/840)*100 = 15%

14. (a)
60%

Explanation:
Total numbers of beads in a bag = 20
% of red beads = (8/20)*100 = 40 %
% of blue beads = (12/20)*100 = 60%

15. (a)
Rs 392

Explanation:
The cost of 46 pencils = Rs. 184
The cost of 1 pencil = Rs. 184/46 = Rs 4
The cost of 98 pencils = Rs. 4 × 98 = Rs 392

16. (a)
$\frac{6}{1000}$

Explanation:
0.6% = 0.6/100 = 6/1000

17. (b)
44000

Explanation:
$10\%\ of\ 40000\ population = \frac{10}{100} * 40000 = 4000$
$Population\ in\ 2000 = 40000 + 4000 = 44000$

18. (b)
Rs 4,08,000

Explanation:
Last year, Cost price of a car = Rs 3,40,000
Increased by 20% this year = 340000*(20/100)= Rs 68000
Now the price is = Rs 340000+68000 = Rs 4,08,000

19. (c)
12.5%

Explanation:
Let sum = P
simple interest = 2P
S.I = PRT/100
=> 2P = (P*R*16)/100
=> 200P= 16PR
=> 200/16 = R
=> R = 12.5%

20. (b)
interest

Explanation:
The Difference between the principal and amount is said to be the **Interest**
we know that Interest = Amount - Principal

21. (d)
$\frac{5}{7}$

Explanation:
Since, $\frac{450}{-7}$, $\frac{-3}{21}$, -$\frac{29}{14}$ are negative numbers, so they cannot be greatest among given numbers.
so,$\frac{5}{7}$ is the greatest number

22. (c)
$\frac{p}{q}$

Explanation:
Recall definition of a Rational number. Example $\frac{1}{6}, \frac{6}{1}$

23. (c)
$-\frac{2}{5}$

Explanation:
there are 5 numbers equal distant from 0 and -1.
so, each would be at distance of $-\frac{1}{5}$
since, V is second from 0,
V = $-\frac{2}{5}$

24. (c)
$\frac{4}{9}$

Explanation:
additive inverse of a number is the number which when added with the given number given the resukt as 0.
so, additive inverse of $\frac{-4}{9}$ is $\frac{4}{9}$
$\frac{-4}{9}$ + $\frac{4}{9}$ =0

25. (a)
$\frac{-12}{10}$

Explanation:
The equivalent rational number of $\frac{-6}{5}$ is $\frac{-12}{10}$
Multiplying both numerator and denominator of$\frac{-6}{5}$ gives $\frac{-12}{10}$

26. (d)

$\frac{2}{5}$

Explanation:
Since there are 5 numbers equal distant from 0 and 1.
so every number is a $\frac{1}{5}$ difference
since T is 2 numbers away from 0
so, it is $\frac{2}{5}$

27. (b)
$\frac{14}{15}$

Explanation:
Let the number to be filed is x
so, $\frac{7}{5}$ + x = $\frac{7}{3}$
x = $\frac{7}{3}$ - $\frac{7}{5}$
= $\frac{35-21}{15}$ { taking LCM of 3& 5 as 15}
= $\frac{14}{15}$

28. (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 &3 as 15}
= $\frac{7}{15}$
= $\frac{15-8}{15}$
=$\frac{15-8}{15}$

29. (c)
$-\frac{9}{8}$

Explanation:
The additive inverse of a number is the number which you add to the given number so that the resultant is zero.
so, Additive inverse of a number is number itself with negative sign
so, Additive inverse of $\frac{9}{8}$ is -$\frac{9}{8}$
$\frac{9}{8} + \frac{-9}{8} = 0$

30. (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 -$\frac{3}{4}$

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

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

31. (c)

$-\frac{2}{5}$

Explanation:
there are 5 numbers equal distant from 0 and -1.
so, each would be at distance of $-\frac{1}{5}$
since, V is second from 0,
V = $-\frac{2}{5}$

32. (d)

1

Explanation:
Inverse of a rational number is numerator becomes denominator and deominator becomes numerator.
for ex, inverse of $\frac{p}{q}$ is $\frac{q}{p}$
So, only 1 is such numbers which has inverse same as number 1.

33. (a)

$-\frac{1}{2}$

Explanation:
$\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{-3}{7} - \frac{1}{14} - \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{3}{5}$
Using squence of DMAS(Division, multiplication, addition and subtraction)
$= \frac{-6}{35} - \frac{1}{14} - \frac{9}{35}$
Now, taking LCM of 35,14,35 which is 70
$= \frac{-12-5-18}{70}$
$= \frac{-35}{70}$
$= \frac{-1}{2}$

34. (a)

$-\frac{2}{3}$

Explanation:
Additive inverse is the number which when added to given number gives result as 0.
so, additive inverse of $\frac{2}{3}$is $-\frac{2}{3}$
$\frac{2}{3} + -\frac{2}{3} = 0$

35. (d)

$\frac{4}{7}$

Explanation:
Additive inverse is the number which when added to the given number gives result as 0.
So, Additive inverse of $-\frac{4}{7}$ is $\frac{4}{7}$
$-\frac{4}{7} + \frac{4}{7} = 0$

36. (d)

$-\frac{3}{5}$

Explanation:
Since there are 5 numbers equal distant from 0 and -1
so, each of them are at $\frac{1}{5}$

since S is 3rd from 0,
so, S is $-\frac{3}{5}$

37. (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
$\frac{1}{2}$

38. (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 $2\frac{1}{4}$

39. (d)
2

Explanation:
= $-\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{5} + \frac{5}{2} - \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{6}$
Following squence DMAS(Division, multipication, addition, subtraction)
= $\frac{-2}{5}$ + $\frac{5}{2}$- $\frac{1}{10}$
Now, taking LCM of denominator, as 10
= $\frac{-4}{10}$ + $\frac{25}{10}$-$\frac{1}{10}$
= $\frac{-4+25-1}{10}$
= $\frac{20}{10}$
=2

40. (a)
2.8 m

Explanation:
Given,
35 shirts of equal size can be stitched from $\frac{49}{2}$metres of cloth
so, the length of the cloth required for each shirt = $\frac{49}{2\times35}$
= $\frac{7}{2\times5}$ = $\frac{7}{10}$m
Thus, cloth required for 4 shirts = $\frac{7}{10}$×4 = $\frac{7\times2}{5}$
=$\frac{14}{5}$m = 2.8m

Solution

Class 07 - Science

Multiple Choice Examination (October-2019)

Section A

41. (d) Climate, vegetation and time
Explanation:
Soil is formed by weathering. Weathering is the process of breaking down of rocks by the action of wind, water and climate. Formation of even one inch of soil takes many years. So, the major factors that effects soil development are climate, vegetation and time.

42. (a) Sandy soil
Explanation:
Particles of sandy soil are larger in size. Because of being larger in size, sand particles cannot fit close together and hence there is enough space among them. These spaces are filled with air. Water drains quickly through sandy soil. So, sandy soil is called well aerated, light and dry.

43. (a) Seeping of water dissolved soil materials and moving deeper soil
Explanation:
Leaching, in geology, loss of soluble substances and colloids from the top layer of soil by percolating precipitation. The materials lost are carried downward and are generally redeposited in a lower layer. This transport results in a porous and open top layer and a dense, compact lower layer. The rate of leaching increases with the amount of rainfall, high temperatures, and the removal of protective vegetation.

44. (b)
A

Explanation:
Upper most layer of soil is called topsoil or A-horizon. It is soft, porous and holds more water than the other layers. It is rich in humus and minerals.

45. (b) A-Horizon
Explanation:
Top layer of soil is called A-horizon. It is also called top-soil. A-horizon is generally dark in colour. It is rich in humus. A horizon is generally soft and porous. It retains more water.Roots of small plants are entirely embedded in topsoil.

46. (c)
Gravel

Explanation:
Clay - particles less than 0.002 mm in diameter.
Fine sand - particles between 0.2 mm and 0.02 mm in diameter.
Silt - particles between 0.02 mm and 0.002 mm in diameter.
Gravel - particles greater than 3 mm in diameter

47. (c)
All of these

Explanation:
Some of the important factors responsible for soil formation in India are as follows:
1. Parent Material 2. Relief 3. Climate 4. Natural Vegetation
The parent material determines the colouration of the soil, its mineral composition and texture.
Most important climatic factors affecting soil formation are the amount and seasonal distribution of temperature and rainfall.
The formation and development of soil is very much influenced by the growth of vegetation.

48. (a)

Loamy soil

Explanation:
Loamy soil is considered the best for almost all types of crops. It is suitable for lentils and other pulses. So loamy soil is suitable for growning Masoor dal.

49. (c) Top soil
Explanation:
Top layer of soil is called A-horizon. It is also called top-soil. A-horizon is generally dark in colour. It is rich in humus. A horizon is generally soft and porous. It retains more water.

50. (b) Texture
Explanation:
Soil texture refers to the relative proportion of particles or it is the relative percentage by weight of the three soil separates viz., sand, silt and clay or simply refers to the size of soil particles.

51. (a) Soil erosion
Explanation:
Soil erosion is partially caused by rain runoff washing away the soil. “Runoff” refers to the water that flows over soil’s surface. It occurs when the soil is saturated or unable to absorb more water.

52. (d)
Bed rock

Explanation:
The bottom-most layer in the soil profile is called bedrock. This is far more solid in composition than the other layers and is very hard. It is difficult to dig up this layer even with a spade. Under the bedrock it is found very hard material.

53. (a) Sandy, Clayey and Loamy
Explanation:
Size of particles of soil is very important for the properties of soil. So, soils are categorized mainly in three types based on the proportion of size of particles. These are Sandy Soil, Clayey Soil and Loamy Soil.

54. (d) Soil profile
Explanation:
The term soil profile represents the vertical section of earth crust, which is made up of a succession of horizontal layers, each of which varies in thickness, colour, texture, structure, consistency, porosity, acidity and composition. The distinctive horizontal layers that differ in physical composition, chemical composition and organic content are called soil profile.

55. (a) Soil erosion
Explanation:
Soil erosion is the displacement of the upper layer of soil, one form of soil degradation. A low level of erosion of soil is a naturally occurring process on all land. The agents of soil erosion are water and wind, each contributing a significant amount of soil loss each year.

56. (c)
Gravel

Explanation:
Clay - particles less than 0.002 mm in diameter.
Fine sand - particles between 0.2 mm and 0.02 mm in diameter.
Silt - particles between 0.02 mm and 0.002 mm in diameter.
Gravel - particles greater than 3 mm in diameter

57. (d)
Soil profile

Explanation:

The term soil profile represents the vertical section of earth crust, which is made up of a succession of horizontal layers, each of which varies in thickness, colour, texture, structure, consistency, porosity, acidity and composition. So Distinctive horizontal layers that differ in physical composition, chemical composition, organic content are called soil profile .

58. (d) Loamy soil
Explanation:
Particles of loamy soil are smaller than sand and larger than clay. Loamy soil is the mixture of sandy soil, clayey soil and silt. Silt is the deposit in river beds. So loamy soil is used for making matkas and surahis.

59. (c) Humus
Explanation:
The decayed organic matter in the soil form humus which is black in colour. Soil contains the rotting dead matter called as humus. Fragrant, spongy, nutrient-rich material resulting from the decomposition of organic matter.

60. (a) Loamy soil
Explanation:
Loamy soil has right water holding capacity and is well aerated. This is considered as the best soil for the growth of plants. So best suited soil for lenticels and other pulses is Loamy soil.

61. (b)
Glucose

Explanation:
Glucose from the food that organisms consume, gets broken down into simpler substances and energy is released. Since respiration takes place in the cells of organisms, it is called cellular respiration.

62. (c) 38
Explanation:
38 ATP molecules can be made per oxidised glucose molecule during cellular respiration (2 from glycolysis, 2 from the Krebs cycle, and about 34 from the electron transport system).

63. (c)
Lungs

Explanation:
In the lungs, oxygen is put into the blood and carbon dioxide is taken out of the blood during the process of breathing. After the blood gets oxygen in the lungs, it is called oxygenated blood.

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

65. (d) Iron
Explanation:
Each heme group contains an iron atom that is able to bind to one oxygen (O_2) molecule. Therefore, each hemoglobin protein can bind four oxygen molecules.

66. (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.

67. (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.

68. (a)
21%

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

69. (b) Release energy from food
Explanation:
Respiration is the biochemical process through which all the cells of living organisms get the energy to perform certain life processes that are essential for survival.

70. (a) Spiracles
Explanation:
Air enters the respiratory systems of insects through a series of external openings called spiracles.

71. (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.

72. (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.

73. (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.

74. (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.

75. (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.

76. (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.

77. (c) Carbon dioxide gas
Explanation:

When CO_2 is passed through lime water, it reacts with it and changes the colour of the lime water milky due to the formation of calcium carbonate.
Calcium hydroxide (lime water) + carbon dioxide → calcium carbonate + water

78. (a) CO
Explanation:
Oxygen carrying capacity of human blood is reduced due to the pollution of CO. CO has been referred to as the “Silent Killer” . Once CO is inhaled, oxygen levels are displaced in the blood causing vital organs to starve. Therefore, causing people to suffocate and lose consciousness.

79. (a) Amount of air is less than that on the ground
Explanation:
Mountaineer's carry oxygen cylinders because when they go high the altitude decrease and the level of oxygen goes down so they carry oxygen cylinders.

80. (c) Haemoglobin
Explanation:
The respiratory pigment in people is hemoglobin. Its principle capacity is to transport oxygen to different parts of the body. At the point when the blood goes through the lungs, hemoglobin takes up oxygen from the lungs and tie to it. One particle of hemoglobin ties to four atoms of oxygen. Oxygen-hemoglobin complex is then transported to different parts of the body and oxygen is discharged into the tissues.

Solution

Class 07 - Social Science

Multiple Choice Examination (October-2019)

Section A

81. (a) (a)-(1),(b)-(2),(c)-(3)
Explanation:
(a) Temperate evergreen forest :comprise both hard and soft wood trees like oak, pine, eucalyptus, etc
(b) Tropical deciduous forest :The hardwood trees found in these forests are sal, teak, neem and shisham.
(c) Tropical evergreen forest: Hardwood trees like rosewood, ebony, mahogany are common here.

82. (b) Savannah
Explanation:
Savannah is a Temperate Grassland .

83. (d) Campos
Explanation:
Campos is a tropical grassland

84. (b)
Coniferous forest

Explanation:
Coniferous forests are seen in the higher altitudes

85. (b) Due to variation in temperature and moisture
Explanation:
The growth of vegetation depends on temperature and moisture. It also depends on factors like slope and thickness of soil.
The type and thickness of natural vegetation varies from place to place because of the variation in these factors.

86. (d) Tundra vegetation
Explanation:
The growth of natural vegetation is very
limited here. Only mosses, lichens and very small shrubs are found here. This is called Tundra type of vegetation.

87. (d) Maharashtra, Assam, Kerala
Explanation:
In India Tropical Evergreen Forests are seen in Maharashtra, Assam, Kerala

88. (a)
Vineyard in the Mediterranean Region

Explanation:
The given Figure is of vineyard in the Mediterranean Region

89. (a) (a)-(2),(b)-(1),(c)-(3)
Explanation:
Grasslands are known by different names in different regions:
Tropical Grasslands
East Africa- Savanna
Brazil- Campos
Venezuela- Llanos

90. (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

91. (c) Textiles and Spices in the ports
Explanation:
Gujarati traders traded extensively with the ports of the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, East Africa, Southeast Asia and China. They sold textiles and spices in these ports and, in exchange, brought gold and ivory from Africa; and spices, tin etc.

92. (d) Bhagirathi
Explanation:
The city of Murshidabad is located on the eastern bank of the Bhagirathi, a distributary of the Ganges River.

93. (d) Name of the architect of the Rajarajeshvara temple from an inscription
Explanation:
We know the name of the architect of the
Rajarajeshvara temple from an inscription

94. (a) Vrindavan and Tiruvannamalai
Explanation:
Pilgrimage centres also slowly developed into townships. Vrindavan (Uttar Pradesh) and Tiruvannamalai (Tamil Nadu) are examples of two such towns.

95. (b) a form of Shiva
Explanation:
Virupaksha is the seventh name of Lord Shiva as the one who has three eyes or is diversely eyed.

96. (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.

97. (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.

98. (d) (1), (2),(4),(5),(6),(3),(7)
Explanation:
Chola bronze statues were made using the “lost wax” technique.
First, an image was made of wax. This was
covered with clay and allowed to dry. Next it
was heated, and a tiny hole was made in the
clay cover. The molten wax was drained out
through this hole. Then molten metal was
poured into the clay mould through the hole.Once the metal cooled and solidified, the clay cover was carefully removed, and the image was cleaned and polished.

99. (b) Both of these
Explanation:
There were taxes in kind on:
Sugar and jaggery, dyes, thread, and cotton,
On coconuts, salt, areca nuts, butter, sesame oil,on cloth.
Besides, there were taxes on traders, on those who sold metal goods, on distillers, on oil, on cattle fodder, and on loads of grain.
Some of these taxes were collected in kind, while others were collected in cash.

100. (a) Diamond merchant
Explanation:

In the seventeenth century Jean Baptiste Tavernier, a diamond merchant, estimated that the horse trade at Kabul amounted to Rs 30,000 annually.

101. (a) Golconda
Explanation:
The Qutb Shahi rulers of Golconda imposed royal monopolies on the sale of textiles, spices and other items .

102. (a) American Traders
Explanation:
The towns on the west coast were home to Arab,Persian, Chinese, Jewish and Syrian Christian traders.

1023. (c) Gate to Mecca
Explanation:
Surat has also been called the gate to Mecca
because many pilgrim ships set sail from here.

104. (b) Kaveri
Explanation:
The perennial river Kaveri flows near this beautiful town and the temple built by King Rajaraja Chola.

105. (b) Black Town
Explanation:
Crafts and commerce underwent major changes as merchants and artisans (such as weavers) were moved into the Black Towns established by the European companies within these new cities

106. (d)
Screen in the Quwwat al-Islam mosque, Delhi

Explanation:
The given figure is the Screen in the Quwwat al-Islam mosque, Delhi (late twelfth century).

107. (d) Timur
Explanation:
There were several important architectural innovations during Akbar’s reign. For inspiration, Akbar’s architects turned to the tombs of his Central Asian ancestor, Timur.

108. (c) Arcuate architectural form and use of limestone cement
Explanation:
Two technological and stylistic developments are noticeable from the twelfth century:
(1) The weight of the superstructure above
the doors and windows was sometimes carried by arches. This architectural form was called “arcuate”
(2) Limestone cement which was increasingly used in construction.

109. (b) Pandyan King
Explanation:
In the early ninth century Shrimara Shrivallabha who was the Pandyan king invaded Sri Lanka.

110. (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”.

111. (a)
Alai Darwaza

Explanation:
The image shown is a True arch; detail from the Alai Darwaza(early fourteenth century).

112. (c) Babar
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.

113. (b) Tallest among the temple of its time
Explanation:
The Rajarajeshvara temple at Thanjavur had the tallest shikhara amongst temples of its time.

114. (c) Chandela
Explanation:
The Kandariya Mahadeva temple dedicated to Shiva was constructed in 999 by the king Dhangadeva of the Chandela dynasty.

115. (a) (a)-(3),(b)-(2),(c)-(1)
Explanation:
Companies use different attractive and creative tagline for their product in order to appeal the buyers.Eg :
(a) Saffola use Abhi to Main Jawan Hoon
(b) Garnier use Take Care
(c) CitiBank use Because the city never sleep

116. (a) Rs 500 to Rs 8,000
Explanation:
The cost to advertise on a news channel varies from Rs 500 to Rs 8,000 per 10 seconds depending on the popularity of the channel.

117. (b) 1975-1977
Explanation:
When the government prevents either a news item, or scenes from a movie, or the lyrics of a song from being shared with the larger public, this is referred to as censorship. censorship There have been periods in Indian history when the government censored the media. The worst of these was the Emergency between 1975-1977.

118. (c) Techniques and Media
Explanation:
Every business spends lot of money for advertising their products.Many types of techniques and media are used in advertising.

119. (d)
Press council of India

Explanation:
The Press Council of India is a statutory body in India that governs the conduct of the print media.

120. (c) All of these
Explanation:
Advertisements draw our attention to various products and describe them positively so that we become interested in buying them.Also Advertising brand is all about building brand and its value.