ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4 Rawatbhata

CLASS 07 - ENGLISH

Online Descriptive Type Test - 1(2020-21)

Time Allowed: 1 hour and 30 minutes   **Maximum Marks: 40**

Section A

1. What type of distinction did Mr. Gesler's shop have? **[1]**
2. What material did Mr. Gessler use to make the boots? **[1]**
3. What proves that Mr. Gessler was not an Englishman? **[1]**
4. What was Nishad's impression when he saw Mr. Nath? **[1]**
5. Why did Nishad and Maya get a holiday? **[1]**
6. What was the condition on which Nishad agreed to co-operate with Maya? **[1]**
7. Why did Maya call Nishad Seven? **[1]**
8. Why did everyone consider Golu naughty? **[1]**
9. Who advised Golu to go to the Limpopo river? **[1]**
10. Who all were Golu's relatives? **[1]**
11. Whom does Golu ask, "Why don't you ever fly like other birds?" **[1]**
12. Which uncle of Golu had red eyes? **[1]**

Section B

13. What was Mr. Gessler's complaint against big firms? **[3]**

Section C

14. You are Kiran, School Captain of Kabir Model School, Rohtak. Write a notice informing the students about a debate competition to be held on 25th September. **[5]**

15. You are Rohit. Today morning you received a call from Mr. Joseph, your father's friend. Your father was on his morning walk. Mr. Joseph asked you to please convey to your father that he is suffering from fever. He is not in a position to go to the office today. He has asked your father to inform the Managing Director about it by message. **[5]**

16. **Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:** **[5]**

    'Health is wealth' is a well known saying. Without good health, life is a burden. When we fall ill, we are unhappy. We cannot work or play. Germs cause illness. These are very small living things. They live on dirt and grow in darkness. They get into our body by air, water, food or cuts in the skin and make us ill. Dirt and darkness are the enemies of good health. They breed germs. Sunlight and cleanliness destroy them. So we must keep our body clean and do exercise daily to keep ourselves healthy. Bad habits like smoking and drinking alcohol must be avoided.

    i. What happens when we fall ill?

    ii. What are germs and where do they live?

    iii. How do germs enter our body?

    iv. What should we do to keep good health?

    v. Find the opposites of:

a. Friends

b. Bad

17. **Read the extract given below and answer the following questions:** [5]

I remember well my shy remarks, one day while stretching out to him my youthful foot. **Isn't it awfully hard to do, Mr. Gessler?** And his answer given with a sudden smile from out of the redness of his beard: **id is an ardt!**

i. Whom does '**I'** refer to in the above lines?

ii. Why is he feeling awkward?

iii. What is the art Mr Gessler refers to?

iv. Find a word from the above lines that means introvert.

18. **Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow each of them: (1x5=5)** [5]

Nishad looked thoughtful. I'd like to find out why he's so thin and why so lonely. I want to know why he doesn't have any friends and lives alone.

"Try to understand, Seven," I told him, "If he's lived in Shankar House for a year and hasn't made a single friend, there's something wrong. He's obviously scared that someone will recognize him and give him up to the cops."

i. What was going on in Nishad's mind?

ii. What did he decide to find out?

iii. What explanation did the narrator give about Nath's loneliness?

iv. Use the phrase **give up** in a sentence of your own.

v. Find the word from the above passage that means the same as **afraid.**

समय 1:30 घंटा   विषय   -   हिंदी   पूर्णांक - 40

कक्षा   -   सातवीं

खण्ड - क

प्रश्न-1 निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए | 1x4 = (4)

नगरभर में दो-चार दिनों से एक मुरलीवाले के आने समाचार फैल गया | लोग कहने लगे -"भाई वाह! मुरली बजाने में वह एक ही उस्ताद है | मुरली बजाकर, गाना सुनाकर वह मुरली भी बेचता है, सो भी दो-दो पैसे में | भला, इसमें उसे क्या मिलता होगा? मेहनत भी तो न आती होगी!"

क) यह गद्यांश किस पाठ से लिया गया है ?

ख) गद्यांश के पाठ का लेखक कौन है ?

ग) मुरलीवाला एक मुरली कितने की देता था ?

घ) उस्ताद शब्द का क्या अर्थ है ?

प्रश्न-2 निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे लिखे प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए | 1x4 = (4)

कठपुतली

गुस्से से उबली

बोली-ये धागे

क्यों हैं मेरे पीछे-आगे?

इन्हें तोड़ दो;

मुझे मेरे पाँवों पर छोड़ दो |

क) यह काव्यांश किस पाठ से लिया गया है ?

ख) काव्यांश का लेखक कोण है ?

ग) कठपुतली को गुस्सा क्यों आया ?

घ) कठपुतली किससे बंधी हुई थी ?

खण्ड - ख

प्रश्न-3 स्वर्ण-श्रृंखला और लाल किरण-सी में रेखांकित शब्दों में कौन-सा विशेषण हैं ?   (2)

प्रश्न-4 'भूखे-प्यासे' में द्वंद्व समास हैं | इस प्रकार के दो उदाहरण लिखिए -   (2)

प्रश्न-5 नीचे दिए गए विशेषण और विशेष्य (संज्ञा) का मिलान कीजिये-   2)

विशेषण   विशेष्य
संभ्रांत   वर्षा
चंचल   जंगल
समतल   महिला
घना   नदियाँ
मूसलधार   आँगन

प्रशन-6 नदी को उल्टा लिखने से दीन होता है | इस प्रकार के दो शब्द लिखिए -   (2)

प्रश्न-7 काठ और पुतली दो शब्द एक साथ हुए कठपुतली शब्द बन गया | इस प्रकार हाथ
 (हथ) और सोना (सोन) से एक-एक शब्द लिखिए -   (2)

खण्ड - ग

प्रश्न-8 नीचे लिखे प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए -   2 x 4 = (8)

क) कठपुतली को गुस्सा क्यों आया ?

ख) काका कालेलकर ने नदियों को लोकमाता क्यों कहा है?

ग) दादा की मृत्तु के बाद लेखक के घर की आर्थिक स्तिथि ख़राब क्यों हो गई थी ?

घ) हर तरह की सुख सुविधाएँ पाकर भी पक्षी पिंजरे में बंद क्यों नहीं रहना चाहते ?

ड) पक्षी अन्मुक्त रहकर कौन-कौन सी इक्छाएँ पूरी करना चाहते हैं ?

च) मिठाईवाला अलग-अलग चीज़े क्यों बेचता था और वह महीनों बाद क्यों आता था ?

प्रश्न-9 नीचे लिखे प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए -   1 x 4 = (4)

क) गंगा के आठवे पुत्र का क्या नाम था?

ख) देवव्रत का भीष्म नाम क्यों पड़ा ?

ग) धृतराष्ट्र के पुत्र किस नाम से जाने जाते थे ?

घ) महाराज पांडु के कितनी रानियाँ थी ?

खण्ड - घ

प्रश्न-10 खेल-सामग्री मँगवाने हेतु प्रधानाचार्य जी को पत्र लिखिए -   (5)

प्रश्न-11 इस विषय पर अनुच्छेद लिखिए -   (5)

(क)   देश प्रेम

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4 RAWATBHATA

CLASS 07 - MATHEMATICS
Descriptive Type Test-1 (2020-21)

Time Allowed: 1 hour and 30 minutes   **Maximum Marks: 40**

Section A

1. $[(-10) \times (+9)] + (-10)$ is equal to   **[1]**

   a) -100   b) 100

   c) 80   d) -80

2. $\frac{3}{7}$ of $\frac{2}{5}$ is equal to   **[1]**

   a) $\frac{6}{35}$ b) $\frac{1}{35}$
   c) $\frac{5}{12}$ d) $\frac{5}{35}$

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

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

   c) 0   d) None of these

4. x exceeds 3 by 7, can be represented as   **[1]**

   a) x + 3 = 2   b) x - 7 = 3

   c) x + 3 = 7   d) x - 3 = 7

Section B

5. Find the product, using suitable properties: $625 \times (-35) + (-625) \times 65$ **[2]**
6. Suman studies for $5\frac{2}{3}$ hours daily. She devotes $2\frac{4}{5}$ hours of her time for Science and   **[2]**
   Mathematics. How much time does she devote for other subjects?
7. Solve: $6(3x - 4) - 4(2x - 5) = 30$ **[2]**

Section C

8. In a class test (+ 3) marks are given for every correct answer and (–2) marks are given for   **[3]**
   every incorrect answer and no marks for not attempting any question. Radhika scored 20
   marks. If she has got 12 correct answers, how many questions has she attempted incorrectly?
9. A carton contains 40 boxes of nails and each box weighs $3\frac{3}{4}$kg. How much would a carton of   **[3]**
   nails weight?
10. Michael finished coloring a picture in $\frac{7}{12}$ hour. Vaibhav finished coloring the same picture in   **[3]**
    $\frac{3}{4}$ hour. Who worked longer? By what fraction was it longer?
11. The runs scored in a cricket match by 11 players is as follows: 6, 15, 120, 50, 100, 80, 10, 15, 8,   **[3]**
    10, 15. Find the mean, mode and median of this data. Are the three same?
12. Solve and check: $\frac{4x}{6} + \frac{5x}{12} = \frac{9x}{24} + \frac{51}{24}$.   **[3]**
13. The teacher tells the class that the highest marks obtained by a student in her class are twice   **[3]**
    the lowest marks plus 7. The highest score is 87. What is the lowest score?

Section D

14. A cement company earns a profit of Rs.10 per bag of white cement sold and a loss of Rs.5 per bag of grey cement sold. **[4]**

    a. The company sells 3,000 bags of white cement and 5,000 bags of grey cement in a month. What is its profit or loss?

    b. What is the number of white cement bags it must sell to have neither profit nor loss, if the number of grey bags sold is 7,200 bags.

15. Draw a bar graph representing the following information: **[4]**

Subjects	English	Hindi	Maths	Science	S.Science
Marks	64	75	82	72	50

16. Each of the two equal sides of a triangle is 4 m less than 3 times the third side. Find the dimensions of the triangle, if its perimeter is 55 m. **[4]**

परमाणु ऊर्जा केन्द्रीय विद्यालय-4 रावतभाटा

परीक्षा -1 (2020 -21)

समय- 1:30 घण्टा   विषय - संस्कृत   पूर्णांक-40

कक्षा - 7

प्रश्न -1 निम्नलिखित संस्कृत गद्यांश का हिंदी में अनुवाद कीजिए-   **4**

अस्ति मगधदेशे फुल्लोत्पलनाम सरः | तत्र संकटविकटौ हंसौ निवसतः | कम्बुग्रीवनामक: तयोः मित्रम् एकः कुर्मः अपि तत्रैव प्रतिवसति स्म |

अथ एकदा धीवराः तत्र आगच्छन् | ते अकथयन् - वयं श्वः मत्स्यकूर्मादीन् मारयिष्यामः |

अथवा

कृष्णमूर्ति: श्रीकण्ठश्च मित्रे आस्ताम् । श्रीकण्ठस्य पिता समृद्ध: आसीत् । अतः तस्य भवने सर्वविधनि सुक-साधनानि आसन् । तस्मिन् विशाले भवने चत्वारिंशत् स्तम्भाः आसन् ।

प्रश्न-2 निम्नलिखित संस्कृत श्लोक का हिंदी में अनुवाद कीजिए-   **4**

पृथिव्यां त्रीणि रत्नानि जलमत्रं सुभाषितम् |
मूढै: पाषाणखण्डेषु   रत्नसंज्ञा   विधीयते|

अथवा

सत्येन धार्यते पृथ्वी सत्येन तपते रविः |
सत्येन वाति वायुश्च सर्व सत्ये प्रतिष्ठितम् |

प्रश्न-3 अपनी पाठ्यपुस्तक से कोई एक संस्कृत श्लोक हिन्दी अर्थ सहित लिखिए -   **4**

प्रश्न-4 एकपद में उत्तर लिखिए -(कोई चार)   **4**

(क) पृथिव्यां कति रत्नानी ?

(ख) लोके वशीकृति: का ?

(ग) कूर्मस्य किं नाम आसीत् ?

(घ) सरस्तीरे के आगच्छन् ?

(ड) के कोलाहलं कुर्वन्ति ?

(च) लम्बमानं कूर्म द्रष्टवा के अधावन् ?

प्रश्न-5 रेखांकित पदों से प्रश्न बनाओ -   **4**

(क)<u>सत्येन</u> वाति वायु:।

(ख)सद्धिः एव सहासित ।

(ग)वसुन्धरा बहुरत्ना भवति ।

(घ)विद्यायाः संग्रहेषु त्यक्तलज्जः सुखी भवेत् ।

प्रश्न-6 निम्नलिखित पदों में धातु बताओ -   **4**

पदम्	धातुः
करोति	-----------
पश्य	------------
भवेत्	------------
तिष्ठति	------------

प्रश्न-7 अशुद्ध पद चुनकर लिखिए -   **4**

(क) गमन्ति, यछन्ति, प्रच्छन्ति,धावन्ति ।   -----------------

(ख) रामेण, गृहेण, सर्पेण, गजेण ।   -----------------

(ग) लिखति ,गर्जति, फलति, सेवति ।   ----------------

(घ) लते, माते, प्रिये ।   -----------------

प्रश्न-8 निम्नलिखित के समानार्थी शब्द लिखिए -   **4**

(प्रसन्नतायाः, लब्ध्वा शरीरस्य, दक्षा)

(क) प्राप्य   -----------------

(ख) कुशलाः   -----------------

(ग) हर्षस्य   -----------------

(घ) देहस्य   -----------------

प्रश्न-9 निम्नलिखित अंकों को पदों में लिखिए -   **4**

(चत्वारिंशत् पञ्चाशत् त्रिशत् एकत्रिशत्)

30	----------------	40	-------------------
50	----------------	31	-------------------

प्रश्न -10 एतत् शब्द पुल्लिंग के प्रथमा से चतुर्थी विभक्ति के रूप लिखिए -   4

प्रथमा	----------------	---------------	-------------------
द्वितीया	----------------	---------------	--------------------
तृतीया	-----------------	---------------	--------------------
चतुर्थी	-----------------	---------------	---------------------

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4 RAWATBHATA

CLASS 07 - SCIENCE

ONLINE DESCRIPTIVE TYPE TEST- I(2020- 21)

Time Allowed: 1 hour and 30 minutes   **Maximum Marks: 40**

General Instructions:

All questions are compulsory.

Draw labeled diagrams wherever asked.

Section A

1. Which of these is shown by humidity?   **[1]**

   a) Rainfall   b) Moisture

   c) Air pollutant   d) Carbon dioxide

2. Many tropical animals blend their skin colour with surroundings. This feature is called   **[1]**

   a) Aestivation   b) Blending

   c) Hibernating   d) Camouflage

3. Air moves from_____.   **[1]**

   a) The region of high pressure to low pressure   b) High humidity to low humidity

   c) East to West   d) The region of low pressure to high pressure

4. Smoke goes up because   **[1]**

   a) Cold and warm air are of same mass   b) Warm air is lighter

   c) Cold air is lighter   d) Warm air is heavier

5. Removal and transport of soil by water and wind is called   **[1]**

   a) Soil erosion   b) Weathering

   c) Soil termination   d) Soil pollution

Section B

6. Why do birds in cold climate migrate to warmer regions in winters?   **[2]**
7. How will you show that air exerts pressure?   **[2]**
8. Explain why if we blow air between the balloons of nearly equal size hanging 8-10 cm apart, they come towards each other.   **[2]**
9. For a certain sample of soil, it took 20 minutes for 200 mL water to percolate. Calculate the rate of percolation of water.   **[2]**

Section C

10. Explain the adaptation of elephant to live in tropical rainforests.(any three)   **[3]**
11. Name any three elements of weather. Also name the instrument which are used to measure these elements.   **[3]**

12. What is thunderstorm? How does it develop? **[3]**

13. List the differences between clayey soil and sandy soil.(any three) **[3]**

Section D

14. i) Explain how wind currents are generated on earth due to uneven heating between the equator and the poles. **[5]**

    ii) What precautions will you take if you are staying in a cyclone hit area.(any two).

15. i) What is soil pollution? Also mention its causes. **[5]**

    ii) Draw a labeled diagram of soil profile.

    iii) Why clayey soil is preferred for the cultivation of paddy?

Section E

16. Fill in the blanks: **[5]**

    a) In winters of polar regions, the temperature can be as low as _____.

    b) In addition to the rock particles, the soil contains minerals, organic matter, _____ and _____.

    c) A cyclone warning can be issued _____ hours in advance.

    d) The water holding capacity is the highest in _____.

    e) Soil is formed by _____ of rocks.

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4 RAWATBHATA

CLASS 07 - SOCIAL SCIENCE
Online Descriptive Type Test -1(2020-21)

Time Allowed: 1 hour and 30 minutes   **Maximum Marks: 40**

General Instructions:

All questions are compulsory

Section A

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

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

2. Elizabeth was the last ruler of a dynasty known as the- **[1]**

   a) Tidars
   b) Tudors
   c) Tuders
   d) Todurs

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

   a) All of these
   b) District Hospitals
   c) Government hospitals
   d) primary health centres

4. In the word Endogenic, "genic" means ? **[1]**

   a) Origin
   b) Inside
   c) Surface
   d) Earth

5. When air is heated, it _____ , becomes _____ and goes up. **[1]**

   a) Expands, heavier
   b) Expands, lighter
   c) Contracts, heavier
   d) Contracts, lighter

Section B

6. Who was Raziyya? Why was she not accepted as a Sultan inspite of being talented? **[3]**
7. Give an account of Todar Mal's revenue system. **[3]**
8. What are Private Health Services? **[3]**
9. Give an account of earthquake preparedness. **[3]**
10. How does nature balance our life? What would happen if this balance is disturbed? **[3]**

Section C

11. 'Muhammad Tughluq's administrative measures were a failure'. Explain with examples. **[4]**
12. Write a brief note on Akbar's administrative policies. **[4]**
13. Compare public health services with those of private health services. **[4]**
14. What do you mean by mushroom rocks? How are they created? **[4]**
15. Give an account of the different layers of the atmosphere. **[4]**

Class 07 - English

Online Descriptive Type Test - 1(2020-21)

Section A

1. Mr. Gelssler's shop didn't have any other signs except "Gessler Brothers" written on it.
2. Mr. Gessler made boots from the finest quality leather.
3. Mr. Gessler spoke English with an influence of his mother tongue which proved that he wasn't an Englishman.
4. Mr. Nath looked very thin. His face was scarred. Nishad had the impression that Mr. Nath could not afford to eat well due to his acute poverty.
5. The monsoon broke and there was heavy rain that flooded the streets. As no traffic could move through the flooded roads, Nishad and Maya got an unexpected holiday.
6. Nishad said he would co-operate with Maya only if she stopped calling Mr. Nath an escaped crook.
7. Nishad's name meant the seventh note on the musical scale, so Maya called him Seven.
8. All other animals considered Golu naughty because he used to ask strange questions that had no answers.
9. The mynah bird advised Golu to go to the Limpopo river.
10. The ostrich, the giraffe, the baboon and the hippopotamus were the relatives of Golu.
11. Golu asked his tall aunt, the ostrich, "Why don't you ever fly like other birds?"
12. Golu's huge uncle, the hippopotamus had red eyes.

Section B

13. Mr. Gessler's complaint against big firms was that they got their business by advertisement, not by good work. They did not have any respect for the work they do. Every year Mr. Gessler's sale was getting less because of them and soon he would be left with no job.

Section C

14.

KABIR MODEL SCHOOL, ROHTAK
NOTICE
Debate Competition
5th September, 20xx
All the students are hereby informed that an Inter School Debate Competition will be held on 25th September, 20xx at our school campus. It will be held in the school hall. The participants are requested to reach the venue at 8:00 am to avoid the rush. Those who wish to participate may submit their names to me by 18th September. before 4:00 pm. You can come to the Students Council Room during recess hours.
Kiran
School Captain

15.

Message	
9 July 20XX	8:00 am
Dear Father,	
Today morning, your friend, Mr. Joseph called when you were out for a morning walk. He asked me to inform you that he would not be able to come to the office today as he is suffering from fever. He has requested you to inform the Managing Director on his behalf through a message and get the leave granted for him. He will submit the leave application the next day. I am leaving a message as I have to catch my school bus.	
Your son,	
Rohit.	

16. i. We are unhappy when we fall ill.
   ii. Germs cause illness and are very small living things. They live on dirt and grow in darkness.
   iii. Germs enter our body through air, water, food or cuts in the skin.
   iv. We should keep good health by keeping our body clean and by doing exercise daily.
   v. a. Enemies
       b. Good

17.   i. In the above lines, **'I'** refers to the author.
   ii. Mr. Gessler was many years elder than him, he felt awkward in stretching his feet before him and allowing him to touch them.
   iii. Mr. Gessler refers to the art of bootmaking.
   iv. Shy

18. a. Nishad was thinking that why Mr. Nath was so thin and why he was lonely.
   b. He decides to find out the reason of his fragile body and his loneliness.
   c. The narrator said that Mr. Nath was a crook as he never talked to anyone at Shankar House though he was living there for more than a year. So he lived alone because he was scared that the police will identify him.
   d. Children should always work hard and never **give up**.
   e. **Scared** is the word from the above passage which means afraid.

Section A

1. **(a)** -100
   Explanation: [(– 10) × (+ 9)] + (- 10) = (-90) - 10 = -100

2. **(a)** $\frac{6}{35}$
   Explanation: $\frac{3}{7}$ of $\frac{2}{5}$ = $\frac{3}{7} \times \frac{2}{5}$ = $\frac{6}{35}$

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

4. **(d)** x - 3 = 7
   Explanation: The given statement means x is x exceeds 3 by 7.
   So, the equation is x - 3 = 7

Section B

5. 625 × (–35) + (–625) × 65
   = 625 × (–35) + 625 × (–65) . . . . [(–a) × b = a × (–b)]
   = 625 × [(–35) + (–65)] . . . . [distributivity of multiplication over addition]
   = 625 × (–100) = – (625 × 100) . . . . [a × (–b) = – (a × b)]
   = –62500

6. Given: Total time of Suman's study = $5\frac{2}{3}h = \frac{17}{3}h$
   And, Time devoted by her for Science and Mathematics = $2\frac{4}{5} = \frac{14}{5}h$
   Thus, time devoted by her for other subjects = $\left(\frac{17}{3} - \frac{14}{5}\right)h$
   $= \left(\frac{17 \times 5}{15} - \frac{14 \times 3}{15}\right)$ h
   $= \left(\frac{85 - 42}{15}\right)$ h
   $= \frac{43}{15}$ h
   $= 2\frac{13}{15}$ h

7. 6(3x-4) – 4(2x - 5) = 30
   (18x - 24) – (8x - 20) = 30
   18x - 24 - 8x + 20 = 30
   10x – 4 = 30
   10x = 34
   $x = \frac{34}{10} = \frac{17}{5}$.

Section C

8. Given that,
   Marks given for every correct answer = +3
   And, Marks given for every wrong answer = - 2
   Also, it is given that:
   Marks obtained by Radhika = 20
   Correct answer = 12
   Hence,
   Marks obtained for correct answers = 12 × 3 = 36
   Therefore,
   Marks obtained for incorrect answers = Total marks – Marks obtained for correct answers
   = 20 – 36 = - 16
   As, marks obtained for 1 wrong answer = - 2
   Hence, Number of incorrect answers = $\frac{-16}{-2}$ = 8

9. Weight of 1 box $= 3\frac{3}{4} = \frac{15}{4} kg$

Therefore, weight of 40 boxes $= \left(\frac{15}{4} \times 40\right) kg$

$= \left(\frac{15}{4} \times \frac{40}{1}\right) kg$

$= \frac{(15 \times 40)}{(4 \times 1)} kg$

= 150 kg

Hence, weight of the carton is 150 kg.

10. Time taken by Michael $= \frac{7}{12}$ hour

Time taken by Vaibhav $= \frac{3}{4}$ hour

Comparing $\frac{7}{12}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$, we have

$\frac{7 \times 1}{12}$ and $\frac{3 \times 3}{12} \Rightarrow \frac{7}{12}$ and $\frac{9}{12}$ [because LCM of 12 and 4 = 12]

Since $\frac{9}{12} > \frac{7}{12} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{4}$ hour > $\frac{7}{12}$ hour

Hence, time taken by Vaibhav was longer.

Difference = $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{7}{12} = \frac{3 \times 3}{4 \times 3} - \frac{7 \times 1}{12}$

$= \frac{9}{12} - \frac{7}{12} = \frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$ hour longer

11. i. For mean

   Mean = $\frac{\text{Sum of all observations}}{\text{number of observations}}$

   $= \frac{6+15+120+50+100+80+10+15+8+10+15}{11}$

   $= \frac{429}{11} = 39$

   ii. For Median

   We arrange the data in ascending order, we get

   6, 8, 10, 10, 15, 15, 15, 50, 80, 100, 120

   Median is the middle observation. Therefore, 15 is the median.

   iii. For Mode

   Mode = observation with highest frequency = 15

   No! They are not the same.

12. $\frac{4x}{6} + \frac{5x}{12} = \frac{9x}{24} + \frac{51}{24}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{2 \times 4x}{12} + \frac{5x}{12} = \frac{9x}{24} + \frac{51}{24}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{8x+5x}{12} = \frac{9x+51}{24}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{13x}{12} = \frac{9x+51}{24}$

$\Rightarrow 13x = \frac{9x+51}{2}$

$\Rightarrow$ 26x = 9x + 51

$\Rightarrow$ 26x - 9x = 51

$\Rightarrow$ 17x = 51

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{51}{17} = 3$

Check:

L.H.S. $= \frac{4(3)}{6} + \frac{5(3)}{12} = \frac{12}{6} + \frac{15}{12} = \frac{2 \times 12}{12} + \frac{15}{12} = \frac{24}{12} + \frac{15}{12} = \frac{39}{12}$

R.H.S. $\frac{9(3)}{24} + \frac{51}{24} = \frac{27}{24} + \frac{51}{24} = \frac{78}{24} = \frac{39}{12}$

Hence, L.H.S = R.H.S.

13. Let the lowest marks = x

Highest marks = 2x + 7

According to the problem, 2x + 7 = 87

2x = 87 – 7 = 80

$x = \frac{80}{2} = 40$

Hence, the lowest score = 40.

Section D

14. a. Profit earned by selling one bag of white cement = Rs.10

   Profit earned by selling 3,000 bags of white cement $= Rs.3,000 \times 10 = Rs.30,000$

Loss incurred by selling 1 grey cement bag = Rs.5
Loss incurred by selling 5,000 bags of grey cement = Rs.5,000x5 = Rs.25,000
It's a profit as Rs.30,000>Rs.25,000
Therefore, total profit = Rs.(30,000-25,000)
= Rs. 5,000

b. Since, there is no profit no loss
Profit earned + Loss incurred = 0
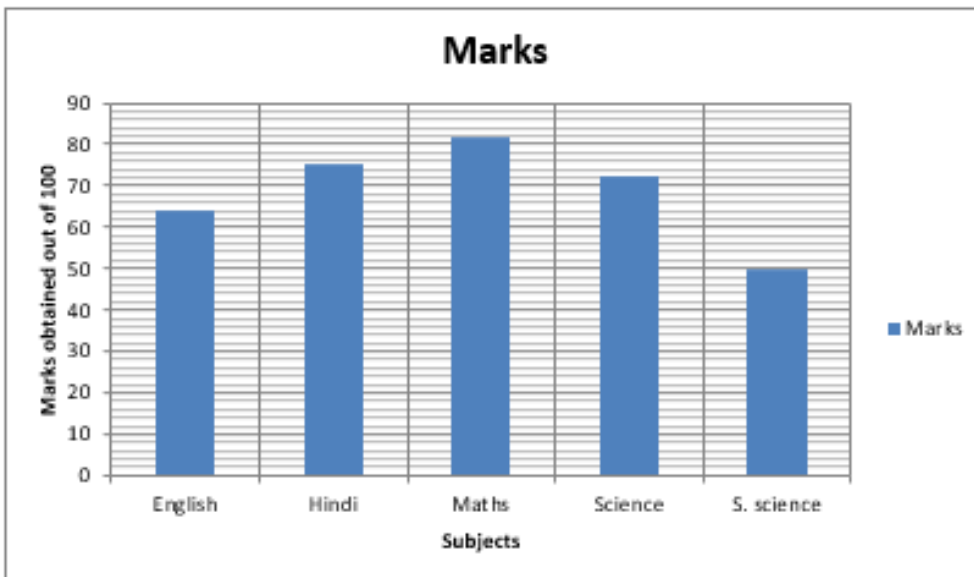Loss incurred by selling 7200 grey bags of cement $= Rs.7200 \times 5$
= Rs. 36000
So, number of white cement bags sold = (36000) ÷ (10)
= 3600 bags

15.

Subjects	English	Hindi	Maths	Science	S.Science
Marks	64	75	82	72	50

16. Let length of the third side = x m
Then the length of each other two equal sides = (3x - 4)m
Given perimeter = 55 m
i.e., x + (3x - 4) + (3x - 4) = 55
⇒ x + 3x - 4 + 3x - 4 = 55
⇒ 7x - 8 = 55
⇒ 7x = 55 + 8 = 63
⇒ $x = \frac{63}{7} = 9$
Therefore, the three sides of the triangle are:
x = 9 m; 3x - 4 = 3(9) – 4 = 27 – 4 = 23 m and 3x - 4 = 3(9) – 4 = 27 – 4 = 23m.

Section A

1. **(b)** Moisture
   Explanation: Presence of moisture is shown by humidity. Higher the moisture content in air more will be humidity level.

2. **(d)** Camouflage
   Explanation: Camouflage is a way of hiding that allows an animal to blend in with its environment to make them go unnoticed by predators.

3. **(a)** The region of high pressure to low pressure
   Explanation: When air moves, it is called wind. Air moves from the region where the air pressure is high to the region where the pressure is low. The greater the difference in pressure, the faster the air moves.

4. **(b)** Warm air is lighter
   Explanation: Smoke goes up because warm air is lighter than cold air. As smoke is hotter it moves upward.

5. **(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.

Section B

6. Birds must remain warm to survive. They migrate to warmer regions when winter sets in. They come back after the winter is over. For example, the Siberian crane migrates from Siberia to the places like Bharatpur in Rajasthan and Sultanpur in Haryana in India.

7. ----------------------------------

8. We know that increased wind speed is accompanied by a reduced air pressure. When we blow air between the two balloons the pressure between them is reduced. The pressure outside the balloons would then push them towards each other.

9. Amount of water = 200 mL,
   Time of percolation = 20 minutes
   We know that,
   Rate of percolation = $\frac{Amount\ of\ percolated\ water}{Percolation\ time} = \frac{200\ mL}{20\ min} = 10\ mL/min$

Section C

10. The elephant has adapted to the conditions of rainforests in many remarkable ways. It has a trunk which is used as nose so that it has a trunk which is used as nose so that it has a strong sense of smell. The trunk is also used to pick up the food. Its tusks are modified teeth. These can tear the bark for of trees that elephant loves to eat. So, the elephant is able to handle the competition for food rather well. Large ears of the elephant help it to hear even very soft sounds. They also help the elephant to keep cool in the hot and humid climate of the rainforest.

An Indian Elephant

11. ------------------------

12. Thunderstorms are a combination of thunder, lightning and heavy rainfall. Hot and humid conditions are highly favourable for the development of a thunderstorm. Thunderstorm develops in hot, humid tropical areas. The rising temperatures produce strong upward rising winds. These winds carry water droplets upwards, where they freeze and fall down again. The swift movement of the falling water droplets along with the rising air create lightning and sound. This event is called thunderstorm.

13.

Clayey Soil	Sandy Soil
Proportion of fine particles is large.	Proportion of big particles is large.
Has least percolation rate of water.	Has largest percolation rate of water.
Had good water holding capacity.	Has poor water holding capacity.
Particles are packed tightly.	Particles are loosely packed.
It is heavy in weight.	It is light in weight.
.It is rich in humus.	It is not rich in humus.

Section D

14. ----------------------------

15. ---

Section E

16. Fill in the blanks:
    a) -37°
    b) Air, Water
    c) 24
    d) Loamy soil
    e) Weathering

Solution

Class 07 - Social Science

Online Descriptive Type Test -1(2020-21)

Section A

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

2. **(b)** Tudors
   Explanation: Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603) of England was the last ruler of a dynasty known as the Tudors. Elizabeth's rule was marked by several conflicts – foremost amongst these were conflicts between the Roman Catholic Church and the Protestants, who were attempting to reform the Church.

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

4. **(a)** Origin
   Explanation: The word origin can be explained as:
   Endo (inside)+ genic (origin)= Endogenic

5. **(b)** Expands, lighter
   Explanation: As the air molecules heat and move faster, they are moving apart. So air, like most other substances, air expands when heated. The expanding air becomes less dense, and lighter and rises.

Section B

6. Raziyya was the daughter of Sultan Iltutmish. She became Sultan in 1236. She was very talented. According to the chronicler of the age, Minhaj-i-Siraj, she was more able and qualified than all her brothers. But she was not accepted when she became a ruler. Those were the days when women were not allowed to enjoy independent identity.They were supposed to be subordinate to men. This led to her removal from the throne in 1240. She was killed after being dethroned.

7. Todar Mal was Akbar's revenue minister. He carried out a careful survey of crop yields, prices and areas cultivated for a 10-year period, 1570-1580. On the basis of this data, tax was fixed on each crop in cash. Each province was divided into revenue circles with its own schedule of revenue rates for individual crops. This revenue system came to be known as zabt. This system was prevalent in those areas where Mughal administrators could survey the land and keep careful accounts.

8. Private Health Services are those which are privately owned and controlled. A large number of private health facilities in our country because many doctors run their own private clinics. There are registered Medical Practitioners (RMPs) in rural areas and specialised doctors in urban areas. A number of privately owned hospitals, nursing homes, laboratories, medical shops are also there in urban areas. In private services, people have to pay a lot of money for their treatment.

9. Earthquake is a natural calamity which we cannot stop. But we can minimise its impact if we are prepared before-hand:
   1.During an earthquake, we should shift to some safer place.
   2.We should hide under a kitchen counter, table or desk against an inside corner of wall.
   3.We should Stay away from fireplaces, areas around chimneys, windows that shelter including mirrors and picture frames.
   4.Moreover, we should spread awareness among our friends and family members.

10. A.Green plants use carbon dioxide to make their food and release oxygen.Humans or animals release carbon dioxide.

B.The amount of carbon dioxide released by humans or animals seems to be equal to the amount used by the plants which make a perfect balance.

C.But this balance is disturbed by burning of fuels, which add billions of tons of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

As a result, the increased volume of carbon dioxide is affecting the earth's weather and climate.

Section C

11. Muhammad Tughluq's administrative measures were a failure, we can prove this statement with support of the following points:
    1. He campaigned into Kashmir which was finally a disaster. He then gave up his plans to invade Transoxiana and disbanded his large army.
    2. His administrative measures created problems. He shifted the residents of the old city to the new capital of Daulatabad in the south. People did not like this step taken by Muhammad Tughluq. They resented collectively.
    3. Tughluq, in order to meet the expense of maintaining a large number of soldiers, levied additional taxes which increased the burden of common people.
    4. The famine in the Ganga-Yamuna belt led to widespread rebellion.
    5. Muhammad Tughluq's policy of 'token' currency also proved a failure. People of the 14th century did not trust this currency. They were very smart. They saved their gold and silver coins and paid all their taxes to the state with the token currency. This cheap currency could also be counterfeited easily.

12. Akbar's administrative policies were mentioned in Abul Fazl's book the Akbar Nama, particularly in its third and last volume, the Ain-i Akbari. In the book Abul Fazl explained that the empire was divided into provinces known as Subas, governed by a Subadar. The Subadar carried out both political and military functions. Each province also had a financial officer or Diwan. For the maintenance of peace and order in his province, the Subadar was supported by several officers, for example
    - The military paymaster also known as Bakhshi.
    - The minister in charge of religious and charitable patronage or Sadr.
    - Military commanders called Faujdars, and
    - The town police commander called Kotwal. Akbar's nobles commanded huge armies and had access to large amounts of revenue.
      Akbar wanted to govern his empire peacefully. Hence, he gave utmost importance to the idea of tolerance because it did not discriminate between people of different religions in his realm. He held religious discussions with the Ulama, Brahmanas,
      Jesuit priests who were Roman Catholics and Zoroastrians and came to the conclusion that the idea of sulh-i kul or 'universal peace' would work effectively. This idea focused on a system of ethics: honesty, justice and peace. These values were universally accepted.
      Thus, Akbar's administrative policies were based on considerate ideas.

13. a. Public health services are run by the government while private health services are managed by the individuals or companies.
    b. Public health services provide health care facilities either free or at a low cost so that even the poor can seek treatment easily. Thus, money-making is not a goal of public health services. So far private health services are concerned, they are run mainly for profit. They usually prescribe expensive medicines. It is common for private doctors to prescribe unnecessary medicines, injections or saline bottles when tablets or simple medicines can suffice.
    c. Public health services are found both in rural and urban areas. But private health services are concentrated in urban areas.
    d. We often find huge rush at the government hospitals. People have to wait for hours in a long queue. But private hospitals are maintained properly. People don't face such long queues there.

14. An active agent of erosion and deposition in the deserts is wind. In deserts, you can see rocks in the shape of a mushroom, commonly called mushroom rocks. Winds erode the lower section of the rock more than the upper part. Therefore, such rocks have a narrower base and a wider top. When the wind blows, it lifts and transports sand from one place to another.

15. Our atmosphere has five different layers. They are:

i. Troposphere:

This is the most important layer of the atmosphere with average height of 13 km from the earth. It is in this layer that we find the air that we breathe. Almost all the weather phenomena such as rainfall, fog and hailstorm occur here.

ii. Stratosphere:

This layer extends up to a height of 50 km. It presents the most ideal conditions for flying aeroplanes. It contains a layer of ozone gas which protects us from the harmful effect of the sun rays.

iii. Mesosphere:

This layer extends up to the height of 80 km. Meteorites bum up in this layer on entering from the space.

iv. Thermosphere:

In this layer temperature rises very rapidly with increasing height. Ionosphere is a part of this layer. It extends between 80-400 km. This layer helps in radio transmission. Radio waves transmitted from the earth are reflected back to the earth by this layer.

v. Exosphere:

It is the uppermost layer where there is very thin air. Light gases such as helium and hydrogen float into the space from here.