



**परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था**  
**Atomic Energy Education Society**  
**आवधिक परीक्षण / Periodic Test 1 (2025-26)**  
**विद्यालय/School: Atomic Energy Central School No. 2**  
**केंद्र/Centre: Rawatbhata**

**कक्षा /Class: 7**

**विषय /Subject: English**

**अंक/Marks: 40**

**दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Unit 1**

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: \_\_\_\_\_  
अनुक्रमांक /Roll No.\_\_\_\_ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.:\_\_\_\_\_ दिनांक /Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Section- A**

**Q1. Read the passage given below. (10)**

Our ancestors had great difficulty in getting books. Now, our difficulty is what to read. There are books and books but our hours of reading are very few. Therefore, choice becomes essential. We should be very careful about what we read. There are books which poison our lives by suggesting evils. We should keep them at arm's length.

We should read only those books which have stood the test of time. Such books are our great classics like the Ramayana and the Gita. They contain the wisdom of our sages and saints. They have appealed mankind from generation to generation. Reading of such books has ennobling influence on our mind and character. It gives us spiritual enjoyment. These books give us instruction with entertainment. They represent our ancient culture. They set before us high ideals to follow. They are our best friends, best guides and the best treasure.

**Answer the following questions on the basis of your reading. (5)**

Q1. We should be selective because

- (a) there is a great number of books available to us
- (b) there is scarcity of books
- (c) there are only bad books in the market
- (d) none of the above.

Q2. We should avoid those books which

- a) cost high price
- (b) come in paperback
- c) corrupt our lives by suggesting evils
- (d) come in more than one volume

Q3. The books which have stood the test of time are called....

- (a) great books (b) rare books (c) biographies (d) classics

Q4. What is /are special quality/qualities of classics?

- (a) They affect our mind in a good way  
(b) They teach us something great and also entertain us.  
(c) They help us in our spiritual growth  
(d) All the above.

Q5. An expression in the passage which means 'good effect' is

- (a) Spiritual enjoyment (b) Ennobling influence (c) high ideals (d) Very careful.

Q6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. (4)

Our ancestors had great ..... in getting books. Now, our difficulty is what to ..... There are books and books but our ..... of reading are very few. Therefore, ..... becomes essential.

Q7. Which kind of books should we read and why? (1)

### Section-B

Q2. Write a letter to your friend telling her/ him about how to overcome any difficult situation. (5)

Q3. Write a descriptive paragraph based on your observations of nature around you. (5)

### Section-C

Q4. Do as directed. (7)

- a- The cat jumped ..... the table. (Fill with a preposition)  
b- Win- ..... (Write the opposite)  
c- It ..... rain today. (Fill it with a Modal Verb)  
d- What you taste (relish) -..... (Write a sensory word)  
e- Morsel-..... (Write the meaning)  
f- He sang like an angel. (Metaphor/ Simile) Tick the correct answer.  
g- 'Bravo' is an example of ..... (conjunction/ interjection)

### Section-D

**Answer the following questions.**

Q5. Why does the author believe that the sense of sight is the most wonderful? (3)

Q6. The poem 'Try again' teaches us that failures are stepping stones to success. Explain. (3)

Q7. How did the river know so much about Jahnavi? (3)

Q8. "Can I do something?" asked Jahnavi. "Well, it's up to you," said the River. "Seems to me little girls can do as much as little boys- they swim as fast as little boys. You just slip along

one morning and sit there in the school and listen to what's going on, and maybe the teacher will let you stay". (4)

- i) Complete  
According to the River, there was no difference between girls and boys because  
.....
- ii) True/False  
The River encourages Jahnavi to have faith in herself and fulfil her desire to go to school.  
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**Answer key of English**

Sec-A

Q1.1 a

2 c

3 d

4 d

5 b

6 difficulty, read, hours, choice (.5x4=2)

7 We should read only those books which have stood the test of time. Such books are our great classics such as Ramayana and Gita. ( 1 mark)

Sec-B

Q2. Accept all the correct responses. Award marks for format, content, key points, closing and ending. (5 marks)



Q3. Award marks for the grammatically correct sentences( should describe nature, sky, animals etc.) Award marks for use of adjectives, sensory words, observation and coherent structure with opening and closing sentences. (5 marks)

Sec-C

Q4. a- on/over/under (1 mark each)

b- lose

c- may/might

d-sweet/salty/sour/bitter etc

e- a small piece of food

f- simile

g- interjection

Sec-D

Q5.The author believes the sense of sight is the most wonderful because it enables us to enjoy the beauty of nature, read books, recognize people and things and learn easily. ( 3marks)

Q6- The poem 'Try again' teaches us that failures are not the end. They are stepping stones to success and we should not give up. Each failure gives us a chance to learn and improve. ( 3 marks)

Q7- The river knew so much about Jahnavi because it observed her often. It saw how much she wanted to learn, how she listened from outside the school, and how eager she was to be educated. ( 3 marks)

Q8- i) According to the River, there was no difference between girls and boys because they were equally capable in swimming and learning. (2 marks)

ii) True (2 marks)

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सभी प्रश्न करना अनिवार्य है ।

1×5=5

प्रश्न 1 भाषा की सबसे छोटी इकाई कहलाती है।

(अ) शब्द (ब) मात्रा (स) वर्ण (द) ध्वनि। ( )

प्रश्न 2 द्रव्य वाचक संज्ञा किस संज्ञा का भाग है ?

(अ) जातिवाचक संज्ञा (ब) भाववाचक संज्ञा (स) व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा (द) कोई नहीं

प्रश्न 3 विशेषण के कितने भेद होते हैं?

(अ) दो (ब) तीन (स) चार (द) पाँच

प्रश्न 4 राहुल के पिता का नाम क्या था ?

(अ) सिद्धार्थ (ब) नकुल (स) राम (द) भरत.

प्रश्न 5 सिद्धार्थ को अन्य किस नाम से जाना जाता है?

(अ) गौतम (ब) गौतम बुद्ध (स) स्वामी विवेकानंद (द) कोई नहीं।

खंड (ख)

2×8=16

एक वाक्य में उत्तर दीजिए ।

प्रश्न 6 माँ कह एक कहानी कविता के कवि कौन हैं?

प्रश्न 7 आखेटक का अर्थ क्या होता है?

प्रश्न 8 राहुल तू निर्णय कर इसका \_ यह कथन किसने किससे कहा ?

प्रश्न 9 राहुल की माता का नाम क्या था?

प्रश्न 10. क्रिया किसे कहते हैं?

प्रश्न 11. सर्वनाम किसे कहते हैं और कितने प्रकार के होते हैं?

प्रश्न 12. विशेषण की परिभाषा उदाहरण सहित लिखिए।

प्रश्न 13. माँ ने अपने बेटे को करुणा और न्याय की कहानी क्यों सुनाई थी?

खंड (ग)

3×3=9

प्रश्न 14. आपके विचार से कविता की कौनसी पंक्ति महत्वपूर्ण है? लिखिए और अर्थ भी बताए।

प्रश्न 15. आखेटक और बच्चे के पिता के बीच तर्क-वितर्क क्यों हुआ था?

प्रश्न 16. कविता के अंत तक पहुँचते-पहुँचते बच्चे को क्या समझ में आने लगा था?

खंड (घ)

5×2=10

प्रश्न 17. निम्नलिखित पंक्तियों में उचित विराम चिन्ह लगाइए।

कह दे निर्भय जय हो जिसका

सुन लूँ तेरी बानी माँ मेरी क्या बानी

मैं सुन रहा कहानी

प्रश्न 18. निम्नलिखित पंक्तियों का भावार्थ लिखिए।

हुआ विवाद सदय निर्दय में ,उभय आग्रही थे स्वविषय में।

गई बात तब न्यायालय में ,सुनी सभी ने जानी ।।



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**Answer Key**

खंड क 1×5 =5

उत्तर 1 (स) वर्ण

उत्तर 2 (अ) जातिवाचक

उत्तर 3 ( स )चार

उत्तर 4( अ) (सिद्धार्थ

उत्तर 5 ब गौतम बुद्ध

खंड ख 2×8 =16

उत्तर 6मैथिली शरण गुप्त

उत्तर 7 शिकारी

उत्तर 8 माँ ने राहुल से

उत्तर 9 यशोधरा

उत्तर 10 किसी कार्य का करना या होना क्रिया कहलाता है।उदाहरण खाना

उत्तर 11 संज्ञा के स्थान पर प्रयोग किए जाने वाले शब्द सर्वनाम कहलाते हैं। सर्वनाम के छः भेद होते हैं  
।

उत्तर 12 संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्द विशेषण कहलाते हैं । जैसे अच्छा, बुरा आदि ।

उत्तर 13 क्योंकि माँ उसके संस्कारों की परीक्षा लेना चाहती थी ।

खंड (ग)  $3 \times 3 = 9$

उत्तर 14 हुआ विवाद सदय निर्दय में

उत्तर 15 आखेटक पक्षी को मारना चाहता था और पिता बचाना चाहता था।

उत्तर 16 न्याय सदैव करुणा के साथ होना चाहिए ।

खंड (घ)  $5 \times 2 = 10$

उत्तर 17 कह दे निर्भय, जय हो जिसका।

सुन लूँ तेरी बानी।“ माँ, मेरी क्या बानी?

मैं सुन रहा कहानी ।

उत्तर 18 दया करने वाले पिता और निर्दय शिकारी में झगड़ा होने लगा। वे दोनों जिद्द पर अड़े हुए थे । तब पूरी बात न्यायालय में चली गई और सब को पता चल गई।



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	Section A	
1	How many zeroes are there in one lakh? a) 5 b) 4 c) 6 d) 7	[1]
2	1 lakh = _____ thousands a) 10,000 b) 1,000 c) 100 d) 10	[1]
3	The number 10,00,000 is read as: a) Ten thousand b) One crore c) One lakh d) Ten lakhs	[1]
4	Which number is equal to 10 million? a) 10 lakhs b) 10 crores c) 1 lakh d) 1 crore	[1]

5	<p>The Indian system of numeration places lakh after:</p> <p>a) Crore</p> <p>b) Hundred</p> <p>c) Ten thousand</p> <p>d) Thousand</p>	[1]
6	<p>Which of the following numbers is smallest?</p> <p>a) 800</p> <p>b) 8 crore</p> <p>c) 8 lakh</p> <p>d) 80,000</p>	[1]
7	<p>9,99,999 rounded to nearest lakh is:</p> <p>a) 9,90,000</p> <p>b) 1,00,000</p> <p>c) 10,00,000</p> <p>d) 9,00,000</p>	[1]
8	<p>1 crore - 1 lakh = ?</p> <p>a) 99 lakhs</p> <p>b) 99 thousand</p> <p>c) 9 lakhs</p> <p>d) 1 lakh</p>	[1]
9	<p><b>Assertion (A):</b> All numbers with 5 zeroes are lakhs.</p> <p><b>Reason (R):</b> Zero count defines number size.</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>d) A is false but R is true.</p>	[1]
10	<p><b>Assertion (A) :</b> 1 crore = 10 lakhs.</p> <p><b>Reason (R) :</b> Crore is ten times a lakh.</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>c) A is true but R is false.</p>	[1]



	d) A is false but R is true.	
11	Round off 9,76,499 to the nearest: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Thousand</li> <li>2. Ten Thousand</li> <li>3. Lakh</li> </ol>	[2]
12	Create a number that is equal to $3 \times 10^7 + 2 \times 10^5 + 5 \times 10^4 + 7 \times 10^2 + 9$	[2]
13	Your school's strength is 2,99,851. Approximate the number to the nearest thousand and lakh. Which is more suitable for use in a speech?	[2]
14	Explain the pattern: $1 \times 9 + 2 = 11$ $12 \times 9 + 3 = 111$ $123 \times 9 + 4 = ?$	[2]
15	Find the value of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. <math>111 \times 111</math></li> <li>5. <math>1111 \times 1111</math></li> </ol> Observe and explain the pattern.	[2]
16	Find quick ways to calculate these products: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. <math>4 \times 625 \times 25</math></li> <li>7. <math>125 \times 16 \times 8</math></li> <li>8. <math>5 \times 2000 \times 20</math></li> </ol>	[3]
17	Read the following numbers, write their number names in both Indian and International system: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. 7030501</li> <li>10. 120045678</li> <li>11. 808000808</li> </ol>	[3]
18	India's population in a state is 8,67,45,230. Round it off to the nearest: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12. Thousand</li> <li>13. Lakh</li> <li>14. Crore</li> </ol>	[3]
19	Write the value of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One crore in terms of thousands</li> <li>• One lakh in terms of hundreds</li> </ul>	[3]
20	Calculate these products quickly:	[4]

	15. $25 \times 48 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 16. $250 \times 240 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 17. $125 \times 32 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 18. $5 \times 4000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 19. $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 25000000$	
21	A company made the following profits in five years: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ₹ 1,24,35,678</li> <li>• ₹ 2,56,89,123</li> <li>• ₹ 3,12,98,650</li> <li>• ₹ 2,67,45,012</li> <li>• ₹ 1,89,00,000</li> </ul> 20. Find the exact total 21. Estimate the total using rounding to nearest crore 22. Comment on the usefulness of approximation	<b>[4]</b>



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**Answer Key**

1	A	6	A
2	C	7	C
3	D	8	A
4	D	9	C
5	C	10	D

11 a. Thousand  $\rightarrow$  9,76,000b. Ten Thousand  $\rightarrow$  9,80,000c. Lakh  $\rightarrow$  10,00,000

12 .We will calculate the value of each term separately:

$$3 \times 10^7 = 3 \times 1,00,00,000 = 3,00,00,000$$

$$2 \times 10^5 = 2 \times 1,00,000 = 2,00,000$$

$$5 \times 10^4 = 5 \times 10,000 = 50,000$$

$$7 \times 10^2 = 7 \times 100 = 700$$

$$9 = 9$$

Now, add all these values:

$$3,00,00,000 + 2,00,000 + 50,000 + 700 + 9 = 3,52,50,709$$

13 • Approximation to the nearest thousand: We are given: 2,99,851

To round off to the nearest thousand, we look at the hundreds digit, which is 8 (in 851).

- Since  $8 \geq 5$ , we round up.

$$2,99,851 \approx 3,00,000 \text{ (to the nearest thousand)}$$

- **Approximation to the nearest lakh:**

To round to the nearest lakh, we look at the ten-thousand digit, which is 9 (in 99,851).

- Since  $9 \geq 5$ , we round up.

$2,99,851 \approx 3,00,000$  (to the nearest lakh)

Suitable for speech: Nearest lakh (for simplicity)

14.  $1 \times 9 + 2 = 9 + 2 = 11$

$12 \times 9 + 3 = 108 + 3 = 111$

$123 \times 9 + 4 = ?$

$123 \times 9 = 1107$

$1107 + 4 = 1111$

$123 \times 9 = 1107 \rightarrow 1107 + 4 = 1111$

**Pattern:** Number of 1s equals the last number added. So, the result is a number made of 1's - 11, 111, 1111, ...

15. a.  $111 \times 111 = 12321$

b.  $1111 \times 1111 = 1234321$

**Pattern:** Digits increase to the middle and then symmetrically decrease.

16. a.  $625 \times 4 = 2500$

$2500 \times 25 = 62500$

b.  $125 \times 8 = 1000$

$1000 \times 16 = 16000$

c.  $5 \times 20 = 100$

$100 \times 2000 = 200000$

17. a. Indian Notation: 70,30,501

Indian System: Seventy lakh thirty thousand five hundred one  
International System: Seven million thirty thousand five hundred one

b. Indian Notation: 12,00,45,678

Indian System: Twelve crore forty-five thousand six hundred seventy-eight  
International System: One hundred twenty million forty-five thousand six hundred seventy-eight

c. Indian Notation: 80,80,00,808

Indian System: Eighty crore eighty lakh eight hundred eight  
International System: Eight hundred eight million eight hundred eight

18. a. Nearest Thousand: Look at the hundreds digit (2)  $\rightarrow$  Remain same  
**= 8,67,45,000**

b. Nearest Lakh: Look at the ten-thousands digit (5)  $\rightarrow$  Add 1 to lakhs digit  
**= 8,67,00,000**

c. Nearest Crore: Look at ten-lakhs digit (7)  $\rightarrow$  Add 1 to crores digit

$$= 9,00,00,000$$

19 a. 1 crore = 1,00,00,000

In thousands:  $= 1,00,00,000 \div 1,000 = 1,00,000$

b. 1 lakh = 1,00,000 thousands

In hundreds:  $= 1,00,000 \div 100 = 1,000$  hundreds

20.

a.  $25 \times 48 = (100 \div 4) \times 48$

$$= (48 \times 100) \div 4$$

$$= 4800 \div 4 = \mathbf{1200}$$

b.  $250 \times 240$

$$= 25 \times 24 \times 100 = 600 \times 100 = \mathbf{60000}$$

c.  $125 \times 32$

$$= 1000 \times (32 \div 8)$$

$$= 1000 \times 4 = \mathbf{4000}$$

$$5 \times 4000 = \mathbf{20000}$$

d.  $2500 \times 10000 = \mathbf{25000000}$

21. a. Exact total = ₹1,24,35,678 + ₹2,56,89,123 + ₹3,12,98,650 + ₹2,67,45,012 + ₹1,89,00,000  
= ₹11,50,68,463

b. **Approximation:**

Round to nearest crore:

$$1 \rightarrow 1 \text{ crore}$$

$$2.56 \rightarrow 3 \text{ crore}$$

$$3.12 \rightarrow 3 \text{ crore}$$

$$2.67 \rightarrow 3 \text{ crore}$$

$$1.89 \rightarrow 2 \text{ crore}$$

$$\text{Estimated total} \approx 1 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 2 = \mathbf{₹12 \text{ crore}}$$

c. **Usefulness:** Approximation helps in decision making (like budgeting or funding), while exact values are needed for accounting.





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**विद्यालय/School: Atomic Energy Central School No. 2**  
**केंद्र/Centre: Rawatbhata**

कक्षा /Class: 7

विषय /Subject: Science

अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: chapter – 1 to 3

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: \_\_\_\_\_

अनुक्रमांक /Roll No.\_\_\_\_ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.:\_\_\_\_ दिनांक /Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Section A	
1	<p>A substance that does not change the color of either red or blue litmus paper is:</p> <p>a) Basic</p> <p>b) Corrosive</p> <p>c) Neutral</p> <p>d) Acidic</p>
2	<p>Which of the following substances is acidic in nature?</p> <p>a) Soap solution</p> <p>b) Baking soda</p> <p>c) Lime water</p> <p>d) Vinegar</p>
3	<p>Which indicator turns red in a basic solution?</p> <p>a) Phenolphthalein</p> <p>b) Red cabbage</p> <p>c) Turmeric</p> <p>d) Litmus</p>
4	<p>What is the function of a fuse in an electric circuit?</p> <p>a) To prevent overloading</p>

	b) To store energy c) To increase current d) To generate electricity	
5	Which device is used to protect circuits from overloading? a) Battery b) Bulb c) Fuse d) Switch	[1]
	<b>Section B</b>	
6	List two natural indicators and their sources.	[2]
7	What is the effect of bases on red litmus paper?	[2]
8	What is the function of the filament in a bulb?	[2]
9	Explain the difference between an open and a closed circuit.	[2]
10	Why are switches made of plastic or rubber?	[2]
	<b>Section C</b>	
11	What is the significance of pH in agriculture?	[3]
12	How can you prepare a natural indicator at home?	[3]
13	Illustrate the role of a switch in an electric circuit.	[3]
14	What is the heating effect of electric current, and how is it utilized in household appliances?	[3]
	<b>Section D</b>	
15	What are acids and bases? Explain with two examples of each found in everyday life.	[4]
16	Draw a simple electric circuit consisting of a battery, a bulb, a switch, and connecting wires. Label all components and explain how current flows when the switch is closed.	[4]
17	<b>State whether the given statement is True or False:</b> 1. Soap is acidic in nature. 2. Distilled water is a neutral substance. 3. The symbol for a battery in a circuit diagram includes multiple cells. 4. The positive terminal of a cell is marked with a minus ( - ) sign. 5. Conductors allow electric current to pass through them.	[5]





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**कक्षा /Class: 6**

**विषय /Subject: Science**

**अंक/Marks: 40**

**दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: chapter – 1 to 3**

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विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: \_\_\_\_\_  
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**Answer Key**

- 1) c) Neutral
- 2) d) Vinegar
- 3) c) Turmeric
- 4) a) To prevent overloading
- 5) c) Fuse
- 7) Bases turn red litmus paper blue. This color change indicates the presence of a basic (alkaline) substance, which typically has a pH greater than 7.
- 8) The filament in a bulb heats up and glows when electric current passes through it. This produces light due to the high resistance of the filament material, usually tungsten.
- 9) An open circuit has a break or gap, preventing electric current from flowing. A closed circuit forms a complete loop, allowing current to travel through it. In a closed circuit, devices like lights or motors operate, while in an open circuit, they do not function.
- 10) Switches are made of plastic or rubber because they are insulators. These materials do not allow electric current to pass, thus protecting users from shocks and making electrical devices safe to operate.

- 11) pH is crucial in agriculture because it affects soil nutrient availability, plant growth, and microbial activity.

Soils with a pH that's too high (alkaline) or too low (acidic) can make essential nutrients less accessible to plants. For example, acidic soils may limit phosphorus uptake, while alkaline soils can affect the availability of iron and other micronutrients. Adjusting soil pH helps optimize crop yield and plant health.

- 12) You can prepare a natural pH indicator at home using red cabbage. Chop the cabbage into small pieces and boil it in water for about 15 minutes. Strain the liquid to collect the purple juice. This juice acts as a pH indicator, turning red in acidic solutions and greenish-yellow in alkaline solutions. Store it in a container for future use!

- 13) A switch controls the flow of electric current in a circuit. When the switch is closed (turned on), it completes the circuit, allowing current to flow and devices to operate. When the switch is open (turned off), it breaks the circuit, stopping the current flow and turning off connected devices.

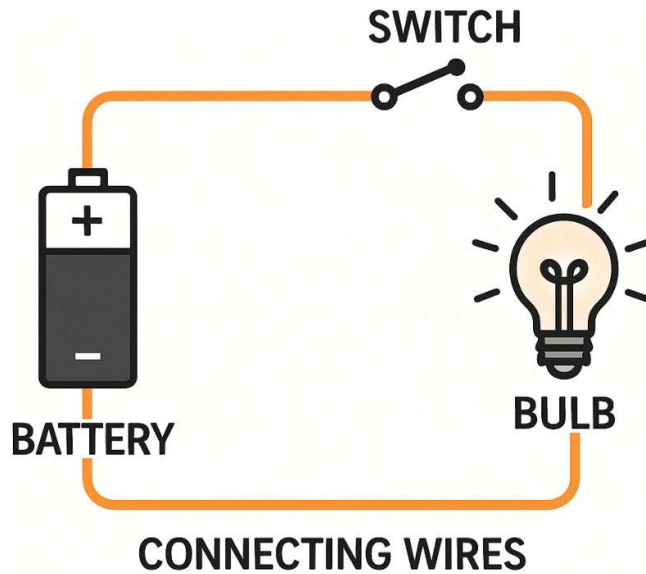
- 14) The heating effect of electric current occurs when electric energy is converted into heat as current passes through a conductor. This principle is utilized in household appliances like electric irons, toasters, and heaters, where the heat generated is used for practical purposes such as ironing clothes or cooking food.

- 15) Acids are substances known for their sour taste and ability to turn blue litmus paper red. Common examples include lemon juice, which contains citric acid, and vinegar, which has acetic acid.

In contrast, bases have a bitter taste and change red litmus paper to blue. Examples of bases are soap, which contains sodium hydroxide, and baking soda, made of sodium bicarbonate.

These properties help distinguish acids from bases in everyday substances.

16)



**Explanation of the Circuit Diagram:**

This simple electric circuit includes:

1. **Battery:**
  - Provides the electric current.
  - Current flows from the **positive (+)** terminal.
2. **Switch:**
  - Controls the circuit.
  - When **closed**, the circuit is complete and current flows.
  - When **open**, the circuit is broken and current **does not flow**.
3. **Bulb:**
  - Converts electrical energy into light.
  - Glows only when current flows through it.
4. **Connecting Wires:**
  - Complete the loop, allowing current to travel between components.

**How Current Flows:**

- When the **switch is closed**, current flows from the **positive terminal** of the battery → through the **switch** → into the **bulb**, making it glow → and returns to the **negative terminal** of the battery.
- This complete loop allows continuous current flow, which lights up the bulb.

If the switch is open, the path is broken and the **bulb will not glow**.

20 ) State whether the given statement is True or False:

- 2) b) False
- 3) a) True

- 4) a) True
- 5) b) False
- 6) a) True



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कक्षा /Class: VII

विषय /Subject: Social Science

अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/ ch-1 (Geographical Diversity of India) and ch-2 (Understanding the Weather)

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: \_\_\_\_\_

अनुक्रमांक /Roll No.\_\_\_\_ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.:\_\_\_\_\_ दिनांक /Date: \_\_\_\_\_

	Section A	
1	The Sundarbans are famous for: a) Hot springs b) Volcanic activity c) Dense mangrove forests d) Tea plantations	[1]
2	Which state houses the Shillong Plateau? a) Nagaland b) Assam c) Meghalaya d) Manipur	[1]
3	Which of the following hill ranges is one of the oldest in the world? a) Nilgiris b) Western Ghats c) Himalayas d) Aravalli Hills	[1]
4	What is the main occupation in the Gangetic Plains?	[1]

	a) Mining b) Tourism c) Agriculture d) Fishing	
5	Which Indian coastline faces the Bay of Bengal? a) Kathiawar b) Malabar c) Konkan d) Coromandel	<b>[1]</b>
6	The Sundarbans are located in which Indian state? a) Tripura b) West Bengal c) Odisha d) Assam	<b>[1]</b>
7	Which plateau lies to the south of the Aravalli range? a) Karnataka b) Chotanagpur c) Malwa d) Deccan	<b>[1]</b>
8	Which desert is located in the northwestern part of India? a) Sahara b) Gobi c) Kalahari d) Thar Desert	<b>[1]</b>
9	Which of the following is a cold desert in India? a) Ladakh b) Deccan c) Thar d) Rann of Kutch	<b>[1]</b>
10	Which river is primarily responsible for forming the Gangetic Plains?	<b>[1]</b>

	a) Narmada b) Yamuna c) Godavari d) Ganga	
11	What are the two major divisions of the Peninsular Plateau?	[2]
12	Describe how the Himalayas influence the climate of India.	[2]
13	Mention two differences between the Eastern and Western Coastal Plains.	[2]
14	Why are the Aravalli Hills important for Rajasthan?	[2]
15	Why are the Gangetic Plains considered agriculturally rich?	[2]
16	How does an anemometer help in weather prediction?	[3]
17	What challenges do meteorologists face in predicting weather?	[3]
18	What is the role of satellites in weather forecasting?	[3]
19	How does rainfall affect daily life and the environment?	[3]
20	Differentiate between weather and climate.	[3]
21	Discuss the importance of weather and its elements in our daily life.	[5]



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**कक्षा /Class: VII****विषय /Subject: Social Science****अंक/Marks: 40**

**दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/ Portion covered: ch-1 (Geographical Diversity of India) and ch-2 (Understanding the Weather)**

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: \_\_\_\_\_  
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**Answer Key**

PART- 1

1.	C	6.	B
2.	C	7.	C
3.	D	8.	D
4.	C	9.	A
5.	D	10.	D



1. The two major divisions of the Peninsular Plateau are:
  - i. **The Central Highlands** - located to the north of the Narmada River, including the Malwa Plateau and the Chotanagpur Plateau.
  - ii. **The Deccan Plateau** - located to the south of the Narmada River, covering most of southern India.
2. The Himalayas block cold winds from Central Asia and trap moisture-laden monsoon winds, causing heavy rainfall. They act as a natural climatic shield for northern India.
3.
  1. **Width:** The Eastern Coastal Plain is broader (averaging 80–100 km wide), while the Western Coastal Plain is narrower (averaging 50–80 km wide).
  2. **Rivers and Deltas:** The Eastern Coastal Plain has large rivers forming extensive deltas (e.g., the Godavari and Mahanadi), while the Western Coastal Plain has short rivers forming estuaries.
4. The Aravalli Hills are important for Rajasthan as they act as a climatic barrier, reducing the spread of the Thar Desert eastward. They support biodiversity, provide forest resources, and are a source of rivers like the Banas. The hills also have historical and cultural significance.
5. The plains are fertile due to rich alluvial soil deposited by rivers like the Ganga, Yamuna, and Ghagra, making them ideal for farming.
6. An anemometer measures wind speed. Knowing wind speed helps in predicting storms, weather changes, and designing wind-based infrastructure like turbines and bridges.
7. Meteorologists face several challenges in predicting weather:
  - i. **Sudden Weather Changes:** Weather can change quickly, making it hard to give accurate forecasts.
  - ii. **Complex Natural Factors:** Many factors like wind, humidity, air pressure, and temperature interact in complicated ways.
  - iii. **Limited Data:** Some areas, like oceans or remote regions, have fewer weather stations, reducing available information.
  - iv. **Technology Limitations:** Even with advanced tools, models may not always capture small or unexpected changes.
8. Satellites provide real-time images of clouds, cyclones, and moisture distribution. They help monitor global weather patterns, enabling accurate forecasts and timely warnings.
9. Rainfall supports agriculture, replenishes water bodies, and maintains ecosystems. However, excessive rainfall can cause floods and property damage, while low rainfall may lead to drought.

10.	<b>Weather</b>	<b>Climate</b>
	Refers to daily atmospheric conditions.	Refers to the average weather over many years (25-30 years).
	Changes frequently, even within a day.	Changes slowly over a long time.
	Includes temperature, rainfall, wind, etc.	Describes overall weather patterns of a region.
	Example: A rainy day in Delhi.	Example: Hot and dry climate of Rajasthan.

11. Weather plays a vital role in our everyday activities. Its elements - **temperature, humidity, wind, rainfall, and air pressure** - affect how we live, work, dress, and travel.
  - i. **Clothing:** We choose our clothes based on the weather. For example, we wear warm clothes in cold weather and light clothes in hot weather.
  - ii. **Agriculture:** Farmers depend on weather for sowing, growing, and harvesting crops. Rainfall and temperature directly affect crop growth.
  - iii. **Health:** Sudden weather changes can cause health problems like colds, flu, or heatstroke.
  - iv. **Transport and Travel:** Flights, trains, and road travel can be delayed or disrupted due to bad weather like fog, storms, or heavy rain.
  - v. **Disaster Preparedness:** Understanding weather helps people prepare for natural disasters like cyclones, floods, or droughts.



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कक्षा /Class: 7

विषय /Subject: Sanskrit

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दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Chapter 1 – 2 And Grammar

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विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: \_\_\_\_\_  
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निर्देश-नीचे लिखे सभी प्रश्नों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ कर उनके उत्तर लिखिए।

प्रश्न 1. निम्नलिखित अंको के लिए संख्या वाची शब्द संस्कृत में लिखिए । - 6

18, 22, 28, 35, 40, 50

प्रश्न 2. नीचे लिखे अव्यय पदों का हिंदी अर्थ के साथ मिलान कीजिए। - 4

कुतः पहले

पुरा कहां से

यदा वहां

तत्र जब

प्रश्न 3. पठ् अथवा चर् धातु के धातु रूप लट् लकार में तीनों पुरुषों में लिखिए। - 5

प्रश्न 4. बालक अथवा नदी के शब्द रूप प्रथमा और द्वितीया विभक्ति में लिखिए। - 5

प्रश्न 5. नीचे लिखे गद्यांश का हिंदी अनुवाद लिखिए। - 5

वत्सौ! महान देशभक्तः बङ्.किम चंद्र चट्टोपाध्यायः

1882 तमे वर्षे आनंदमठः इति नामकं उपन्यासं

लिखितवान् । वंदे मातरम् इति गीतं तस्मिन् एवं उपन्यासे वर्तते। वंदे मातरम् इत्यस्य

अर्थः अस्ति यत् अहं मातुः वंदनं करोमि इति। इदं गीतं कस्यां भाषायां अस्ति। एतत् गीतं

संस्कृतं बाङ्.ग्ला च इति भाषाद्वये वर्तते।

प्रश्न 6. नीचे लिखे प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक पद में लिखिए। - 4.

(क) पर्वतराजः कः?

ख ) समुद्रः कस्याः चरणौ प्रक्षालयति?

ग) त्रिवर्णयुतः ध्वजः कुत्र विलसति?

घ) सूर्यः कं विना नित्यं संचरति?

प्रश्न 7. नीचे लिखे श्लोक का हिंदी अनुवाद लिखिए। -4

वयं बालका भारतभक्ताः

वयं बालिका भारतभक्ताः।

वयं हि सर्वे भारतभक्ताः

पृथ्वीं स्वर्गं जेतुं शक्ताः।

प्रश्न 8. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के पूर्णवाक्य में उत्तर लिखिए। - 3

क) पवित्राः नद्यः काः?

ख) धर्मचक्रं कं भावं बोधयति?

प्रश्न 9. नीचे लिखे क्रियापदों के लट्लकार के रूप लिखिए- 2

एकवचनं      द्विवचनं      बहुवचनं

भवति      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_

प्रश्न 10. नीचे लिखे वाक्यों का हिंदी अनुवाद लिखिए। -2

क) भारतभूमौ पवित्राः नद्यः प्रवहन्ति।

ख) भारतस्य मस्तके हिमालयः मुकुटरूपेण शोभते।



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विषय /Subject: Sanskrit

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**Answer Key**

1.अष्टादशः, द्वाविंशतिः, अष्टाविंशतिः, पंचविंशतिः, चत्वारिंशत्, पंचाशत्

2.कुतः\_कहां से

पुरा\_पहले

यदा\_जब

तत्र \_वहां

3.पठ् धातु के धातु रूप लटलकार में

पठति पठतः पठन्ति

पठसि पठथः पठथ

पठामि पठावः पठामः

अथवा

चरति चरतः चरन्ति

चरसि चरथः चरथ

चरामि चरावः चरामः

4.बालकः बालकौ बालकाः

बालकं बालकौ बालकाः

अथवा

नदी नद्यौ नद्यः

नदीम् नद्यौ नदीः

5. बच्चों! महान देशभक्त बंकिम चन्द्र चट्टोपाध्याय ने सन् 1882 में आनंद मठ नामक उपन्यास लिखा था।

वंदे मातरम यह गीत इस उपन्यास में है। वंदे मातरम इसका अर्थ है भारत माता को प्रणाम करता हूँ। यह गीत कौन सी भाषा में है।

यह गीत संस्कृत और बांग्ला इन दो भाषाओं में लिखा गया है।

6. (क) हिमालयः (ख) भारतभूमौ (ग) भारतमातुःहस्ते (घ)विरामं विना

7. हम सब बालक भक्त हैं। हम सब बालिकाएं भारत भक्त हैं। हम सभी ही भारत के भक्त हैं। धरती और स्वर्ग को जीत सकते हैं

8. (क) अत्रैव गंगा, यमुना, सरस्वती, सिंधुः, ब्रह्मपुत्रः, गंडकी, महानदी, नर्मदा, गोदावरी, कृष्णा , कावेरी, इत्यादः पवित्राः नद्यः प्रवहन्ति।

(ख). एतत् चक्रं चलनीयं कर्तव्यपथे वै, न विरम, सततं चल इति भावं बोधयति।

9. भवतः भवन्ति।

10. (क) भारत की भूमि पर पवित्र नदियां बहती हैं।

(ख) भारत के मस्तक पर हिमालय मुकुट के रूप में सुशोभित है।