

ATOMIC ENERGY EDUCATION SOCIETY
HALF YEARLY/ TERM – I EXAMINATION: 2021-22

For Offline purpose

Class: VII
Sub: MATHEMATICS

Time: 3 HOURS
M.M: 80

General Instructions:

- i) All questions are **compulsory**.
- ii) This question paper consists of 46 questions divided into two parts A and B.
- iii) **Part- A** consists of 30 multiple choice questions of 1 mark each. **Part- B** contains 16 questions. Question No. 31 to 34 of 2 marks, Question No. 35 to 40 of 3 marks and Question No. 41 to 46 of 4 marks each.
- iv) Use of **calculators** is **not** permitted.

Part – A

1 x 30 = 30

(Questions No.1 to 30 carries 1 mark each.)

Choose the correct options from the given choice:

1. If $a = 23$ and $b = 25$, then the value of $a - (-b)$ is (1m)
 a) -2 b) 2 c) -12 d) 48
2. If a and b are any two integers, then $a - b$ is also (1m)
 a) a natural number b) a whole number c) an integer d) a rational number
3. The value of $(-12) \times (-6)$ is (1m)
 a) -18 b) 18 c) -72 d) 72
4. The value of $(-1)^7$ is (1m)
 a) -1 b) 1 c) -7 d) 7
5. If $a \times (-8) = -56$, then the value of a is (1m)
 a) -7 b) 7 c) -48 d) -64
6. In a class of 48 students, $\frac{5}{6}$ of the total number of students like to study mathematics, then the number of students who do not like to study mathematics is (1m)
 a) 8 b) 40 c) 30 d) none of these

7. The value of $3\frac{4}{7} \times \frac{3}{5}$ is (1m)
 a) $\frac{15}{25}$ b) $\frac{15}{7}$ c) $\frac{15}{35}$ d) $9\frac{4}{35}$
8. The reciprocal of $2\frac{3}{5}$ is (1m)
 a) $2\frac{5}{3}$ b) $5\frac{2}{3}$ c) $\frac{13}{5}$ d) $\frac{5}{13}$
9. The place value of 2 in the decimal 10.28 is (1m)
 a) 2 b) $\frac{2}{10}$ c) $\frac{2}{100}$ d) none of these
10. The value of $2.84 \div 4$ is (1m)
 a) 0.71 b) 7.1 c) 0.21 d) 2.1
11. The mode of the observations 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 8 is (1m)
 a) 2 b) 3 c) 5 d) 6
12. If a given data is arranged in ascending or descending order, then the middle observation is called (1m)
 a) mean b) median c) mode d) frequency
13. The scores in mathematics test (out of 20) of 10 students are 10, 8, 15, 12, 20, 15, 10, 12, 18 and 20. The mean score is (1m)
 a) 15 b) 14 c) 140 d) none of these
14. The solution of equation $4p - 2 = 18$ is (1m)
 a) 20 b) 10 c) 5 d) $\frac{9}{4}$
15. The number b when divided by 6 gives 5, then the value of b is (1m)
 a) 15 b) 20 c) 30 d) none of these
16. The equation for the statement 10 times of y is 50 is (1m)
 a) $10 + y = 50$ b) $10 - y = 50$ c) $10 \times y = 50$ d) none of these
17. The sum of twice of a number and 11 is 25, then the number is (1m)
 a) 14 b) 7 c) 4 d) none of these
18. One-fourth of z is 3 more than 7, is expressed as (1m)
 a) $\frac{z}{4} + 3 = 7$ b) $\frac{z}{4} - 3 = 7$ c) $\frac{z}{4} + 7 = 3$ d) none of these
19. The measure of complementary angle of 65° is (1m)
 a) 65° b) 25° c) 35° d) 115°

20. The pair of supplementary angles is (1m)
 a) $90^\circ, 80^\circ$ b) $80^\circ, 10^\circ$ c) $100^\circ, 80^\circ$ d) $180^\circ, 180^\circ$
21. If the angles 105° and p form a linear pair, then the value of p is (1m)
 a) 75° b) 85° c) 65° d) none of these
22. When a transversal intersects two lines such that pairs of alternate interior angles are equal, then the two lines are (1m)
 a) intersecting b) parallel c) perpendicular d) non-intersecting
23. A line-segment that connects a vertex of a triangle to the mid-point of the opposite side is called (1m)
 a) transversal b) altitude c) median d) none of these
24. The measure of exterior angle of an equilateral triangle is (1m)
 a) 60° b) 120° c) 180° d) none of these
25. If two angles of a triangle are 110° and 35° , then the remaining angle is (1m)
 a) 35° b) 45° c) 145° d) 25°
26. The measure of each interior angle of an equilateral triangle is (1m)
 a) 90° b) 45° c) 60° d) 180°
27. If the Pythagoras property holds, then the triangle must be (1m)
 a) Right-angled b) Acute-angled c) Obtuse-angled d) Equilateral
28. If $\triangle DEF \cong \triangle ACB$, then the side DF correspond to (1m)
 a) AC b) AB c) BC d) none of these
29. If $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle RPQ$, then the $\angle B$ correspond to (1m)
 a) $\angle P$ b) $\angle Q$ c) $\angle R$ d) none of these
30. Which of the following is not a congruence criteria of triangle (1m)
 a) SAS b) SSS c) AAA d) RHS

Part – B

Answer the following questions.

31. Write a negative integer and a positive integer whose sum is -8 . (2m)
32. Multiply and express $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{2}{3}$ as a mixed fraction. (2m)
33. Simplify: $3\frac{1}{5} \div 1\frac{2}{3}$ (2m)
34. $\triangle ABC$ is right-angled at C . If $AC = 5$ cm and $BC = 12$ cm, find the length of AB . (2m)

35. Find the product, using suitable properties:

(a) $15 \times (-25) \times (-4) \times (-10)$ (b) $(-57) \times (-19) + 57$ (3m)

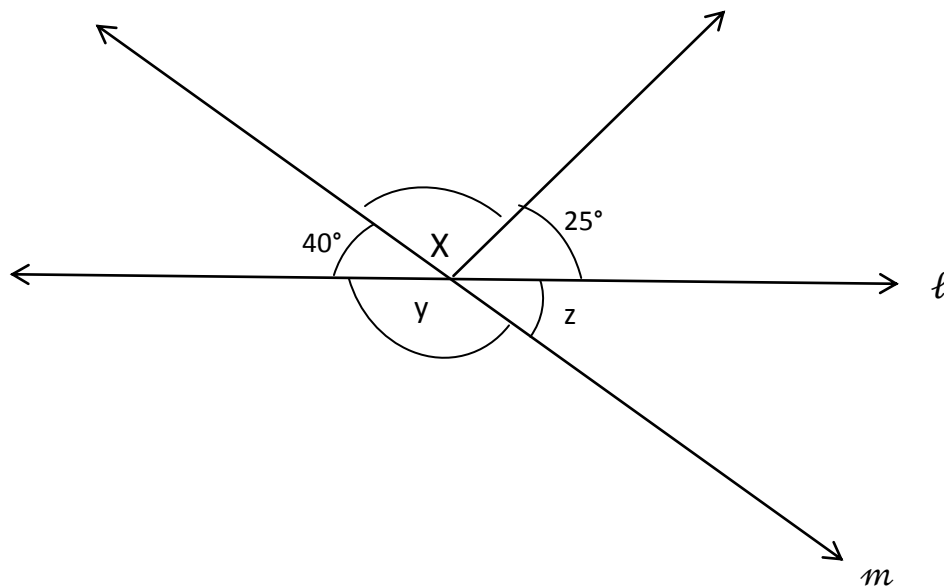
36. Find the value of the following: (3m)

(a) 0.05×7 (b) 3.7×5 (c) 0.03×1000

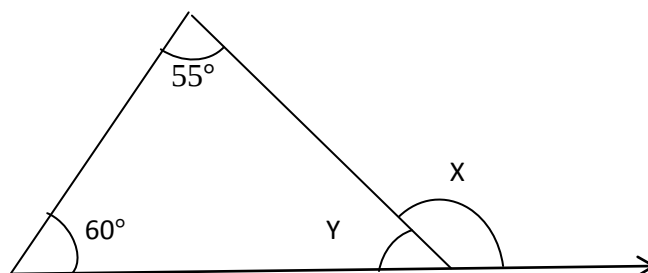
37. The performance of a student in Term-I and Term-II is given bellow. Draw a double bar graph for it. (3m)

Subject	English	Hindi	Maths	Science	S. Science
Term-I (MM- 100)	65	78	60	84	72
Term-II (MM100)	76	64	75	80	75

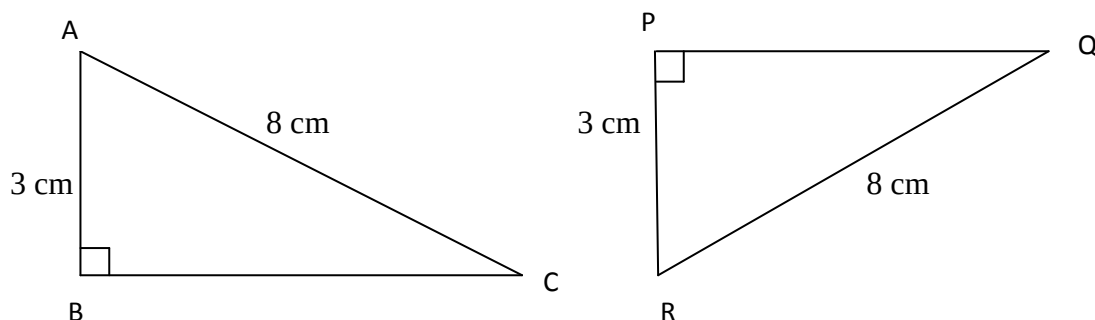
38. In the given figure, line ℓ intersects line m , find the value of angles x , y and z . (3m)



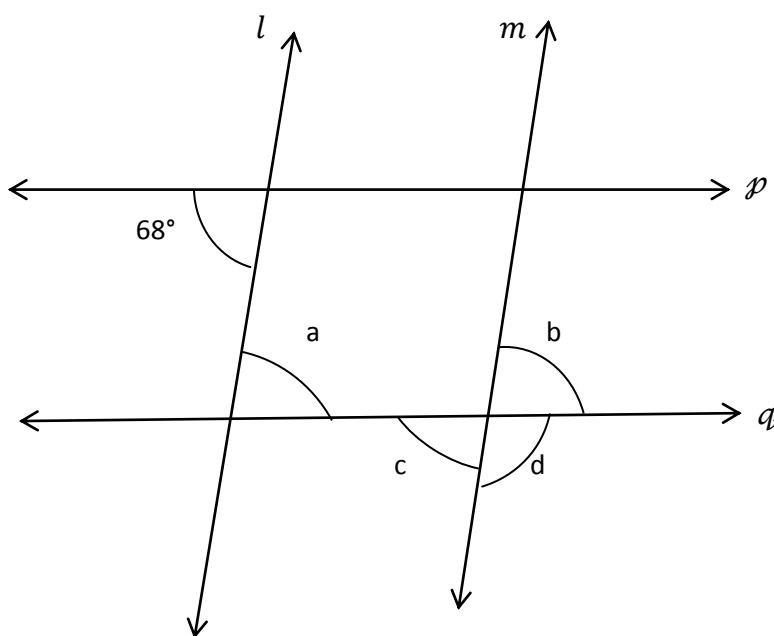
39. Find the values of the unknowns x and y in the given figure. (3m)



40. In $\triangle ABC$, $AB = 3$ cm, $AC = 8$ cm and $\angle B = 90^\circ$. In another $\triangle PQR$, $PR = 3$ cm, $QR = 8$ cm and $\angle P = 90^\circ$. Examine whether the two triangles are congruent, in case of congruence write the three pairs of equal parts and result in symbolic form. (3m)

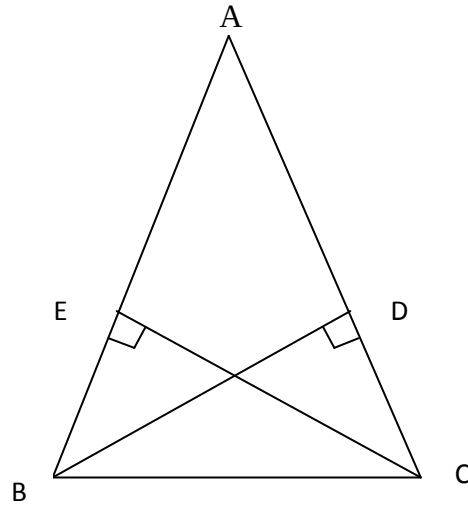


41. In a class test (+ 3) marks are given for every correct answer and (− 2) marks are given for every incorrect answer and no marks for not attempting any question. Ranjita scored 30 marks. If she has got 14 correct answers, how many questions has she attempted incorrectly? (4m)
42. The length of a rectangle is 7.8 cm and its area is 35.88 cm^2 . Find its breadth and hence find the perimeter of the rectangle. (4m)
43. Solve the following equations: (4m)
- (a) $16 = 4 + 3(t + 2)$ (b) $4 + 5(p - 1) = 34$
44. In the given figure, lines $l \parallel m$ and $p \parallel q$, then find a, b, c and d. (4m)



45. A tree is broken at a height of 5 m from the ground and its top touches the ground at a distance of 12 m from the base of the tree. Find the height of the tree. (4m)

46. In figure, BD and CE are altitudes of $\triangle ABC$ such that $BD = CE$. Write the three pairs of equal parts in $\triangle CBD$ and $\triangle BCE$. In case of congruent triangles, write the result in symbolic form. (4m)



----- End -----

Atomic Energy Education Society
Half Yearly/Term I Examination 2021-22

For Offline purpose

Class: VII

Time: 3 hours

Subject: Science

Marks- 80

General Instructions:

1. This question paper comprises of two parts – Part – A and Part – B. There are 47 questions and all questions are compulsory .
 2. **Part – A** Q No. 1 to 30 are multiple choice type questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each which includes Assertion and Reason type and Case study type questions .
 3. **Part B** -Q. No. 31 to 37 are Short Answer Type-I (SA-I) questions, carrying 2 marks each.
 4. **Part B** -Q No. 38 to 44 are Short Answer Type–II(SA-II)questions ,carrying 3 markseach.
 5. **Part B** – Q No. 45 to 47 are Long Answer Type (LA) questions , carrying 5 marks each .
 6. Draw neat and labeled diagrams whenever necessary.
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PART -A

Q I. Choose the correct answer.

(1x30=30 M)

1. The component of food which is not digested by the human beings is _____.
a) Fats b) Proteins c) Cellulose d) Carbohydrates
2. Shreya is choosing a coat to use in a very cold weather. The coat she chooses should be made of which of the fibres?
a) Cotton b)Wool c) Silk d) Plastic
3. Seema is in hurry and wants her noodles to cool down faster. She should put it in a plate made of –
a) Wood b) Paper c)Plastic d) Metal
4. Antacid such as milk of magnesia contains-
a) Magnesium hydroxide b) Magnesium oxide
c) Calcium oxide d) Calcium hydroxide

5. A thin coat of Zinc is coated over iron surface in order to prevent rusting.

This process is called_____.

- a) Galvanisation b) Electroplating c) Painting d) Greasing

6. Formula of rust is-

- a) Fe_3O_4 b) Fe_2O_3 c) FeO d) FeO_2

7. Two laboratory thermometers are marked as “A” and “B”. The bulb of thermometer A is

Wrapped in a white cloth and that of thermometer B is wrapped in black cloth. Both the

Thermometers are kept in the sunlight for an hour. After one hour-

- a) Both the thermometers will read the same temperature
b) Thermometer A will show higher temperature than thermometer B
c) Thermometer B will show higher temperature than thermometer A
d) None of the above is correct

8. Manisha took a little bit of soil from her garden and mixed it with water. When she dipped a blue litmus paper in it, the litmus paper turned red. By adding which of the following to her garden soil will she get better plant growth?

- a) Hydrochloric acid b) Slaked lime
b) Water c) Salt

9. Which gland is located just below the stomach?

- a) Liver b) Gall bladder c) Rectum d) Pancreas

10. Plants take carbon dioxide from the atmosphere mainly through their _____ .

- a) Roots b) Stem c) Flowers d) Leaves

11. Water from the undigested food is absorbed mainly in the _____.

- a) Stomach b) food pipe c) small intestine d) large intestine

12. Which one of the following is not a breed of sheep?

- a) Murrah b) Marwari c) Nali d) Lohi

13. A wooden spoon is dipped in a cup of ice cream. Its other end _____.

- a) becomes cold by the process of conduction
- b) becomes cold by the process of convection
- c) becomes cold by the process of radiation
- d) does not become cold

14. Phenolphthalein is a synthetic indicator and its colour in acidic and basic solutions, respectively are _____.

- a) red and blue
- b) blue and red
- c) pink and colourless
- d) colourless and pink

15. Which of the following cannot prevent soil erosion ?

- a) Reforestation
- b) Deforestation
- c) Silviculture
- d) Plantation

16. Odisha was hit by a cyclone with wind speed of 200 km/h in the year _____.

- a) 1998
- b) 1997
- c) 1999
- d) 2000

17. Read the following environmental conditions of tropical rainforests.

- I. Hot and humid climate
- II. Unequal lengths of day and night
- III. Abundant rainfall
- IV. Abundant light and moisture

Identify the conditions from the above list that are responsible for the presence of large number of plants and animals in tropical rainforests.

- a) Both I and II
- b) Both I and III
- c) I, III and IV
- d) Both II and IV

18. The average weather pattern taken over a long time is called the climate of the place.

Here, long time means about _____.

- a) 5 years
- b) 10 years
- c) 25 years
- d) 3 years

19. Iodine shows bluish black colour in presence of _____.

- a) fats
- b) starch
- c) proteins
- d) water

Question numbers 20 to 22 consists of two statements-- Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer this question selecting the appropriate option given below

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

20. Assertion (A): Sea breeze refers to the movement of cold air from the sea towards the land during day time.

Reason (R): Land breeze refers to the movement of cold air from the land towards the sea during night time.

21. Assertion (A): soils can be classified on the basis of proportions of particles of various sizes present in them.

Reason (R): In loamy soil the proportion of large and fine particles is almost same

22. Assertion (A): The range of clinical thermometer is between 35°C to 42°C

Reason (R): The normal temperature of human body is about 37°C . It normally does not fall below 35°C or rise above 42°C .

Read the following paragraph and answer the question numbers 23 to 26

Nutrition is the mode of taking food by an organism and its utilisation by the body. The mode of nutrition in which organisms make food themselves from simple substances is called autotrophic. Animals and most other organisms take in food prepared by plants. They are called heterotrophs. Heterotrophic nutrition can be parasitic, saprotrophic or ingesting food and digesting it inside the body.

23. Which of the following is a parasite?

- a) Earthworm b) cuscuta c) dog d) cockroach

24. Which of the following is a saprotroph ?

- a) Fungus b) grass c) human beings d) pitcher plant

25. Heterotrophic nutrition involves:

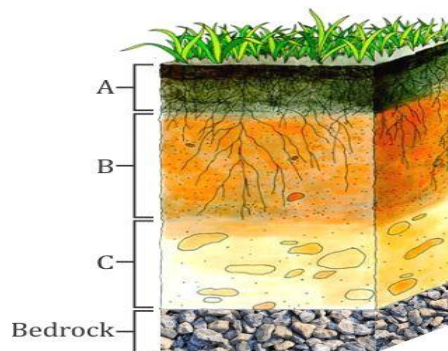
- a) Production of food from simple substances
- b) Use of chemical energy to prepare food
- c) Obtaining food from plants directly or indirectly to get energy
- d) All of these

26. Which pigment in autotrophs helps to trap solar energy for photosynthesis?

- a) Haemoglobin b) chlorophyll c) haemocyanin d) all of these

Read the following paragraph and answer the question numbers 27 to 30.

A vertical section through different layers of soil is called soil profile. Each layer differs in colour depth and chemical composition. These layers are referred to as horizons. We usually see the top surface of the soil, not the layers below it. If we look at the sides of a recently dug ditch, we can see the inner layers of the soil. Such a view enables us to observe the soil profile at that place. The uppermost horizon is generally dark in colour as it is rich in humus and minerals and is known as A horizon. The next layer has lesser amount of humus and more of minerals. The third layer is made up of small lumps of rocks with cracks and crevices. Below this layer is bedrock.



27. Which horizon provides shelter for many living organisms?

- a) A horizon b) B horizon c) bed rock d) C horizon

28. Which horizon has more minerals, less humus and is compact, hard and light in colour?

- a) A horizon b) B horizon c) bed rock d) C horizon

29. Which part of soil profile is hard and difficult to dig with a spade?

- a) Sub soil b) top soil c) bed rock d) C horizon

30. Maximum absorption of water and minerals by the roots of the plants is done from

- a) bed rock b) top soil c) C horizon d) sub soil

PART-B

QII. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences. (2X7=14M)

31. When are the maximum and minimum temperatures likely to occur during the day?
32. While constructing a house in a coastal area, in which direction should the windows preferably face and why?
33. What are insectivorous plants? Give one example.
34. Turmeric is a natural indicator. On adding its paste to acid and base separately which colours would be observed in acid and base?
35. Write two points of difference between tropical climate and polar climate
36. What is saprotrophic nutrition? Give an example
37. What are insulators? Write an example.

Q. III. Answer the following questions in three or four sentences. (3X7=21M)

38. Draw a well labelled diagram showing life history of silk moth.
39. A student took a solution of copper sulphate in a beaker and put a clean iron nail into it and left for an hour.
 - a. What change do you expect?
 - b. Is it a physical change or a chemical change? Explain.
 - c. Write the word equation for the change
40. Describe an activity to show that high speed winds are accompanied by reduced air pressure.
41. (i) What is soil erosion ?

(ii) A group of students conducted an experiment in the field related to the rate of percolation. They observed that it took 40 minutes for 200mL of water to percolate through the soil sample . Calculate the rate of percolation.
42. Write the components of the juice secreted by inner lining of the stomach. State their functions .

43. Write any three changes that may accompany a chemical change in addition to formation of a new product.

44. How would you test presence of starch in leaves ?

Q. IV: Answer the following questions in four to five sentences. (5x3=15M)

45. (a) What is thunderstorm? Explain how thunderstorm becomes a cyclone.

(b) Write two effective safety measures to be taken against cyclone.

46. While performing an experiment on neutralisation reaction, Ravi took about 100ml of sodium hydroxide solution and poured approximately the same amount of concentrated hydrochloric acid to it. He observed a very vigorous reaction with the evolution of large amount of heat. When he dipped litmus paper into the solution, it turned red. He was surprised with the result though he had read all the instructions and precautions given to him by his teacher.

a. What is neutralisation reaction?

b. What was the expected result of the experiment?

c. What went wrong in the experiment performed by Ravi?

d. Why Ravi observed a very vigorous reaction with the evolution of large amount of heat?

e. What value of Ravi is shown here?

47. What are the effective safety measures to be adopted in case of a cyclone?

a) At Government level

b) Action on the part of the people.

XX

ATOMIC ENERGY EDUCATION SOCIETY

Half Yearly Examination (2021-22)

For Offline purpose

Class: VII

Time: 3 Hours

Subject: English

Marks: 80

General Instructions:

Section A Reading 20 marks.

Section B Writing 20 marks.

Section C Grammar 20 marks.

Section D Literature 20 marks.

1. Attempt all the questions.
 2. Don't write anything on the question paper.
 3. All the answers must be correctly numbered as in the question paper and written in the answer sheet.
 4. Do not copy the questions.
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SECTION –A READING (20 MARKS)

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: (10 MARKS)

Electricity is generated in the power station and then taken to buildings by mains or supply cables. For the electricity to flow along the cables it must have a circuit. The circuit must be complete, and any interruption or break will stop the electricity flow.

The circuit is formed by the conductors inside the cable. The wires are made of metal, often copper, as metal is a good conductor of electricity- it allows the electricity to flow freely. The conductors are covered by another material, a kind of plastic, which does not conduct electricity and is called insulation. This insulation stops the wires from touching and prevents the electricity from flowing into the earth.

The electricity flowing along a wire is called an electric current, and the amount flowing per second along a wire is measured in amps. The electric current and its force is measured in volts. Electric power is measured in watts; one thousand of these watts make a kilowatt.

1.1. Choose the right answer from the following options:

1x6=6

- i. What is a good conductor of electricity, according to the passage?
 - a) Gold is a good conductor of electricity.

- b) Magnesium is a good conductor of electricity.
 - c) Copper is a good conductor of electricity.
 - d) Mercury is a good conductor of electricity
- ii. Insulation will _____.
- a) conduct or pass the electricity
 - b) not conduct or pass the electricity
 - c) allow the electricity to flow freely
 - d) None of the above
- iii. The cable carrying an electric current will be functional when it has a closed _____.
- (a) conductor (b) circuit (c) insulation (d) current
- iv. _____ allows the electricity to flow freely.
- (a) circuit (b) cable (c) conductor (d) insulation
- v. The amount of electric current flowing per second is measured in _____.
- (a) watts (b) amps (c) volts (d) kilowatt
- vi. _____ prevents the electricity flowing through the earth.
- (a) insulation (b) cable (c) power station (d) circuit

1.2. Answer the following questions:

2×2=4

- i. Where is electricity generated and how is it distributed?
- ii. Find synonyms for the given words from the passage:
 - a) Permit - _____
 - b) Produced - _____

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. (10 Marks)

Sportspersons respect each other, regardless of gender and nationality. We respect each other for our achievements, no matter how big or small. That's one of the most important things that a sport teaches you. You respect a person for what he or she is and for what he or she has achieved or done. That's what Neeraj Chopra has done by speaking up for what is right and standing up for Arshad Nadeem after people on social media went after the Pakistani javelin thrower for picking up Chopra's javelin in the final at the Tokyo Olympics.

While Neeraj became the Olympic champion, Arshad finished fifth. He kept pushing Neeraj to do his best. Athletes should respect their competitors because they have all proved themselves good enough to be there. Any of the 12 athletes in the final could have won on that day and I give full marks to Neeraj for appreciating each of his competitors, including Arshad. That's the way it should be. Who knows, tomorrow I may miss a putt, while my competitor sinks his and wins the tournament. I can't belittle his efforts or speak against him just because he is of a different nationality.

During my time in the US, while on a golf scholarship, I met players and people from many different cultures. The experience taught me to conduct myself well, to appreciate each competitor, to thank everybody on the golf course as well as in life. That was the best education. At that time, I looked up to Fred Couples, who went on to win the 1992 US Masters. I did not realise this at that time, but I liked how he conducted himself on the golf course, taking the time to talk to the galleries. It made me aspire to be like him some day. Over time, he has become a good friend and we played in Dubai some years ago. I told him that to tee off along with him is a privilege and it is one of the things that have made me the most nervous in my whole career. When I see Neeraj or Arshad or other athletes admiring each other's efforts, I can only think of how good the sporting world is.

2.1. Choose the right answer from the following options:

1x6=6

- i. Neeraj Chopra and Arshad Nadeem are _____.
 - (a) golf players
 - (b) javelin throwers
 - (c) football players
 - (d) baseball players
- ii. Neeraj Chopra won a gold medal in _____.
 - (a) Tokyo Olympics
 - (b) Rio Olympics
 - (c) Beijing Olympics
 - (d) London Olympics
- iii. The writer is a/an _____.
 - (a) athlete
 - (b) golf player
 - (c) editor
 - (d) commentator
- iv. Who won the 1992 US Masters?
 - (a) Arshad Nadeem
 - (b) The writer
 - (c) Fred Couples
 - (d) None of the above
- v. What was the best education for the writer?
 - (a) To conduct himself well and to appreciate each competitor
 - (b) To thank everybody on the golf course as well as in life
 - (c) To belittle all the competitors
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)

vi. Arshad Nadeem is a _____.

- (a) Pakistani javelin thrower
- (b) Indian javelin thrower
- (c) US javelin thrower
- (d) Japanese javelin thrower

2.2. Answer the following questions:

2×2= 4

- i. What is the most important thing that sports teach us?
- ii. Find out words from the passage which mean the same as the following:
 - (a) winning (Para 1)
 - (b) understand (Para 3)

SECTION: B WRITING (20 Marks)

3. You are Vikas/Vinita. You have found a bracelet near the washroom of your school. Draft a notice in about 50 words for the school notice board. Give details for the same. 1×5=5

(OR)

Read the conversation between Harry and Neha given below. On the basis of the conversation, write a message in about 50 words. Put the message in a message box.

Harry: Hello, May I speak to Raj?

Neha: Sorry, my brother is not at home. May I know who this is?

Harry: Hi, This is Harry, I am Raj's classmate. Can you tell Raj that the tennis match at school tomorrow is postponed to next Saturday?

Neha: Sure, I will pass on your message.

Harry: Thank you!

As Neha has to visit her friend, she leaves a message for Raj, based on her conversation with Harry. Write the message on her behalf.

4. Write a descriptive paragraph, in about 100-150 words, about the house of your dreams. You can invent your own details. 1×7=7

(OR)

You are Roshni/Rohan, a student of ABC School, Delhi. Write a letter to your Principal asking him to sanction you medical leave for a week. Give reasons as to why you require the leave.

5. On the basis of the given hints, write a story in your own words (in about 100-150 words) and give a suitable title to it. Write the moral of the story. 1x8=8

An old lady becomes blind calls in a doctor agrees to pay large fees if cured doctor comes daily.....starts stealing a piece of furniture daily delays the cure at last cures her demands his fees..... lady refuses to pay, saying cure is not complete..... the doctor objects, the lady says sight not restored as she cannot see all her furniture MORAL

SECTION C : GRAMMAR(20 marks)

6. The following passage is not edited. There is at least AN error in each line. Spot the error and write the correct word against the incorrect word. One has been done for you.(8x½M=4M)

Time is very precious than money.	<u>very</u>	<u>more</u>
Money once lose can be regained,	i).....	
but time once lost was lost forever.	ii).....	
Time and tide waits for no one. A	iii).....	
lost opportunities may spoil one's life.	iv).....	
Those who doesn't act in time	v).....	
has to repent afterwards. An intelligent	vi).....	
student prepares his lessons on advance.	vii).....	
Hence proper using of time is essential in life.	viii).....	

7.Do as directed. 1x8=8

Choose the correct answers and fill in the blanks.

- (i) 'look out' means _____.
a) improve b) be careful c) admire d) investigate
- (ii) Anil lost his library book. Now he doesn't know _____ to do and _____ to look for it.
a) what, where b) what, when c) how, what d) how, where
- (iii) The police are _____ the matter thoroughly.
a) looking after b) look after c) looking into d) look into
- (iv) Antonym (opposite word) of the word 'sober' is _____.
a) short b) fantastic c) find d) cry
- (v) A: Would you like _____ orange or _____ banana?

B: I'd like _____ orange, please.

- a) A, An, The b) The, A, An c) An, A, An d) A, An, The

(vi) Use the appropriate form of the word '**forgive**' and fill in the blanks of the following:

Asking for _____ is as noble as willingness to _____.

(vii) Rewrite the two sentences given below as a single sentence by using the '**if-clause**' at the beginning of the sentence.

Be polite to people. They'll also be polite to you. _____

(viii) Add '-im' or '-in' to the given words in the brackets and use them in the place of the italicized words in the sentences given below and rewrite the sentences. (proper, possible, sensitive)

a) That's ***not a proper*** reply to give. _____

b) He appears to be ***without sensitivity***. _____

8. Rearrange the following group of words into meaningful sentences: 1x4=4

(i) the/English/Indian/exploited/farmers/the.

(ii) because/I/missed/the/I/train/late/was.

(iii) a/fine,/little/overdo/exercise/is/but/don't/it

(iv) brother/ an/ wants /be/my/ astronaut /to

9. Read the following conversation and convert it into Reported speech: 1x4=4

Sneha : May I use your pen?

Neha : It is empty.

Sneha : Do you have another?

Neha : Yes, but I am writing with it.

i. Sneha asked Neha _____.

ii. Neha told Sneha _____.

iii. Sneha further asked her _____.

iv. Neha replied in positive and told her that _____.

SECTION—D LITERATURE (20 Marks)

10. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: 1x3=3

There's a shed at the bottom of our garden

With a spider's web hanging across the door,

The hinges are rusty and creak in the wind.

When I'm In bed I lie and I listen,

I'll open that door one day.

(i) The shed is located at _____.

- (a) the end of the garden
- (b) the lower point
- (c) the tip point
- (d) the point of the garden

(ii) The shed has remained _____.

- (a) unattended
- (b) locked for long
- (c) unpainted
- (d) dusty

(iii) Across the door, one can see _____.

- (a) a rusty chain
- (b) a painting
- (c) paper frills
- (d) the web of a spider

11. Answer any THREE of the following questions in about 30-40 words each: 2x3=6

- (i) How did the king and the hermit help the wounded man?
- (ii) Why did the author order so many pairs of boots? Did he really need them?
- (iii) Describe the music teacher as seen from the window.
- (iv) Explain why no one seemed to be interested in talking about the *Hilsa* fish which Gopal had bought.

12. Answer any THREE of the following questions in about 50 words: 2x3=6

- (i) Why did Kari push his friend into the stream?
- (ii) How do the smaller desert animals fulfil their need for water?
- (iii) "But the cop's mind would not consider Soapy." What did the cop not consider, and why?
- (iv) Name two things which the elephant can do with his trunk, and two things which he cannot.

13. The children displayed innocence, generosity and kindness. Discuss the statement with reference to "A gift of chappals". 1x5=5

OR

Justify the title of the story —The Tiny Teacher

ATOMIC ENERGY EDUCATION SOCIETY
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION/ TERM-I 2021-22

For Off-line purpose

Class: VII

Time: 3Hrs.

Subject: Social Science

Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. This question paper has 4 sections A, B, C, D. Marks are indicated against each question.
- ii. Section A- Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ), Assertion & Reason based and Case-Study Based Questions. Each question carries one mark.
- iii. Section B- 3 mark questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 50-60 words.
- iv. Section C- 5 mark questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 90-100 words each.
- v. Section D- Map questions of 5 marks.

SECTION-A

Question No. 1-18 are Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ).

1. A person who makes maps is _____. (1)
 (a) Photographer (c) Cinematographer
 (b) Lithographer (d) Cartographer
2. A place where documents and manuscripts are stored is called _____. (1)
 (a) Archive (c) Almirah
 (b) Store (d) Warehouse
3. The land gifted to Brahmans is known as _____. (1)
 (a) Shalabagha (c) Brahmadeya
 (b) Vellanvagai (d) Devadana
4. Kitab-Al-Hind, an account of the subcontinent was written by _____. (1)
 (a) Akbar (c) Nagabhat
 (b) Ghazni (d) Al-Biruni
5. From which country did Ibn Battuta travel to India? (1)
 (a) Morocco (c) Afghanistan
 (b) Persia (d) Uzbekistan
6. The Mughals followed the Timurid custom of _____ inheritance or a division of the inheritance amongst all sons. (1)
 (a) Primogeniture (c) Coparcenary
 (b) Centenary (d) Montgomery

7. What is Shikhara? (1)
 (a) The main shrine of the temple.
 (b) The topmost pointed portion of a temple.
 (c) An ornamented hall of the temple.
 (d) None of the above
8. Diwani-i-khas or Diwani-i-am courts were also described as _____. (1)
 (a) Chihil Sutun (c) Trabeate
 (b) Chahar Bagh (d) Super structure
9. World environment day is celebrated on _____ every year. (1)
 (a) 5th July (c) 5th March
 (b) 5th January (d) 5th June
10. The remains of the dead plants and animals trapped in the layers of rocks are (1)
 (a) Rocks (c) Fossils
 (b) Minerals (d) Stones
11. Rain, snow and hail are the different forms of _____. (1)
 (a) Condensation (c) Precipitation
 (b) Evaporation (d) Sublimation
12. Which is a Japanese word that means harbour waves?(1)
 (a) Ocean Wave (c) Sea Wave
 (b) Tsunami (d) Ocean Currents
13. An artificial enclosure for keeping small house plants is called _____.(1)
 (a) Terrarium (c) Aquarium
 (b) Forest (d) Garden
14. PHC stands for (1)
 (a) Private Health Centre (c) Primary Health Centre
 (b) Public Health Court (d) All of these
15. What does RMP mean? (1)
 (a) Recognised Medical Practitioner (c) Review Medical Practitioner
 (b) Retired Medical Practitioner (d) Registered Medical Practitioner
16. What is the full form of MLA? (1)
 (a) Member of Legal Association (c) Member of Legislative Assembly
 (b) Member of Legislative Association (d) Member of Legal Assembly

17. What did girls in Samoa Islands learn after 14 years of age? (1)
 (a) How to weave baskets (c) How to grow plantation
 (b) Special cooking (d) All of these
18. What was the title of Rashsundari's autobiography? (1)
 (a) Amar Jiban (c) Meri 21 Kavitayen
 (b) Rajatarangini (d) Discovery of India

Question No. 19-24 are Assertion and Reason. Read the assertion and reason and choose the option which suits the best.

19. **Assertion:** In 1236, Sultan Iltutmish's daughter, Raziyya became sultan. (1)
Reason: Iltutmish was a rebel.
 (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
 (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
 (d) Both assertion and reason are false.
20. **Assertion:** Shivaji was remarkably successful against the might of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. (1)
Reason: He adopted guerrilla warfare which suited to his time and conditions.
 (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
 (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
 (d) Both assertion and reason are false.
21. **Assertion:** Inside the earth metals are present in molten state. (1)
Reason: Earth absorbs sun's rays.
 (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
 (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
 (d) Both assertion and reason are false.
22. **Assertion:** It's colder on plains than it is on mountains. (1)
Reason: When altitude decreases so does the temperature.
 (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

23. **Assertion:** The government has passed laws that make it mandatory for organisations that have more than 30 women employees to provide creche facilities. (1)

Reason: The provision of creches does not help many women to take up employment outside the home.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

24. **Assertion:** Women and girls now have the right to study and go to school. (1)

Reason: Women haven't been given a 33% reservation in the social structure of India.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Question No. 25-26 are Case-Study based questions. Read the Case study and answer the following questions by choosing the option which suits the best.

25. Rosa Parks was an African-American woman. Tired from a long day at work she refused to give up her seat on bus to a white man on 1 December 1955. Her refusal that day started a huge agitation against the unequal ways in which African-Americans were treated and which came to be known as Civil Rights Movement. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin. It also stated that all schools would be open to African-American children and that they would no longer have to attend separate schools specially set up for them.

- (a) Who among the following changed the course of American history with one defiant act? (1)

- (i) Rosa Parks
- (ii) Mary Parks

- (iii) Rosy Parks
- (iv) Victoria Parks

(b) On what basis the African-Americans were discriminated in the U.S.? (1)

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (i) Religious Discrimination | (iii) Racial Discrimination |
| (ii) Caste Discrimination | (iv) Regional Discrimination |

(c) What is the economic status of majority of the African-Americans in the U.S.? (1)

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| (i) Rich | (iii) Middle Class |
| (ii) Poor | (iv) Upper Middle Class |

26. When the Lithospheric plates move, the surface of the earth vibrates. The vibrations can travel all around the earth. These vibrations are called earthquakes. The place in the crust where the movement starts is called the focus. The place on surface above the focus is called the epicentre. Vibrations travel outwards from the epicentre as waves. Greatest damage is usually closest to the epicentre and the strength of the earthquake decreases away from the centre.

(a) An Earthquake is measured with a machine called _____. (1)

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| (i) Anemometer | (iii) Barometer |
| (ii) Manometer | (iv) Seismograph |

(b) Three types of earthquake waves are (1)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (i) P-waves, L-waves, S-waves | (iii) S-waves, B-waves, M-waves |
| (ii) L-waves, M-waves, S-waves | (iv) P- waves, B-waves, L-waves |

(c) Where does the earthquake occur? (1)

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| (i) Epicentre | (iii) Plate Boundary |
| (ii) Focus | (iv) Crater |

SECTION-B

Answer any five of the following in 50-60 words each. (5X3=15)

27. What are the difficulties historian face in using manuscripts? (3)
28. According to “the Circle of Justice”, why was it important for military commanders to keep the interests of the peasantry in mind? (3)
29. What were the activities associated with Chola temples? (3)
30. Man modifies his environment. Give reasons. (3)
31. What is a rock? Mention any two uses of rocks. (3)
32. How did some MLAs become Ministers? Explain. (3)
33. What are the different ways through which the government can take steps to provide healthcare to all? Discuss. (3)

SECTION-C

Answer any six of the following in 80-100 words each.

(6X5=30)

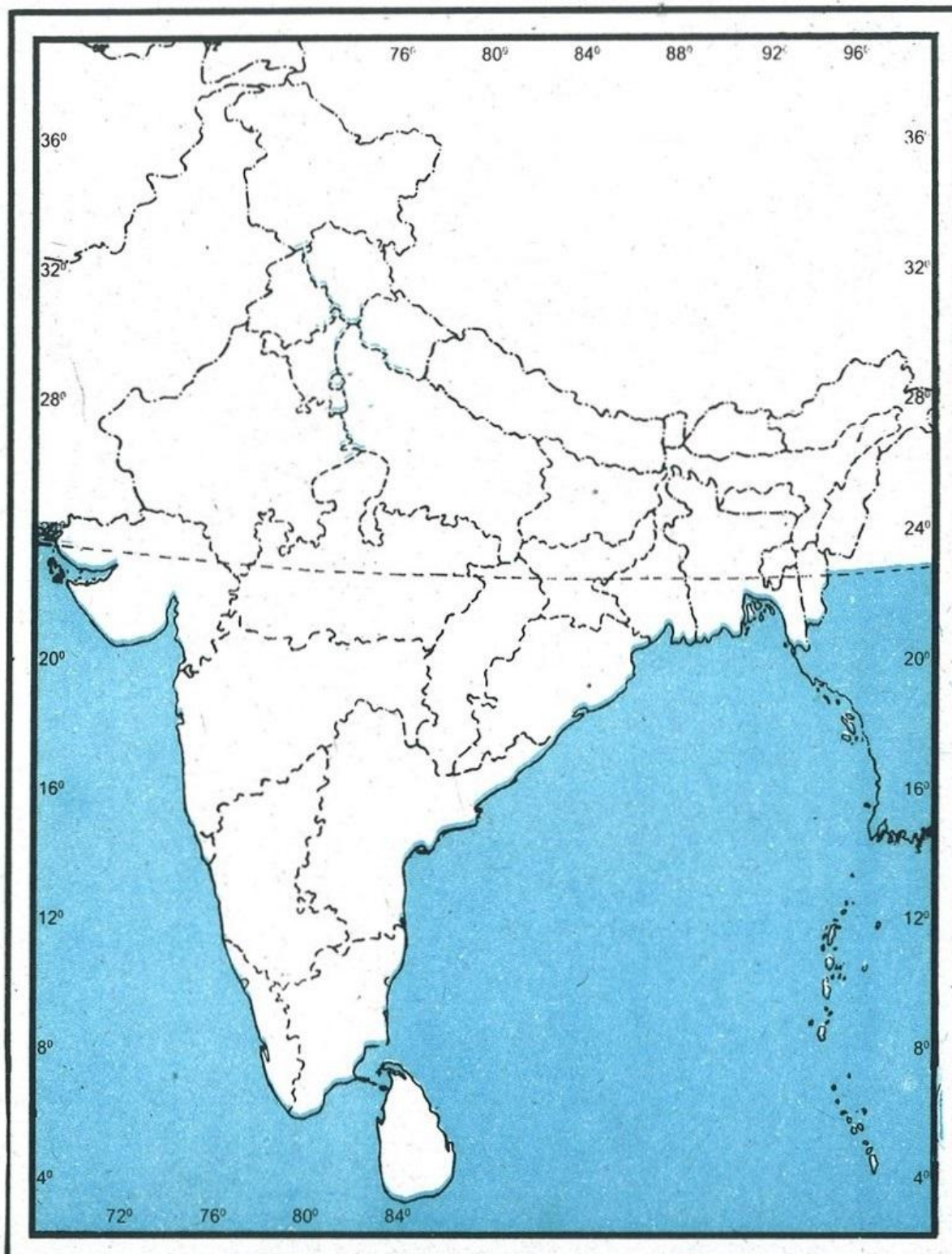
34. How did the Mughal court suggest that everyone- the rich and the poor; and the powerful and the weak- received justice equally from the emperor? (5)
35. What was the role the zamindar in Mughal administration? How important was the income from the land revenue to the stability of Mughal empire? (5)
36. What were the steps taken by the Khalji and Tughluq monarchs to ensure that muqtis performed their duties? (5)
37. What are ocean currents? Name the two types of ocean currents. Mention any three advantages of ocean currents. (5)
38. What is atmosphere? Name any four layers of the atmosphere. Explain any one briefly.(5)
39. Explain the following in thirty words each: (5)
 - (a) Sand Dunes
 - (b) Oxbow Lakes
 - (c) Erosion
 - (d) Glaciers
 - (e) Rock Cycle
40. Can you describe two methods of struggle that the women's movement used to raise issues? If you had to organise a struggle against stereotypes, about what women can or cannot do, what methods would you employ from the ones that you have read about? Why would you choose this particular method? (5)
41. "House work is invisible and unpaid work. House work is physically demanding. House work is time consuming." Write in your own words what is meant by the terms 'invisible', 'physically demanding' and 'time-consuming'? (5)

SECTION-D

42. A) Locate and label the following on the outline map of India.

(3X1=3)

- (a) Thanjavur
- (b) Kalinga
- (c) Somnath



42. B) Locate and label the following on the outline map of World.

(2X1=2)

- (a) Amazon River
- (b) Mediterranean Sea



अर्धवार्षिक परीक्षा - 2021-22

कक्षा - सातवीं

पूर्णांक - 80

विषय - हिन्दी (द्वितीय भाषा)

समय - 3 घंटे

निर्देश - 1. इस प्रश्न पत्र के चार खंड हैं- क, ख, ग, और घ।

2. चारों खंडों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर देना अनिवार्य है।

3. यथासंभव प्रत्येक खंड के उत्तर क्रमशः दीजिए।

(खंड - क)

प्रश्न-1. निम्नलिखित अपठित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए -

$$1 \times 7 = 7$$

सत्साहसी व्यक्ति में एक गुप्त शक्ति रहती है, जिसके बल से वह दूसरे मनुष्य को दुःख से बचाने के लिए प्राण तक देने को प्रस्तुत हो जाता है। धर्म, देश, जाति और परिवार वालों के ही लिए नहीं, किन्तु संकट में पड़े हुए अपरिचित व्यक्ति के सहायतार्थ भी उसी शक्ति की प्रेरणा से वह हमारे संकटों का सामना करने को तैयार हो जाता है। अपने प्राणों की वह लेशमात्र भी परवाह नहीं करता। हर प्रकार के क्लेशों को प्रसन्नतापूर्वक सहता और स्वार्थ के विचारों को वह फटकने तक नहीं देता।

सत्साहस के लिए अवसर की राह देखने की आवश्यकता नहीं, क्योंकि सत्साहस दिखाने का अवसर प्रत्येक मनुष्य के जीवन में पल-पल में आया करता है। देश, काल और कर्तव्य का विचार करना चाहिए और स्वार्थरहित होकर साहस न छोड़ते हुए कर्तव्य-परायण बनने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।-

1. सत्साहसी व्यक्ति के पास कौन-सी शक्ति रहती है ?

(क) दैवी शक्ति (ख) धन की शक्ति (ग) गुप्त शक्ति (घ) शारीरिक शक्ति

2. सत्साहसी व्यक्ति किनका मुकाबला करने को तैयार हो जाता है ?

(क) संकटों का (ख) विरोधियों का (ग) कमजोर व्यक्तियों का (घ) सबका

3.सत्साहसी व्यक्ति के पास नहीं फटकते। (सही कथन का चयन कीजिए)

(क) प्रसन्नता के विचार (ख) क्लेश के विचार (ग) सहायता के विचार (घ) सहयोग के विचार

(1)

4. सत्साहस दिखाने का अवसर कब आता है ?

(क) कभी-कभी आता है

(ख) कभी नहीं आता है

(ग) केवल एक बार आता है

(घ) पल-पल में आया करता है

5. कैसा व्यक्ति अपने प्राणों की वह लेशमात्र भी परवाह नहीं करता है ?

(क) धनी (ख) कमजोर (ग) कायर (घ) साहसी व्यक्ति

6. हमें कैसा बनना चाहिए ?

(क) चतुर (ख) धनी (ग) साहसी (घ) स्वार्थी

7. उपर्युक्त अवतरण का उचित शीर्षक बताइए।

(क) परोपकार (ख) अवसर (ग) सत्साहस (घ) संकटों का सामना

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित अपठित पद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए –

1 x 7 = 7

रंग-रंग के रूप हमारे
अलग-अलग हैं क्यारी-क्यारी
लेकिन हम सबसे मिलकर ही
इस उपवन की शोभा सारी
एक हमारा माली हम सब
रहते नीचे एक गगन के
हम सब सुमन एक उपवन के।।

सूरज एक हमारा, जिसकी
किरणें उसकी कली खिलातीं,
एक हमारा चाँद चाँदनी
जिसकी हम सबको नहलाती।
मिले एक से स्वर हमको हैं,
भ्रमरों के मीठे गुंजन के
हम सब सुमन एक उपवन के।।

काँटों में मिलकर हम सबने
हँस-हँस कर है जीना सीखा,
एक सूत्र में बँधकर हमने
हार गले का बनना सीखा।
सबके लिए सुगन्ध हमारी
हम शृंगार धनी निर्धन के
हम सब सुमन एक उपवन के।

1. उपवन की शोभा किस बात में है ?

(क) एक जैसा रंग-रूप होने में (ख) अलग-अलग रंग-रूप और अलग-अलग क्यारियाँ होने में
(ग) कोई भी विशेषता न होने में (घ) एक जैसी क्यारियाँ होने में

2. 'मिले एक से स्वर हमको हैं'- का भाव है -

(क) सब एक जैसी बात बोलते हैं

(ख) सबके विचारों में एकता है

(ग) सब एक जैसी उल्टी-सीधी बात बोलते हैं

(घ) सब जो चाहे बोल देते हैं

3. 'काँटों में मिलकर हँस-हँस कर है जीना सीखा' - में काँटे किसे कहा गया है ?

(क) फूलों के पास उगे काँटे

(ख) खेतों के रास्तों में उगे काँटे

(ग) जीवन के मार्ग में आने वाली बाधाएँ

(घ) पाँव में चुभे हुए काँटे

4. 'एक सूत्र में बँधकर हमने हार गले का बनना 'सीखा' का भाव है-

(क) एक धागे में बाँधकर हार बनाना

(ख) एकता का पालन करके प्रेम से रहना

(ग) गले का हार बनाना

(घ) एकता का जीवन

(3)

5. 'हम सब सुमन एक उपवन के'- कवि ने किसे कहा है ?

(क) एक बगीचे के फूलों को

(ख) एक बस्ती में रहने वालों को

(ग) एक देश में प्रेमपूर्वक रहने वालों को

(घ) भेदभाव फैलाने वालों को

6. सूरज की किरणों से क्या खिलती हैं ?

(क) पत्तियाँ

(ख) कलियाँ

(ग) पौधे

(घ) सभी

7. निर्धन शब्द का अर्थ है-

(क) धनी

(ख) कायर

(ग) गरीब

(घ) साहसी

(खंड - ख)

प्रश्न 3.(1) स्वर्ण श्रृंखला में रेखांकित शब्द कौन सा विशेषण है?

1

(क) सार्वनामिक विशेषण

(ख) गुणवाचक विशेषण

(ग) संख्यावाचक विशेषण

(घ) परिमाणवाचक विशेषण

(2) लाल किरण- सी में रेखांकित शब्द कौन सा विशेषण है?

1

(क) गुणवाचक विशेषण

(ख) संख्यावाचक विशेषण

(ग) परिमाणवाचक विशेषण

(घ) सार्वनामिक विशेषण

(3) भूखे - प्यासे में कौन सा समास है ? 1

(क) तत्पुरुष समास

(ख) अव्ययीभाव समास

(ग) कर्मधारय समास

(घ) द्वंद्व समास

(4) बरह्मा शब्द का शुद्ध रूप है - 1

(क) ब्रह्मा

(ख) वर्मा

(ग) बरहमा

(घ) ब्रमा

(4)

(5) उरिन शब्द का शुद्ध रूप है - 1

(क) उधार

(ख) कर्ज

(ग) उऋण

(घ) चुकता

(6) निसार शब्द का शुद्ध रूप है - 1

(क) नीकास

(ख) निकास

(ग) विकास

(घ) विश्वास

(7) नदी शब्द को उलटा लिखने पर दीन शब्द होता है, जिसका अर्थ है - । 1

(क) अमीर

(ख) दानी

(ग) गरीब

(घ) दिन

(8) संध्रांत विशेषण का सही विकल्प वाले विशेष्य (संज्ञा) के साथ मिलान कीजिए । 1

(क) वर्षा

(ख) जंगल

(ग) महिला

(घ) नदियाँ

(9) चंचल विशेषण का सही विकल्प वाले विशेष्य (संज्ञा) के साथ मिलान कीजिए । 1

(क) आँगन

(ख) नदियाँ

(ग) जंगल

(घ) वर्षा

(10) समतल विशेषण सही विकल्प वाले विशेष्य (संज्ञा) के साथ मिलान कीजिए । 1

(क) वर्षा

(ख) जंगल

(ग) आँगन

(घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

(11) काठ और पुतली दो शब्द के एक साथ होने पर कौन सा शब्द बनता है ? 1

(क) काठपुतली

(ख) कठपुतली

(ग) काठ की पुतली

(घ) सभी

(12) बनारस शब्द का बदला हुआ रूप है - 1

(क) काशी

(ख) प्रयागराज

(ग) वाराणसी

(घ) शिव की नगरी

(13) किस समास के दोनों पद प्रधान होते हैं ? 1

(क) तत्पुरुष (ख) कर्मधारय (ग) द्वंद्व (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

(14) पर शब्द के दो भिन्न-भिन्न अर्थ वाले सही विकल्प को चुनिए-

1

(क) पंख और पंखा (ख) पंख और लेकिन (ग) पत्र और पंख (घ) सभी

(5)

(15) ठिठियाना शब्द में कौन सी प्रत्यय है ?

1

(क) याना (ख) ठिठि (ग) जाना (घ) आना

(16) फिल्माना शब्द में कौन सी प्रत्यय है ?

1

(क) वाना (ख) गाना (ग) आना (घ) माना

(खंड – ग)

प्रश्न 4. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए –

अतिशय गंभीरता के साथ मिठाईवाले ने कहा – मैं भी अपने नगर का एक प्रतिष्ठित आदमी था। मकान, व्यवसाय, गाड़ी, घोड़े, नौकर-चाकर सभी कुछ था। स्त्री थी, छोटे-छोटे दो बच्चे भी थे। मेरा वह सोने का संसार था। बाहर संपत्ति का वैभव था, भीतर सांसारिक सुख था। स्त्री सुंदर थी, मेरी प्राण थी। बच्चे ऐसे सुंदर थे, जैसे सोने के सजीव खिलौने। उनकी अठखिलियों के मारे घर में कोलाहल मचा रहता था। समय की गति ! विधाता की लीला। अब कोई नहीं है। दादी, प्राण निकाले नहीं निकले। इसलिए अपने उन बच्चों की खोज में निकला हूँ। वे सब अंत में होंगे, तो यहीं कहीं। आखिर, कहीं न जनमें ही होंगे। उस तरह रहता, घुल-घुलकर मरता। इस तरह सुख-संतोष के साथ मरूंगा। इस तरह के जीवन में कभी-कभी अपने उन बच्चों की झलक-सी मिल जाती है। ऐसा जान पड़ता है, जैसे वे इन्हीं में उछल-उछलकर हँस-खेल रहे हैं।

(क) मिठाईवाला अपने नगर का कैसा आदमी था ?

2

(ख) मिठाईवाला किनकी खोज में निकलता था? वह उनके बारे में क्या अनुमान लगाता था ?

2

(ग) मिठाईवाले के परिवार के साथ क्या हुआ होगा ?

2

प्रश्न 5. किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए -

4 x 2 = 8

(क) दादा की मृत्यु के बाद लेखक के घर की आर्थिक स्थिति खराब क्यों हो गई थी ?

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

(ग) पेट में कीड़े क्यों हो जाते हैं ? इनसे कैसे बचा जा सकता है ?

(घ) लेटरबक्स को सभी लाल ताऊ कहकर क्यों पुकारते थे ?

(ङ) किन बातों से ज्ञात होता है कि माधवदास का जीवन संपन्नता से भरा था और किन बातों से ज्ञात होता है कि वह सुखी नहीं था ?

(च) यासुकी-चान को अपने पेड़ पर चढ़ाने के लिए तोत्तो-चान ने अथक प्रयास क्यों किया ?

(6)

प्रश्न 6. निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए -

कठपुतली गुस्से से उबली
बोली - ये धागे
क्यों हैं मेरे पीछे - आगे ?
इन्हें तोड़ दो ,
मुझे मेरे पाँवों पर छोड़ दो ।

सुनकर बोलीं और - और
कठपुतलियाँ
कि हों ,
बहुत दिन हुए
हमें अपने मन के छंद छुए।
मगर, पहली कठपुतली सोचने लगी -
ये कैसी इच्छा
मेरे मन में जगी ?

- (क) कठपुतली गुस्से में आकर क्या बोली ? 2
(ख) कठपुतली की बात सुनकर दूसरी कठपुतलियाँ क्या बोलीं ? 2
(ग) पहली कठपुतली अपने मन में क्या सोचने लगी ? 2

प्रश्न 7. किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए -

3 x 2 = 6

- (क) हर तरह की सुख-सुविधाएँ पाकर भी पक्षी पिंजरे में बंद क्यों नहीं रहना चाहते ?
(ख) पक्षी उन्मुक्त रहकर अपनी कौन - कौन सी इच्छाएँ पूरी करना चाहते हैं ?
(ग) पहली कठपुतली की बात दूसरी कठपुतलियों को क्यों अच्छी लगी ?
(घ) शाम के समय आसमान में क्या-क्या परिवर्तन आए ? शाम एक किसान नामक कविता के आधार पर उत्तर लिखिए ।

प्रश्न 8. किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए -

3 x 2 = 6

- (क) देवव्रत का नाम भीष्म क्यों पड़ा ?
(ख) पृथा कौन थी ? उसका नाम कुंती कैसे पड़ा ?
(ग) लाख के घर का निर्माण किसने करवाया था ? क्यों ?
(घ) द्रौपदी के स्वयंवर के लिए राजा द्रुपद की क्या शर्त थी?

प्रश्न 9 (क) पक्षियों को पिंजरे में बंद करने से केवल उनकी आजादी का हनन ही नहीं होता, अपितु पर्यावरण भी प्रभावित होता है। इस विषय पर इस विषय पर अपने विचार लिखिए ।

4

- (ख) घर पर होने वाले उत्सवों / समारोह में बच्चे क्या - क्या करते हैं ? अपने और अपने मित्रों के अनुभवों के आधार पर लिखिए।

4

(खंड - घ)

प्रश्न 10. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर लगभग 125 शब्दों में निबंध लिखिए । 5

(क) देश – प्रेम (ख) परिश्रम का महत्व

प्रश्न.11. खेल सामग्री मँगवाने के लिए अपने विद्यालय के प्रधानाचार्य को पत्र लिखिए । 5

अथवा

अपने जन्मदिन पर मित्र को निमंत्रण-पत्र लिखिए ।

परमाणु ऊर्जा केंद्रीय विद्यालय रावतभाटा
अर्ध वार्षिक संकलित परीक्षा (2021-22)

कक्षा- 7

समय- 1.30 घंटा

विषय- संस्कृत

पूर्णांक-40

प्र०1.(अ) निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक गद्यांश का हिंदी अनुवाद लिखो -

4

तदनन्तरं सा पुत्र्या मनोरमया सह जन्मभूमिं महाराष्ट्रं प्रत्यागच्छत् । नारीणां सम्मानाय शिक्षायै च सा स्वकीयं जीवनम् अर्पितवती । इण्टर-शिक्षा-आयोगस्य समक्षं नारीशिक्षा विषये सा स्वमतं प्रस्तुतवती । सा उच्चशिक्षार्थम् इंग्लैंड देशं गतवती । तत्र ईसाईधर्मस्य स्त्रीविषयकैः उत्तमविचारैः प्रभाविता जाता ।

अथवा

तेजिंदरः - शुचे ! ध्वजस्य मध्ये एकं नीलवर्णं चक्रं वर्तते ।

शुचिः - आम् आम् । इदम् अशोक चक्रम् कथ्यते । एतत् प्रगतेः न्यायस्य च प्रवर्तकम् सारनाथे

अशोक स्तंभः अस्ति । तस्मात् एव एतत् गृहीतम् ।

प्र०1.(आ) निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक श्लोक का हिंदी अनुवाद लिखो -

4

(क) सत्यं ब्रूयात् प्रियं ब्रूयात् न ब्रूयात् सत्यम् प्रियम् ।

प्रियं च नानृतं ब्रूयात् एषः धर्मः सनातनः ॥

अथवा

(ख) श्रेष्ठं जनं गुरुं चापिमातरं पितरं तथा ।

मनसा कर्मणा वाचा सेवेत सततं सदा ॥

प्र०2 . निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक शब्द में लिखो -

5x1=5

क. रमाबाई कुतः संस्कृत शिक्षां प्राप्तवती ?

ख. के कोलाहलं कुर्वन्ति ?

ग. मञ्चे कति बालकवयः उपविष्टा सन्ति ?

घ. कृष्णमूर्तेः कति कर्मकराः सन्ति ?

ङ. पार्वती किं कर्तुम् ऐच्छत् ?

प्र०3. अपनी पाठ्य से कोई श्लोक जो प्रश्नपत्र में न आया हो अर्थ के साथ लिखिए ।

4

प्र०4. सही मिलान कीजिए:-

2 $\frac{1}{2}$

केशवर्णः

प्रगतेः न्यायस्य च प्रवर्तकम् ।

हरितवर्णः

22 जुलाई 1947 तमे वर्षे जातम् ।

अशोकचक्रम्

शौर्यस्य त्यागस्य च सूचकः ।

त्रिवर्ण ध्वज

सुषमायाः उर्वरतायाः च सूचकः ।

त्रिवर्णध्वजस्य स्वीकरणं

स्वाधीनतायाः राष्ट्रगौरवस्य च प्रतीकः ।

प्र०5. "त्रिवर्ण ध्वजः" पाठ से संस्कृत में पांच वाक्य लिखिए -

5

प्र०6. समानार्थक शब्दों का मिलान कीजिए -

2½

शिलायां	माता
पशवः	मौनम्
अम्बा	प्रस्तरे
नेत्राणि	जन्तवः
तूष्णीम्	नयनानि

प्र०7. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के संस्कृत में विलोम लिखिए

2

अधः, अन्तः, दुर्लभम्, उच्चैः

प्र०8. नीचे दिए गए पदों को चुनकर रिक्त स्थान को पूरा कीजिए -

2½

अलम्, अन्तः, बहिः, अधः, उपरि

क. वृक्षस्य _____ खगाः वसन्ति ।

ख. _____ विवादेन ।

ग. वर्षाकाले गृहात् _____ मा गच्छ ।

घ. मञ्चस्य _____ श्रोतारः उपविष्टा सन्ति ।

ङ. छात्राः विद्यालयस्य _____ प्रविशन्ति ।

प्र०9. नीचे दिए गए उचित कथन के सामने आम और अनुचित कथन के सामने न लिखिए

2½

क. प्रातः काले ईश्वरं स्मरेत् ।

ख. अनृतं ब्रूयात् ।

ग. मनसा श्रेष्ठजनं सेवेत् ।

घ. मित्रेण कलहं कृत्वा जनाः सुखी भवति ।

ङ. श्वः कार्यम् अद्य कुर्वीत ।

प्र०10. 'एतत्' सर्वनाम शब्द के रूप पुल्लिङ्ग में द्वितीया और तृतीया विभक्ति के तीनों वचन में लिखिए ।

3

प्र०11. 'चर्' धातु के रूप प्रथम पुरुष व उत्तम पुरुष में वर्तमान काल में तीनों वचनों में लिखें ।

3

ATOMIC ENERGY EDUCATION SOCIETY**Marking Scheme Half Yearly/ Term – I Examination – 2021-22**

For Offline purpose

Class: VII.
Sub: MATHEMATICS

M.M: 80
Time: 3Hrs.

Part – A

(1 x 30 = 30)

Q No.	Correct Answers	Q No.	Correct Answers
1.	d) 48	16.	c) $10 \times y = 50$
2.	c) an integer	17.	b) 7
3.	d) 72	18.	b) $\frac{z}{4} - 3 = 7$
4.	a) - 1	19.	b) 25°
5.	b) 7	20.	c) $100^\circ, 80^\circ$
6.	a) 8	21.	a) 75°
7.	b) $\frac{15}{7}$	22.	b) parallel
8.	d) $\frac{5}{13}$	23.	c) median
9.	b) $\frac{2}{10}$	24.	b) 120°
10.	a) 0.71	25.	a) 35°
11.	c) 5	26.	c) 60°
12.	b) median	27.	a) right-angled
13.	b) 14	28.	b) AB
14.	c) 5	29.	a) $\angle P$
15.	c) 30	30.	c) AAA

Part – B

31. Student will write a negative integer

and a positive integer with sum should be - 8 ,

2

$$32 \quad \frac{13}{4} \times \frac{8}{3}, \quad \frac{26}{3} = 8\frac{2}{3}$$

1,1

33. $\frac{16}{5} \times \frac{3}{5}, \frac{48}{25} = 1 \frac{23}{25}$ 1, 1
34. $AB^2 = 12^2 + 5^2, AB^2 = 169$ and $AB = 13$ 1, 1
35. (a) $15 \times \{(-25) \times (-4)\} \times (-10), 15 \times 100 \times (-10), -15000, 1/2 + 1/2 + 1/2$
 (b) $\{(-57) \times (-19)\} + 57, 57 \times 19 + 57 = 57(19 + 1), 57 \times 20 = 1140. 1/2 + 1/2 + 1/2$
36. (a) 0.35 (b) 18.5 (c) 30 1, 1, 1
37. Scale, drawing each subjects bar graph correctly $\frac{1}{2}, 5 \times \frac{1}{2}$
38. $x = 115^\circ, y = 140^\circ, z = 40^\circ$ 1, 1, 1
39. $x = 115^\circ, y = 65^\circ$ $1\frac{1}{2}, 1\frac{1}{2}$
40. $\angle B = \angle P$ (right angle), $AC = RQ$ (hypotenuse), $AB = RP$ 2
 $\Delta ABC \cong \Delta RPQ$ (RHS) 1
41. Marks for correct answer = $3 \times 14 = 42$ 1
 Marks for incorrect answer = $30 - 42 = -12$ 1
 No. of incorrect answer = $(-12) \div (-2) = 6$ 2
42. Breadth = $35.88 \div 7.8 = 4.6$ cm, Perimeter = $2(7.8 + 4.6) = 24.8$ cm 2, 2
43. (a) $t = 2$ (b) $p = 7$ 2, 2
44. $a = 68^\circ, b = 68^\circ, c = 68^\circ, d = 112^\circ$ 1, 1, 1, 1
45. $\sqrt{5^2 + 12^2}, \sqrt{25 + 144}, \sqrt{169} = 13, 5 + 13 = 18$ m 1, 1, 1, 1, 1
46. $\angle BDC = \angle BEC$ (right angle), $BC = CB$ (hypotenuse), $BD = CE$ (side) 3
 $\Delta CBD \cong \Delta BCE$ (by RHS) 1

----- X -----

Atomic Energy Education Society

Half Yearly/Term I Examination 2021-22

For Offline purpose

Class: VII

Subject: Science

SET-II

Marking Scheme/Answer key

1. C	2. B	3. D	4. A	5. A	6. B	7. C	8. C	9. B	10. D
11. D	12. B	13. D	14. C	15. C	16. C	17. A	18. C	19. B	20. A
21. A	22. A	23. B	24. A	25. C	26. B	27. A	28. B	29. C	30. B

31. The maximum temperature of the day occurs generally in the afternoon while minimum temperature generally in the early morning. (1 + 1)

32. Windows should preferably face towards the sea beach so that the sea breeze coming From the sea keeps the house cool during the day time (1 + 1)

33. Insect eating plants Any correct example (1 + 1)

34. With acid yellow colour with base reddish brown (1 + 1)

35. In tropical climate days and night are almost equal in length throughout the year, while In polar region the Sun does not set for 6 months while for other 6 months the sun does not rise (1)

In temperate region even in the coldest month the temperature is generally higher than 15°C . In winters temperature can be as low as -37°C in polar regions. (1)

36. The mode of nutrition in which organisms take in nutrients in solution form from dead decaying matter is called saprotrophic nutrition. Eg . Fungi (or any one) (1)

37. Definition, Any one example (1 + 1)

38. Refer NCERT textbook page 28 fig 3.9. Diagram – 1 ½ Labelling 1 ½

39. (a) Colour of the solution changes from blue to green

A brown deposit is found on the surface of the iron nail.

(b) It is a chemical change as new substances iron sulphate (green) and copper (brown) are formed.

(c) Copper sulphate + iron $\longrightarrow$ iron sulphate + copper (1+1+1)

40. Refer NCERT textbook page 81 & 82 (activity 8.2/8.3/8.4) (2 + 1)

41. (i) The removal of top layer of soil by the action of water and wind is called soil erosion.

(II) Given that

Amount of water = 200 mL

Time taken = 40 minutes

Rate of percolation (mL/ min) = amount of water(mL)/ percolation time (min)

$$= 200 \text{ mL} / 40 \text{ min}$$

$$= 5 \text{ mL /min} \quad (1 + 2)$$

42. (i) Mucous- protects the lining of stomach (1/2 + 1/2)

(ii) HCl - kills germs and makes food acidic (1/2 + 1/2)

(iii) Digestive juices- help to break the proteins into simple substances. (1/2 + 1/2)

43. Sound may be produced, gas may be formed, and colour change may take place.

OR any other correct change. (1+1+1)

44. Refer NCERT textbook page 03 & 04 (activity 1.1) (2 + 1)

45. (a) Refer NCERT textbook page no. 87

(b) Refer NCERT textbook page no. 89 & 90

46. (a) The reaction between an acid and a base to give a salt and water is known as a neutralization reaction. (1)
- (b).It was expected that the solution formed will be neutral and would not change the colour of the litmus. (1)
- (c) He added concentrated hydrochloric acid instead of dilute hydrochloric acid. This mistake can be very dangerous. (1)
- (d) Due to the addition of concentrated hydrochloric acid Ravi observed a very vigorous reaction with the evolution of large amount of heat. (1)
- (e) Ravi showed carelessness over here by not reading the instructions and precautions carefully before performing the experiment. (1)
47. a) i) A cyclone forecast and warning service.
- ii) Rapid communication of warning to the Government agencies, the ports, fishermanships and to the general public.
- iii) Construction of cyclone shelters in the cyclone prone areas, and Administrative for moving fast to safer place. (3)
- b) i) We should not ignore the warning issued by the metrological department through TV, radio, or newspaper.
- ii) We should make necessary arrangements to shift the essential household goods, domestic animals and vehicles, etc to safer place. (Any two) (2)

NCERT page No. 89/90

XX

ATOMIC ENERGY EDUCATION SOCIETY

Half Yearly Examination (2021-22)

For Offline purpose

ANSWER KEY

CLASS – 7

SUB: ENGLISH

Full Marks-80

SECTION A Reading.

1. Objective: to find out the main points of the text:

1.1. Marking---- $6 \times 1(M) = 6M$ (01 mark for each correct answer)

(i) c (ii) b (iii) b (iv) c (v) b (vi) a

1.2. Marking----- $2 \times 2(M) = 4M$ (02 marks for each correct answer)

(i) Electricity is generated in the power stations and is then supplied by mains or supply cables.
(02 marks)

ii.a) allows (1 mark) ii.b) generated (1 mark)

2. Objective: to find out the main points of the text:

2.1. Marking---- $6 \times 1(M) = 6M$ (01 mark for each correct answer)

(i) b (ii) a (iii) b (iv) c (v) d (vi) a

2.2. Marking----- $2 \times 2(M) = 4M$ (02 marks to each correct answer)

(i) A sport teaches us to respect each other for our achievements, no matter how big or small, regardless of gender or nationality.

ii. a) achieving (1 mark) ii.b) realize (1 mark)

SECTION B (WRITING)

3.Message – 05 Marks (Format – 01 Mark; Content – 02 Marks; Fluency and Accuracy – 02 Marks)

(Deduct 1m overall for spelling mistakes.)

(OR)

NOTICE – 05 Marks

Format (Notice/Heading/Place/Date/Signature with Name and Designation) – 1 mark

Contents {Where, When, Target group, etc., (All within 50 words)} – 2 marks

Expression Coherence, spellings and grammatical accuracy – 2 marks

(Deduct 1m overall for spelling mistakes.)

4. Paragraph writing – 7 Marks

Format 1 m, Content 3 m, Accuracy and Fluency 3 m

(Deduct 1m overall for spelling mistakes.)

(OR)

Letter writing – 7 Marks

Format– 1 mark (1 Sender's address, 2 Date, 3 Receiver's address, 4 Subject heading, 5 Salutation, 6 Complimentary Close)

Content– 3 marks

Expression– 3 marks (grammatical accuracy, appropriate words, spellings, coherence & relevance of ideas and style)

(Deduct 1m overall for spelling mistakes.)

5. Story Writing – 8 Marks

Format– 1 mark (Title)

Content – 4 marks (The story must start with the clues given in the question. There must be clarity of plot, logical sequence of events, well defined characters and an apt conclusion with moral)

Expression – 3 marks (creativity, grammatical accuracy, appropriate words, spellings, coherence & relevance, originality of ideas and style)

(Deduct 1m overall for spelling mistakes.)

SECTION C (GRAMMAR)

6. Unedited Passage (8x½M= 4 M)

i. lose – lost

ii. was – is

iii. waits – wait

iv. opportunities – opportunity

v. doesn't – don't

vi. has – have

vii. on – in

viii. using – use

7.Do as directed.

(8×1(M) = 8M)

Choose the correct answers and fill in the blanks.

(01 Mark for each correct answer)

(i) b (ii) a (iii) c (iv) b (v) c

(vi) Asking for forgiveness is as noble as willingness to forgive. (½ mark for each blank)

(vii) If you are polite to people, they'll be polite to you. (1 mark)

(viii) a) That's *an improper* reply to give. (½ mark)

b)He appears to be *insensitive*. (½ mark)

8.Re-organising into meaningful sentences

4x1(M)=04 Marks.

(i)The English exploited the Indian farmers.

(ii) I missed the train because I was late.

(iii) A little exercise is fine, but don't overdo it.

(iv) My brother wants to be an astronaut.

9.Reported Speech 1x4=04 Marks.

i. Sneha asked Neha if she might use her pen.

ii. Neha told Sneha that it was empty.

iii. Sneha further asked her if she had another pen.

iv. Neha replied in positive and told her that she was writing with it.

SECTION D LITERATURE.

10. 01 Mark for each correct answer-----

1x4=04 Marks

(i) a (ii) b (iii) d

11. Answer any THREE questions

3x2M = 6 Marks

(i)The king and the hermit removed the man's clothing. They saw that there was a wound in his stomach. ... So the king dressed the wound.

(ii) ... the author felt bad for Mr Gessler who was really talented and made great boots. He ordered so many pairs to help the bootmaker.

(iii)The music teacher was a bony figure. He was a bald-headed man with a fringe of oiled

hair falling around his ears. He had an old fashioned tuft.He had a shining gold chain in his neck and a diamond ring in his hand. He was wearing a golden-bordered dhoti.

(iv) because of Gopal's appearance ... They were so engrossed in discussing his appearance that the *hilsa* fish went unnoticed.

12. Answer any THREE questions-----

3x2M=08 Marks.

(i) Kari pushed his friend into the stream because a boy was lying flat on the bottom of the river. Kari wanted his friend to save the life of that boy.

(ii) The smaller desert animals spend the day in the underground burrows Some of them eat other animals and get water ... moisture in the meat. Others eat plants and get water ... from plant juices.

(iii) The cop did not consider Soapy as the person who threw the stone at the window glass because no criminal would stand after doing so and talk to the cop.

(iv) The elephant can do with his trunk:

•He can pluck fruits and leaves from the tree with his trunk. •He can keep away the insects.

The elephant cannot do with his trunk:

•He cannot use it as his legs. •He cannot see with the help of his trunk.

13 .Long answer -----

5x1=05 mark

-----Extrapolation; Suitable marks can be awarded.

With reference to the text, logical presentation of ideas with own creativity

Content-----03 Marks, Fluency 02 Marks

ATOMIC ENERGY EDUCATION SOCIETY
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION/ TERM-I 2021-22
ANSWER KEY

For Offline purpose

Class : VII

Subject: Social science

SECTION-A

1. (d) Cartographer
2. (a) Archive
3. (c) Brahmadeya
4. (d) Al-Biruni
5. (a) Morocco
6. (c) Coparcenary
7. (b) The topmost pointed portion of a temple
8. (a) Chihil Sutun
9. (d) 5th June
10. (c) Fossils
11. (c) Precipitation
12. (b) Tsunami
13. (a) Terrarium
14. (c) Primary Health Centre
15. (d) Registered Medical Practitioner
16. (c) Member of Legislative Assembly
17. (d) All of these
18. (a) Amar Jiban
19. (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
20. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
21. (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
22. (d) Both assertion and reason are false.
23. (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
24. (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion
25. (a) (i) Rosa Parks
(b) (iii) Racial Discrimination
(c) (ii) Poor
26. (a) (iv) Seismograph
(b) (i) P-waves, L-waves, S-waves

(c) (ii) Focus

SECTION-B

27. During the past, the historians faced a lot of difficulties in using the manuscripts. Due to the lack of printing press during those periods, the historians had to scribe the manuscripts by hand and copying the manuscripts with new changes was not an easy job. These small differences grew over centuries of copying until manuscripts of the same text became substantially different from one another. As a result, we rarely find the original manuscript of the author today.
28. According to the “circle of justice”, it was important for military commanders to keep the interests of the peasantry in mind because the salaries of the military commanders came from the revenue collected from peasants. But the peasants were able to pay their revenue only when they were prosperous and happy. Thus, the military commanders promoted justice and honest governance.
29. Chola temples were centres of craft production and often became the nuclei of settlements which grew around them. The Chola temples were not only places of worship but also the hub of economic, social and cultural life. They were also endowed with land by rulers as well as by others and the produce of this land went into maintaining all the specialists who worked at the temple. Amongst the crafts associated with temples, the making of bronze images became the most distinctive and are still considered the finest in the world. Most of these bronze images were of deities while sometimes, these images were made of devotees as well.
30. Man modifies his environment to fulfil his basic needs as it is the basic life support system. He builds houses to live in and industries to work in which modifies the environment and also its mineral wealth. Humans have used the fossils for their own development, disturbing the ecological system and animal habitats.
31. Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth’s crust is called a rock. The earth’s crust is made up of various types of rocks of different texture, size and colour. Rocks are useful for various purposes:
 - a) It helps in making roads
 - b) It is used in the construction of houses and buildings
 - c) Small stones are used by children in different types of games
 - d) They are used in fertilisers.

32. The party which gets the majority votes in the general elections forms the government. As per constitutional norms, the ruling party elects its leader as the Chief Minister of the respective state. Upon the election of a Chief Minister, he/she constitutes a cabinet with members of his/her party included. This is done in consultation with the Governor of the state. Once the MLAs are ordained as ministers through the formation of the cabinet, they are allotted portfolios such as health, law, education etc. Thus, they become responsible for the portfolio allotted to him/her.
33. The government can take the following steps in providing basic healthcare for its citizens:
- As in the case of the Kerala government, state governments can empower local panchayats by providing funding to them, in the process making them a self-reliant healthcare unit.
 - Governments can lay emphasis on imparting education regarding healthcare to the local populace, such as healthy habits and the benefits of a healthy lifestyle.
 - By providing sanitation, safe drinking water, sanitation and nutrition.
 - Organization of free health check-ups on a monthly basis will also play a crucial role.

SECTION-C

34. The Mughal court suggest that everyone – the rich and the poor, the powerful and the weak – received justice equally from the emperor in the following ways:
- a. The connection between royal justice and the imperial court was emphasized by Shah Jahan in his newly constructed court in the Red Fort in Delhi.
 - b. Behind the emperor, Shah Jahan's throne were a series of pietra dura inlays that depicted the legendary Greek god Orpheus playing the lute. It was believed that Orpheus's music could calm ferocious beasts until they coexisted together peaceably.
 - c. The construction of Shah Jahan's audience hall aimed to communicate that the king's justice would treat the high and the low as equals creating a world where all could live together in harmony.
35. **Role of Zamindar:** Zamindar was a term used by the Mughals to describe all intermediaries, whether the local headmen of a village or any powerful chieftain. The role of the zamindar in Mughal administration was to collect the revenues and taxes from the peasants that were a source of income for the Mughals. They acted as an intermediate between the Mughals and the peasants and in some areas the zamindars exercised a great deal of power.

Importance of land revenue to the Mughal Empire:

The income from land revenue played an important role in establishing stability in the Mughal Empire. It strengthened the economic system of the Empire. Money collected was invested in building forts, was and for the welfare of subjects. Its importance can be easily assessed that Todar Mal, Akbar 's revenue minister, took 10-year period to carry out the proper calculation of land revenue.

36. The muqtis or iqtadar was a military commander appointed by the Khalji and Tughlug monarchs as governors of territories of varying sizes. These lands were called iqta. The duties of a muqtis were as follows:
- (a) To lead military campaigns and maintain law and order in their iqtas.
 - (b) The muqtis had to collect the revenues of their assignments as salary in exchange for their military services and had to pay their soldiers from these revenues.
 - (c) Control over muqtis was most effective if their office was not inheritable and if they were assigned iqtas for a short period of time before being shifted.
 - (d) Accountants were appointed by the state to check the amount of revenue collected by the muqtis.
 - (e) Care was taken that the muqti collected only the taxes prescribed by the state and that he kept the required number of soldiers.
37. The streams of water flowing constantly on the ocean surface in a definite direction are called **ocean currents**.

The two types of ocean currents are: Cold Currents and Warm Currents

Advantages of ocean currents:

- (a) It influences the temperature conditions of other area.
 - (b) Warm currents bring warm temperature over the land surface.
 - (c) The areas where warm and cold currents meet provide the best fishing grounds.
38. The blanket of air surrounding the earth is called the atmosphere. The atmosphere primarily comprises of nitrogen and oxygen in bulk and other gases like carbon dioxide, helium, ozone, etc. in lesser quantity. All living beings on earth depend on the atmosphere for their survival.

Four layers of Atmosphere are:

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| (a) Troposphere | (c) Mesosphere | (e) Exosphere |
| (b) Stratosphere | (d) Thermosphere | |

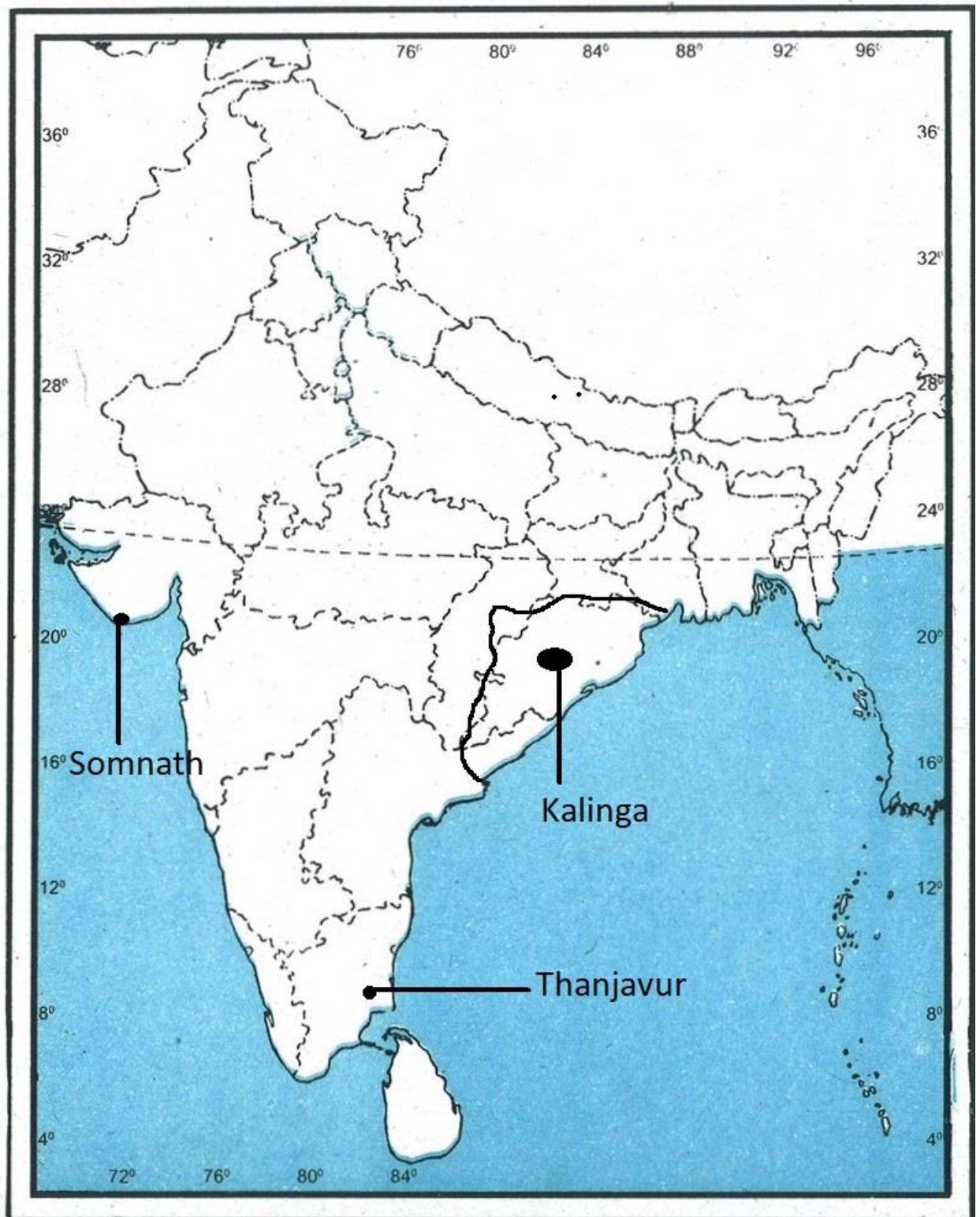
Any one of the above to be explained.

39. (a) When the wind blows, it lifts and transports sand from one place to another. When the wind stops blowing the sand falls and gets deposited in the low hill – like structures. These are called **sand dunes**. They are mostly found in desert areas.
- (b) When the river enters the plains, it twists and turns forming large bends known as meanders. In due course of time, the meander loops start to cut off the river and form cut off lakes, known as the **ox-bow lakes**.
- (c) **Erosion** is defined as the wearing away of the landscape by different agents like water, wind and ice. The process of erosion and deposition create different landforms on the surface of the earth.
- (d) **Glaciers** are rivers of ice which too erode the landscape.
- (e) The process of transformation of rocks from one type to another, due to change in certain conditions in a cyclic manner is called a **rock cycle**.
40. The women's movement used several methods to raise issues. Three of them are:
- (a) **Campaigning**: It is an important part of the women's movement as it fights discrimination and women-related violence. Campaigns have also lead to new laws being passed. One notable example is a law being passed in 2006 that gives legal protection to women who are victims of domestic violence. A similar campaign in the late '90s gave birth to a law that protected women from sexual harassment at the workplace.
- (b) **Protesting**: Public protests and demonstrations are powerful tools for drawing attention to injustices. I would employ this method in order to dispel a lot of stereotypes about what women can or cannot do. Awareness alone can achieve what pressure cannot as people themselves be convinced on their own that certain negative stereotypes are a hindrance to a progressive society
- (c) **Boycott**: Boycotting establishment that are discriminatory to women can be effective in ending discrimination and stereotypes. I would take the example of fairness cream campaign ads. Such ads enforce stereotypes that only women having fair skin will be successful in life. It will only lead to the development of inferiority complex in women. Thus, boycotting such products will send home the message that such ads are not accepted by the general public and this they must be scrapped.
41. (a) **Invisible**. It means the work does not happen in our immediate presence. The primary responsibility for housework and care-giving tasks such as taking care of children, the elderly lies with women. Due to the fact that they are not acknowledged as work, it remains invisible.

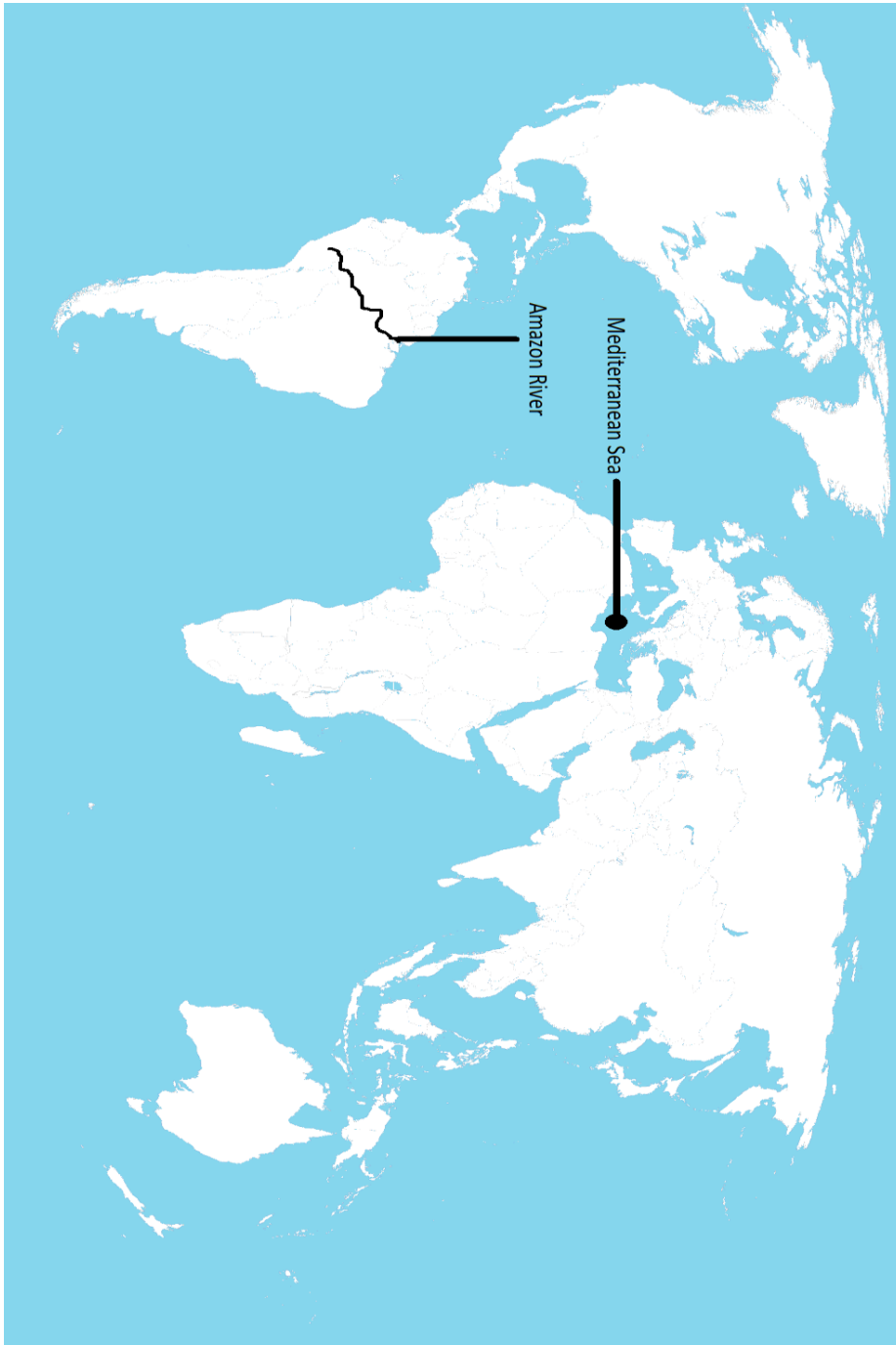
(b) Physically demanding. Very tough and difficult. Women do a lot of heavy-duty work ranging like washing clothes of entire family members, gathering and carrying heavy loads of firewood among others.

(c) Time-consuming. Household chores take up a lot of time. For example, women's routine begins from early morning and continues up to late at night. During this period, they are seen busy in fulfilling the tasks of their family members. At times the time consumed in finishing the chores depend on the size of the family. The larger the family the longer it takes for completion.

42. I.



42. II.



कक्षा - सातवीं

पूर्णांक - 80

विषय - हिन्दी

समय - 3 घंटे

उत्तर - संकेत / मूल्य बिंदु

निर्देश -

1. उत्तर-पुस्तिकाओं का जाँच कार्य अंक योजना के अनुसार ही किया जाए।
2. लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्नों के उत्तर यदि सही है तो पूर्ण अंक दिए जाएँ।
3. लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्नों के संभावित उत्तरों के सही होने पर पूर्ण अंक दिए जाएँ।

(खंड - क)

प्रश्न-1. अपठित गद्यांश

1x7= 7 अंक

- (1) - (ग) गुप्तशक्ति (2) - (क) संकटों का (3) - (ख) क्लेश के विचार (4) - (घ) पल-पल में आया करता है (5) - (घ) साहसी व्यक्ति (6) - (ग) साहसी (7) - (ग) सत्साहस

प्रश्न 2. अपठित पद्यांश

1x7= 7 अंक

- (1) - (ख) अलग-अलग रंग-रूप और अलग-अलग क्यारियाँ होने में (2) - (ख) सबके विचारों में एकता है (3) - (ग) जीवन के मार्ग में आने वाली बाधाएँ (4) - (ख) एकता का पालन करके प्रेम से रहना (5) - (ग) एक देश में प्रेमपूर्वक रहने वालों को (6) - (ख) कलियाँ (7) - (ग) गरीब

(खंड - ख)

प्रश्न 3. व्याकरण

1x16 = 16 अंक

- (1) - (ख) गुणवाचक विशेषण (2) - (क) गुणवाचक विशेषण (3) - (घ) द्वंद्व समास (4) - (क) ब्रह्मा (5) - (ग) उक्रण (6) - (ख) निकास (7) (ग) गरीब (8) (ग) महिला (9) (ख) नदियाँ (10) (ग) आँगन (11) (ख) कठपुतली (12) (ग) वाराणसी (13) (ग) द्वंद्व (14) (ख) पंख और लेकिन (15) (घ) आना (16) (ग) आना

(खंड - ग)

प्रश्न 4 पठित गद्यांश पर आधारित प्रश्नोत्तर -

3 x 2 = 6 अंक

(क) मिठाईवाला अपने नगर का एक प्रतिष्ठित आदमी था। मकान, व्यवसाय, गाड़ी, घोड़े, नौकर-चाकर सभी कुछ था। स्त्री थी, छोटे-छोटे दो बच्चे भी थे। उसका वह सोने का संसार था। बाहर संपत्ति का वैभव था, भीतर सांसारिक सुख था।

(ख) मिठाईवाला अपने बच्चों की खोज में निकला था क्योंकि उसके बच्चे एवं पत्नी की किसी हादसे के शिकार हो गए थे। वह सोच रहा था कि आखिर, कहीं न जनमें ही होंगे। वे सब अंत में होंगे, तो यहीं कहीं। इस तरह के जीवन में कभी-कभी अपने उन बच्चों की झलक-सी मिल जाती है। ऐसा जान पड़ता है, जैसे वे इन्हीं में उछल-उछलकर हँस-खेल रहे हैं।

(ग) मिठाईवाले के परिवार के साथ कोई हादसा हो गया होगा, जिसमें कोई बचा नहीं होगा।

प्रश्न 5. गद्य के पाठों पर आधारित (किन्ही चार के) प्रश्नोत्तर -

4 x 2 = 8 अंक

(क) दादा की मृत्यु के बाद लेखक के घर की आर्थिक स्थिति खराब हो गई, क्योंकि कपटी मित्रों एवं शुभचिंतकों की बाढ़ आ गई। इन गलत मित्रों की संगति ने सारा धन नष्ट कर डाला। इसके अलावा दादा के श्राद्ध में भी दादी माँ के मना करने के बावजूद लेखक के पिता जी ने बेहिसाब दौलत व्यर्थ की। यह संपत्ति घर की नहीं थी, कर्ज में ली गई थी। दादी माँ के मना करने के बावजूद उन्होंने नहीं माना जिससे घर की माली हालत डाँवाडोल हो गई।

(ख) जल ही जीवन है। ये नदियाँ हमें जल प्रदान कर जीवनदान देती हैं। ये नदियाँ लोगों के लिए कल्याणी एवं माता के समान पवित्र हैं। इन नदियों के किनारे ही लोगों ने अपनी पहली बस्ती बसाई और खेती बाड़ी करना शुरू किया। इसके अलावे ये नदियाँ गाँवों और शहरों की गंदगी भी अपने साथ बहाकर ले जाती रही हैं। इनका जल भूमि की उर्वरा शक्ति बढ़ाने में विशेष भूमिका निभाता है।

(ग) पेट में कीड़े दूषित जल और खाद्य पदार्थों द्वारा शरीर में प्रवेश करते हैं। अतः इनसे बचने के लिए खाद्य पदार्थ ग्रहण करना चाहिए। साफ़ जल पीना चाहिए और भोजन करने से पहले हाथ अच्छी तरह धोना चाहिए। इसके अलावे नंगे पैर हमें नहीं घूमना चाहिए, क्योंकि कुछ कीड़े ऐसे हैं, जिनके अंडों से उत्पन्न लार्वा त्वचा के रास्ते शरीर में प्रवेश कर आँतों में पहुँच जाते हैं। इनसे बचने के लिए जरूरी है कि शौचालय का प्रयोग किया जाए और नंगे पाँव नहीं घूमे।

(घ) लैटरबक्स का रंग पूरे का पूरा लाल रंग से रंगा हुआ था, इसलिए सब उसे लाल ताऊ कहकर पुकारते थे।

(ङ) माधवदास की बड़ी कोठी, सुंदर बगीचा, रहने का ठाठ-बाट रईसों जैसा था। इसके अलावा वह स्वयं स्वीकार करता है कि उसके पास कई कोठियाँ, बगीचे और नौकर-चाकर हैं। इन बातों से उसकी संपन्नता का पता चलता है। इसके अलावे वह अकेलेपन को दूर करने के लिए चिड़िया के साथ रहने के लिए मजबूर था, यह बात दर्शाता है कि सारी सुविधाओं के बाद भी वह सुखी नहीं था।

(च) यासुकी-चान तोत्तो-चान का प्रिय मित्र था। वह पोलियोग्रस्त था, इसलिए वह पेड़ पर नहीं चढ़ सकता था, जबकि जापान के शहर तोमोए में हर बच्चे का एक निजी पेड़ था, लेकिन यासुकी-चान ने शारीरिक अपंगता के कारण किसी पेड़ को निजी नहीं बनाया था। तोत्तो-चान की अपनी इच्छा थी कि वह यासुकी-चान को अपने पेड़ पर

आमंत्रित कर दुनिया की सारी चीजें दिखाए। यही कारण था कि उसने यासुकी-चान को अपने पेड़ पर चढ़ाने के लिए अथक प्रयास किया।

प्रश्न 6. पठित पद्यांश पर आधारित प्रश्नोत्तर -

3 x 2 = 6 अंक

(क) कठपुतली को गुस्सा इसलिए आया क्योंकि उसे सदैव दूसरों के इशारों पर नाचना पड़ता है और वह लंबे अर्से से धागे में बँधी है। वह अपने पाँवों पर खड़ी होकर आत्मनिर्भर बनना चाहती है। धागे में बँधना उसे पराधीनता लगता है, इसीलिए उसे गुस्सा आता है।

(ख) पहली कठपुतली की बात दूसरी कठपुतलियों को बहुत अच्छी लगी, क्योंकि वे भी स्वतंत्र होना चाहती थीं और अपनी पाँवों पर खड़ी होना चाहती थीं। अपने मनमर्जी के अनुसार चलना चाहती थीं। पराधीन रहना किसी को पसंद नहीं। यही कारण था कि वह पहली कठपुतली की बात से सहमत थी।

(ग) उसे दूसरी कठपुतलियों की जिम्मेदारी महसूस होने लगी। उसे शीघ्र स्वतंत्र होने की चिंता होने लगी। वह स्वतंत्रता की इच्छा को साकार करने और स्वतंत्रता को हमेशा बनाए रखने के उपाय सोचने लगी। वह डर गई, क्योंकि उसकी उम्र कम थी।

प्रश्न 7. पद्य के पाठों पर आधारित प्रश्न (कोई तीन)

3 x 2 = 6 अंक

(क) हर प्रकार की सुख सुविधाएँ पाकर भी पक्षी पिंजरे में बंद नहीं रहना चाहते, क्योंकि उन्हें वहाँ उड़ने की आजादी नहीं है। वे तो खुले आसमान में ऊँची उड़ान भरना, नदी-झरनों का बहता जल पीना, कड़वी निबौरियाँ खाना, पेड़ की ऊँची डाली पर झूलना, कूदना, फुदकना अपनी पसंद के अनुसार अलग-अलग ऋतुओं में फलों के दाने चुगना और क्षितिज मिलन करना ही पसंद है। यही कारण है कि हर तरह की सुख-सुविधाओं को पाकर भी पक्षी पिंजरे में बंद नहीं रहना चाहते।

(ख) वे खुले आसमान में उड़ना चाहते हैं। वे अपनी गति से उड़ान भरना चाहते हैं। नदी-झरनों का बहता जल पीना चाहते हैं। नीम के पेड़ की कड़वी निबौरियाँ खाना चाहते हैं। पेड़ की सब ऊँची फुनगी पर झूलना चाहते हैं। वे आसमान में ऊँची उड़ान भरकर अनार के दानों रूपी तारों को चुगना चाहते हैं। क्षितिज मिलन करना चाहते हैं।

(ग) पहली कठपुतली की बात दूसरी कठपुतलियों को बहुत अच्छी लगी, क्योंकि वे भी स्वतंत्र होना चाहती थीं और अपनी पाँवों पर खड़ी होना चाहती थीं। अपने मनमर्जी के अनुसार चलना चाहती थीं। पराधीन रहना किसी को पसंद नहीं। यही कारण था कि वह पहली कठपुतली की बात से सहमत थी।

(घ) शाम के समय आसमान में लालिमा छा जाती है, नारंगी तथा बैंगनी रंग के बादलों से आकाश व दिशाएँ ढक गईं।

प्रश्न 8. पूरक पाठ्य पुस्तक से प्रश्नोत्तर - (कोई तीन)

3 x 2 = 6 अंक

(क) देवव्रत का नाम भीष्म इसलिए पड़ा क्योंकि उन्होंने आजन्म ब्रह्मचारी रहने की कठोर प्रतिज्ञा की थी।

(ख) कुंतीभोज के यहाँ आने पर पृथा का नाम कुंती पड़ गया।

(ग) पुरोचन ने वारणावत जाकर दुर्योधन के कहने पर पांडवों के ठहरने लिए लाख का भवन बनवाया था।

दुर्योधन की योजना थी कि कुछ दिनों तक पांडवों को लाख के भवन में आराम से रहने दिया जाए और जब वे पूर्ण रूप से निःशंक हो जाएँ, तब रात में भवन में आग लगा दी जाए, जिससे पांडव तो जलकर भस्म हो जाएँ और कौरवों पर भी कोई दोष न लगा सके।

(घ) उत्तर - द्रौपदी के स्वयंवर के लिए राजा द्रुपद की यह शर्त थी कि जो राजकुमार पानी में प्रतिबिंब देखकर उस भारी धनुष से तीर चलाकर उसपर टँगे हुए निशाने (मछली) को गिरा देगा, उसी को द्रौपदी वरमाला पहनाएगी।

प्रश्न 9. मूल्यपरक प्रश्नोत्तर -

2 x 4 = 8 अंक

पक्षियों को पिंजरे में बंद करके उनकी आजादी का हनन होता ही है क्योंकि उनकी प्रकृति है 'उड़ना'। पिंजरे में बंद करके हम उन्हें पराधीन बना लेते हैं। जिससे उनकी आजादी तो समाप्त हो ही जाती है साथ ही पर्यावरण भी प्रभावित होता है क्योंकि पर्यावरण को संतुलित करने में भी पक्षियों का सहयोग रहता है।

(ख) घर पर होनेवाले उत्सवों/समारोहों में बच्चे नए-नए कपड़े पहनकर, नाना प्रकार के व्यंजनों का आनंद लेकर व नाच-गाकर खूब मस्ती करते हैं। वे घर के छोटे-छोटे कामों को भी करते हैं।

(खंड - घ)

प्रश्न 10. निबंध- लेखन (क) देश – प्रेम (ख) परिश्रम का महत्व (किसी एक विषय पर)

प्रस्तावना	-	(1 अंक)
प्रस्तुतीकरण	-	(2 अंक)
भाषा एवं वर्तनी की शुद्धता	-	(1 अंक)
समापन	-	(1 अंक)

प्रश्न 11. पत्र – लेखन (कोई एक)

सम्बोधन , अभिवादन , दिनांक , समापन ।	-	(2 अंक)
विषय वस्तु , भाषा ।	-	(3 अंक)
