



Q1 Tick on the correct option:- Part - A

1 On which tropic the sun rays fall straight on 21st June?

- (a) Tropic of Capricorn (b) North Pole (c) Equator (d) Tropic of Cancer
(d) Tropic of Cancer

2 Which emperor of the Chalukya dynasty is considered most powerful?

- (a) Pulkeshi I (b) Manglesh (c) Pulkeshi II (d) Kirtivarma
(c) Pulkeshi II

3 The extensive library Of Nalanda University was Known as

- (a) Dharmaganj (b) Pushtakalay (c) Kitab Manch (d) Gyanbhandar
(a) Dharmaganj

4 During the reign of Harshavardhan who came to India?

- (a) Fa-Hian (b) Sultan Mahmud (c) Hiuen Tsang (d) Ibon Batuta
(c) Hiuen Tsang

5 Who was the principal of Nalanda Vidyapith (University) during Harshavardhan's reign?

- (a) Nagarjuna (b) Banbhata (c) Somdeva (d) Shilbhadra
(d) Shilbhadra

6 When it is a day time in India, in which of the following countries, it will be a night?

- (a) Australia (b) South Africa (c) Japan (d) Canada
(d) Canada

7 How many days does the earth take to complete one revolution?

- (a) 265 (b) 365 (c) 356 (d) 256
(b) 365

8 What is the shape of the imaginary orbit(path) of the earth?

- (a) elliptical (oval) (b) round (c) square (d) rectangle
(a) elliptical (oval)

9 Where does the sun is seen even at midnight from mid May to the end of July?

- (a) New Zealand (b) London (c) Germany (d) Norway
(d) Norway

10 When the sun enters into the zodiac sign of Capricorn on 14 th January then we celebrate

- (a) Bihu (b) Pongal (c) Baishakhi (d) Makarsankranti
(d) Makarsankranti

11 What angle does the earth make with it's axis?

- (a) 90 (b) 45.5 (c) 66.5 (d) 23.5
(d) 23.5

12 Where do the members of Legislative assembly meet in Gujarat?

- (a) Loksabha (b) High court (c) collector's office (d) Vidhansabha
(d) Vidhansabha

13 The Government at the national level is called

- (a) state govt (b) district govt (c) people govt (d) Central govt
(d) Central govt

14 How many 'Indian Territories' are in India ?

- (a) 7 (b) 8 (c) 9 (d) none of these
(a) 7

15 Which body of the government executes laws?

- (a) Police (b) Judiciary (c) executive Committee (d) Governor
(c) executive Committee

16 The horizontal imaginary lines drawn on the globe are called

- (a) latitudes (b) date lines (c) standard time (d) longitude
(a) latitudes

17 In which direction is the Pole star seen?

- (a) south (b) North (c) West (d) East
(b) North

18 After the death of which emperor feudal lords and chieftains became independent ?

(a) Samudragupta (b) Harshavardhan (c) Kanishka (d) Chandragupta Maurya

(b) Harshavardhan

19 Who composed the famous epic 'Prithviraj Raso' ?

(a) Chand Bardai (b) Tulsidas (c) Jaydev (d) Kalidas

(a) Chand Bardai

20 Rulers of which dynasty had powerful naval army?

(a) Pallava (b) Paandya (c) Chola (d) Chalukya

(c) Chola

21 Who established a university for the Sanskrit language in Dhar Nagri ?

(a) King Bhoj (b) Ajayraj (c) King Munj (d) Bappa Rawal

(a) King Bhoj

22 Which Vrat did Rajputanis perform after the defeat of their husbands?

(a) Vipadnashini Vrat (b) Gouri Vrat (c) Sankatmochan Vrat (d) JauharVrat

(d) JauharVrat

23 Who composed the epic 'Sishupalvadha'?

(a) Bhavbhuti (b) Merutunga (c) Magh (d) Bilhan

(c) Magh

24 Which was the capital of Pulkeshi II?

(a) Kanauj (b) Vatapi (c) Patliputra (d) Martand temple

(b) Vatapi

25 What type of soil is found in the Western coastal plains?

(a) black and fertile (b) red and fertile (c) sandy (d) none of these

(a) black and fertile

26 Which country is located to the south of India?

(a) Sri Lanka (b) Afghanistan (c) Myanmar (d) Bangladesh

(a) Sri Lanka

27 which position does India have according to the land area?

- (a) Four (b) Three (c) Seven (d) Five
(c) Seven

28 In the following rivers Which starts from Himalayas?

- (a) Mahanadi (b) Tapi (c) Narmada (d) Ganga
(d) Ganga

29 Who was commonly known as Raipithora of Cauhan dynasty?

- (a) Yashoverma (b) Munj (c) Rajraja I (d) Prithviraj
(d) Prithviraj

30 What is the length of the Indian sea coast?

- (a) 7517km (b) 6100km (c) 6800km (d) 7200km
(a) 7517km

31 Which temple is famous at Madurai in south India?

- (a) Jagannath temple (b) Meenaxi temple (c) Khajuraho temple (d) Thanjavur temple
(b) Meenaxi temple

32 Who completed the construction of Qutub Minar?

- (a) Iltutmish (b) Alauddin (c) Babar (d) Jalaluddin
(a) Iltutmish

33 Who was the famous poet in the court of Allauddin khilji?

- (a) Abul Fazal (b) Surdas (c) Tukaram (d) AmirKhusro
(d) AmirKhusro

34 Vijaynagar Kingdom was established on the banks of which river?

- (a) Krishna (b) Godavari (c) Kaveri (d) Tungbhadra
(d) Tungbhadra

35 Who is known as the most 'whimsical (moody) king' of India in medieval period?

- (a) Babar (b) Humayun (c) Akbar (d) Mohammed- Bin- Tughlaq
(d) Mohammed- Bin- Tughlaq

36 Who appoints the chief Minister of a state?

- (a) Governor (b) President (c) Opposition party (d) Speaker

37 How many states are there in India?

- (a) 26 (b) 27 (c) 28 (d) 29
(d) 29

38 Who is the administrative head of the cabinet? (ministry in Bidhan Sabha)

- (a) Finance Minister (b) Executive Committee (c) Chief Justice (d) Chief Minister
(d) Chief Minister

39 How many seats (electoral Constituencies) are in legislative assembly of Gujarat?

- (a) 180 (b) 158 (c) 182 (d) 183
(c) 182

40 In the following hill stations which is located in the Deccan plateau?

- (a) Shimla (b) Mahabaleshwar (c) Gulmarg (d) Almoda
(b) Mahabaleshwar

Part – B

Q1 Answer the following questions in one or two sentences:- (Any ten)

1 Which plays(dramas) were written by Emperor Harshavardhan?

Ans Emperor Harshavardhan wrote three dramas, Naganand, Ratnavali and Priyadarshika

2 What is meant by 'Earth's orbit'?

Ans The earth moves continuously on a fixed imaginary path, that is called 'Earth's orbit'.

3 What is meant by federal Government?

Ans The government in which several states unite under a central authority but remain independent in internal affairs is called federal Government.

4 Which temple is the best example of architecture in Gujarat?

Ans ' Modhera Sun temple' is the best example of architecture in Gujarat.

5 What are the variations seen in Indian physiography?

Ans On the basis of variations in landforms, India can be divided into five divisions. They are Mountain Range, Plains, Plateaus, Islands and Indian deserts.

6 Which cities are located on the eastern coast of India?

Ans Kolkata, Bhubaneswar, Vishakhapatnam, Chennai, Puducherry are the cities located on the eastern coast of India

7 Who was the most powerful ruler of Vijaynagar kingdom?

Ans King Krishnadevaraya was the most powerful ruler of Vijaynagar kingdom.

8 Who is known as MLA?

Ans The Legislative Assembly members are known as MLAs.

9 Who shifted the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad?

Ans Mahammad bin Tuglaq shifted the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad.

10 Who was the author of the book 'Mudrarakshasha'?

Ans Vishakhdatta was the author of the book 'Mudrarakshasha'.

11 Who established the Gulam dynasty?

Ans Qutub ud-din Aibak established the Gulam dynasty

12 Who is the present finance minister of India?

Ans Arun Jetli is the present finance minister of India.

Q2 Answer the following questions briefly:- (Any four)

1 What did Harshavardhan do for the betterment of the people?

Ans Harshavardhan built rest houses, wells, step wells, lakes, mathas and viharas, he also prohibited animals' killing. Every year he organized a 'Buddhist Religious Meet' and after every five years he used to organize a huge religious congregation. He built famous Nalanda university where free education was provided for the students.

2 Why is it necessary to frame laws for the citizen of India?

Ans For good administration laws are inevitable in the government. Without laws a great disorder and anarchy will take place. Laws are essential to bring peace, maintain law and order, to protect people's right of freedom, for their security and progress of nation.

3 How does the Earth revolve around the sun?

Ans The Earth takes 365 days to complete one revolution around the sun. It revolves around the sun, at the speed of 1780km/hr. The earth moves continuously on a fixed imaginary path called an 'Orbit.' This orbit of the earth is not round but oval, so the distance between the earth and the sun does not remain same. Through rotation the earth completes one revolution in 365 days.

4 Which dynasties arose in India at the end of the seventh century?

Ans At the end of the seventh century many dynasties came into existence. The main dynasties of North India were Gurjar, Pratihara, Pal, Chalukya, Parmar and Chauhan and in South India Pallava, Rashtrakuta, Kalyani-Chalukya, Chola, Pandya and Chola dynasties were developed.

5 Which are archipelagos? Write briefly with examples.

Ans A piece of land, smaller than a continent, that is surrounded by water is an Island. A group of many such islands form an archipelago. The Lakshadweep and Minicoy Islands are situated in the Arabian sea towards the west of India and Andaman Nikobar islands are situated in the Bay of Bengal towards the east of India.

6 Describe the reforms of Alauddin Khilji.

Ans Alauddin Khilji had made the following reforms:- a) He decreased the power of Ulemas and Aristocrats, b) he was able to control the prices of essential commodities, c) He used to give severe punishment to fraud traders, d) he started revnew system on grains. He also introduced detective department to find out enemies and corrupt.

Answer the following in details:- (Any two)

1 Describe the characteristics of the medieval Raj put men and women.

Ans Rajputs were very brave____they felt proud for their country____Rajput women were known for their fearlessness____ they performed 'Jauhar(to burn alive) when their husband died and defeated in the battlefield.

2 Which different works are done by the Government for you?

Ans The Govt performs different works for us____like It takes various steps to solve the economic and social problems of the people____It deals with poverty, literacy, health and unemployment____It also make arrangements for low price food indifferent ration shops____runs services like transport, judiciary, post, telegraph, rilways____establishes schools collages hospitals____in natural disasters it gives grants to the homelesspeople etc.

3 Why did Sultan Mahmud attack India for seventeen times?

Ans Sultan Mahmud attacked India for seventeen times because he was attracted by the wealth and treasure of India, he never wanted to establish his rule over here. Many times he attacked India , plundered and looted wealth from Hindu temples. As an example He attacked Somnath temple in Gujarat with full force. At that time Gujarat was under Bhimdev Solanki's rule, Common people from Saurashtra and Gujarat joined with Bhimdev and tried to protect Somnath, but they failed.

4 Write in details about 'Himalayas Mountain Range' .

Ans Mount Godwin Austin peak of India is 8611 meters high. It lies in the Karakoram range. Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world which is located in the Himalayan range in Nepal. Kanchanjungha, Nandadavi and Badrinath are high peaks of Himalays.

B Write Short notes on:- (Any two)

1 Nalanda Vidyapith ____ Harshavardhan made a famous university in Nalanda. At that time it was famous not only in India but also in abroad. Acharya Shilbhadra, Nagarjuna were the famous teachers of this university. Students had to clear an entrance test for admission and free education, lodging, boarding were provided in Nalanda university.

2 King Bhoj of Parmar dynasty____King Bhoj was the ruler of Parmar dynasty. He was not only an efficient ruler but also a good poet. He gave patronage to the scholars in his court.He made Dhar nagari ,the centre of studies (vidyanagari)and established a University (Vidyapith) for the study of Sanskrit literature.Many architecturalmonuments were built during this time. After his death,the kingdom of Malwa.

3 Plateaus____ Plateaus are elevated flat areas of land. The word derives from a French word. Plateaus are not always perfectly plains.

4 Desert of India _____ The desert of Rajasthan lies to the west of the Aravalli mountain range. The soil here is sandy and the climate is dry and unbearable. Most of the time this region receives less than 20cm of annual rainfall. Due to the scarcity of water barren lands are seen and people are very less in numbers.

Q4 Rewrite the false statements correctly :- (Any three)

1 The great Sanskrit poet and writer Chand bardai wrote ‘Harshacharit’and ‘Kadambari during the reign of Harshavardhan.

The great Sanskrit poet and writer Banbhatta wrote ‘Harshacharit’and ‘Kadambari during the reign of Harshavardhan.

2 The lower house of the governing body is called Legislative Council and the upper house is known as Legislative Assembly.

The lower house of the governing body is called Legislative Assembly and the upper house is known as Legislative Council

3 During Alauddin Khilji’s reign,Ibon Batuta, an African traveler visited India.

During Mohammad Bin Tughlaq’s reign,Ibon Batuta, an African traveler visited India.

4 Babar defeated Shah- Bud-Din Ghorī in the battle of Pani path and founded the Mughal Empire in Delhi.

Babar defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the battle of Pani path and founded the Mughal Empire in Delhi.

5 The party that forms Government is known as the opponent party.

The party that forms Government is known as the ruling party.

Q5 Give reasons:- (Any three) - 6

1 Being a woman Raziya Sultana was not accepted as a ruler.

Ans After the death of Iltutmish his daughter Raziya sultana ascended the throne. she was the first female ruler of Delhi. Raziya was more capable and efficient ruler than her brothers but still she was not accepted by Amirs and Umraos ,always they tried to interfere in external and internal affairs of the kingdom. So being a woman Raziya Sultana was not accepted as a ruler.

2 The Sun does not set from mid-May to the end of July in Norway.

Ans Norway is an northern hemisphere. Between 21st March to 23rd September northern hemisphere remains tilted towards the sun. During this period the sun does not set near the Arctic circle in northern hemisphere. The sun continues shining even at 12:00mid night. So Norway is called a country of midnight sun.

3 The Governor is the constitutional head.

Ans The Governor is the constitutional head. He performs many works. Few of them are:-

- a) He invites the leader of the majority majority party to form the Government.
- b) Governor's consent and sign is compulsory to pass a bill on any matter.
- c) In an emergency the Governor can issue orders called 'Ordinances.'
- d) He informs to the President about the functions of the state Government.

4 With the defeat of Prithviraj Chauhan Rajput rule came to an end in Delhi.

Ans After the death of Mahmud of Gazni the leaders of Gazni became interested for the throne of Delhi. The most powerful ruler Shah-bud-din Ghorī attacked India and at that time Prithviraj Chauhan was the king of Delhi.

Prithviraj fought bravely without any preparation, even he didn't get any help and cooperation from the other Rajput kings. So With the defeat of Prithviraj Chauhan Rajput rule came to an end in Delhi.

Q5 Show the following places in the outline map of India

- 1 Mumbai
- 2 Bay of Bengal
- 3 Karakorum Mountain Range
- 4 River Narmada
- 5 Vishakhapatnam
- 6 Lakshadweep



BARODA HIGH SCHOOL DANTESHWAR

BRITISH COUNCIL
INTERNATIONAL
SCHOOL AWARD
2013-2016

STD: VII

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – I- (2015-16)

TIME: 3 hours

DATE: 7/10/15

SUBJECT: GUJARATI Answer key

MARKS: 80

સૂચના : આપેલાવૈકલ્પિકસવાલોનાયોગ્યજવાબ લખો. આસાથેઆપનેOMR Sheet આપેલછે, જેમાં A0, B0, C0, D0 વિકલ્પઆપેલાછે, જેયોગ્યઉત્તરહોયતેનીસામે ૦ ને ઘટ્ટ કરો.

૧નીચેઆપેલાવૈકલ્પિક સવાલોનાયોગ્યજવાબ લખો. (૪૦)

૧. કવિ કોનેભગવાનની આંખ ગણે છે ? C) સરોવર

A) નદી B) પર્વત C) સરોવર D) તારા

૨ .પક્ષીઓમાટે શુંબાંધવામાંઆવ્યુંછે ? A) ચબૂતરો

A) ચબૂતર B) વડલો C) પરબડી D) માળો

૩ .“મહેનતનોરોટલો ”બોધકથાના લેખક કોણછે ? C)પન્નાલાલપટેલ

A) પન્નાલાલ શાહ B) જ્યોતિન્દ્રદવ C)પન્નાલાલપટેલ D) રમણસોની

૪ .“મારીપાસેસીવેલાતેયારનથી ”આવાકચ કોણબોલેછે ? A) મોચી

A) મોચી B) દુકાનદાર C) સાધુ D) લોકો

૫. શું શાંતછે ? D) સમીર

A) ઘરતી B) વન C) સરવર D) સમીર

૬. ઉપવનનોસમાનાર્થી શબ્દ ? A) બગીચો

A) બગીચો B) વડલો C) વન D) જંગલ

૭. “ આલ ” શબ્દનીજાતિ ઓળખાવો C) નાન્યતરજાતિ

A) એકપણનહિ B) નર જાતિ C) નાન્યતરજાતિ D) નારીજાતિ

૮ .જ્યતિન્દ્ર દવેએ કયોપાઠઆપ્યોછે ? B) શરદીનાપ્રતાપે

A) મહેનતનોરોટલો B) શરદીનાપ્રતાપે C) નર્મદામૈયા D) ચબૂતરો

૯. સ્પર્શમાત્રથીલોઢાનેસોનામાંબદલી નાંખનાર ? D) પારસમણિ

A) પારશમણિ B) હીરો C) નાગમણિ D) પારસમણિ

૧૦ . “કેમ,તબિયતતો - B) સારી છેને ”?

A) ખારી B) સારી C) શારી D) હારી

૧૧. નીચેનામાંથી કયા લેખક હાસ્ય લેખક નથી ? A) ગુણવંતશાહ

A) ગુણવંતશાહ B) અશોકદેવે C) વિનોદ ભટ્ટ D) જ્યોતિષદેવે

૧૨. ગળે પડવું એટલે ? B) આળયડાવવું

A) ગળું પડીજવું B) આળયડાવવું C) ગળે વળગવું D) પાછળપાછળઆવવું

૧૩. પ્રયત્નનોસમાનાર્થી શબ્દ A) મેહનત

B) આળયડાવવું A) મેહનત B) કોસીસ C) કોશિશ D) કોસીશ

૧૪. નર્મદાકિનારેઆવેલુંપ્રાચીનમંદિર કયું છે ? D) શુક્લતીર્થ

A) ધ્વારકા B) સોમનાથ C) ગળતેશ્વર D) શુક્લતીર્થ

૧૫. રમણસોનીએ કયોપાઠલખ્યો છે ? C) નર્મદામૈયા

A) ચબૂતરો B) શરદીનાપ્રતાપે C) નર્મદામૈયા D) મહેનતનોરોટલો

૧૬. જેની ચારેકોર પાણીહોયતેવોજમીનનો ભાગ B) બેટ

A) ઓવારો B) બેટ C) બેટ D) ટાપુ

૧૭. ગુજરાતઉપરાંતબીજા કયારાજ્યનેનર્મદાનાનીરમણશે ? C) રાજસ્થાન

A) બંગાળ B) મધ્ય પ્રદેશ C) રાજસ્થાન D) કર્ણાટક

૧૮. ગૌરી શંકરમંદિરને કેટલા પગથિયાં છે ? B) ૧૦૮

A) ૧૬૬ B) ૧૦૮ C) ૧૦૬ D) ૧૦૦

૧૯. “અલ્લક દલ્લક” કાવ્યના કવિ કોણ છે ? C) બાલમુકુંદદેવે

A) રમણલાલસોની B) સુરેશ દલાલ C) બાલમુકુંદદેવે D) પન્નાલાલપટેલ

૨૦. પૂનમનોસમાનાર્થી શબ્દ ? B) પૂર્ણિમા

A) પુરણીમા B) પૂર્ણિમા C) પુનમ D) અમાસ

૨૧. મેં દાદાનો ----- પહેર્યો (D) ઝલ્લો

A) ઝલ્લો B) જલ્લો C) ઝલ્લો D) ઝલ્લો

૨૨. દ+ય = ----- (C) ધ

A) ક્ષે B) દયે C) ધ D) ક્ષે

૨૩. કાંકરે કાંકરેપાળબંધાયઅને B) ટીપેટીપેસરોવરભરાય

A) નબંધાય B) ટીપેટીપેસરોવરભરાય C) પારકીઆશ સદાનિરાશ D) સંપત્યાંજંપ

૨૪. રાધા કૃષ્ણપાસે શું માગે છે ? - B) મોતી

A) હાર B) મોતી C) વીટી D) નથણી

૨૫. પગનું રક્ષણ કરનાર C) પગરખાં

A) મોજાં B) જોડાં C) પગરખાં D) ચંપલ

૨૬. બાવડાનાબળથીએટલે ? B) મહેનતથી

A) નસીબથી B) મહેનતથી C) પૂરીતાકાતથી D) ઝૂંટવીને

૨૭. નીચેઆપેલા શબ્દની કઈ જોડણી ખોટી છે? A) પ્રદેસ

A) પ્રદેસ B) મંદિર C) નિશાળ D) પારસમણિ

૨૮. નીચેઆપેલા શબ્દોમાં કયો શબ્દ સ્ત્રીલિંગ છે ? B) ઘરતી

A) કવિ B) ઘરતી C) પારસમણિ D) અતિથિ

૨૯. પંખીને પાણીપીવામાટે શું લટકાવાય છે ? C) ઠીબ

A) માટલી B) નિસરણી C) ઠીબ D) ટબ

૩૦. સોગાદ શબ્દનોસમાનાર્થી શબ્દ લખો. D) ભેટ

A) કસમ B) પૈસા C) સોગબ D) ભેટ

૩૧. અજવાળાના -----વચ્ચે અંધારાની નદી વહે. C) કાંઠા

A) ભેટ B) કિનારે C) કાંઠા D) મધ્યે

૩૨. “પવેંતતારા” કયાપ્રકારનું કાવ્ય છે ? ----- B) પ્રાર્થના

A) ઉર્મિગીત B) પ્રાર્થના C) લોકગીત D) ગઝલ

૩૩. માનવને ભગવાન દ્વારા કઈ સુંદર ચીજનીભેટમળીછે ? ----- B) હૈયું

A) અકકલ B) હૈયું C) મોઢું D) આંખ કાન

૩૪. “વન” શબ્દનીજાતિ ઓળખાવો ----- A) નાનયતરજાતિ

A) નાનયતરજાતિ B) નાન્યતરજાતિ C) નરજાતિ D) નારીજાતિ

૩૫. ઉનાળામાં શું ખીલી ઉઠેછે ? ----- B) કેસૂડા

A) ચંપો ચમેલી B) કેસૂડા C) મોગરાં D) ગુલાબ

૩૬. જે શબ્દ કોઈ ચોક્કસવ્યક્તિ, સ્થળ કે પદાર્થની ઓળખ સૂચવેતે શબ્દને શું કહેવાય ? ----- C) સંજ્ઞા

A) વિશેષણ B) ક્રિયાપદ C) સંજ્ઞા D) સર્વનામ

૩૭. મારા કંઠમાટે શરદી ----- પક્ષપાતછે. D) ને

A) ની B) કેટલો C) કોઈ D) ને

૩૮. કવિએ જીવનમાટે કયો શબ્દપ્રયોજ્યોછે? ----- B) હોડી

A) હોળી B) હોડી C) નાવળી D) દરિયો

૩૯. લાડનોવિરોધી શબ્દ? ----- D) નફરત

A) હેત B) વાત્સલ્ય C) પ્રેમ D) નફરત

૪૦. ગંગા એક નદીછે” અવાક્યમા સંજ્ઞા શોધો ----- B) ગંગા

A) નદી B) ગંગા C) એક D) છે

[PART- B]

[TOTAL 40 MARKS]

પ્રશ્ન: ૧ નીચે આપેલા પ્રશ્નોના એક એક વાક્યોમાં જવાબ લખો (07)

- ૧.) સાધુએ કેટલા રૂપિયામાં પગરખાં લીધા ? ૨) આકાશમાં શું શું સુંદર દેખાય છે ?
૩.) શરદીને કોના માટે પક્ષપાત છે ? ૪) રાસ ક્યારે રચાયો છે ? ૫) ઇશ્વર સંતાકૂકડી ક્યાં રમી રહ્યો છે ?
૬.) ગળે પડવાની ટેવ કઈ બીમારી માવધારે હોય છે ? ૭) નર્મદા ભારતના કયા કયા ભાગ પાડે છે ?

જવાબ: ૧) સાધુએ દોઢ રૂપિયામાં પગરખાં લીધા. ૨) આકાશમાં સૂરજ અને ચાંદો સુંદર દેખાય છે.
૩) શરદીને લેખકના કંઠ માટે પક્ષપાત છે. ૪) આકાશમાં પૂનમનો ચાંદ ઉગ્યો ત્યારે રાસ રચાયો છે.
૫) ઇશ્વર મેઘ ધનુષના રંગોમાં સંતાકૂકડી રમી રહ્યો છે. ૬) ગળે પડવાની ટેવ શરદીની બીમારીમાં વધુ હોય છે. ૭) નર્મદા ભારતના આ બે આડા ભાગ પાડે છે. ૧) ઉપરનો ભાગ ઉત્તર ભારત અને નીચેનો ભાગ દક્ષિણ ભારત.

પ્રશ્ન: ૨ (અ) નીચે આપેલા પ્રશ્નોના બે ત્રણ વાક્યોમાં જવાબ લખો. (08)

- ૧.) નર્મદાને ગુજરાતની જીવાદોરી કેમ કહી છે ? ૨) મોતીશ્રી કૃષ્ણપાસે હશે એમ રાધા શા માટે માને છે ?
૩) સાધુને ક્યારે નવાઈ લાગી ? ૪) લેખકે આ પીવાની હા પાડી છતાં તેમને આ કેમ ન મળી ?

જવાબ: ૧) કારણકે તેના પાણી ગુજરાતના લોકોને પીવા માટે, જીવનની અન્ય જરૂરિયાતો માટે તેમજ ખેતી કરવા માટે ખૂબ જ ઉપયોગી છે, નર્મદાના પાણી ઉત્તર ગુજરાત અને કચ્છ સુધી પહોંચી ને લોકોની પાણીની તકલીફ દૂર કરશે તેથી ---- ૨) ગોપીઓને પજવવી એ ભગવાનની આદત છે, તેમનો સ્વભાવ બધાને ખબર છે. અને અનુભવ છે. આથી રાધા માને છે કે પોતાના તૂટેલા હારમાંથી ખોવાયેલું મોતી ભગવાન પાસે છે.
૩) ઘણા સમય પછી સાધુ જ્યારે મોચીને મળ્યો ત્યારે મોચીએ સાધુને કહ્યું ; “ ઓજાર બગડી ગયા હતા એ જ ને તમે, સાધુ મહારાજ ! ” ત્યારે સાધુને નવાઈ લાગી. ૪) પેલા સજજને લેખકને આ માટે પૂછ્યું ત્યારે લેખકે કહ્યું કે “ બનતાં સુધી ચાની હું ના નથી કહેતો, ” પરંતુ પેલા સજજને સાંભળવામાં તકલીફ હોવાથી તેઓ એવું સમજ્યા કે “ લેખક આ નથી પીતા ” આથી લેખકે આ પીવાની હા પાડી હતી છતાં તેમને આ ન મળી.

પ્રશ્ન: ૨ (બ) નીચે આપેલા કોઈ પણ બે વિષય પર ટૂંકનોંધ લખો . (04)

- ૧.) ચબૂતરો ૨) નર્મદા ૩) મહેનત (મહત્વના મુદ્દા કૃયાનમાં રાખવા)

- જવાબ: ૧) ચબૂતરો : ચબૂતરો ગામડાં માં જોવા મળે - પહેલાના જમાનામાં ગામના લોકો ચબૂતરાનો ઉપયોગ બસ-સ્ટેન્ડ તરીકે કરતા - પક્ષી માટે ચણ નાંખવા - પ્રાણી બેસી શકે - માણસો પણ વિસામો લઈ શકે - નિસરણી - ઠીબ - પ્રાણીઓની કનડગત ન થાય માટે .
૨) નર્મદા : પાણીનું મહત્વ - નદીને લોકમાતા કહેવાય છે - પાણીનો અન્ય ઉપયોગ - ખેતીમાં ઉપયોગ પાઠના આધારે નર્મદા વિશે - ઉદગમ સ્થાન - કયા રાજ્યને પાણી મળશે - નર્મદા તીરે પવિત્ર યાત્રાધામ - નર્મદાનો અર્થ .
૩) પાઠના આધારે મહેનત - મોચી અને સાધુમાં કોનું મહત્વ વધારે ? - જીવનમાં મહેનતનું મહત્વ “ મહેનતનાં ફળ મીઠાં ”

પ્રશ્ન: ૩ (અ) નીચે આપેલા કોઈ પણ એક વિષય પર નિબંધ લખો. (05)

- ૧.) નદીનું મહત્વ ૨) શાળામાં ઉજવાતા ઉત્સવ ૩) પરિશ્રમ એ જ પારસમણી

૧) નદીનું મહત્વ : પ્રસ્તાવના - જીવનની મુખ્ય જરૂરિયાત- પાણીનું મહત્વ- નદી નું મહત્વ- પાણીના ઉપયોગ
“ જળ એજ જીવન છે ” “ નદીને લોકમાતા ” કહેવાય છે. જે નદી જોઈ હોય તે વિશે - બગાડ થતો હોય
અટકાવવો જોઈએ- ઉપ સંહાર

૨) શાળામાં ઉજવાતા ઉત્સવ : પ્રસ્તાવના I- ઘરમાં ઉજવાતા ઉત્સવ અને શાળામાં ઉજવાતા ઉત્સવ
કયો ઉત્સવ ગમે છે ? -કેમ ? ઉત્સવનું મહત્વ - શાળામાં એ ઉત્સવમાં ભાગ લો છો? શું કરો છો?
શાળાના ઉત્સવમાં તમારા માતા પિતા નો શો ફાળો હોય છે ?- ઉપસંહાર

૩) પરિશ્રમ એ જ પારસમણિ : પ્રસ્તાવના -મહેનતનું મહત્વ- જો મહેનત ન કરીએ તો શું થાય? -મહાન
નેતા- આઝાદીના લડવૈયા -- વૈજ્ઞાનિકો- મહેનત વગર સિદ્ધિ શક્ય નથી- મહેનતનાં ફળ મીઠાં“
કીડી- કરોળિયો- વાંદરાનું નાનું બચ્ચું મહેનતનાં ઉદાહરણો- ઉપસંહાર

પ્રશ્ન : ૩ (બ) નીચેઆપેલોક્કરોવાંચીતેનીનીચેઆપેલાસવાલોનાજવાબ લખો. (05)

જવાહરલાલનેહરુનોજન્મ ૧૪મીનવેમ્બરે ૧૮૮૯ નારોજઅલ્હાબાદમાંથયોહતો.તેમનાપિતાનુંનામ
મોતીલાલઅનેમાતાનુંનામસ્વરૂપરાણી. તેમનાપિતાએક જાણીતાવકીલહતા. તેમનાલગ્ન કમલાદેવીસાથે
થયા. તેઓઆઝાદીનીલડતમાં ગાંધીજીસાથેજોડાયા. તેમણેપોતાનાપિતાનીઅઢળક સંપત્તિદેશસેવામાં
અર્પણ કરીદીધી. તેઓઅનેક વારજેલમાં ગયાહતા. ઈ.સ. ૧૯૪૭ માંઆપણોદેશ આઝાદથયો. જવાહરલાલ
સ્વતંત્રભારતનાપ્રથમવડાપ્રધાનબન્યા. તેમને ગુલાબનુંફૂલ ખૂબ પ્રિયહતું. તેમના કોટનાબટનપરતેફૂલહંમેશાં
લગાવતા.તેમને બાળકો ખૂબ પ્રિયહતા. તેમનોજન્મ “બાલદિન” તરીકેઉજવાયછે.

પ્રશ્નો:૧) જવાહરલાલનોજન્મ ક્યાંઅને કઈ તારીખે થયોહતો?

જવાબ : જવાહરલાલ નો જન્મ ૧૪મીનવેમ્બરે ૧૮૮૯ નારોજઅલ્હાબાદમાંથયોહતો

૨) આપણોદેશ ક્યારેઆઝાદથયો ?

જવાબ: ઈ.સ. ૧૯૪૭ માં આપણોદેશ આઝાદ થયો.

૩) જવાહરલાલનામાતાપિતાનાનામજણાવો.

જવાબ: જવાહરલાલના પિતાનું નામ મોતીલાલ નેહરુ હતું.

૪) તેમને કયુંફૂલપ્રિયહતું ?

જવાબ: તેમને ગુલાબનું ફૂલ ખૂબ પ્રિયહતું.

૫) તેમનોજન્મદિવસ ક્યાનામે ઓળખાય છે ?

જવાબ: તેમનો જન્મ દિવસ “ બાલદિન ” તરીકે ઉજવાય છે.

પ્રશ્ન: ૪ (અ) નીચેઆપેલા ખરા વિધાનસામે અને ખોટા વિધાન સામેની નિશાની કરો. (03)

૧) ભગવાન શ્રી કૃષ્ણ નર્મદાકિનારે રાસ રમેછે.

૨) ચબૂતરામાંપ્રાણીમાટેઅનાજ નંખાય છે

૩) આપણેમહેનત કરવીજોઈએનહિ.

૪) આખી દુનિયાનારચયિતામાણસોછે.

પ)મોચી ભગત સ્વભાવેલાલચુહતા.૭૭

ડ)રાસઅમાસનાદિવસેરમાયછે.

પ્રશ્ન: જ (બ) નીચેઆપેલા શબ્દપરથીવાક્યોબનાવો. (03)

૧) નદી ૨) ભગવાન ૩)મોચી

પ્રશ્ન: પ (અ) કૌંસામાંઆપેલા શબ્દનો ઉપયોગ કરી ખાલી જગ્યાપૂરો. (02)

૧)તમે ચા નથી પીતા (પીતા, પિતા)

૨)ભાષાસુંદર આશા સુંદર (આશા, નિશા)

૩)આપ નું જરા કામહતું. (નું , ના)

૪)જે પાપી ન હોયતેપહેલો પથ્થર ફેંકે. (પત્થર , પથ્થર)

પ્રશ્ન : પ (બ) નીચેઆપેલી કાવ્યપંક્તિપૂર્ણ કરો.(03)

રાધિકાનો -----છલ્લક છલ્લક.

- ❖ રાધિકાનો હાર તૂટે છે,
- ❖ મોતી ચળકે ચલ્લક, ચલ્લક !
- ❖ બધાં જડયા પણ એક ખૂટે છે,
- ❖ રુએ રાધિકા છલ્લક છલ્લક !



BARODA HIGH SCHOOL, Danteshwar

STD: VII SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – I (2015-16)

DATE: 06/10/15 SUBJECT: English

Answer key

(Part –A)

Choose the correct option:-

1. a. Bengali
2. d. pen name
3. b. 1861
4. d. criminal
5. b. grandson
6. c. advertisement
7. d. toys
8. a. preference for brand
9. c. 7 or 8
10. c. look after
11. b. give up
12. a. cutting down
13. b. kept up
14. d. John keats
15. b. sonnet
16. b. summer
17. c. a newspaper
18. a. fair price
19. d. torturing
20. a. angry
21. a. six annas

- 22. b. to meet their friends
- 23. d. By more conversational practice
- 24. c. his religion, Islam
- 25. d. All the three
- 26. a. Mother
- 27. d. Interrogative
- 28. a. Chennai
- 29. c. bouquet
- 30. c. tallest
- 31. c. worse
- 32. b. an
- 33. a. Quantity
- 34. b. dishonest
- 35. c. Who
- 36. a. much
- 37. b. himself
- 38. a. rises
- 39. c. ate
- 40. a. will reach

(Part-B)

Q1(a) Answer the following questions in one or two sentences.

- 1. Rabindranath Tagore's contribution in literature won him a Nobel Prize.
- 2. A 'pen name' is a name used by a writer instead of his real name.
- 3. The wanted to teach the rabbit many, many ways of escaping from the enemies.
- 4. There were fine advisors in emperor Akbar's court.
- 5. Birbal would give him some sweets.
- 6. The condition to make Akbar's line shorter was without touching it.
- 7. Internet and social media makes it more difficult to protect children from adverse effects of advertisements.
- 8. Advertisers create 'advergemes' to promote their products.
- 9. Music can be interesting only if notes are played rightly.
- 10. Rama wanted to sell his ten mangoes for fifteen annas.
- 11. Swaminathan's father offered to help him to solve that problem.
- 12. The other name for the port of Natal is Durban.

Q1(b) Answer the following in brief.

- 1. We say that Rabindranath Tagore was a born poet because he _____ started to write poetry at the age of eight and published his first poems when he was only sixteen.

2. The goal of the advertisers is to react to those are against advertising. The advertisers say that when people use the things from the moment they get up from their bed till they go to bed then why they abuse advertisements and its influence on them.
3. Swami had gone half the way of solving the sum. Then his father said he was on the right direction and asked him to solve the sum.
Yes his father helped him in arriving at the correct answer.
4. The incident of Gandhiji's turban was extensively discussed in the Newspaper and some others criticized him severely. Thus Gandhiji got publicity in south Africa without any effort within three- four days.

Q2(a) Make sentences.

1. Emperor Akbar was a great ruler.
2. The puzzle was very hard but it was interesting.
3. I like to share secrets with my friend.
4. Every problem has a solution.
5. The journey by train is very comfortable.

Q2(b) Match 'A' with 'B'.

1. without rest or sleep
2. to get rid of
3. similar in every detail
4. fatness
5. beat
6. the love for ones country

Q3(a) Who said to whom?

1. The rabbit said to the fox.
2. Shahbaz khan said to the Akbar.
3. Birbal said to the Akbar .
4. Father said to swaminathan.
5. Swaminathan said to the father.

Q4(a) Paragraph on any one topic.

My favourite sport- Introduction-found interesting-advantages in terms of health-conclusion

My aim in life- ambition-source of inspiration –preparations- struggle you faced- achievements-conclusion Or

Letter writing –heading-salutation-body of the letter –subscription-signature

Q4(b) comprehension

1. (a) renowned (b) ancient
2. (a) long (b) beautiful
3. 'City of Water' , 'City of Bridges' and 'The Floating City.'
4. It is renowned for the beauty of its setting, its architecture and its artworks.
5. Lagoon Adriatic



• BARODA HIGH SCHOOL DANTESHWAR

BRITISH
COUNCIL
INTERNATIONAL
SCHOOL AWARD
2013-2016

• STD: VII SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – I - (2015-16)

TIME: 3 HOURS

• DATE: SUBJECT: HINDI

MARKS: 80

ANSWER KEY

PART-A

१. A .राजू का हीरो
२. C.रेंजू
३. C.महानायक
४. C.महापदमनंद
५. B.मासिक
६. D.क्रिकेटमैच
७. C.अमिषा
८. B.बुरेव्यवहार
९. C.प्लास्टर पर
१०. D. समद्रुग्ण
११. C.अमिषा
१२. D. घमंड
१३. C.हाथ
१४. B.पचासरूपये
१५. A .२५०० रूपये
१६. B.अत्याचार
१७. B.पाँचवीं
१८. B.कहानी
१९. D.राजक्रीड़ा
२०. B. चाणक्य

- २१ .D. चमगादड़
- २२ .B. खुशियाँ
२३. D. भवानीप्रसाद
२४. B. गर्वीला
२५. D. प्रदूषण
२६. C. कलियाँ
२७. B. चहक
२८. A .व्यक्तिवाचक
२९. B.अर्धवार्षिक
३०. A .संकेत
३१. C.प्रधानाचार्या
३२. B.अनु
३३. C. ता
३४. D.संसार
- ३५.B.भूमि
३६. C .अयोग्य
३७. C. पुल्लिंग
३८. B. के लिए
३९. D. दाँतोंतले अंगुलीदबाना
४०. C. खिलखिलाकर

PART-B

१. पाठ्य-पुस्तक के आधार पर निम्नलिखित वाक्योंमें खाली जगह भरिए:

(क) चतुर

(ख) मेहमानों

(ग) शाबाशी

२. पाठ्य-पुस्तक के आधार पर निम्नलिखित वाक्यों के सामने (गलत/सही) लिखिए:

(क) गलत

(ख) सही

(ग) सही

३. पाठ्य-पुस्तक के आधार पर शब्दों का वाक्यों में प्रयोग कीजिए:

(क) टीवी पर मैच का सीधा प्रसारण होने वाला है।

(ख) राजू का हीरोसचिन तैदूल कर था।

(ग) आसमान में इंद्रधनुष बहुत सुंदर लग रहा है।

४. पाठ्य-पुस्तक के आधार पर बताइए निम्नलिखित वाक्य किसने, किससे कहे?

(क) उस्मान ने संकेत से कहा।

(ख) शिवानी के पिताजी ने सब घरवालों से कहा।

(ग) सूरज की माँ ने सूरज से कहा।

५. पाठ्य-पुस्तक के आधार पर उचित विराम-चिह्नों का प्रयोग करके निम्नलिखित परिच्छेद को फिर से लिखिए:

सभी मेहमान स्वागत में तालियाँ बजाते हुए हैरानी से बोले, “क्या ! जादू का खेल।” तेनालराम मुसकाते हुए बोले, “हाँ-हाँ, जादू का खेल।”

६. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो-तीन वाक्यों में लिखिए:

(क) लोहे की गर्म शलाकाओं से पिघलाकर।

(ख) पढ़ाई पर ध्यान देकर, कक्षा में प्रथम आकर।

(ग) अस्पताल में सचिन ने राजू की टाँग पर लगे हुए प्लास्टर पर।

(घ) अपनी साइकिल का, ध्यान से चलाता, पहियों में हवा भरता, साफ-सफाई करता।

७. निम्नलिखित परिच्छेद को पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए:

(क) समय अनमोल है। वह निश्चित और सीमित है।

(ख) वह निश्चित और सीमित है। प्रतिक्षण कम होता जाता है।

(ग) स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा के लिए विश्राम आवश्यक है।

(घ) समय का मूल्य समझते हुए कार्यों के अनुरूप समय का सही-सही बंटवारा कर लिया जाए।

८. नीचे दिए गए शब्दों में से संज्ञा, सर्वनाम, विशेषण, क्रियापद चिह्नित कीजिए:

संज्ञा: मिस मैसी, सपना, ताजमहल, भारत

सर्वनाम: मुझे, तुम्हें, हमारा

विशेषण: मीठा, साँवली, सुंदर, छोटा, नालायक,

क्रिया :दौड़ना, पढ़ना ,गया

९. अपनी पाठशाला में मनाए गए “स्वच्छता अभियान ” के बारे में ५० शब्दों में आहवाल लिखिए।

संकेत : ३ अक्टूबर, २०१४ को पाठशाला में “स्वच्छता अभियान” कार्यक्रम—जुलूस निकालना -मनोरंजक कार्यक्रम - प्रधानाचार्या द्वारा मुख्य अतिथि का परिचय - -मुख्य अतिथि का भाषण - पुरस्कार वितरण—समापन।

रूपरेखा के आधार पर कहानी लिखकर शीर्षक एवं बोध लिखिए:

१०. पढ़ाई में कमजोर लड़का-दो बार एक ही कक्षा में फेल होना-वृक्ष पर चढ़ते हुए बंदर के बच्चे को बार-बार चढ़ते और गिरते देखना-बार-बार प्रयत्न करना-अंत में सफलता मिलना-लड़के में उत्साह जागना-घर लौट कर पढ़ाई में ध्यान लगाना-सफल होना - कहानी की सीख।

VII-science

Q1)Choose the correct alternative from the given options and fill the OMR sheet.

1)Which shaped magnetic used in a magnetic compass

C) Needle

2)Which instrument is used to know the direction

C) magnetic microscope

3)What types of magnetic is used in an electric bell

A)Electromagnet

4)In which direction does a bar magnet suspended to rotate freely become steady

A)North

5)From which diet is fat obtained

D)Milk

6)Which vitamin occurs in large amount of citrus fruit

C) Vitamin B

7)To check the presence of carbohydrate in food ,solution of which chemical used

B)Iodine

8)Which mineral element is essential for the structural constitution of bones

B)Calcium

9)Which organ of plant perform the function of transpiration

D)Leaf

10)What is the kitchen of the plants

C) Leaves

11)Which is not required in the process of photosynthesis

A)Oxygen

12)Which of the following roots stores food

B)Sweet potato

13)At which temperature is pure water converted into solid form by cooling

A)0°C

14)Which water is considered as pure water

B)Rainwater

15)Due to what is the hardness of water

Ans) D)Dissolved salts

16)What is the proportion by volume of hydrogen gas and oxygen gas during electrolysis of water

B)2:1

17)Undesirable plant which grow with crops is called_____

A)Weed

18)Which implement is used to plough the seeds

B)Plough

19)What should be done to maintain soil fertility

B)to rotate the crop

20)Minimum erosion in which in which soil erosion

D)with grass covered

21)Which is the structural and functional unit of living organism

D)cell

- 22) which organelle of cell is known as power house of cell
A)Mitochondria
- 23)which cell organelle play significant role in protein synthesis
B)Ribosomes
- 24)Which of the following is a unicellular plant
D)Yeast
- 25)which of the following is not a unicellular organism
D)Mosquito
- 26)Which force will you use to lift the load
A)Muscular force
- 27)Which of the following is a unit of speed
B)metre/second
- 28)which of the following is an oscillatory motion
B)motion of hands of a runner
- 29)Which type of motion is motion of the hands of clock
C) Circular motion
- 30)What is external effect which changes the states of motion called
A)Force
- 31)Digestion of which components of food starts in the buccal cavity
A)Starch
- 32)which is an accessory digestive organ
C) Pancreas
- 33)Which of the following is a respiratory organ
C) Lungs
- 34)Who brings blood to the heart from various organs
B)Vein
- 35)Which organ of the body acts as a pump
C) Heart
- 36)Which of the following is a renewable energy source
C)Solar energy
- 37)Why are sails kept in sailboats and ships
C)To use wind energy
- 38)Which device is used to convert solar energy into electrical energy
D)Solar water heater
- 39)Which of the following is a petroleum product
B)Kerosene
- 40)Which energy is used for winnowing in farming
B)Wind energy

PART -B

- 1)Answer the following in one word:(any six)
 $6 \times 1 = 6$
- 1)Which constituent of diet is available to us from pulses?
Ans) **Protein**
- 2)Which instruments are used to purify water nowadays?
Ans) **Reverse osmosis plant (RO Plant)**

3) Which implement is mainly used for sowing ?

Ans) seed drill

4) Name the scientist who first gave the information about the cell ?

Ans) Scientist Robert Hook

5) What is the falling of fruit from the tree to ground due to ?

Ans) Gravitational force

6) State the full form of LPG?

Ans) Liquefied Petroleum Gas

7) How many metres is approximate length of small intestine

Ans) 7 meter long

8) What is a large group of tiny magnet present in a magnet called?

Ans) Domain

Q3) (A) Answer the following in one sentence: (any five)

2×5=10

1) State any four effects of force

Ans) a) stationary object can be moved

b) speed of moving object can be increased or decreased

c) direction of motion can be changed

d) motion of the object can be stopped

e) shape of object can be changed

2) State the organs of respiratory system

Ans) Nose , Trachea , Bronchus, Lung

3) Write four functions of stem

Ans) a) Conduction of water and mineral

b) provides the mechanical strength

c) conduction of food by Leaves

d) arrange the leaves in such a manner so that get enough sunlight

4) How does the magnetism of a magnet get destroyed

Ans) a) heating a magnet b) striking a magnet frequently c) hammering a magnet d) keeping like poles of magnet near to each other for long time

5) What is rotation of crops? Why is it required

Ans) Instead of cultivating same crop at every year , pulse and other crop are cultivated alternately is called crop rotation

So fertility of soil is maintained

6) State the importance of water in our body

Ans) i) cell life

ii) chemical and metabolic reaction

iii) transport of nutrient

iv) body temperature regulation

v) elimination of waste

7) Green leafy vegetables should be taken in diet

Ans) a) provide necessary mineral substances and vitamin in proper amount b) Helps in proper digestion

Q3(B) Define (any four)

a) Respiration in human: oxygen is utilized and carbon dioxide is set free

b) Balance diet: the food that can provide necessary energy and all sufficient nutrient of the diet of the body

c) Linear motion motion of object in straight line

d) Speed distance travelled by an object per unit time

e) Magnetic field area where the pull of the magnet is felt strongly its starts from north pole and moves to south pole

Q4) write three points of difference : (any two)

3×2=6

1) Plant cell and Animal cell

Ans) its cell is surrounded by cell wall cell wall is absent

There is chloroplast in it there are no chloroplast in it

There are one or more vacuoles in it there is no vacuoles in it if present it is very small

There no centriole in it There no centriole in it

2) Renewable energy and Non Renewable energy

Ans) these types of energy sources once used can be replenished naturally these types of energy sources once used cannot be replenished naturally

They are inexhaustible source of Energy They are exhaustible source of energy

Pollution can not be caused by their use pollution can be caused by their uses

E.g wind energy solar energy etc e.g mineral coal petrol etc

3) Artery and Vein

Ans) artery carries blood from the heart to different parts of the body vein carries blood from different parts of the body to the heart

Its wall is thick and elastic Its wall is thin and less elastic

It does not have valves in it It does have semilunar valves in it

It pulsates hence the flow of blood is Jerky it does not pulsated

Artery carries oxygenated blood vein carries deoxygenated blood

Q5) Answer in the following in detail: (any two)

3×2=9

1) How can hard water be made soft water

Ans) the hardness of water can be removed as follow:

(a) on boiling water the salts settle down at the bottom and some down and some on surface of water on filtration salts can be removed and water so obtained is soft water

(b) hardness of water can also be removed by adding washing soda or bleaching powder in it (c) by distillation process hardness is removed

2) The leaf is called the kitchen of the plants

Ans) In the presence of the sunlight the plant performs the function of synthesizing food with the help of green pigment (chlorophyll) in the leaves by utilizing atmosphere CO₂ and H₂O absorbed by root 'thus process of synthesis of food for the plant occur in the plant so the leaf is called kitchen house of the plant

3) Mitochondrion is called the power of a cell

Mitochondrion produces energy necessary for activities of cell (metabolism)

This energy is stored in the form of ATP molecules so, as energy is produced in mitochondrion it is called power of house of cell.

VII-MATHS

1) The absolute value of (-6) is _____

A) 6

2) $X^2 + 5$ is _____ type of polynomial

B) Binomial

3) If sum of the two angle is 90° , then these angle is called _____

A) Complimentary angles

4) Square of 7.5 is _____ .

C) 56.25

5) Line t_1 and t_2 are parallel . We write in symbol as _____

D) $t_1 \parallel t_2$

6) If cost price of one pen is Rs 20 and 5% discount given by shopkeeper what is selling price

D) 19

7) 'I' is the symbol to show the _____ of a number.

C) absolute value

8) Subtract 9 from $7y =$ _____

A) $7y-9$

9) The number having 1 or 9 at its unit place will have _____ at unit place of perfect square that number

C) 1

10) Vertically opposite are always _____

A) Equal

11) $(-6) - (-55) =$

A) 49

12) _____ pair of corresponding angles are formed by transversal of two lines

B) 2

13) $7 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = 0$

B) (-7)

14) The measure of all the angles at the centre of the circles is _____ -

D) 360°

15) The pictorial representation of the information in a circular area is known as pie graph

B) pie graph

16) Zero , positive number and negative number are included in _____

C) Integer

17) Addition of negative integer to negative gives _____ integers

B) negative

18) A perfect square is the product of two _____ integer

A) same B)

19) By squaring a number having 5 in its unit place, the number formed by tens and unit place is

D) 25

20) The symbol for square root is

D) $\sqrt{\hspace{1cm}}$

21) Profit = _____

C) $S.P - N.P$

22) The sum of cost price and additional expense is called _____

B) $N.P$

23) Brokage is a kind of _____ expense

C) Additional expense

24) The distance between two parallel line is the _____ at every place

C) Same

25) there are _____ pair of interior angles on same side of transversal line

D) 2

26) What is the pair of $3y^2+8$

A) y^2+9

27) Add $6abc+16abc=$ _____

C) $22abc$

28) Absolute value of every number is _____

A) Positive

29) Positive $\times$ Positive = _____

D) positive

30) The smallest whole no. Of two digits

B) 10

31) The largest whole number of four digits

C) 9999

32) $(-6)-(-27) =$

C) 21

33) $\sqrt{4}=$

A) 2

34) 81 is the square of 9

A) true

35) Negative $\times$ zero = _____

C) Zero

36) Addition of positive integer or zero to positive integers gives _____ integers **C) Positive**

37) Choose the correct pair whose sum is (-3)

D) $(-1)+(-2)=$

38) $(-4) \times (-25) =$ _____

B) 100

39) $20^2 =$ _____

C) 400

40) To earn a profit of 10% at what price should a product costing Rs 400 be sold

B) Rs 440

PART -B

Q2) Solve in the short

$$2 \times 8 = 16$$

a) $(-33)+(-18)$

Ans) $-33-18=(-51)$

b) $(-17)-(-12)$

Ans) $-17+12=(-5)$

c) State the number as perfect square by looking at their unit place 44101

Ans) the given number can be a perfect square because there is 1 at the unit place

d) Find the square root of 36

Ans 2 36

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 36} \\ \underline{2 18} \\ 3 9 \\ \underline{3 3} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$$\sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3} = 2 \times 3 = 6$$

e) find the square of 54

Ans $54 \times 54 = 2916$

f) Add $2x, 3x, 5x$

Ans $2x+3x+5x=10$

g) Swati bought a sofa for Rs 1000 at 15% off find the selling price

Ans c.p=Rs 1000 discount =15% s.p=?

S.p = c.p +15% of c.p

$$= 1000 + 15 \times \frac{1000}{100}$$

$$100$$

$$= 1000 + 15 \times 10$$

$$= 1000 + 150$$

$$= \text{Rs } 1015$$

h) write two example of such things found in your day today life having opposite sides parallel

Ans book ,table

Q3) solve with explanation (any 5)

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$

a) how many rupee are to paid to get 18% rebate on the product costing Rs 10,900

Ans c.p =Rs10,900 rebate =18%

18% of c.p

18% of Rs 10,900

$$\frac{18}{100} \times 10,900$$

$$100$$

$$10 \times 109 = 1090$$

$$\text{S.p} = 10,900 - 1090 = 9,810$$

Rs9810 to be paid to get 18% rebate on the product costing Rs10,900

b) Add $9b - 10a + 15$ and $3a + b + 2$

Ans HORIZONTAL METHOD

$$9b - 10a + 15 \quad + (3a + b + 2)$$

$$= \underline{9b + b} - \underline{10a + 3a} + \underline{15 + 2}$$

$$= 10b - 7a + 17$$

VERTICAL METHOD

$$9b - 10a + 15$$

$$+ (3a + b + 2)$$

$$= 10b - 7a + 17$$

c) Subtract $9x^2 + 5x - 17$ and $15 - 14 + 3x^2$

Ans) Horizontal method

$$9x^2 + 5x - 17 - (15 - 14 + 3x^2)$$

$$9x^2 + 5x - 17 - 15 + 14 - 3x^2$$

$$\underline{9x^2 - 3x^2} + \underline{5x} - \underline{17 - 15} + \underline{14}$$

$$6x^2 + 5x - 18$$

vertical method

$$(15 - 14 + 3x^2) = (1 + 3x^2)$$

$$9x^2 + 5x - 17$$

$$- 3x^2 - 1$$

$$6x^2 + 5x - 18$$

d) Construct parallel line by using set square

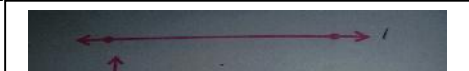
Ans) steps :

1) using a scale , draw a line line lin the notebook

2) take a point P outside the line L

3) with the help of set square draw a perpendicular from point P outside the line L at M

4) with the hep of a set square a draw perpendicular line m to PM from a point P of PM



e) Kasambhai bought shop for Rs 6,00,000 through a broker. The broker took 1% brokerage from seller and 2% brokerage from the buyer. How much brokerage did the broker get?

Ans) method 1

Brokerage paid by seller = $\frac{6,00,000 \times 1}{100}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{6,00,000 \times 1}{100} \\ &= \text{Rs } 6000 \end{aligned}$$

Brokerage paid by the buyer = $\frac{6,00,000 \times 2}{100}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{6,00,000 \times 2}{100} \\ &= 12000 \end{aligned}$$

Total brokerage earned by broker = Rs 600 + 12000 = Rs 18000

METHOD 2

the brokerage earned by broker = 2% + 1% = 3%

Total brokerage can be calculated at the rate of 3% on Rs 6,00,000

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{6,00,000 \times 3}{100} \\ &= 18000 \end{aligned}$$

f) Find the square root of the following by factorization $72\frac{1}{4}$

$$\text{Ans) } 72\frac{1}{4} = \frac{289}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\sqrt{\frac{17 \times 17}{2 \times 2}} = \frac{17}{2} \\ &= 8\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Q4) As shown in the pie graph Ajaybhai bought 3600 kilogram grains from the market for his shop during answer the day answer the following question :

a) How much the percentage is cotton more than wheat ?

$$\text{Ans) } (35 - 15) = 20\%$$

b) How many kilogram of sesame was bought ?

$$\text{Ans) } \frac{10 \times 3600}{100} = 360 \text{ kg}$$

$$\frac{10 \times 3600}{100}$$

c) Calculate the degree measure of the part of cotton and measure it

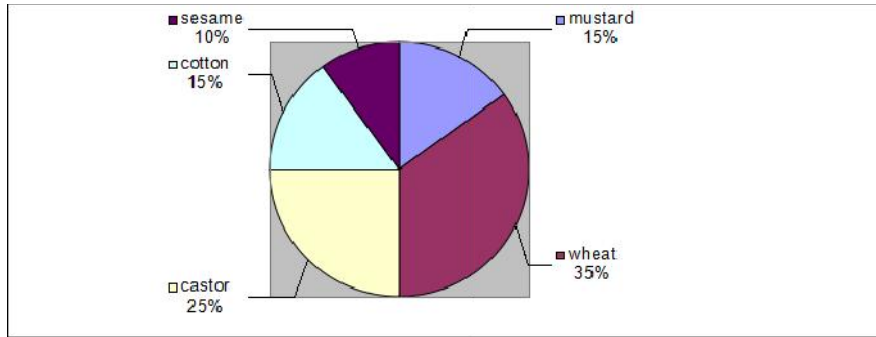
$$\text{Ans) } \frac{15 \times 360}{100} = 54^\circ$$

$$\frac{15 \times 360}{100}$$

d) How many kilogram of castor seeds are there?

Ans) $25 \times 3600 = 94^0$

100



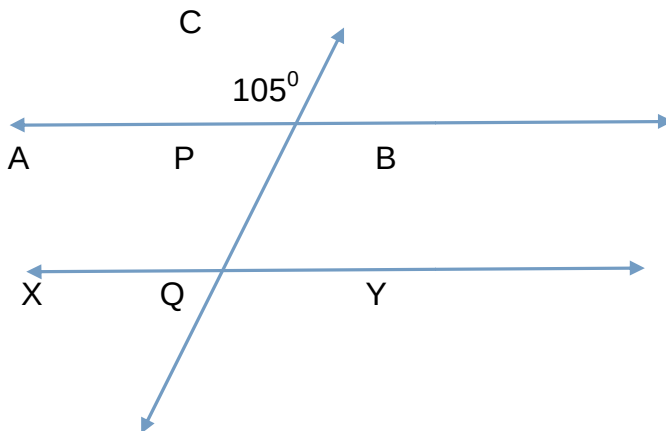
Q5) solve

6

a) In the figure given below $AB \parallel XY$ and CD intersect AB and XY at point P and Q respectively.

If $m\angle APC = 105^\circ$ Find the measure of remaining angles

Ans)



$m\angle APC = 105^\circ \approx m\angle XQP = 105^\circ$ (Corresponding angle)
 $m\angle XQP = 105^\circ \approx m\angle BPQ = 105^\circ$ (alternate angles)
 $m\angle BPQ = 105^\circ \approx m\angle YQD = 105^\circ$ (Corresponding angle)
Now, $m\angle BQP + m\angle YQP = 180^\circ$ (linear pair)
 $m\angle YQP = 180^\circ - m\angle BQP = 180^\circ - 105^\circ = 75^\circ$
 $m\angle YQP = 75^\circ \approx m\angle APQ = 75^\circ$ (alternate angle)
 $m\angle APQ = 75^\circ \approx m\angle XQD = 75^\circ$ (corresponding angle)
 $m\angle XQD = 75^\circ \approx m\angle BPC = 75^\circ$ (corresponding angle)



BARODA HIGH SCHOOL DANTESHWAR

STD: Vii

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – I (2015-16)

TIME: 2HOURS

DATE: 10-09-2015

SUBJECT:COMPUTER

MARKS:20

Q.NO	Option	Answer
1	b	decimal
2	c	<i>It is an electronic device powered by electricity</i>
3	a	<i>ASCII</i>
4	c	GUI multitask
5	a	program
6	a	machine
7	c	knuth
8	c	ms-office
9	d	3ab
10	c	active cell
11	b	work book
12	b	.xlsx
13	b	filtering
14	a	save as type
15	c	filtering
16	a	sorting
17	c	count
18	c	colon
19	a	function
20	b	Autosum

