SATISH CHANDRA MEMORIAL SCHOOL

MID-TERM MODEL QUESTION PAPER-2019

CLASS-VII

MATHEMATICS

1. Find the terms and factors of $4x^2y - 9xy + 7xy^2$.

2. If p = 3, find the value of $3p^3 - 2p - 10$.   (Ans : 65)

3. Add : $5a^2b - 3b$, $9ab - 8b + 5ab^2$, $4a^2b + 6b - 3ab^2$.   (Ans : $9a^2b + 9ab + 2ab^2 - 5b$)

4. If A = $3x^2 - 4x + 1$, B = $5x^2 + 3x - 8$ and C = $4x^2 - 7x + 3$ find 2A + C - 3B.   (Ans : $29 - 24x - 5x^2$)

5. Construct the expression :

   Rohan's mother gave him Rs. $3x^2y$ and his father gave him Rs. $(5x^2y + 2)$. Out of this total money he

   spent Rs. $(10 - 3x^2y)$. How much money is left with him ?

6. Write the coefficient of x^2 in $x^3 - x^2 + 5x + 7$.

7. How many lines of symmetry in a regular octagon ?

8. Name the five letter of English alphabet which has no line of symmetry .

9. Draw all lines of symmetry for each of the following :

   a.   b.
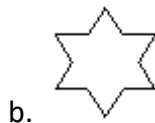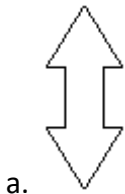
10. State the order and angle of rotational symmetry of the following figure :
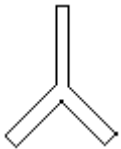
11. Check whether the given value is the solution of the equation or not .

       8x + 5 = 29 ; (x = 3)

12. Solve : (3x + 5) - (6x - 9) = 2x + 8   (Ans : x=$\frac{6}{5}$)

13. Construct the equation and solve :

The sum of three consecutive multiples of 9 is 81 . Find the smallest number .   (Ans : 18)

14. Construct the equation and solve :

The difference between two numbers is 44. The ratio of these numbers is 3 : 5. Find the smaller number.

(Ans : 66)

15. Construct the equation and solve :

Two complementary angles differ by 20 degree . Find the angles.   (Ans : 35°, 55°)

16. Construct the equation and solve :

A girl is 28 years younger to her father. The sum of their ages is 50 years. Find their ages.

(Ans : 39 years, 11 years)

17. Write 'true' or 'false' : p = 3, is a root of the equation 4p − 3 = 13

18. Simplify : $\frac{1}{9}$ of $\frac{1}{6}$ of $\frac{1}{3}$ of 56052   (Ans : 346)

19. Find the product of : $9\frac{2}{3} \times 1\frac{1}{29} \times \frac{6}{15} \times 7\frac{1}{5}$ (Ans : $\frac{144}{5}$)

20. Simplify : $36(\frac{7}{9}) - [\ 12(\frac{4}{5}) + 11(\frac{1}{3})\ ]$ (Ans : $\frac{221}{15}$)

21. The area of rectangle is 30 cm². If one of the sides is $6\frac{3}{4}$ cm, find the other. (Ans : $4\frac{4}{9}$ cm)

22. A boy spends $\frac{3}{4}$ of his pocket money and then $\frac{4}{5}$ of the remainder is given to his sister. If he has Rs. 40

left, what did he have at first ?   (Ans : Rs. 800)

23. Simplify : 0.08056 + 0.1073 − 0.02456 + 0.0345   (Ans : 0.1978)
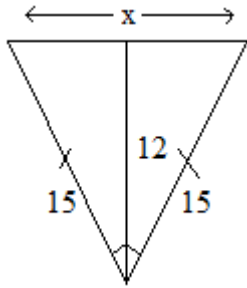
24. Multiply : 679.78 × 1000

25. Calculate : $\frac{2.97}{6}$ (upto 3 decimal points) (Ans : 0.495)

26. A book case is 2.38 m tall and the height of each shelf is 34 cm. How many shelves are there ? (Ans : 7)

27. Are the following sides can be the sides of the right triangle ?

5 cm , 6 cm , 7 cm   (Ans : No)

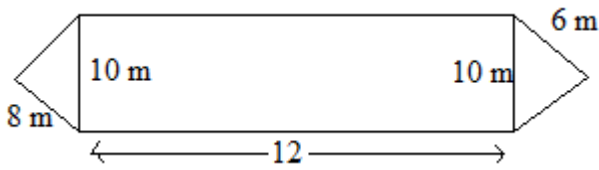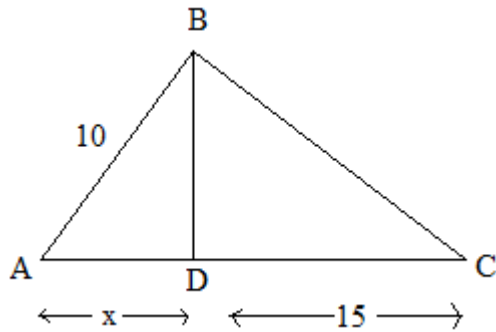28. Calculate x.

(Ans : 18)

29.

Find the perimeter of hexagonal.   (Ans : 72 m)

30.

Find (a) BD   (b) x   (Ans : a. 20   b. $10\sqrt{5}$)

31. A ship leaves a port and travels 12 km due east. Then it turns and travels 9 km due north. How far is the ship from the port.   (Ans : 15 km)

32. Find the perimeter of a rectangle whose one side measures 20 m and diagonal is 29 m. (Ans : 82 m)

33.
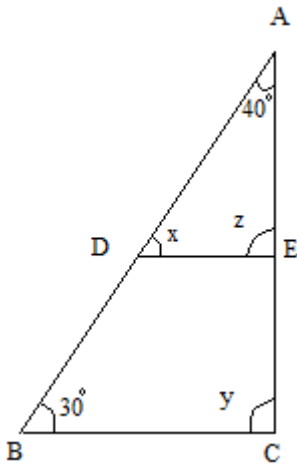
DE || BC

If ∠B = 30° and ∠A = 40° , find x , y , z   (Ans : x = 30° , y = z = 110°)

34. Find x :
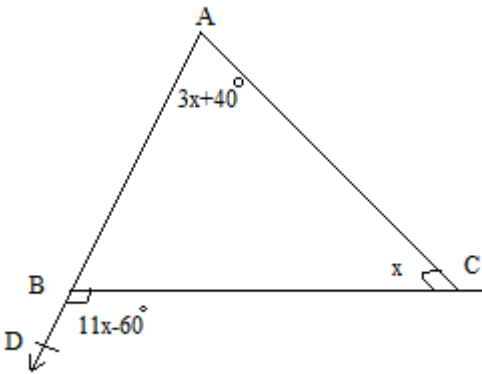
(Ans : x = 15°)

35. The vertical angle of an isosceles triangle measure (5t – 18) and one of the base angle measures 3t.

Find the value of t.   (Ans : t= 18°)

36. Using properties of integers, find the value of -295 × -63 + (-295) × 33.   (Ans : 8850)

37. Write two integers which are greater than -10 but their sum is smaller than -10.

38. Find x :
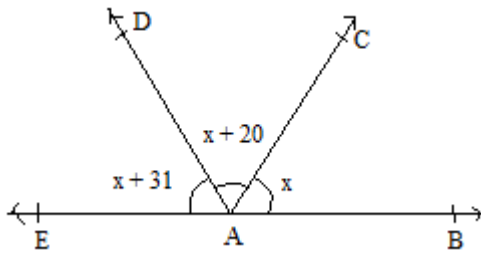
(Ans : 43°)

39.
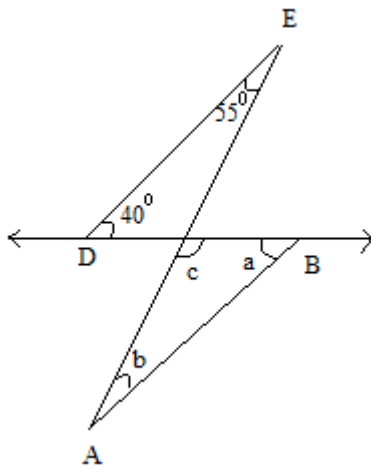
DE || AB , find a , b , c   (Ans : a= 40° , b = 55° , c = 85°)

40. If $27^{(2x-1)} = 243^3$, then find the value of x.   (Ans : x =3)

पाठ - 4 कठपुतली

1. कठपुतली कैसे बोली ?

उ०–कठपुतली गुस्से से बोली ।

2. कठपुतली गुस्से से क्या बोली ?

उ०–कठपुतली गुस्से से बोली - ये धागे क्यों हैं मेरे पीछे-आगे ?

3. यह कविता किस विषय पर आधारित है?

उ०– यह कविता आज़ादी चाहने वाली कठपुतलियों पर आधारित है ।

4. कविता में कठपुतली ने क्या तोड़ने की बात कही है ?

उ०–कठपुतली ने खुद से लटकते धागों को तोड़ने की बात कही है ।

पाठ - 6 रक्त और हमारा शरीर

5. दिव्या कौन थी ? उसे क्या-क्या परेशानी हो रही थी ?

उ०– दिव्या अनिल की छोटी बहन थी । उसे हर समय थकान महसूस होती । मन किसी काम में नहीं लगता, भूख भी पहले से कम हो गई थी ।

6. रक्त के कण कहाँ बनते हैं ?

उ०– रक्त के कण हड्डियों के बीच के भाग मज्जा में बनते हैं ।

7. 'वीर सिपाही' किसे कहा गया है ?

उ०– सफ़ेद कणों को 'वीर सिपाही' कहा गया है |

8. स्वस्थ व्यक्ति कब रक्तदान कर सकते हैं ?

उ०– स्वस्थ व्यक्ति रक्तदान अट्ठारह वर्ष से अधिक उम्र में कर सकते हैं ।

पाठ – 9 चिड़िया की बच्ची

9 . माधवदास कहाँ बैठते थे ?

उ०– माधवदास शाम को कोठी के बाहर चबूतरे पर तख्त डलवाकर मसनद के सहारे गलीचे पर बैठते थे ।

10. "मैं थककर वहाँ बैठ गई थी।" यह कथन किसने तथा किससे कहा ?

उ० – यह कथन चिड़िया ने माधवदास से कहा ।

11. माधवदास ने चिड़िया को देखकर क्या कहा ?

उ०– माधवदास ने कहा, "मेरी भोली चिड़िया, तुम्हें देखकर मेरा मन खुश हो गया ।"

12. चिड़िया ने क्या कहा ?

उ०– चिड़िया ने कहा , "मैं भटककर तनिक आराम करने के लिए इस डाली पर रुक गई थी।"

पाठ - 10 अपूर्व अनुभव

13. तोत्तो-चान का पेड़ कहाँ स्थित था ?

उ०– तोत्तो-चान का पेड़ मैदान के बाहरी हिस्से में कुहोन्बुत्सु जानेवाली सड़क के पास था ।

14. यासुकी-चान को क्या हुआ था?

उ०– यासुकी-चान को पोलियो हुआ था ।

15. तोत्तो-चान सीढ़ी घसीटकर क्यों लाई ?

उ०– यासुकी-चान को अपने पेड़ पर चढ़ाने के लिए तोत्तो-चान ने चौकीदार के छप्पर के पास से एक सीढ़ी घसीटकर लाई ।

16. किसकी बहन अमरीका में रहती थी ?

उ०– यासुकी-चान की बहन अमरीका में रहती थी ।

पाठ – 11 रहीम के दोहे

17. सच्चा मित्र कौन होता है ?

उ० – जो अपने मित्र का साथ देता है , वही सच्चा मित्र होता है ।

18. मछली को किससे प्रेम होता है ?

उ०– मछली को पानी से प्रेम होता है । वह उससे बिछड़कर अपने प्राण दे देती है ।

19. सरोवर अपना क्या और क्यों नहीं पीते हैं ?

उ० – सरोवर अपना जल नहीं पीते क्योंकि वे दूसरों की प्यास बुझाते हैं ।

20. मानव देह को क्या सहना पड़ता है ?

उ० – मानव देह को हर प्रकार के मौसम को सहना पड़ता है ।

व्याकरण

पाठ – समास

21. समास किसे कहते हैं ? उदाहरण दो ।

उ० – अनेक शब्दों को संक्षिप्त करके नए शब्द बनाने की प्रक्रिया समास कहलाती है ।

22. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में रेखांकित समास–विग्रहों के समस्त पद बनाओ :–

उ० –   क) सरकार ने अकाल से पीड़ित लोगों की मदद की ।   उ० – अकालपीड़ित

ख) संजय ने अपने पर बीती कहानी सुनाई ।   उ० – आपबीती

23. द्वंद्व समास किस कहते हैं ? उदाहरण दो ।

उ० – इस समास के दोनों पद प्रधान होते हैं । इसके दोनों पद योजक–चिह्नों द्वारा जुड़े होते हैं ।

उदाहरण : सुख–दुख = सुख या दुख ।

पाठ – उपसर्ग , प्रत्यय

24. निम्नलिखित उर्दू के उपसर्ग से उपसर्ग और मूल शब्द अलग कीजिए :–

	शब्द	उपसर्ग	मूल शब्द
उ० –	क) बेगुनाह	बे	गुनाह
	ख) कमज़ोर	कम	ज़ोर

25. निम्नलिखित संस्कृत के अव्यय से उपसर्ग और मूल शब्द अलग कीजिए :–

	शब्द	उपसर्ग	मूल शब्द
उ० –	क) अधोगति	अध:	गति
	ख) अंतर्मन	अंतर्	मन

26. निम्नलिखित प्रत्यय शब्दों से मूल शब्द और प्रत्यय अलग कीजिए :–

	शब्द	मूल शब्द	प्रत्यय
उ० – क)	पालनहार	पालन	हार
ख)	मिलावट	मिल	आवट

27. निम्नलिखित प्रत्यय शब्दों से दो–दो शब्द बनाओ :–

उ० – क) आव – बहाव , खिंचाव

ख) कर – सुनकर , देखकर

पाठ – अनेकार्थक शब्द , वाक्यांशबोधक शब्द

28. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के अनेकार्थक शब्द लिखिए :–

उ० – क) अंबर – आकाश , केसर , कपास

ख) अक्ष – आँख , सर्प , पहिया

29. अनेकार्थक शब्दों से दो अलग–अलग वाक्य बनाओ:–

उ० – अर्थ – मैं लौहपथगामिनी का <u>अर्थ</u> नही जानता ।

अर्थ – हमारे देश की <u>अर्थ</u>-व्यवस्था सुधर रही है ।

30. निम्नलिखित वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द लिखिए :–

उ० – क) जिसका आदि न हो – अनादि

ख) जहाँ पहुँचा न जा सके – अगम

पाठ – संबंधबोधक शब्द

31. उचित संबंधबोधक शब्दों से खाली स्थान भरो :–

उ० – क) घर .... मेहमान बैठे हैं ।   उ० – के अंदर

ख) छत .... कपड़े सुख रहे हैं ।   उ० – के ऊपर

32. समतावाचक संबंधबोधक के उदाहरण दीजिए :–

उ०– समतावाचक के उदाहरण – की भाँति , के बराबर आदि ।

पाठ – क्रियाविशेषण

33. क्रियाविशेषण किसे कहते हैं ? उदाहरण दो ।

उ०– क्रिया की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्द क्रियाविशेषण कहते हैं ।   उदाहरण – सुनील <u>प्रतिदिन</u> खेलने जाता है ।

34. उचित क्रियाविशेषण शब्दों से खाली स्थान भरो :–

उ० – क) रीना .... खेल रही है ।   उ०– बाहर

ख) रमेश बाज़ार से .... लौटा है ।   उ०– अभी

पाठ – संधि , भाषा विचार

35. स्वर संधि किसे कहते हैं ? उदाहरण दो ।

उ०– दो स्वरों के मेल से होने वाले परिवर्तन को स्वर संधि कहते हैं । उदाहरण – रेखा + अंकित = रेखांकित ।

36. मानक भाषा किसे कहते हैं ?

उ० – विद्वानों व शिक्षाविदों द्वारा भाषा में एकरूपता लाने के लिए भाषा के जिस रूप को मान्यता दी जाती है,

वह मानक भाषा कहलाती है ।

पाठ – कारक , क्रिया

37. कर्ता कारक किसे कहते हैं ? उदाहरण दो ।

उ०– शब्द के जिस रूप से क्रिया के करने वाले का बोध हो, उसे कर्ता कारक कहते हैं ।

उदाहरण – मीना से अब और नहीं चला जाता ।

38. क्रिया किसे कहते हैं ? उदाहरण दो ।

उ०– जिन शब्दों से किसी कार्य के करने या होने का पता चले, उन्हें क्रिया कहते हैं । उदाहरण – माली ने पौधों को सींचा ।

पाठ – पर्यायवाची शब्द , विलोम शब्द

39. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के दो–दो पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए :–

उ०–   क) प्रार्थना – विनती , निवेदन

ख) बाण – तीर , शर

40. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए :–

उ०–   क) आयात – निर्यात

ख) आदान – प्रदान

ग) निंदा – स्तुति

घ) तीव्रतर – मंदतर

MODEL QUESTION
CLASS VII   MID TERM EXAM

2019 -2020

1. **The term 'bandagan' used during the Sultanate period means** –   Slaves [1]
2. **Garrison town Siri was constructed by**-   Alauddin Khilji. [1]
3. **The highest *zat* rank during the Mughal period was of**-   5000   [1]
4. **The term 'mansab' means...** -   a position or rank [1]
5. **If, a person is treated unequally, then it is the violation of his** -   self- respect   [1]

6. **Where is Samoa**?-   Samoa is a group of islands in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean [1]
7. **The division of powers between the Central and State government is known as**- federalism. [1]
8. **The lithosphere is broken into a number of plates known as the**-   tectonic plates. [1]
9. **Houses with slanting roofs are common in regions having**-   heavy rainfall. [1]
10. **Thick mud walled houses with thatched roofs are very common in areas of** -hot climate. [1]
11. **Name some of the international airports of India**.   ans- Some of the major airports are: Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai and Thiruvananthapuram.[2]

12. **What are the four means of transportation**?   Ans-roadways ,airways,railways,waterways [2]
13. **How are oxbow lakes formed?**   Ans-Due to the continuous erosion and deposition along the slots of the meander, the ends of the meander loop come closer and closer. In due course of time the meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cut- off lake also called an ox-bow lake.[2]
14. **On what basis did British historians divide the history of India into three periods**?   Ans-On what basis did British historians divide the history of India into three periods? [2]
15. **What are 'Prashastis'?**   Ans- Prashastis are the written records, prepared by learned Brahmans in the praise of their ruler or king. Learned Brahmans were those who helped in the administration, so prashastis may not be literally true.   [2]
16. **What made Rosa Parks famous in American political history?**   ans- Rosa Parks was an African- American woman. Her refusal to give her seat to a white in a public bus led to the start of a huge agitation against racial discrimination in the US. The agitation by African Americans came to be known as the Civil Rights Movement in the US.[2]
17. **What is the main activity of Samoa Island?**   Ans-Fishing and planting cocounts are main activities of males. Females from younger age do fishing, plantation work and cooking food[2]
18. **What is a Legislative Assembly?**   Ans-A legislative assembly is a place where all the MLA's whether from the ruling party or from the opposition meet to discuss various things. It is just like the lower house of parliament where directly elected representative of people assemble and discuss issues.   [2]
19. **How do MLAs become Chief Ministers or ministers?**   Ans A political party whose MLAs have won more than half the number of constituencies in a state are said to be in majority. After the elections, the MLAs belonging to the ruling party elect their leader who becomes the chief minister. The chief minister then selects other people as ministers.   [2]
20. **When was the construction of the Qutb Minar completed?**   Ans- Construction of the Qutb Minar, which was started by Qutbuddin Aybak, was completed around 1229 A.D.   [2]
21. **Why were temples attacked in medieval India?**   Ans- Because kings built temples to demonstrate their devotion to God and their power and wealth, these buildings were often targeted during invasions of their kingdoms. In the political culture of the Middle Ages, most rulers displayed their political might and military success by attacking and looting the places of worship of defeated rulers . [3]
22. **What was the *Chahar Bagh* form of architecture?**   Ans- *Chahar Bagh* (Four Gardens) because of their symmetrical division into quarters, were formal gardens, which were placed within rectangular walled enclosures and divided into four quarters by artificial channels. This architectural form of laying out gardens was adapted by the Mughals in India.   [3]
23. **How do humans affect the environment?**   Ans-Humans modify the natural environment for their benefit. Human beings make cars, mills, and factories and manufacture containers. The car fumes pollute the air, water is collected in a pot, food is served in vessels and land is used to build factories. They destroy the atmosphere and pollute the environment.[3]
24. **Why do monsoon forests give a barren look?**   Ans-Monsoon forest of India is also called deciduous forest, which have same variety of species. All the trees have same time period for shedding their leaves. In a year during a particular time, the trees shed their leaves. So, the branches become bare and the forest looks barren.   [3]

25. **Why wildlife is less in the Mediterranean region?** Ans-The wildlife is less in the Mediterranean region because people have removed the natural vegetation in order to cultivate what they want to. So, as the natural [3]

26. **What preparedness measures should be adopted during an earthquake?** Ans- Safe Spot: Under a kitchen counter, table or desk, against an inside corner or wall.
Stay Away from: Fire places, areas around chimneys, windows that shatters including mirrors and picture frames.
Be Prepared: Spread awareness amongst your friends and family members and face any disaster confidently. [3]

27. **What led to the rise of coalition governments in India?** Ans- The rise of coalition governments at the centre since 1990s is attributed to the emergence of multiparty system. As the number of political parties increased, the choices for voters also increased, thus dividing the votes amongst various parties. As a result, no single party is able to secure clear majority. A number of parties come together to form the government known as coalition government.[3]

28. **Why do political parties organize press conference?** Ans- Political parties organize press conferences to put forward their agenda and policies. Through such press conferences people learn about the party ideology and what it seeks to achieve once it comes to power. During elections, leaders organize press conferences to launch their party manifesto and communicate their future plans to the public. Newspapers and television channels report these to the people which help them to form opinion. [3]

29. **Write a note on the efforts of Rashasundari Devi to educate herself**. Ans-Rashasundari Devi was a house wife from a rich land lord family. At that time it was believed that if a woman learnt to read and write, she would bring bad luck to her husband and become a widow. Despite this, she secretly learnt to read and write on her own after her marriage. When she was 60 year- old, she wrote her autobiography in Bangla, titled *Amar Jiban*. [4]

30. **Why were women not allowed to read and write in earlier centuries?** Ans-People believed that education would expose women to liberal ideas of freedom and equality.They further thought that through literacy women would become independent and demand decision making powers in the family.This was seen as a threat to male dominance and traditional family structures where women were always subordinate to men. [4]

31. **Write a brief note on the administration of Delhi Sultanate provinces under the Tughlaqs and the Khaljis**. Ans-The Khaljis and the Tughlaq monarchs appointed military commanders as governors of the territories of various sizes. These territories or land were called *iqtas* and their landholder was called *iqtadars* or *muqtis.* They provided military services to the Sultan of Delhi. In return, they could collect revenue from these lands and keep a part of it as their salary. They also paid their soldiers from these revenues. Accountants were appointed by the state to check the amount of revenue collected by the *muqtis.* Care was taken that *muqtis* collected only the taxes prescribed by the state and also maintained a required number of soldiers. The kings forced the *samanta* aristocrats to accept their authority. [4]

32. **Describe the Rajput policy of Akbar?** Ans-He was a far sighted ruler who knew that there could be no permanent Mughal rule in India without the support of the Rajputs.Akbar wanted to be friendly with these Rajputs states instead of subjugating. For this he adopted all possible measures like matrimonial alliances and assigning higher posts to Rajput chiefs.This made his position stronger and they became his loyal Comrades. [4]

33. **Who was Humayun?** Ans- Humayun was the second Mughal Emperor of India. He ascended the throne in 1530 AD. Humayun divided his inheritance according to the will of his father and equally distributed the province among his brothers. The ambitions of his brother Mirza Kamran weakened Humayun's cause against Afghan competitors. He was defeated by 'Shah Suri' at Chausa in AD 1529. and at Kanauj in AD1540.which forced him to flee to Iran. He received help from the Safavid Shah to capture Delhi again in AD1555. He died in the same year. [4]

34. **What are the differences between the compact settlement and scattered settlement?**

Compact Settlement	Scattered Settlement
1. Closely built area of dwellings	1. Dwellings are spaced over an extensive area
2. It is generally done on a flat land.	2. Mostly found in the hilly areas.
3. All the dwellings are at the same level.	3. The dwellings are at different levels.

35. **Write a note on the importance of airways.** Ans- 1)It is the fastest but expensive means of transport.

2) The main advantage of this transport is its speed.

3) It is the only mode of transport for remote and inaccessible areas

4) Has great importance for the island countries and countries covering large territories.

5) Most suitable during a natural disaster.

36. **How is the upper mantle different from the lower mantle? Ans-**

Upper mantle	Lower mantle
1. It is about 670 km thick.	1. It is about 2,200 km thick.
2. It has very high temperature.	2. The temperature is moderate.
3. It begins at the depth of 50 km and extends upto the depth of 300 km.	3. It begins at the depth of 700km and extends upto the depth of 2900km.
4. The top layer is solid and lower layer is soft layer.	4. It is composed of uniform hard rocks.

37. **What do you understand by the statement "man modifies his environment"?** Ans-With the passage of time, our society has developed tremendously. Man's needs and demands increased manifold. As a result he started modifying nature to his own requirement; agricultural land converted to commercial areas, residences and industries; roads became crowded with traffic; smoke from vehicles caused air pollution and the honking of the horns to noise pollution

38. **What lessons can be learnt from the case of Costa Rica?** Ans-Public sector is the predominant health care sector in Costa Rica. Costa Rica does not maintain an army, thus the funds saved from defence budget are allocated towards social programs, such as education and health. A primary contributor to Costa Rica's success has been its focus on the well being of its people. India' should also give top priority to health and education

39. **LOCATE ON MAP OF AFRICA**: a.Madagascar b.Mediterranean sea c.Tropic of cancer d.Zaire e.Tanzania f.South Aftica

40. **LOCATE ON MAP OF INDIA**: a. Ajmer b. Delhi c.Devagiri d. Bengal e.Cittor f.Sind

মডেল প্রশ্নপত্র-সপ্তম

ক) সঠিক উত্তরটি নির্বাচন করো:

১) শেওলা না গজাইয়া আরেকটু - বুদ্ধি/চিন্তা/ভাবনা গজাইলে বোধ হয় সুবিধা হইত।

২) এক ব্রাহ্মণ পুরোহিত শিষ্যবাড়ি গিয়াছিলেন- গ্রীষ্মকালে/শরৎকালে/শীতকালে।

৩) পণ্ডিতমশাই পড়াইতে পড়াইতে-ঢুলিতে/ঘুমাতে/ঝিমাতে থাকেন।

৪) গায়ে উইয়ের ঢিপি গজাইয়াছিল-কাশ্যপ/চ্যবন/দুর্বাশা মুনির।

৫) লোকটার উদ্দেশ্য বুঝিয়া তাহার উপর আমার - রাগ /ভক্তি/শ্রদ্ধা হইল।

৬) লোকটার বোধহয় কাজটি-সাদরে/ গোপনে/ সঙ্গোপনে করিতেছিল।

৭) যুগলপ্রসাদকে ডাকিয়া এক গাছের - পাশে/ তলায়/ ডালে বসিলাম।

খ) প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর দাও:-

১) "কি করে আমার এদিকে মন গেল, তা একটু আগে হুজুরকে বলি"- কার, কোন দিকে কিভাবে মন গেল? ফলে কী ঘটল? ২+৩

২) কোথায়, কিভাবে যুগল প্রসাদের সঙ্গে লেখকের দেখা হয়েছিল তার বর্ণনা দাও। ৫

৩) "ভাবছিলাম গেঁড় এনে পুঁতে দেব"- কি ভেবেছিল? তার এমন ভাবার কারণ কী? ১+৪

৪) 'জানোয়ারের ঘুম'-রচনায় পখিদের ঘুমের যে বর্ণনা দিয়েছেন লেখক তা লেখো। ৫

৫) 'এই জন্তুর নাম কোবেগো'- এদের সম্পর্কে যা জানো লেখো। ৫

৬) 'ঝরণা'- কবিতার মূলভাব লেখো। ৫

৭) 'ধূলাভরা দ্যায় ধরা তোর লগি ধরূ না'- কার কথা বলা হয়েছে? এমন বলার অর্থ বিশেষ্রষণ করো। ১+৪

৮) 'ভাবান তুমি ----------------- দয়াহীন সংসারে'- সংসারকে দয়াহীন বলার কারণ বিশ্লেষণ করো। ৫

৯) 'বিচারের বাণী নিরবে নিভৃতে কাঁদে"- কোন কবিতার অংশ? মূল কাব্যগ্রন্থেও নাম কী? কোন পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে কবি একথা বলেছেন? ১+১+৩

১০) সন্ধি করো বা সন্ধি বিচ্ছেদ করো:-

ক) যাচ্ + না =	চ) অনুচ্ছেদ =
খ) ষট্ + মাস =	ছ) চিন্ময় =

গ) সম্ + চয় =   জ) পদ্ধতি =

ঘ) দিক্ + গজ =   ঝ) সংকোচ =

ঙ) তদ্ + জন্য =   ঞ) একাদশ =

১১) বাংলা ক্রিয়াপদ ও সম্বোধন পদের শেষে দন্ত্য 'ন' ও বিদেশী শব্দের দন্ত 'ন' মূর্ধণ্য 'ণ' হয় না। এই সূত্রের ২টি উদাহরণ দাও।

১২) সঠিক বানান চিহ্নিত করো-

ক) চারুণেত্র/চারুনেত্র   খ) নর্তন/নর্তণ   গ) ডিস/ডিশ

ঘ) সিনেমা/শিনেমা   ঙ) গোষ্ঠ/গোষ্ট

১৩) কারক ও বিভক্তি নির্ণয় করো।

ক) রাঁধুনি রাঁধছে।

খ) সোজা আঙুলে ঘি ওঠে না।

গ) কলিকাতা হইতে দিল্লী বহুদূর।

ঘ) সেই সুমধুর অব্দ দুপুর পাঠশালা পলায়ন।

ঙ) বর্ষাকালে বৃষ্টি হয়।

১৪) বিশেষণ পদগুলির 'তর' ও 'তম' যোগ করে বাক্য গঠন করো।

সুন্দর , ক্ষুদ্র , গুরু

১৫) সমোচ্চারিত ভিন্নার্থক শব্দগুলির অর্থ লেখো।

দীপ-   পরিষদ্ -

দ্বীপ-   পরিষদ -

১৬) প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর দাও।

ক) 'কপিধ্বজ'- কি?

খ) কৃষ্ণ কোন বংশে জন্ম নিয়েছিলেন?

গ) ধৃতরাষ্ট্র দুর্যোধনকে আদার করে কি নামে ডাকতেন?

ঘ) দ্রুপদ কে?

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SATISH CHANDRA MEMORIAL SCHOOL
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
CLASS VII
SUB- ENGLISH

SECTION A
1)Reading Comprehension (Unseen Passage)
SECTION B
WRITING
2)write a letter to your friend inviting him to spend the summer vacation with you at your place.
Points: proper greetings – tell him/her why you want to spend your vacation with him/her – which things you have planned for his/her coming - convey regards.
3) Use the following points to write a bio sketch about Mother Teresa.
Points -* Born-- 27th August 1910 of Albanian Parents in Skopje
*Real name--Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu.
*1928--joined convent in Ireland,18years old.
*1929-- sent to Darjeeling,India.
*1931--Began teaching in Kolkata Girl's School.
*1948--Left teaching to work among the poor in slums of Kolkata.
*1950-1996 --worked for the downtrodden and sick destitute.
*1979--Awarded Nobel Peace Prize.
*Death-- 5th September 1997.
4) You are Arpan Arora,the sports captain of Raipur Public School. Write a notice for the school notice board informing the students about the inter-school football match to be played.
Value points - heading –date-relevant details-place-time
5) You are Gourab Mehta,member of NGO AWAAZ.Write a letter to the Editor of a national daily for a public movement to clean the Ganga river.
Points – introduce yourself- describe how the people are blamed for polluting the river – suggest the need for installing water treatment plant to clean the river.
6) You are Sidhi/Sanjay Roy of u-30 G Block Kasturi Nagar Mysore-37.Write a letter to the Editor, Times of India, Bangalore expressing your concern about the decrease in the number of the birds in Mysore.
Points – introduce yourself- describe the reasons for which a huge number of birds are decreasing day by day – give your suggestions.
7)You are Rohit. Today morning you received a call from Mr.Joseph, your fathers friend. Your father was on his morning walk. Mr.Joseph asked you to please convey your father that he was in fever. He is not in position to go to the office today .He has asked your father to inform the Managing Director about it.
Points – Date,Time,message in brief,sender's name.
8) You are Ramesh.Today you had the following conversation with Rajesh,a friend of yourelder brother:
Rajesh: Hello! Is it 99123509?
Ramesh: Yes I am Ramesh. speaking What can I do for you?
Rajesh: Well, Ramesh! I am Ramesh, you know your brother's friend?
Ramesh: Oh! I see.Well brother is not here now.So can I help you?

Rajesh: Could you please convey him that he should bring my practical book todayb in school as I need it in class today.

Ramesh: That's fine. I will do that.

As you are leaving for your school,write a message for your brother. put your message in a box.

POINTS – Date,time,message in brief,sender's name.

9) Write a letter to the head of the institution asking his/her permission to remain absent from school for 3 days on account of your sister's marriage.

Points – introduce yourself – say the reason – ask permission – conclude

GRAMMAR

DO AS DIRECTED

10) He said to me,'' What are you doing?'' (turn in to indirect speech)

Ans – He asked me what I was doing.

11)He said ,''Let us wait for the award.'' (turn into indirect speech)

Ans – He proposed that they should wait for the award.

12)The mason is building the wall. (change the voice)

Ans – The wall is being built by the mason.

13)Who did this? (change the voice)

Ans – By whom was this done?

14)The peon opened the gate. (change the voice)

Ans – the gate was opened by the peon.

15)We missed the last bus.We had to walk home. (join the sentence by using 'so')

Ans – We missed the last bus so we had to walk home.

16)She did not come to school. She was ill.(use because to join the sentence)

Ans – She did not come to school because she was ill.

17)Listen carefully and take notes.(identify the sentence according to its structure)

Ans – Compound sentence

18)His courage won him honour.(identify the sentence according to its structure)

Ans – Simple sentence

19)Turn of the computer. (phrase/clause)

Ans - Clause.

20) A red beautiful rose.(phrase/clause)

Ans – phrase.

21)I ------- (see/saw)him yesterday.(choose the correct form of the verb)

Ans – saw

22)The child -------(is sleeping/sleeps)on the bed.(choose the correct form of the verb

Ans- is sleeping.

23) Scold (write the synonym)

24)Arrival (write the antonym)

25) Rahul is a very honest boy. (underline the subject)

Ans – Rahul.

26) A clever boy will act like this. (underline the predicate)

Ans – will act like this.

LITERATURE

Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

27) '' Its just a harmless garden snake !''

i) From where the above mentioned line is extracted?

Points – Garden snake.

ii) Write the name of the poet?

Points – Muriel L.Sonne.

Iii)In this above mentioned line who is speaking to whom?

Points – the child's mother is speaking to the child.

28)''He wore a question mark for tail.''

i) From where the above mentioned line is extracted?

Points – the squirrel

ii)Write the name of the poet?

Points - Mildred Bowers Armstrong.

iii)Here the speaker is talking about whom?

Points – talking about the squirrel.

29)'' I accept the challenge your majesty.''

i)Mention the source of this extract?

Points – Gopal and the Hilsa Fish.

ii)Who is the speaker of this above mentioned line?

Points – Gopal.

iii) Who has given this challenge to the speaker?

Points – The speaker.

Answer the following questions in 30 – 40 words.

30)Who were talking about the hilsa fish in the story ''Gopal and the Hilsa Fish''?1

Points – Householders and the courtiers.

31) Why do the grown ups tell the children not to talk with their mouth full?

Points – it is a bad manner.

32)Give some examples of fuel?

Points – wood,coal,cooking gas and petrol.

33)What does it do when we go around?

Points – It disappears behind the tree.

34) What does the child's mother say to him?

Points – some snakes are not dangerous.

35)What is compared with grey overcoat?

Points – squirrel's body.

36)Who is the writer of thepoem ''chivvy''?

Points - Michel Rosen.

Answer the following question in 80 words:

37)What are some of the things you should do to prevent a fire at home?

Points – should be alert about the use of inflammable substances at home – not storing combustible things like

kerosene and petrol at home.

38) Describe the squirrel and its playful behaviour with the help of the poem ''The Squirrel''.

Points – sat up straight to eat a nut – liked to tease – when it saw others then it went to the other way.

Answer the following question in 100 – 120 words.

39) why do you think grown-ups say the kind of things mentioned in the poem ''chivvy''?

Points - just to teach us good manners – they are more experienced than us.

Points – dressed up just like a mad man – no one could recognize him – achieved the goal.

40)''HA! HA! Well Gopal,congratulations!You have achieved the impossible once again!''what was the impossible task?How did Gopal achieve that?

Points – to bring a hilsa fish to the palace without anyone asking about it.

SATISH CHANDRA MEMORIAL SCHOOL

MODEL PAPER ,CLASS :VII [2O19 – 2O2O]

SUBJECT : SCIENCE

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS :   **[1O X 1 = 1O]**

1.Which type of skin assists in cutaneous respiration?

   a.scaly   b.rough   c.moist   d thick

2.Rohan's father works in wool's industry .He gets an infection while separating the fleece of sheep

   into different qualities.The disease could be

   a.pneumonia   b sorter's disease   c.influenza   d.sickle cell anaemia

3.High speed winds are accompanied by

   a.reduced temperature   b.increased temperature

   c.reduced air pressure   d.increased air pressure

4.Which of the following is not associated with the process of respiration ?

   a.lungs   b.alveoli   c.gall bladder   d.trachea

5.Storm accompanied by thunder and lightning is called

   a.cyclone   b.anticyclone   c.thunderstorm   d.hailstorm

6.Tracheae are present in a/an

   a.frog   b.fish   c.earthworm   d.insect

7.During which process diaphragm moves downward?

a.inhalation b.exercise c.respiration d.exhalation

8.What is produced by the fermentation of yeast because of which it is used in wine and beer

Industries?

a.oxygen b.water c.alcohol d.carbondioxide

9.Soil conservation is mainly with conserving

a.top soil b.sub soil c.microbes in soil d.parent rock

1O.Which of the following is a base?

a.sodium hydroxide   b.hydrochloric acid   c.sulphuric acid   d.calcium carbonate

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :   [1O X 2 = 2O]

11.How do the hair of certain animals help in keeping their bodies warm ?

12.What conclusion do you make when you blow air in the space between the two balloons from your

mouth and the balloons come closer to each other ?

13.What is the role of meteorologists ?

14.[Assertion –reasoning]

A.Both A and R are true.R is the correct explanation of A.

B.Both A and R are true.R is not the correct explanation of A.

C.A is true , R is false.

D. A is false,R is true

E.Both A and R are false

1.A.Overgrazing of animals is a cause of soil conservation.

R.Soil can be preserved by crop rotation.

2.A.There is a difference between breathing and cellular respiration.

R.In breathing,no energy is released but in respiration ,energy is released.

15.Why do cut apples take up a brown colouration when exposed in air?

16.State the difference between equatorial and polar regions.

17.Write the conditions necessary for conduction of heat .

18.Phenolphthalein when added to a liquid 'x'did not show any colour change .Mention two inferences

drawn from this activity.

19.What should be done to get relief from a bee sting and why?

20.What happens to the diaphragm and the rib cage during exhalation?

 SHORT ANSER TYPE QUESTIONS   [1O X 3 = 3O]

21.How do plants respire ?Explain.

22.Pooja is suffering from indigestion due to acidity .Is it advisable to give her orange juice in this

situation and why ?

23.Explain the following.

   a.Lime water turns milky on passing carbondioxide gas into it.

    b.Bubbles are produced when acetic acid is added to a solution of sodium hydrogen carbonate.

24.What are the three conditions to form a thunderstorm?

25.A student has to samples of soil :sample X and sample Y.He pours an equal amount of water in both.

In sample X ,the water is standing whereas in sample Y ,there is no water.What type of soil can X and

Y be ?

26.WRITE ONE WORD FOR   THE FOLLOWING :

  a.The mode of heat transfer in solid objects .

  b.The amount of water vapour existing in air .Type equation here.

  c.The process of breaking the soil into smaller particles .

27.Draw a well-labelled diagram of soil profile.

28.How is breathing similar in a fish and a tadpole ?

29.Justify the statement that composition of inhaled and exhaled air is not same.

30.GIVE REASON :

  a.Mercury is commonly used in thermometers.

  b.Cooking vessels are usually made up of metals while its handle is made up of plastic.

LONG ANSWER TYPE   QUESTIONS :

31.Explain the process of exchange of gases in insects.Draw a diagram in support of your answer.

32.Differentiate between the following pairs :

   a.Aerobic and anaerobic respiration

   b. Inhalation and exhalation

33.a.The temperature of hot water is measured to be 80 $^\circ$C.How much will this

   Temperature be in $^\circ$F ?

   b.Convert 85°F into $^\circ$C.

34.Explain photosynthesis under the following headings :

   a.Definition   b. Equation   c.Necessary conditions   d.Products formed

35.Draw a neat diagram of human digestive system and name and label the following parts in it.

         a.where digestion begins   b.where acid is produced

         c.largest gland   d.where bile is stored

         e.where digestion is completed

36.STATE WHETHER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE.CORRECT THE

   FALSE STATEMENTS :

   a.Diaphragm is a bone that helps in breathing .

   b.Kelvin unit is used to measure temperature based upon an absolute rate.

   c.Forming of a precipitate is a physical change.

   d.Loamy soil is a mixture of gravel and rocks.

   e.Anaerobic respiration takes place in the presence of oxygen.

37.a.How does the soil become too acidic in nature ?

   b.What should be added in the soil when it is

      i) too acidic   and   ii) too basic ?

38.a.What is a cyclone?

   b.Describe the formation of a cyclone .

39.100 ml of water takes 10 minutes to percolate completely in a particular soil.Calculate

The percolation rate of water in this soil ?

40.Describe anaerobic respiration in human beings

1. C 2.b   3.c   4.c   5.c   6.d   7.a 8.d 9.a   1O.a

11.Hair traps a lot of air .air is a poor conductor of heat.so,it does not allow the body heat to   be lost into the atmosphere and also helps in keeping them warm.

12.High speed winds are accompanied by reduced air pressure

13.make the weather predictions

   .study and compare the atmospheric conditions that occurred in the past and present and   apply this to predict the future weather.

     .use data from satellites and analyse the data to forecast about the weather.

14.1.D   2.A

15.The oxygen comes in contact with the cuit surface of the apple and form melanin,which has a brown colour.

16.copy

17.a.two bodies should be in contact or touch each other

     b.the temperature of both the bodies should be different

18.colourless in acidic medium and neutral medium

19.baking soda and vinegar should be used because these neutralises the acid

2O.copy

21.to obtain energy,plants also respire.The stomata also helps in the respiration process.The stomata consists of guard cells which allow the opening and closing of the stomatal pore to take in oxygen.Woody stems have small openings on their bark called lenticels for breathing.Roots of plants also breathe with root hairs by diffusion process.

22.Orange juice is acidic in nature .so,it can not be given in case of acidity.

23.a.due to the formation of calcium carbonate

     b.carbondioxide gas is evolved .bubbles are due to evolution of carbondioxide .

24.moisture,unstable air mass,lifting force.

25. X-clayey , loamy   Y-sandy soil

26. a.conduction   b.humidity   c.weathering

27. copy

28. both breathe through gills

29. Exhaled air has more carbondioxide and less oxygen as compared to inhaled air due to consumption of oxygen for oxidation of food and release of carbondioxide in the oxidation process.

3O. COPY

31.,32,34- COPY

33. a.$176°F$ $b. 29.4°C$

35. copy

36. a.false,diaphragm is a large flat muscle at the floor of the chest cavity.

   b.true

   c.false,chemical change

   d.gravel and rocks-sand ,silt,clay

e.presence-absence

37. a.excessive use of chemical fertilizers

   b.i]quick lime or slaked lime

     ii]manure or compost

38. copy

39. 1O ml/min.

4O. COPY