

रामकृष्ण उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय
प्रथम आवधिक प्रश्न कोश (2026-27)
विषय - हिंदी
कक्षा - VII

दिए गए गद्यांश को कम से कम दो-तीन बार अवश्य पढ़ लें।

पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर को रेखांकित कर ले।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर, पूरी तरह समझकर सरल भाषा में लिखें।

भाषा व्याकरण सम्मत होनी चाहिए।

उत्तर गद्यांश या काव्यांश से होना चाहिए, उसमें अपने विचार समाहित कर उत्तर नहीं देना चाहिए।

1 - निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

1- प्रकृति मनुष्य को अनेक प्रकार के उपहार प्रदान करती है। पर्वत, नदियाँ, पेड़-पौधे, पशु-पक्षी और स्वच्छ वातावरण हमारे जीवन को सुंदर बनाते हैं। प्राचीन समय में लोग प्रकृति के अधिक निकट रहते थे, इसलिए उनका जीवन स्वस्थ और शांतिपूर्ण था। आज आधुनिकता और औद्योगीकरण के कारण पर्यावरण प्रदूषित होता जा रहा है। कारखानों का धुआँ, वाहनों से निकलने वाली गैसों और प्लास्टिक का अत्यधिक उपयोग प्रकृति को नुकसान पहुँचा रहे हैं। यदि मनुष्य ने समय रहते पर्यावरण की रक्षा नहीं की, तो आने वाली पीढ़ियों को गंभीर समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ेगा। हमें अधिक से अधिक वृक्ष लगाने चाहिए तथा जल और वायु को प्रदूषित होने से बचाना चाहिए।

i- प्रकृति हमें क्या प्रदान करती है?

क) केवल जल

ख) अनेक प्रकार के उपहार

ग) केवल भोजन

घ) केवल छाया

ii- पर्यावरण प्रदूषित होने का मुख्य कारण क्या है?

क) वृक्षारोपण

ख) स्वच्छता

ग) औद्योगीकरण और प्रदूषण

घ) वर्षा

iii- हमें क्या करना चाहिए?

क) पेड़ काटने चाहिए

ख) जल प्रदूषित करना चाहिए

ग) पर्यावरण की रक्षा करनी चाहिए

घ) प्लास्टिक अधिक उपयोग करना चाहिए

iv- प्राचीन समय में लोगों का जीवन कैसा था?

v- आने वाली पीढ़ियों को कौन-सी समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ सकता है?

2- भारत त्योहारों का देश है। यहाँ विभिन्न धर्मों और संस्कृतियों के लोग मिल-जुलकर रहते हैं और अपने त्योहार बड़े उत्साह से मनाते हैं। दीपावली प्रकाश का पर्व है, जबकि होली रंगों का त्योहार कहलाती है। ईद भाईचारे का संदेश देती है और क्रिसमस प्रेम तथा सेवा की भावना को बढ़ावा देता है। त्योहार केवल मनोरंजन का साधन नहीं होते, बल्कि वे लोगों को एक-दूसरे के करीब लाते हैं। त्योहारों के अवसर पर लोग अपने घरों की सफाई करते हैं, मिठाइयाँ बाँटते हैं और गरीबों की सहायता भी करते हैं। इनसे हमारी संस्कृति और परंपराएँ सुरक्षित रहती हैं।

i- भारत को किस कारण त्योहारों का देश कहा जाता है?

क) यहाँ केवल एक त्योहार मनाया जाता है

ख) यहाँ विभिन्न त्योहार मनाए जाते हैं

ग) यहाँ लोग त्योहार नहीं मनाते

घ) यहाँ केवल धार्मिक लोग रहते हैं

ii- होली किसका त्योहार कहलाती है?

क) प्रकाश का

ख) भाईचारे का

ग) रंगों का

घ) सेवा का

iii- त्योहार लोगों को क्या सिखाते हैं?

क) झगड़ा करना

ख) प्रेम और एकता

ग) आलस्य

घ) क्रोध

iv- त्योहारों के अवसर पर लोग क्या-क्या करते हैं?

v- त्योहार हमारी संस्कृति को कैसे सुरक्षित रखते हैं?

3- विद्यार्थी जीवन मनुष्य के जीवन का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण समय माना जाता है। इसी समय में व्यक्ति के चरित्र, आदतों और भविष्य की नींव रखी जाती है। एक आदर्श विद्यार्थी वह होता है जो समय का सदुपयोग करता है, अपने शिक्षकों का सम्मान करता है और नियमित रूप से अध्ययन करता है। अनुशासन और परिश्रम विद्यार्थी के जीवन के दो मुख्य आधार हैं। आजकल अनेक विद्यार्थी मोबाइल और इंटरनेट में अधिक समय व्यतीत करते हैं, जिससे उनकी पढ़ाई प्रभावित होती है। विद्यार्थियों को खेलकूद और पढ़ाई के बीच संतुलन बनाए रखना चाहिए ताकि उनका शारीरिक और मानसिक विकास ठीक प्रकार से हो सके।

i- विद्यार्थी जीवन को क्या माना गया है?

क) व्यर्थ समय

ख) मनोरंजन का समय

ग) जीवन का महत्वपूर्ण समय

घ) विश्राम का समय

ii- आदर्श विद्यार्थी कौन होता है?

क) जो पढ़ाई न करे

ख) जो समय का सदुपयोग करे

ग) जो आलसी हो

घ) जो नियम न माने

iii- विद्यार्थियों की पढ़ाई किस कारण प्रभावित होती है?

क) खेलकूद के कारण

ख) मोबाइल और इंटरनेट के कारण

ग) विद्यालय के कारण

घ) शिक्षकों के कारण

iv- विद्यार्थी जीवन में अनुशासन और परिश्रम का क्या महत्व है?

v- विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ाई और खेल के बीच संतुलन क्यों बनाए रखना चाहिए?

4- समय का सदुपयोग करने वाला व्यक्ति जीवन में कभी असफल नहीं होता। समय एक ऐसी संपत्ति है, जो एक बार बीत जाने पर वापस नहीं आती। जो लोग अपने कार्य समय पर पूरा करते हैं, वे दूसरों की अपेक्षा अधिक सफल होते हैं। आलस्य मनुष्य को पीछे धकेल देता है और उसके विकास में बाधा उत्पन्न करता है। विद्यार्थी जीवन में समय का विशेष महत्व होता है क्योंकि यही समय भविष्य की तैयारी का समय होता है। यदि विद्यार्थी समय का सही उपयोग करें, तो वे अपने जीवन में बड़ी उपलब्धियाँ प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

i- जीवन में कौन व्यक्ति सफल होता है?

क) आलसी व्यक्ति

ख) समय का सदुपयोग करने वाला व्यक्ति

ग) क्रोधी व्यक्ति

घ) झूठ बोलने वाला व्यक्ति

ii- समय को कैसी संपत्ति कहा गया है?

क) नष्ट होने वाली

ख) वापस आने वाली

ग) अमूल्य संपत्ति

घ) साधारण संपत्ति

iii- मनुष्य के विकास में बाधा कौन उत्पन्न करता है?

क) परिश्रम

ख) अनुशासन

ग) आलस्य

घ) शिक्षा

iv- विद्यार्थी जीवन में समय का विशेष महत्व क्यों है?

v- समय का सही उपयोग करने से क्या लाभ होता है?

5- विज्ञान ने मानव जीवन को अत्यंत सुविधाजनक बना दिया है। आज हम बिजली, मोबाइल, कंप्यूटर और इंटरनेट जैसी सुविधाओं का उपयोग कर रहे हैं। विज्ञान की सहायता से चिकित्सा, शिक्षा और परिवहन के क्षेत्र में बहुत प्रगति हुई है। पहले जिन बीमारियों का इलाज संभव नहीं था, आज उनका उपचार आसानी से किया जा सकता है। परंतु विज्ञान का दुरुपयोग मानव समाज के लिए हानिकारक सिद्ध हो सकता है। परमाणु हथियार और प्रदूषण इसके उदाहरण हैं। इसलिए विज्ञान का उपयोग सदैव मानव कल्याण के लिए ही होना चाहिए।

i- विज्ञान ने मानव जीवन को कैसा बना दिया है?

क) कठिन

ख) सुविधाजनक

ग) दुखद

घ) कमजोर

ii- विज्ञान की सहायता से किन क्षेत्रों में प्रगति हुई है?

क) चिकित्सा और शिक्षा

ख) परिवहन

ग) सभी क्षेत्रों में

घ) केवल खेल में

iii- विज्ञान का दुरुपयोग किसके लिए हानिकारक है?

क) केवल पशुओं के लिए

ख) मानव समाज के लिए

ग) केवल विद्यार्थियों के लिए

घ) केवल किसानों के लिए

iv- विज्ञान के दुरुपयोग के कौन-कौन से उदाहरण दिए गए हैं?

v- विज्ञान का उपयोग किस उद्देश्य से होना चाहिए?

काव्यांश पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए

1- भूल गया है क्यों इंसान ।

सबकी है मिट्टी की काया,

सब पर नभ की निर्मल छाया ।

यहां नहीं कोई आया है , ले विशेष वरदान ।

भूल गया है क्यों इंसान ॥

i) प्रस्तुत पंक्तियाँ कहाँ से ली गई हैं?

ii) इस कविता के कवि का नाम बताइए।

iii) सब मनुष्यों की काया किस चीज़ की है?

iv) मनुष्य क्या भूल गया है?

v) आकाश, सब मानवों को समान रूप से कैसी छाया देता है?

2- देश अलग हैं , देश अलग हों ,

वेश अलग हैं , वेश अलग हों ।

मानव का मानव से लेकिन , अलग न अंतर - प्राण ।

भूल गया है क्यों इंसान ॥

i) प्रस्तुत पंक्तियाँ कहाँ से ली गई हैं?

- ii) इस कविता के कवि का नाम बताइए।
- iii) सब मानवों के भीतर कौन एक है ?
- iv) इस संसार में क्या अलग-अलग है?
- v) इस पद्यांश की भाषा कैसी है?

पठित गद्यांश -1

सम्मी ने खँजरी ली थी। प्रभावित होकर बोला – “मेरी खँजरी से बदलोगे? दो आने की है।” हामिद ने चिमटे को उपेक्षा से देखा – “मेरा चिमटा चाहे तो तुम्हारी खँजरी का पेट फाड़ डाले। बस, एक चमड़े की झिल्ली लगा दी, ढब-ढब बोलने लगी। ज़रा-सा पानी लग जाए तो खत्म हो जाए। मेरा बहादुर चिमटा आग में, पानी में, तूफ़ान में बराबर डटा रहेगा।”

चिमटे ने सभी को मोहित कर लिया, लेकिन अब पैसे किसके पास धरे हैं। फिर मेले से दूर निकल आए हैं, धूप तेज हो रही है। घर पहुँचने की जल्दी है। बाप से ज़िद करें तो चिमटा नहीं मिल सकता। हामिद है बड़ा चालाक, इसलिए उसने अपने पैसे बचाकर रखे थे। औरों ने तीन-तीन, चार-चार आने पैसे खर्च किए पर कोई काम की चीज़ न ले सके। हामिद ने तीन पैसे में रंग जमा लिया। सच ही तो है – खिलौनों का क्या भरोसा? टूट-फूट जाएँगे। हामिद का चिमटा बरसों बना रहेगा।

मोहसिन ने कहा – “ज़रा अपना चिमटा दो और तुम हमारी भिश्ती लेकर देखो।” महमूद और नूरे ने भी अपने-अपने खिलौने पेश किए। चिमटा बारी-बारी से सबके हाथ में गया और खिलौने बारी-बारी से हामिद के हाथ में आए। महमूद को भूख लगने पर उसके बाप ने केले खाने को दिए। महमूद ने केवल हामिद को साड़ी बनाया, उसके अन्य मित्र मुँह ताकते रह गए। यह उस चिमटे का प्रभाव था।

1- हामिद ने मेले से कौन-सी वस्तु खरीदी थी?

- (क) खँजरी
- (ख) भिश्ती
- (ग) चिमटा
- (घ) खिलौना सैनिक

2- हामिद ने चिमटे की विशेषता क्या बताई?

- (क) वह सुंदर है
- (ख) वह बहुत सस्ता है
- (ग) वह आग, पानी और तूफ़ान में भी काम करेगा
- (घ) वह खेलने के काम आता है

3- हामिद ने अपने पैसे क्यों बचाकर रखे थे?

- (क) मिठाई खरीदने के लिए
- (ख) काम की वस्तु खरीदने के लिए
- (ग) दोस्तों को देने के लिए
- (घ) घर लौटने के लिए

4- महमूद ने भूख लगने पर क्या खाया?

- (क) मिठाई

- (ख) जलेबी
- (ग) केला
- (घ) समोसा

5- अंत में हामिद के चिमटे का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा?

- (क) सभी बच्चे हँसने लगे
- (ख) सब बच्चे नाराज़ हो गए
- (ग) सभी बच्चे चिमटे से प्रभावित हो गए
- (घ) किसी ने ध्यान नहीं दिया

6- सम्मी ने हामिद से क्या बदलने के लिए कहा?

7- हामिद के अनुसार खिलौनों का क्या दोष था?

8- चिमटा बच्चों के हाथों में किस प्रकार गया?

पठित गद्यांश -2

1- खरगोश किसे पीछे छोड़कर आगे निकल गया था?

- (क) शेर को
- (ख) रेलगाड़ी को
- (ग) हाथी को
- (घ) बंदर को

2- रेलगाड़ी को पीछे छोड़ने के बाद खरगोश में कौन-सा भाव आ गया?

- (क) डर
- (ख) आलस्य
- (ग) घमंड
- (घ) दुख

3- वन के जानवर खरगोश के साथ कैसा व्यवहार करने लगे?

- (क) उससे लड़ने लगे
- (ख) उसे अनदेखा करने लगे
- (ग) उसका आदर करने लगे
- (घ) उससे डरने लगे

4- उसी वन में कौन रहता था?

- (क) लोमड़ी
- (ख) ऊदबिलाव
- (ग) चीता
- (घ) भालू

5- ऊदबिलाव ने खरगोश के सामने क्या शर्त रखी?

- (क) जंगल छोड़ने की
- (ख) पेड़ पर चढ़ने की
- (ग) रेलगाड़ी के साथ दौड़ने की
- (घ) नदी पार करने की

- 6- खरगोश अपने बारे में क्या सोचने लगा था?
7- ऊदबिलाव ने खरगोश की प्रशंसा में क्या कहा?
8- खरगोश ने ऊदबिलाव की शर्त तुरंत क्यों मान ली?
-

‘धरोहर’

पाठ 1 (भूल गया है क्यों इंसान)

(प्रसंग सहित व्याख्या)

1-भूल गया है क्यों इंसान ।

सबकी है मिट्टी की काया,

सब पर नभ की निर्मल छाया ।

यहां नहीं कोई आया है , ले विशेष वरदान ।

भूल गया है क्यों इंसान ॥

2- धरती ने मानव उपजाए ,

मानव ने ही देश बनाए।

बहु देशों में बसी हुई है , एक धरा - संतान ।

भूल गया है क्यों इंसान ॥

3- देश अलग हैं , देश अलग हों ,

वेश अलग हैं , वेश अलग हों ।

मानव का मानव से लेकिन , अलग न अंतर - प्राण ।

भूल गया है क्यों इंसान ॥

प्रश्न/उत्तर

पाठ 2 (ईदगाह)

- 1-अमीना का दिल क्यों कचोट रहा था?
- 2- मेले में हामिद और उसके दोस्तों ने क्या-क्या खरीदा ?
- 3- हामिद ने चिमटा क्यों खरीदा ?
- 4- गांव के लोग मेले में जाने के लिए क्या-क्या तैयारी करने लगे ?

- 5- हामिद ने बच्चों पर अपने चिमटे का प्रभाव कैसे जमाया
- 6-मियां नूरे के वकील का गौरवमय अंत किस प्रकार हुआ ?
- 7- बूढ़ी दादी का क्रोध स्नेह में क्यों बदल गया ?

पाठ 4 (खरगोश की एक और रेस)

- 1- खरगोश को किस बात पर अभिमान था ?
- 2- जंगल के सभी जानवर खरगोश को नमन क्यों करने लगे ?
- 3- ऊदबिलाव ने खरगोश के सामने क्या शर्त रखी ?
- 4- खरगोश के घमंड का अंत कैसे हुआ
- 5- यात्री गाड़ी से दौड़ में खरगोश क्यों जीत गया था
- 6- यदि खरगोश के स्थान पर आप होते तो क्या करते और क्यों
- 7- खरगोश की एक और रेस कहानी से क्या शिक्षा मिलती है

सरस कहानियाँ

पाठ 1 – चीनी फेरी वाला

मूल्यों पर आधारित प्रश्न

- 1- चीनी फेरी वाला कहानी हमें मेहनत और ईमानदारी का क्या संदेश देती है?
- 2- यदि आपको अपने परिवार की गरीबी दूर करने के लिए कठिन परिश्रम करना पड़े तो आप क्या करेंगे?
- 3- कहानी में दूसरों की सहायता करने की भावना को किस प्रकार दर्शाया गया है?
- 4- इस पाठ से हमें सादगी और संतोष का क्या महत्व समझ में आता है?
- 5- "मनुष्य की पहचान उसके व्यवहार से होती है।" यह कथन कहानी के आधार पर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

पाठ 2 – महायज्ञ का पुरस्कार

मूल्यों पर आधारित प्रश्न

- 1- इस कहानी में त्याग और सेवा का महत्व किस प्रकार बताया गया है?
- 2- "सच्चा दान वही है जिसमें स्वार्थ न हो।" कहानी के आधार पर अपने विचार लिखिए।
- 3- महायज्ञ का पुरस्कार कहानी से आपको दया और उदारता के बारे में क्या सीख मिलती है ?
- 4- यदि आपके पास बहुत कम भोजन हो और आपके सामने कोई भूखा व्यक्ति या जानवर हो तो आप क्या करेंगे ?
- 5- इस पाठ के माध्यम से लेखक ने मानवता का कौन-सा संदेश दिया है?

अनुच्छेद

1. समय का सदुपयोग
2. यदि मैं एक मोटरसाइकिल होता !
3. परिश्रम का महत्व
4. परोपकार
5. नारी और समाज

6. अनुशासन

7. प्रदूषण

8. राष्ट्रीय पर्व

प्रथम आवधिक परीक्षा (2026-27)

अंक योजना

कुल अंक - 50

1- अपठित गद्यांश	(1×7=7)
2- व्याकरण	(1×8=8)
3- धरोहर (लघु प्रश्न- उत्तर)	(2×3 =6)
4- पठित गद्यांश	(1×5= 5)
5- सरस कहानियां	(2×3= 6)
6- काव्यांश पर आधारित प्रश्न	(1×5= 5)
7- दीर्घ प्रश्न	(1X 3=3)
8- अनुच्छेद	(5)
9- प्रसंग सहित व्याख्या	(5)

RAMAKRISHNA SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL
PERIODIC TEST - 1 Question Bank (2026-2027)
SUBJECT-SCIENCE
CLASS - VII

MCQS

Ch -5 Physical and Chemical Changes

1. Which of the following is a physical change?
A. Burning of paper
B. Rusting of iron
C. Melting of ice
D. Cooking food
2. Formation of curd from milk is a:
A. Physical change
B. Chemical change
C. Reversible change
D. Temporary change
3. Which change is reversible?
A. Burning wood
B. Tearing paper
C. Freezing water
D. Cooking rice
4. Rust is formed when iron reacts with:
A. Nitrogen
B. Oxygen and moisture
C. Carbon dioxide
D. Hydrogen
5. Which of these is NOT a chemical change?
A. Digestion of food
B. Burning candle wick
C. Dissolving sugar in water
D. Cooking vegetables
6. During a chemical change:
A. No new substance is formed
B. Only shape changes
C. A new substance is formed

D. Matter disappears

7. The process of depositing a layer of zinc on iron is called:

- A. Rusting
- B. Galvanization
- C. Crystallization
- D. Condensation

8. Which gas is released when vinegar reacts with baking soda?

- A. Oxygen
- B. Hydrogen
- C. Carbon dioxide
- D. Nitrogen

9. Cutting wood into pieces is a:

- A. Chemical change
- B. Physical change
- C. Permanent change
- D. Slow change

10. Burning magnesium ribbon produces:

- A. Black ash
- B. White powder
- C. Brown gas
- D. Water vapours

11. Assertion (A): Burning of any substance is always a chemical change.

Reason (R): A chemical change is also called a chemical reaction.

12. Assertion (A): Taps and bicycle handles are usually chromium plated.

Reason(R): Coating a layer of chromium prevents rusting of iron articles.

13. Assertion (A): Change of water from liquid to steam is a physical change.

Reason(R): When water changes from liquid to gaseous state the chemical composition water changes.

14. Assertion (A): Rusting is a process of corrosion of iron on contact with air and moisture

Reason (R): Rusting is a physical change.

Ch 8-Measurement of Time and Motion

1. The SI unit of time is:

- A. Hour
- B. Minute
- C. Second
- D. Day

2. Speed is calculated as:



- A. Time \div Distance
- B. Distance \times Time
- C. Distance \div Time
- D. Distance + Time

3. Which instrument is used to measure time accurately?

- A. Thermometer
- B. Stopwatch
- C. Barometer
- D. Speedometer

4. Motion in a straight line is called:

- A. Circular motion
- B. Rotational motion
- C. Rectilinear motion
- D. Oscillatory motion

5. The movement of a pendulum is an example of:

- A. Circular motion
- B. Periodic motion
- C. Random motion
- D. Linear motion

6. The SI unit of speed is:

- A. km/h
- B. m/s
- C. cm/s
- D. m/h

7. Which of the following shows rotational motion?

- A. Moving train
- B. Spinning top
- C. Swinging pendulum
- D. Flying bird

8. A car travels 120 km in 2 hours. Its speed is:



- A. 40 km/h
- B. 50 km/h
- C. 60 km/h
- D. 70 km/h

9. Motion that repeats itself after equal intervals of time is called:

- A. Random motion
- B. Periodic motion
- C. Linear motion
- D. Zig-zag motion

10. Which device measures the speed of a vehicle?

- A. Odometer
- B. Thermometer
- C. Stopwatch
- D. Speedometer

11. Assertion (A): The time taken by a simple pendulum to complete one oscillation is called time period.

Reason (R): The time period of a pendulum depends on the mass of the bob.

12. Assertion (A): In uniform linear motion, an object covers equal distances in equal intervals of time.

Reason (R): A vehicle moving in city traffic is an example of uniform linear motion.

13. Assertion (A): The speed of an object is the distance travelled divided by the time taken.

Reason (R): Speed is a measure of how fast or slow an object is moving.

14. Assertion (A): The SI unit of time is the minute.

Reason (R): SI units are based on standards agreed upon internationally for consistency measurements.

Ch10- Life Processes in Plants

1. The process by which plants make food is called:

- A. Respiration
- B. Photosynthesis
- C. Transpiration

D. Germination

2. Which pigment gives leaves their green colour?

- A. Hemoglobin
- B. Chlorophyll
- C. Carotene
- D. Melanin

3. Plants take in carbon dioxide through tiny pores called:

- A. Roots
- B. Veins
- C. Stomata
- D. Xylem

4. Water is transported in plants through:

- A. Phloem
- B. Xylem
- C. Stomata
- D. Chloroplast

5. Which part of the plant absorbs water from soil?

- A. Stem
- B. Flower
- C. Leaves
- D. Roots

6. Transpiration mainly occurs through:

- A. Roots
- B. Stem
- C. Leaves
- D. Flowers

7. During photosynthesis, plants release:

- A. Nitrogen
- B. Carbon dioxide
- C. Oxygen
- D. Hydrogen

8. Food prepared in leaves is transported by:

- A. Xylem
- B. Phloem
- C. Roots
- D. Stomata

9. Which life process helps plants obtain energy from food?
- A. Photosynthesis
 - B. Respiration
 - C. Transpiration
 - D. Reproduction

10. The opening and closing of stomata help in:
- A. Absorption of minerals
 - B. Gas exchange
 - C. Seed formation
 - D. Pollination

11. Assertion(A): Oxygen is produced during photosynthesis.

Reason(R): Oxygen released in photosynthesis is utilised by living organisms for their survival.

12 Assertion (A): Water and minerals are absorbed by the roots from the soil and transported to the leaves.

Reason (R): Carbon dioxide from the atmosphere is absorbed through the stomata present in the leaves.

13. Assertion (A): The green pigment present in leaves is called chlorophyll.

Reason (R): This green pigment is responsible for the green colour in most of the plants.

14.Assertion(A): Xylem transports water and minerals in plants.

Reason(R): This tissue is made up of hollow sieve tubes.

2Markers

Ch -5 Physical and Chemical Changes

1. Is souring of milk a physical change or a chemical change .why?
2. Tearing of paper is a physical change where as burning of paper is a chemical change .comment.
3. How can you say that ripening of a fruit is a chemical change?
4. What is weathering? Give three types of weathering.
5. Why are heavy machines often lubricated with oil?
6. Define physical and chemical changes.

Ch 8-Measurement of Time and Motion

1. When is a body said to be in motion . Define rest.
2. Differentiate between stopwatch and clock

3. Define speed state its SI unit . Also write the SI unit of time.
4. Mention two disadvantages of using a sundial to measure time
5. Train covers 225 km in 5 hours .Find the speed of the train.
6. What is pendulum? Draw a well labelled diagram of a pendulum showing extreme and mean position.

Ch10- Life Processes in Plants

1. How plant roots absorb water and minerals from the soil?
2. How do the roots and stem contribute to photosynthesis?
3. What is translocation ?How does it take place in plants?
4. What is transpiration ?How is it useful to plants?
5. What are the various raw materials for photosynthesis.
6. Write the chemical equation for
 - a) photosynthesis
 - b) respiration

3Markers

Ch -5 Physical and Chemical Changes

1. Explain why lime water turns milky on passing carbon dioxide gas through it .Support your answer with the chemical equation.
2. What is rusting ?What are the conditions for rusting ?How can rusting be prevented?
3. Bubbles are produced when acetic acid is added to a solution of sodium hydrogen carbonate . Explain why and support your answer with a chemical equation.
4. Explain with examples three types of chemically changes give an example for each.
5. What is combustion ?Give conditions necessary for combustion. How can we control fire?

Ch 8-Measurement of Time and Motion

1. Differentiate between uniform and nonuniform motion .Give examples also.
2. What are the three kinds of motion .give examples
3. On what factors does the oscillation of a simple pendulum depend. Explain.
4. A car moves with a speed of 22 m per second. find the distance covered in 15 minutes.

Ch10- Life Processes in Plants

1. Differentiate between transpiration and translocation. give three points.
2. How does the water move from root to leaves.
3. Some plants do not have Green leaves. How do they prepare their food?
4. If a plant is water excessively ,does it grow or die give reason.
5. If a plant does not give you fruits or flowers is it useful to us or not? Support your answer with three reasons.

5 marker

Ch -5 Physical and Chemical Changes

1. a) write the characteristics of physical changes.
b) give three examples of physical changes
2. a) Differentiate between chemical and physical changes.
b) write the equation when vinegar and baking soda react.
3. A) Write the equations for the following:
 - a) Reaction of carbon dioxide with lime water
 - b) Reaction of iron with oxygen and water
 - c) Reaction of magnesium with oxygenB) Describe a process where the physical and chemical changes both occur simultaneously.

Ch 8-Measurement of Time and Motion

1. a,) explain three instruments used to measure time in earlier days.
b) what is a pendulum? Write the three main.
2. a) Explain various kinds of motion giving their examples.
b)A scooter covers 180 km in 3 hours find its speed in kilometre per hour and metre per second

Ch10- Life Processes in Plants

1. **Conclude an activity to show that light is necessary for photosynthesis .draw suitable diagram**
2. a)How do plants obtaine oxygen from the atmosphere through various ways?
b) Differentiate between xylem and phloem.

Case study

Ch -5 Physical and Chemical Changes

Riya's mother added a small amount of curd to warm milk and kept it overnight. The next morning, the milk had turned into curd. The taste, smell, and texture had completely changed.

Questions

1. **Conversion of milk into curd is**
2. **Milk changes into curd due to the action of:**
3. **Which property changes during curd formation?**
4. **Can curd be changed into milk again?**

ACh 8-Measurement of Time and Motion

Ravi observes a pendulum clock at his grandfather's house. The pendulum moves to and fro continuously at equal intervals of time. The clock helps in measuring time accurately.

Questions

1. What type of motion is shown by the pendulum?
2. Why is the motion of the pendulum called periodic motion?
3. Which instrument is commonly used to measure time accurately?
4. What is the SI unit of time?

Ch10- Life Processes in Plants

Riya kept two potted plants near a window. One plant received sunlight regularly while the other was kept in a dark room for several days. After some time, the plant kept in sunlight remained green and healthy, while the other plant turned yellow and weak. Her teacher explained that plants need sunlight, water, carbon dioxide, and chlorophyll to prepare food.

Questions

1. Which process helps plants prepare their own food?
2. Why did the plant kept in darkness become weak and yellow?
3. Name the green pigment present in leaves.
4. What are the raw materials needed for photosynthesis?

RAMAKRISHNA SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL
QUESTION BANK (2025-2026)
SUBJECT – MATHEMATICS
CLASS – VII

SECTION- A

Tick the correct option:

CH- 1 (LARGE NUMBERS AROUND US)

1. 550 km travelled daily for 40 days gives:

- a) 20,000 km
- b) 22,000 km
- c) 24,000 km
- d) 25,000 km

2. The number 70245913 in the Indian System is written as:

- a) 70,24,5913
- b) 7,02,45,913
- c) 70,245,913
- d) 702,45,913

3. The number 14,679,026 is written in words as:

- a) Fourteen million six hundred seventy-nine thousand twenty-six
- b) Fourteen crore sixty-seven lakh nine thousand twenty-six
- c) Fourteen lakh sixty-seven thousand twenty-six
- d) One million forty-six thousand twenty-six

4. Round 74,856 to the nearest hundred.

- a) 74,800
- b) 74,900
- c) 75,000
- d) 74,850

5. Round 5,09,625 to the nearest lakh.

a) 5,00,000

b) 6,00,000

c) 5,10,000

d) 4,00,000

6. Which number is correctly written in the International System?

a) 4,56,78,912

b) 45,678,912

c) 456,78,912

d) 4,567,891,2

7. One million equals:

a) 1 lakh

b) 10 lakh

c) 100 lakh

d) 1 crore

8. 125×24 can be calculated as:

a) $(24 \times 1000) \div 8$

b) $(24 \times 100) \div 4$

c) $(24 \times 10) \div 2$

d) $(24 \times 1000) \div 4$

9. The greatest number of digits in the product of a 5-digit and a 3-digit number is:

a) 6

b) 7

c) 8

d) 9

10. Distance from Earth to Moon = 384,400 km. In metres it is:

a) 38,44,00,000 m

b) 3,84,40,000 m

c) 38,44,000 m

d) 3,84,400 m

11. Assertion: A 6-digit number multiplied by another 6-digit number can give an 11-digit number.

Reason: The product may contain either 11 or 12 digits depending on the numbers.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation.**
- B. Both are true but Reason is not the correct explanation.**
- C. Assertion is true but Reason is false.**
- D. Assertion is false but Reason is true.**

12. Assertion: 74,856 rounded to the nearest hundred is 74,900.

Reason: The tens digit is greater than 5.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation.**
- B. Both are true but Reason is not the correct explanation.**
- C. Assertion is true but Reason is false.**
- D. Assertion is false but Reason is true.**

13. Assertion: $96 \times 25 = 2400$.

Reason: Multiplication by 25 can be done by multiplying by 100 and dividing by 4.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation.**
- B. Both are true but Reason is not the correct explanation.**
- C. Assertion is true but Reason is false.**
- D. Assertion is false but Reason is true.**

CH- 2 (NUMBERS PLAY)

14. The next number in the sequence 2, 4, 6, 8, _ is:

- a) 9**
- b) 10**
- c) 11**
- d) 12**

15. Which digit can appear at the ones place of an even number?

- a) 3**

b) 5

c) 7

d) 8

16. The sum of two even numbers is always:

a) Odd

b) Even

c) Prime

d) none of the above

17. Which of the following sequences is increasing?

a) 25, 20, 15, 10

b) 5, 10, 15, 20

c) 12, 12, 12, 12

d) 40, 35, 30, 25

18. Parity refers to:

a) Size of a number

b) Place value

c) Whether a number is odd or even

d) Number pattern

19. Which rule generates a Fibonacci sequence?

a) Multiply previous term by 2

b) Add 1 to previous term

c) Add the two previous terms

d) Subtract consecutive terms

20. The sum of four odd numbers is:

a) Odd

b) Even

c) Prime

d) none of the above

21. Assertion: The sum of two odd numbers is always even.

Reason: Odd numbers leave remainder 1 when divided by 2.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation.**
- B. Both are true but Reason is not the correct explanation.**
- C. Assertion is true but Reason is false.**
- D. Assertion is false but Reason is true.**

22. Assertion: 34 is a Fibonacci number.

Reason: $34 = 21 + 13$.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation.**
- B. Both are true but Reason is not the correct explanation.**
- C. Assertion is true but Reason is false.**
- D. Assertion is false but Reason is true.**

23. Assertion: 50 is a Fibonacci number.

Reason: Fibonacci numbers are formed by adding consecutive terms.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation.**
- B. Both are true but Reason is not the correct explanation.**
- C. Assertion is true but Reason is false.**
- D. Assertion is false but Reason is true.**

CH- 9 (LINES AND ANGLES)

24. Two angles whose sum is 180° are called:

- A) Adjacent angles**
- B) Supplementary angles**
- C) Complementary angles**
- D) Linear pair**

25. Which pair is complementary?

- A) $40^\circ, 50^\circ$
- B) $70^\circ, 120^\circ$
- C) $80^\circ, 110^\circ$
- D) $60^\circ, 60^\circ$

26. Which pair is supplementary?

- A) $30^\circ, 60^\circ$
- B) $110^\circ, 70^\circ$
- C) $20^\circ, 40^\circ$
- D) $45^\circ, 45^\circ$

27. Vertically opposite angles are always:

- A) Complementary
- B) Unequal
- C) Equal
- D) Supplementary

28. Adjacent angles have:

- A) Same measure
- B) Common arm and vertex
- C) Sum 90°
- D) Sum 180°

29. If two lines intersect, vertically opposite angles formed are:

- A) Unequal
- B) Equal
- C) Complementary
- D) Acute

30. Which of the following is a linear pair?

A) Two adjacent angles whose sum is 90°

B) Two equal angles

C) Two acute angles

D) Two right angles

31. Assertion: Two right angles are supplementary.

Reason: Sum of two right angles is 180° .

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation.

B. Both are true but Reason is not the correct explanation.

C. Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. Assertion is false but Reason is true.

32. Assertion: Complementary angles can be adjacent.

Reason: Adjacent angles always form a linear pair.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation.

B. Both are true but Reason is not the correct explanation.

C. Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. Assertion is false but Reason is true.

33. Assertion: All adjacent angles are supplementary.

Reason: Adjacent angles have a common vertex and arm.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation.

B. Both are true but Reason is not the correct explanation.

C. Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. Assertion is false but Reason is true.

SECTION- B

CH- 1 (LARGE NUMBERS AROUND US)

34. Write the following in words using the Indian System.

a) 70245913

b) 1563429

c) 90012008

35. Convert 761,002 into the Indian System and write its number name.

36. Compare:

a) 451,900 and 4,51,900

b) 10 lakh and 10 million

37. Find the estimated value of:

$$8,436 + 678$$

38. Round 3,42,781 to the nearest ten thousand.

39. Round 5,09,625 to the nearest lakh.

40. Find 48×25 using the multiplication pattern.

41. Find 72×125 using the shortcut method.

42. A train covers 550 km per day. How far will it travel in 20 days?

CH- 2 (NUMBERS PLAY)

43. State whether the result is odd or even without actual calculation:

a) $258 + 762$

b) $99 - 42$

44. Write the parity of:

a) Even + Even

b) Even + Odd

45. Write the first ten Virahanka–Fibonacci numbers.

46. Show that 21 belongs to the Fibonacci sequence.

47. If two consecutive Fibonacci numbers are 34 and 55, find the next number.

48. Solve:

$$K^2 + K^2 = 8M$$

Find the values of K and M.

49. If $T + T + T = UT$ and $T = 5$, find the value of U and UT.

CH- 9 (LINES AND ANGLES)

50. Find the complement of 38° .

51. Find the supplement of 125° .

52. Can two obtuse angles be supplementary? Explain.
53. State whether 45° and 45° are complementary.
54. Two supplementary angles are in the ratio 2: 3. Find the angles.
55. One angle is three times its complement. Find the angle.
56. If one angle of a linear pair is $4x^\circ$ and the other is $2x^\circ$, find x.

SECTION- C

CH- 1 (LARGE NUMBERS AROUND US)

57. Place commas correctly and write in words:

a) 70245913

b) 1563429

58. Convert:

a) 5 crore into millions

b) 25 million into lakhs

c) 300 lakh into crores

59. Write the expanded form of:

a) 7,02,45,913

b) 4,56,78,912

60. Round 3,62,47,312 to:

a) nearest hundred

b) nearest thousand

c) nearest ten thousand

61. Estimate:

12,348 – 8,789

62. Compare:

a) 1 lakh and 1 crore

b) 12 million and 12 lakh

c) 25 million and 25 crore

63. Using shortcut methods calculate:

a) 64×125

b) 96×25

c) 36×5

CH- 2 (NUMBERS PLAY)

64. Find the next three terms:

a) 10, 15, 20, 25, _ _ _

65. Determine whether the following sequences are increasing, decreasing or constant:

a) 100, 90, 80, 70

b) 45, 45, 45, 45

c) 12, 18, 24, 30

66. Write the first ten odd numbers and first ten even numbers. Compare their properties.

67. Determine the parity without actual calculation:

a) $2,416 + 1,325$

b) 485×732

c) 99×101

68. Write the first twelve Fibonacci numbers and identify the 10th term.

69. Verify that 34 belongs to the Fibonacci sequence.

70. Two consecutive Fibonacci numbers are 89 and 144. Find:

a) The next term

b) The previous term

71. Find the missing numbers:

1, 1, 2, 3, 5, _ , 13, _ , 34, _

72. Solve the cryptarithm:

$$AA + BA = 100$$

Find the values of A and B.

73. Solve:

$$UT + TA = TAT$$

Find the values of U, T and A.

74. Solve:

K9+ 3D= D5

Show all working steps.

CH- 9 (LINES AND ANGLES)

75. Find the complement of:

a) 25°

b) 64°

c) 89°

76. Find the supplement of:

a) 45°

b) 118°

c) 150°

77. Two complementary angles are $(x + 20)^\circ$ and $(2x - 10)^\circ$. Find x.

78. Two supplementary angles are $(x + 40)^\circ$ and $(2x - 20)^\circ$. Find x.

79. One angle is twice its complement. Find the angles.

80. If two angles of a linear pair are $(3x + 10)^\circ$ and $(2x - 20)^\circ$, find x.

SECTION- D

CH- 1 (LARGE NUMBERS AROUND US)

81. A city has a population of 3,45,67,890. Write:

a) The number in words

b) Expanded form

c) Place value of digit 5

82. A company earned ₹12,50,00,000 in one year. Express this amount:

a) In words (Indian System)

b) In International System

c) In words (International System)

83. Explain the complete process of rounding numbers. Illustrate by rounding:

a) 74,856 to nearest hundred

b) 3,42,781 to nearest ten thousand

c) 5,09,625 to nearest lakh

84. Estimate the following:

a) $12,348 - 8,789$

b) $8,436 + 678$

c) $9,842 - 4,213$

Show all steps clearly.

85. A company earned ₹3,62,47,312 during a year. Write:

a) Number name

b) Rounded value to nearest lakh

c) Rounded value to nearest crore

d) Difference between exact and rounded values

86. The distance between two cities is 400 km. A bus makes one round trip daily for 25 days. Find:

a) Distance travelled in one day

b) Distance travelled in 25 days

c) Explain the shortcut method used.

87. Calculate using suitable patterns:

$$72 \times 125$$

$$48 \times 25$$

$$86 \times 5$$

$$160 \times 125$$

CH- 2 (NUMBERS PLAY)

88. Study the following sequences and identify the pattern:

a) 5, 10, 15, 20, 25

b) 40, 35, 30, 25, 20

c) 12, 12, 12, 12

Also classify each sequence.

89. Without actual calculations, determine the parity of the following and justify your answers:

a) $258 + 762$

b) $199 + 311$

c) 485×732

d) 99×101

e) $99 - 42$

90. Two consecutive Fibonacci numbers are 987 and 1597. Find:

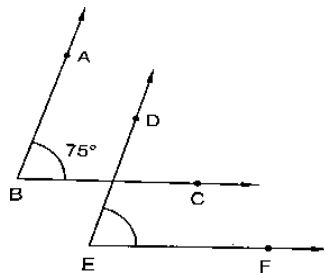
a) The next Fibonacci number

b) The previous Fibonacci number

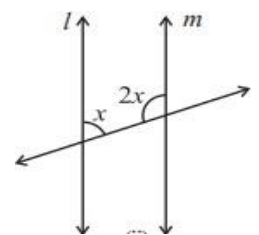
c) The following Fibonacci number after the next term

CH- 9 (LINES AND ANGLES)

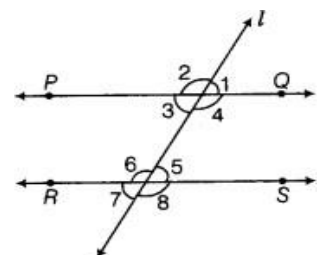
91. In fig., the corresponding arms of $\angle ABC$ and $\angle DEF$ are parallel. If $\angle ABC = 75^\circ$, find $\angle DEF$.



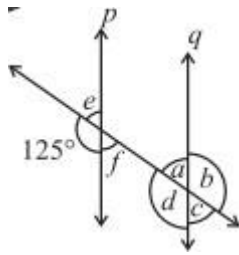
92. Find the value of x in each of the following figures if $l \parallel m$.



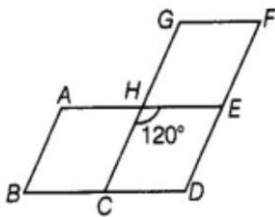
93. In the given figure, $PQ \parallel RS$. If $\angle 1 = (2a + b)^\circ$ and $\angle 6 = (3a - b)^\circ$, then the measure of $\angle 2$ in terms of b is?



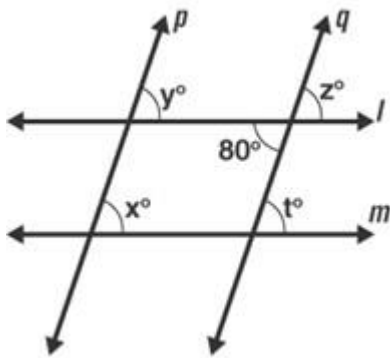
94. In the adjoining figure, $p \parallel q$. Find the unknown angles.



95. In the given figure, $AE \parallel GF \parallel BD$, $AB \parallel CG \parallel DF$ and $\angle CHE = 120^\circ$. Find $\angle ABC$ and $\angle CDE$.

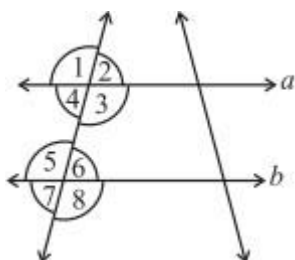


96. $l \parallel m$ and $p \parallel q$. Find the values of x , y , z , t .



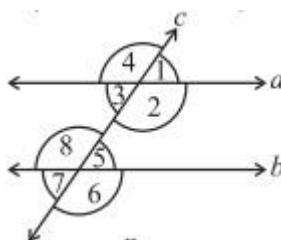
97. State the property that is used in each of the following statements?

- (i) If $a \parallel b$, then $\angle 1 = \angle 5$.
- (ii) If $\angle 4 = \angle 6$, then $a \parallel b$.
- (iii) If $\angle 4 + \angle 5 = 180^\circ$, then $a \parallel b$.



98. In the adjoining figure, identify

- (i) the pairs of corresponding angles.
- (ii) the pairs of alternate interior angles.
- (iii) the pairs of interior angles on the same side of the transversal.



SECTION- E

CH- 1 (LARGE NUMBERS AROUND US)

99. Case Study 1: School Library Records

A city library maintains a digital database containing 4,800,721 books. Large institutions often record numbers using the International System, but in India these numbers are commonly converted into the Indian System for easier understanding. Proper placement of commas helps people read and interpret large numbers accurately.

- (a) Write the number in the Indian System. (1)
- (b) How many lakhs are there in the number? (1)
- (c) Write the number name in the Indian System. (2)

100. Case Study 2: Mount Everest Measurement

The height of Mount Everest is approximately 8,848 metres. Scientists and geographers often round measurements to make calculations easier while retaining a reasonable level of accuracy. Rounding is useful in reports, newspapers and scientific summaries.

- (a) Which digit is checked while rounding to the nearest hundred? (1)
- (b) Round 8,848 to the nearest hundred. (1)
- (c) Explain the rule used for rounding in this case. (2)

CH- 2 (NUMBERS PLAY)

101. Case Study 1: School Sports Team Heights

In schools, heights of students are often recorded and arranged in ascending or descending order for comparison and analysis. Arranging data helps teachers identify the shortest and tallest students easily. Such arrangements also help in understanding number sequences and patterns. A sports teacher records the heights (in cm) of four students as:

145, 150, 155, 160

- (a) Which student height is the smallest? (1)
- (b) Which student height is the greatest? (1)
- (c) Explain why this arrangement is called an increasing sequence and write the rule followed in the sequence. (2)

102. Case Study 2: Factory Production

Manufacturing industries produce goods in large quantities every day. Managers often check whether production figures are odd or even because packaging and transportation frequently require items to be grouped in pairs or sets. Parity rules make such checks easy and fast.

A factory produces 485 boxes of toys in one section and 732 boxes in another section.

- (a) What is the parity of 485? (1)
- (b) What is the parity of 732? (1)
- (c) Without multiplying, determine the parity of 485×732 and explain the parity rule used. (2)

103. Case Study 3: Rhythm Patterns in Ancient Mathematics

The Indian mathematician Virahanka studied rhythmic patterns formed using short and long syllables. While counting possible rhythm arrangements, he discovered a sequence that later became known as the Fibonacci sequence. The number of possible arrangements follows a pattern in which each term is obtained from the sum of the previous two terms.

Suppose the number of rhythm patterns for two consecutive beat lengths are 21 and 34.

- (a) Find the next Fibonacci number. (1)
- (b) Find the previous Fibonacci number before 21. (1)
- (c) Explain how the Fibonacci rule helps in predicting future rhythm counts. (2)

CH- 9 (LINES AND ANGLES)

104. Case Study 1: Clock and Angles

A clock shows different angles between its hands at different times. At 3 o'clock, the hands form a right angle.

Questions

1. What is the measure of a right angle? (1 mark)
2. Are two right angles supplementary? (1 mark)
3. Find the complement of 35° . (2 marks)

105. Case Study 2: Railway Crossing

At a railway crossing, two tracks intersect forming different angles

Questions

1. What are adjacent angles? (1 mark)
2. If one angle is 120° , what is its vertically opposite angle? (1 mark)
3. Find the supplementary angle of 120° . (2 marks)

Marking Scheme for PT -1

Maximum Marks = 50

SECTION- A (10 marks)

Q1- Q7 (MCQ)

Q8-Q10. (Assertion reasoning)

SECTION- B(12 marks)

Q11- Q16 (2 marks with internal choice)

SECTION- C(9 marks)

Q17- Q19 (3 marks with internal choice)

SECTION- D(15 marks)

Q20-Q22 (5 marks with internal choice)

SECTION –E (Case study)

Q23. (4 marks)

RAMAKRISHNA SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL
QUESTION BANK (2026-27)
SUBJECT - SOCIAL SCIENCE
PERIODIC TEST - 1
CLASS VII

SECTION - A

Q1. Choose the correct answer: (1 marker)

Ch- 1 (Geographical diversity of India)

Geography

Q1. Which island group lies in the Arabian Sea?

- A. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
C. Sri Lanka

- B. Lakshadweep Islands
D. Maldives

Q2. The Deccan Plateau is located in:

- A. Northern India B. Eastern India C. Southern India D. Western India

Q3. The Northern Plains are mainly formed by:

- A. Lava deposits B. River deposits C. Wind action D. Glaciers

Q4. The term "subcontinent" is used for India because:

- A. It is a small continent B. It is located in the tropics
C. It has distinct geographical features D. It is a peninsula

Q5. Which mountain range is the oldest in India?

- A. Himalayas B. Aravallis C. Vindhyas D. Satpuras

Q6. The river Ganga originates from:

- A. Yamunotri B. Gangotri C. Siachen D. Manasarovar

Q7. Which state is known for the Sundarbans delta?

- A. Odisha B. Assam C. West Bengal D. Bihar

Q8. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are situated in:

- A. Arabian Sea B. Bay of Bengal C. Pacific Ocean D. Indian Ocean

Q9. What is the meaning of "Eight-Thousanders"?

- A. Mountains with 8 peaks B. Mountains above 8,000 feet
C. Mountains above 8,000 meters D. Mountains climbed 8,000 times

Q10. **Assertion (A):** Himalayas are sometimes called the Water tower of Asia.

Reason (R): The snow on the mountains melts and feeds the river.

- (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.

Q11. **Assertion (A):** The Himalayas protect India from cold winds.

Reason (R): Himalayas act as a natural barrier.

Q12. **Assertion (A):** Western Ghats are higher than Eastern Ghats.

Reason (R): Western Ghats lie closer to the coast.

Q13. **Assertion (A):** Northern plains are not good for farming.

Reason (R): They are rocky and uneven.

**Ch-4 (New Beginnings: Cities and States)
(History)**

Q14. Which two Mahajanapadas are known for their early democratic or republican traditions?

(a) Kashi and Kosala

(b) Magadha and Avanti

(c) Vajji and Malla

(d) Anga and Gandhara

Q15. In early Vedic society, the term 'Varna' referred to:

(a) The different occupations people could choose

(b) A fixed caste system based on hereditary roles

(c) The ideal division of society based on function and qualities

(d) A term used for warriors only

Q16. What major innovation contributed to the rise of the Mahajanapadas?

(a) The introduction of iron tools and weapons

(b) The discovery of writing

(c) The use of horses in warfare

(d) The establishment of Buddhist monasteries

Q17. Where did the Second Urbanisation mainly begin?

(a) Thar Desert

(b) Ganga plains

(c) Western Ghats

(d) Deccan Plateau

Q18. Which metal became important during Second Urbanisation?

(a) Copper

(b) Gold

(c) Iron

(d) Silver

Q19. **Assertion (A):** The Vajji is considered one of the earliest examples of a republican form of government.

Reason (R): It was ruled by a monarch with absolute powers.

Q20. **Assertion (A):** Mahajanapadas had fortified cities.

Reason (R): Forts provided defense against attacks.

Q21. **Assertion (A):** Iron made agriculture easier.

Reason (R): Iron tools were heavier than copper tools.

Q22. **Assertion (A):** Kings in ancient India always ruled independently without advice.

Reason (R): Assemblies like Sabha and Samiti existed in Janapadas.

Q23. **Assertion (A):** Iron technology played an important role in urban growth.

Reason (R) : Iron tools improved agriculture and iron weapons strengthened kingdoms.

**CH-11 (From Barter to Money)
(Economics)**

Q24. Who issues currency in India today?

- (a) Government of India (b) Supreme Court
(c) Ministry of Finance (d) Reserve Bank of India

Q25. What is "minting"?

- (a) Printing of currency notes (b) Manufacturing of coins
(c) Importing goods (d) Recycling

Q26. In the Junbeel Mela, what system of exchange is followed?

- (a) Digital payment (b) Barter system (c) Coinage (d) Banking

Q27. What is the main drawback of the barter system?

- (a) Goods cannot be exchanged at all (b) It requires a double coincidence of wants
(c) It relies only on digital transactions (d) Value of goods is always fixed by the government.

ASSERTION AND REASON QUESTIONS:

- (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 correct but (R) is wrong.
(d) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct

Q28. **Assertion (A):** The barter system is still in use today.

Reason (R): It is efficient and works better than currency.

Q29. **Assertion (A):** Double coincidence of wants was a problem in barter.

Reason (R): Both parties needed to want what the other had.

Q30. **Assertion (A):** The use of coins boosted maritime trade in India.

Reason (R): Coins were accepted across regions and helped easy transactions.

SECTION-B

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (2 Marker)

Ch- 1 (Geographical diversity of India) Geography

Q31. "Himalayas also hold great cultural and spiritual value." Support your answer with two reasons.

Q32. Why are the Himalayas called the youngest mountains even though they are so tall?

Q33. Why the Sundarbans is a recognized as UNESCO World Heritage Site?

Q34. Mention any two features of the Meghalaya Plateau?

Q35. Discuss the formation of the Himalayas.

Q36. What are sand dunes and where are they located in India?

Q37. Why is the southern part of India referred to as a peninsular plateau?

Q38. Mention any two main features of Gangetic Plains?

Q39. How do the Himalayas act as a climate barrier for India?

**Ch-4 (New Beginnings: Cities and States)
(History)**

- Q40. Why was the development of iron so important for the growth of states?
Q41. What is the difference between a Janapada and a Mahajanapada?
Q42. Mention any two factors that contributed to the growth of mahajanapadas in the Ganga plains.
Q43. How did trade routes help to connect different parts of India?
Q44. Mention any two features of the Vajji Mahajanapadas?
Q45. How do Uttarapatha and Dakshinapatha were useful?
Q46. Why were the early Indian coins called as punch-marked coins?

**CH-11 (From Barter to Money)
(Economics)**

- Q47. How did coinage help in improving trade in ancient India?
Q48. Mention any two main features of the barter system with examples.
Q49. What are some examples of digital payment methods used today?
Q50. How does digital money work in today's world?
Q51. Why was there a need to introduce money?
Q52. What do you understand by the term "Double Coincidence of Wants"?
Q53. What are the two main functions of money?
Q54. Mention any two examples of Barter System in today's life?

**SECTION-C
SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (3 MARKER)
Ch- 1 (Geographical diversity of India)
Geography**

- Q55. Why is the Thar Desert considered a natural barrier in western India?
Q56. Differentiate between the West Coast and East Coast of India? Mention any three points.
Q57. How does the movement of the Indian plates affect the Himalayas today?
Q58. How are the Indian Islands helpful to us?
Q59. Why is Ladakh called a 'cold desert' and 'moonland'?
Q60. Discuss any three features of Himachal Range.
Q61. How does India's geographical diversity affect our lives?

**Ch-4 (New Beginnings: Cities and States)
(History)**

- Q62. Describe the major changes that took place in the Indian Subcontinent between the 2nd and 1st BCE.
Q63. Why did the varna -jati system become more rigid over time? How did it affect the society?
Q64. What do you understand by the term "janapadas"? How janapadas grew into Mahajanapadas?
Q65. Explain the importance of Pataliputra in ancient India.
Q66. Differentiate between early democratic traditions in Vajji and Malla?
Q67. Explain how early kingdoms helped in trade?

**CH-11 (From Barter to Money)
(Economics)**

- Q68. What is portability? How was it a problem in barter?
Q69. What is divisibility? How was it a problem in barter?
Q70. Why did people shift from the barter system to money?
Q71. How does money help in the development of trade and commerce?
Q72. What is the role of banks in the modern monetary system?
Q73. Why was the barter system difficult for traders?
Q74. Explain the problem of divisibility in barter system.

**SECTION- D
LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (5 MARKER)**

**Ch- 1 (Geographical diversity of India)
Geography**

- Q75. How do the Western Ghats contribute to the climate and biodiversity of India? Explain in points.
Q76. Which UNESCO Heritage Site did you find interesting and why?
Q77. Why is India called a land of geographical diversity?
Q78. What role do mountains play in shaping India's geography?
Q79. Discuss the location, climate and the cultural features of the Thar Desert?
Q80. Describe the islands of India and their importance?
Q81. Discuss the three main ranges of the Himalayas?

**Ch-4 (New Beginnings: Cities and States)
(History)**

- Q82. How were the rulers selected and how did the assemblies work in ancient Indian janapada and mahajanapadas? Explain with examples.
Q83. Discuss the economic and technological developments that led to the rise of Mahajanapadas.
Q84. Why were Janapadas and Mahajanapadas important in the early history of India?
Q85. Explain the main features of the "Second Urbanisation" in India. How did trade contribute to the growth of new cities?
Q86. How were rulers chosen in early Vedic society?
Q87. Why were the janapadas and mahajanapadas an important development in India's early ?

**CH-11 (From Barter to Money)
(Economics)**

- Q88. How has money changed over time, and what are the new forms of money today?
Q89. What are the special features in currency notes that help prevent fake notes?
Q90. Discuss the limitations of Barter System in detail
Q91. Discuss the security features of paper notes in India?

SECTION- E
CASE-BASED QUESTIONS: (4 MARKER)
Ch- 1 (Geographical diversity of India)
Geography

Case-Based Question 1:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

Riya and her family visited different parts of India during their holidays. First, they went to the Himalayan region where they saw snow-covered mountains and very cold weather. Then they travelled to Rajasthan and experienced hot days and sandy deserts. Finally, they visited Kerala where they saw heavy rainfall, green forests, and many rivers.

- a) Which physical feature is mainly found in the Himalayan region?
- b) Why is Rajasthan much hotter and drier than Kerala?
- c) Name one occupation that people in Kerala may depend on because of heavy rainfall.
- d) What does this case show about the geographical diversity of India?

Case-Based Question 2:

India has different climates and landforms, so people grow different crops in different regions. In Punjab, farmers grow wheat because the land is fertile and irrigation facilities are available. In Assam, tea plantations are common due to heavy rainfall and suitable climate. In coastal areas like Tamil Nadu and Gujarat, many people are involved in fishing and trade.

- a) Why is wheat mainly grown in Punjab?
- b) Which geographical condition is suitable for tea cultivation in Assam?
- c) Why do many people in coastal regions depend on fishing?
- d) How does geographical diversity affect the lifestyle of people in India?

Ch-4 (New Beginnings: Cities and States)
(History)

Case-Based Question 3:

Around 2500 years ago, many cities began to develop in India. These cities grew near rivers because water was needed for farming, trade, and daily life. People started practicing different occupations such as pottery, weaving, metalwork, and trading. Markets became important centres where goods were exchanged. As cities expanded, rulers built roads, forts, and administrative centres to manage the population.

Based on the passage, answer the following questions:

- a) Why did many early cities develop near rivers?
- b) Name any two occupations practiced by people in these cities.
- c) What was the importance of markets in early cities?
- d) How did rulers help in the development of cities?

Case-Based Question 4:

As villages and cities grew, powerful rulers formed large kingdoms and states. They collected taxes from farmers and traders to maintain armies and build roads, forts, and public buildings. Some rulers appointed officials to help in administration and maintain law and order. Gradually, these kingdoms became centres of culture, trade, and learning

Based on the case, answer the following questions:

- a) Why did rulers collect taxes from people?
- b) Who helped rulers in administration?
- c) Mention any two works done by rulers for their kingdoms.
- d) How did the growth of kingdoms influence trade and culture?

CH-11 (From Barter to Money) (Economics)

Case-Based Question 5:

In ancient times, people exchanged goods directly through the barter system. A farmer who had wheat wanted clothes from a weaver, but the weaver did not need wheat at that time. This created difficulties in exchange. Sometimes, people also faced problems in deciding the value of goods. To solve these issues, people gradually started using coins and money.

Based on the passage, answer the following questions:

- a) What is meant by the barter system?
- b) Why was the barter system difficult for people?
- c) What problem arose when people tried to decide the value of goods?
- d) Why did people start using money instead of barter?

Case-Based Question 5:

Today, money is used in many forms such as coins, currency notes, debit cards, and digital payments. Ravi bought books online using a digital payment app, while his mother paid electricity bills through net banking. Money has made buying and selling easier and faster compared to earlier times.

Based on the passage, answer the following questions:

- a) Name any two modern forms of money mentioned in the case.
- b) How did Ravi make payment for his books?
- c) Why is money more convenient than the barter system?
- d) How has digital payment changed the way people buy and sell goods?

Ch- 2 Data Visualization in Excel

Assignment-1

Q- Multiple Choice Questions-

1. What is the primary function of charts in data representation?
a) To store raw data b) To delete data entries
c) To edit textual information
d) To present data in a visual and understandable manner ✓
2. Which component of a chart visually displays the data?
a) Legend b) Plot area ✓ c) Chart title d) Axis
3. Which feature helps to arrange data in a particular order?
a) Filtering b) Sorting ✓ c) Formatting d) Charting
4. What type of chart is ideal for illustrating the relationship between parts and the whole?
a) Bar chart b) Line chart c) Pie chart ✓ d) Column chart
5. What is the first step before creating any chart?
a) Saving the file b) Inserting the chart
c) Selecting the data ✓ d) Adding a chart title
6. What is the purpose of a legend in a chart?
a) To explain symbols or colors used in the chart ✓ b) To show the trend of data over time
c) To represent the relationship between different data points
d) To provide a title for the chart
7. Which option is used to display only required data?
a) Sorting b) Chart c) Filtering ✓ d) Legend
8. Applying conditions like "greater than" or "less than" to filter data is called:
a) Standard filtering b) Custom filtering ✓
c) Conditional formatting d) Data summarization
9. A pivot table is primarily used as a tool for:
a) Drawing simple shapes b) Summarizing and analyzing large amounts of data ✓
c) Writing complex formulas d) Inserting images into documents
10. What is the main purpose of using charts in Excel?
a) To store data b) To delete data c) To represent data visually ✓ d) To edit text
11. What is custom filtering?
a) Highlighting data b) Applying specific conditions ✓ c) Sorting data d) To hide all data
12. What is conditional formatting used for?
a) To delete data b) To highlight important data ✓ c) To create charts d) To sort data
13. What happens if a chart has no title?
a) It becomes easier to understand b) It becomes difficult to understand ✓
c) It automatically gets a title d) It is ignored

14. What is a bar chart?

- a) A chart that uses lines
- b) A chart that uses rectangular bars ✓
- c) A chart that shows percentages
- d) A chart that summarizes data

15. What is the role of a pivot table?

- a) To create charts
- b) To summarise and analyse data ✓
- c) To format text
- d) To insert images

16. Which chart is most suitable for showing percentage distribution?

- a) Bar chart
- b) Line chart
- c) Column chart
- d) Pie chart ✓

17. What is data visualization in Excel?

- a) Representing data in graphical form ✓
- b) Storing data
- c) Editing text
- d) Deleting data

18. What is the purpose of highlighting data in conditional formatting?

- a) To delete data
- b) To make data attractive
- c) To identify important values ✓
- d) To sort data

19. What does filtering do in Excel?

- a) Arranges data
- b) Displays only selected data ✓
- c) Deletes data
- d) Formats data

20. What is the main function of a chart title?

- a) To explain data
- b) To summarize data
- c) To provide context ✓
- d) To highlight data

21. What is the plot area in a chart?

- a) The area where data is plotted ✓
- b) The area for the legend
- c) The area for the title
- d) The area for the axes

22. What is the use of the legend in a chart?

- a) To display data values
- b) To explain symbols or colors ✓
- c) To provide a title
- d) To sort data

23. What is the significance of using colors in charts?

- a) To make charts look pretty
- b) To represent different data categories ✓
- c) To confuse users
- d) To hide data

24. What is the first step in data visualization?

- a) Selecting data ✓
- b) Formatting data
- c) Inserting images
- d) Creating chart

25. What is the purpose of using a line chart?

- a) To show parts of a whole
- b) To compare categories
- c) To show trends over time ✓
- d) To summarize data

26. What does a pie chart represent?

- a) Trends over time
- b) Parts of a whole ✓
- c) Comparative data
- d) Summarized data

27. What is the role of axes in a chart?

- a) To provide a title
- b) To display data values
- c) To categorize data ✓
- d) To summarize data

28. What is the benefit of using a pivot table?

- a) To create charts
- b) To summarize large data sets ✓
- c) To format text
- d) To insert images

29. What is the significance of data visualization?

- a) To confuse users
- b) To make data attractive
- c) To improve understanding and analysis ✓
- d) To delete data

30. What is the purpose of sorting data?

- a) To delete data
- b) To arrange data in order ✓
- c) To highlight data
- d) To create charts

31. What is the main function of a chart?

- a) To store data
- b) To represent data visually ✓
- c) To delete data
- d) To edit text

32. Which chart is most suitable for showing percentage distribution?

- a) Bar chart
- b) Line chart
- c) Column chart
- d) Pie chart ✓

33. What is the box that explains symbols or colors in a chart called?

- a) Legend ✓
- b) Plot area
- c) Axis
- d) Chart title

34. Which option is used to display only required data?

- a) Sorting
- b) Chart
- c) Filtering ✓
- d) Legend

35. Which chart is best for showing trends over time?

- a) Line chart ✓
- b) Pie chart
- c) Bar chart
- d) Column chart

L- 6 Cyber Threats, Crime and Safety

Assignment-2

Q Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is a computer virus?
 - a) A game
 - b) Harmful software ✓
 - c) A printer
 - d) A website
2. Which malware can copy itself automatically?
 - a) Trojan
 - b) Worm ✓
 - c) Antivirus
 - d) Firewall
3. Which cyber threat locks files and asks for money?
 - a) Spyware
 - b) Worm
 - c) Ransomware ✓
 - d) Adware
4. What does phishing mainly try to steal?
 - a) Music files
 - b) Personal information ✓
 - c) Wallpapers
 - d) Games
5. Which of these is a safe password?
 - a) 12345
 - b) password
 - c) Neha2026
 - d) R@vi#92 ✓
6. A Trojan horse pretends to be:
 - a) Harmful software
 - b) Useful software ✓
 - c) Hardware
 - d) Antivirus
7. Which of the following is a cyber crime?
 - a) Identity theft ✓
 - b) Typing homework
 - c) Watching cartoons
 - d) Drawing pictures
8. Cyberbullying happens through:
 - a) Online platforms ✓
 - b) Washing machines
 - c) Television cables
 - d) Printers
9. A DoS attack makes a system:
 - a) Faster
 - b) Attractive
 - c) Unavailable ✓
 - d) Silent

10. Which software protects computers from malware?
 - a) Paint
 - b) Antivirus ✓
 - c) Browser
 - d) Calculator
11. Sharing passwords with friends is:
 - a) Safe
 - b) Recommended
 - c) Risky ✓
 - d) Helpful
12. Which is an example of personal information?
 - a) Favorite color
 - b) Password ✓
 - c) School bag
 - d) Pencil box
13. Updating software helps to:
 - a) Increase cyber risks
 - b) Fix security problems ✓
 - c) Delete all files
 - d) Slow down the system
14. Which of these should you avoid clicking?
 - a) Trusted links
 - b) Unknown links ✓
 - c) School website
 - d) Educational apps
15. Social engineering mainly targets:
 - a) Machines
 - b) Networks
 - c) People ✓
 - d) Keyboards
16. Hacking means:
 - a) Cleaning computers
 - b) Unauthorized access ✓
 - c) Buying software
 - d) Watching videos
17. What is identity theft?
 - a) Copying homework
 - b) Using someone's personal data illegally ✓
 - c) Playing games online
 - d) Changing wallpapers
18. Which of these is a cyber safety rule?
 - a) Share OTPs
 - b) Use weak passwords
 - c) Keep passwords secret ✓
 - d) Open every email
19. Public Wi-Fi can be:
 - a) Completely secure
 - b) Risky for sensitive work ✓
 - c) Faster always
 - d) Virus-free always
20. Which malware secretly collects user information?
 - a) Spyware ✓
 - b) Worm

- c) Trojan
 - d) Firewall
21. What should you do if you receive a suspicious email?
- a) Open it immediately
 - b) Share it with everyone
 - c) Delete or report it ✓
 - d) Reply with details
22. Online fraud is done to:
- a) Help users
 - b) Entertain users
 - c) Cheat people ✓
 - d) Improve speed
23. Which is NOT a cyber threat?
- a) Malware
 - b) Phishing
 - c) Worm
 - d) Scanner ✓
24. A firewall is used to:
- a) Decorate the computer
 - b) Protect the network ✓
 - c) Play games
 - d) Store movies
25. What is the full form of DoS?
- a) Disk of Security
 - b) Denial of Service ✓
 - c) Data of Safety
 - d) Device of Software
26. Cyber criminals may use fake websites to:
- a) Teach students
 - b) Steal information ✓
 - c) Improve learning
 - d) Increase internet speed
27. Which action is safest while browsing?
- a) Downloading unknown files
 - b) Sharing passwords
 - c) Using trusted websites ✓
 - d) Ignoring updates
28. Which device can also get malware?
- a) Smartphones ✓
 - b) Only desktop computers
 - c) Only printers
 - d) Only scanners
29. Strong passwords should contain:
- a) Only numbers
 - b) Only letters
 - c) Letters, numbers, and symbols ✓
 - d) Only names
30. What should students do if cyberbullied?
- a) Ignore forever
 - b) Share passwords
 - c) Report to trusted adults ✓
 - d) Reply angrily
31. Which of these is an insider threat?
- a) A stranger online

- b) An employee misusing access ✓
 - c) A printer error
 - d) A power cut
32. Data breach means:
- a) Safe storage of data
 - b) Unauthorized access to data ✓
 - c) Data printing
 - d) Data formatting
33. Which of these helps keep accounts secure?
- a) Same password everywhere
 - b) Logging out after use ✓
 - c) Sharing passwords
 - d) Clicking pop-ups
34. Gaming threats may include:
- a) Account hacking ✓
 - b) Better graphics
 - c) Faster internet
 - d) Software updates
35. Which is the best way to stay safe online?
- a) Trust every message
 - b) Share personal details freely
 - c) Follow cyber safety rules ✓
 - d) Disable antivirus software

रामा कृष्णा उच्चतर माध्यममक मिद्यालय

प्रश्न कोश- (2026-27) विषय

- संस्कृत

कक्षा- सप्तमी

खण्ड -क

प्र-1 अपठित गद्यांश -

कश्चन् सिंहः वनस्य राजा आसीत्। सःवन्य पशून् प्रतिदिनं मारयति स्म। वन्यपशवः तं सिंहं दृष्ट्वा भीताः अभवन्। एकदा ते सर्वे मिलित्वा सिंहस्य समीपे अगच्छन्। ते सिंहाय अवदन्, “हे सिंहराजः! भवान् प्रतिदिनं यावत् पशून् मारयति, तावत् अस्माकं जीवः कष्टे भविष्यति। अतः भवान् प्रतिदिनं एकं पशून् मारयतु। “ सिंह तेषां वचनेन संतुष्टः अभवत्। सः ततः परं प्रतिदिनं केवलं एकं पशुम् मारयति स्म। एवं वन्यपशवः सुरक्षिताः अभवन्।

क)निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के एक शब्द में उत्तर लिखिए -

1. सिंह कः अस्ति ? _____

2 . सिंहः किम् करोति स्म? _____

ख) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के पूरे वाक्य में उत्तर लिखिए -

1. वन्यपशवः किं कुर्वन्ति स्म?

ग) निर्देशानुसार उत्तर लिखिए -

क)आसीत् शब्द का वचन लिखिए - _____

ख) अगच्छन् शब्द का लकार लिखिए -

प्र-2 अपठित गद्यांश

एकदा कश्चन बालकः उद्याने क्रीडन् आसीत्। सः तत्र पुष्पाणि दृष्ट्वा तानि तोलयतुम्

आरब्धवान्। तस्य मित्राणि तं अवदन्, मा पुष्पाणि तोलय। तानि अपि जीवाः सन्ति। यदि त्वं

तान् तोलयसि, तेषां जीवनं भविष्यति। बालकः तेषां वचनम् श्रुत्वा तदा सः पुष्पाणि न तोलयतुम्

निश्चय कृतवान्। सः उद्याने स्वच्छन्दतया विहरन् आनन्दं अनुभवन्।

क)निम्लिखित प्रश्नों के एक शब्द में उत्तर लिखिए

1)बालकः कुत्र क्रीडन्? _____

2 .बालकः किं कर्तुं आरब्धवान् ? _____

ख) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के पूर्ण वाक्य में उत्तर लिखिए -

1) तस्य मित्राणि तम् किम् अवदन्?

ग) निर्देशानुसार उत्तर लिखिए

क)। अनुभवन् शब्द का वचन लिखिए। _____ ख)

तोलयितुम् शब्द का प्रत्यय लिखिए। _____

प्र-3 अपठित गद्यांश

कश्चन काकः तषूर्तः आसीत्। सः जलं अन्वेष्टुम् आरब्धवान् । सः बहुतानि स्थलेषु भ्रमति स्म,
परन्तु कुत्रापि जलं न प्राप्तुम्। अन्ते सः कश्चन घटः दृष्ट्वा तत्र अगच्छत्। घटे अल्पं जलं
आसीत्। काकः चिन्तयन् जलं पातुम् अक्षमः आसीत्। तदा सः उपायं चिन्तितवान्। स निकटस्थे
काष्ठानि शीघ्रं संकलयित्वा घटे निक्षिप्तवान्। काष्ठेषु निक्षिप्तेषु, जलं उपरि आगच्छत्। काकः जलं
पीत्वा अभवत्। सः सुखेन तत्रतः गच्छत्।

क) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के एक शब्द में उत्तर लिखिए

1) काकः किमर्थम् भ्रमति स्म? _____

2) काकः कुत्र जलं दृष्ट्वा? _____

ि) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के पूरे वाक्य में उत्तर लिखिए

1) काकः किमर्थम् काष्ठानि निक्षिप्तवान् ?

ग) निर्देशानुसार उत्तर लिखिए

क) आसीत् शब्द का वचन लिखिए _____

ि) पातुम् शब्द का प्रत्यय लिखिए _____

प्र-4 अपठित गद्यांश

नदी एकः महत्वपूर्ण जलस्रोतः अस्ति। सा ग्रामे ग्रामे
वहति। कृषका तस्याः जलं कृषये उपयुज्यन्ते। नदी जलं
पेयं च अस्ति। ग्रीष्मकाले अपि नदी जलं अपगच्छति,

तदा सर्वे दुःखं अनुभवति। यदि वर्षा पर्याप्तं न भवति,

तद नदीषु जलं न्यूनं भवति।

अतः सर्वे वर्षां याचन्ति। नदी अपि प्रकृतिः एकं रूपं

अस्ति, यया जीवनं स्मृद्धं भवति।

क) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के एक शब्द में उत्तर लिखिए

1. नदी कुत्र वहति ? _____

कस्य जलं पेयं भवति? _____ ख) निम्नलिखित

प्रश्नों के पूरे वाक्य में उत्तर लिखिए

2. नदीषु जलं न्यूनं कथं भवति ?

ग) निर्देशानुसार उत्तर लिखिए

क)। अस्ति शब्द का वचन लिखिए- _____

ख) याचन्ति शब्द का लकार लिखिए _____

खं ड- ख

प्र 5. मति मुनि नदी वारि शब्दों के रूप लिखिए।

प्र 6. पठ् भू अस् कृ धातु का लट् तथा लृट् लकार

लिखिए।

खं ड- ग

प्र .7. निम्नलिखित समय को संस्कृत में लिखिए।

1. 6:15
2. 10: 30
3. 6: 00
4. . 3: 30
5. . 2: 15
6. 6 :30
7. 4 :30
8. 12: 00
9. 7:45
10. 9:45
11. 1:45
12. 12:30
13. 2:45
14. 8:30
15. 8:45

प्र 8.निम्नलिखित संख्या शब्दों को संस्कृत में लिखिए ।

1. 12 2.
- 18
3. 33
4. 34
5. 32
6. 42
7. 50
8. 45
9. 24
- 10.5
- 11.22
- 12.40

13.50

14.19

15.29

खं ड- घ

प्र 9 .निम्नलिखित शब्दों के अर्थ लिखिए ।

1. कति
2. वादनम्
3. आंग्लभाषा
4. मूषकः
5. कपोतः
6. व्याधः
7. आकाशे
8. अकर्तयन्
9. तदन्तरम्
- 10.नक्तम्
- 11.आम्
- 12.श्रद्धया
- 13.शयनम्
- 14.अधः
- 15.कृषकाः
- 16.तण्डुलान्
- 17.ततः

खं ड- घ

प्र 10. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के एक शब्द में उत्तर लिखिए ।

1. प्रणवः गृहकार्यं कदा करोति?
2. केन्द्रीय विद्यालये कः पठति?
3. कपोतानां राजा कः आसीत्?
4. द्विवादने कस्य वेला भवति?
5. कपोताः कस्य समीपं अगच्छन्?
6. जालं कः अकर्तयत्?
7. जालं कः प्रासारयत्?
8. प्रणवः कस्मिन् विद्यालये अपठत्?
9. केन्द्रीय विद्यालये कः अपठत्?
10. वृक्षे के अवसन्?
11. दीपिका अनामिका आपणात्
कानि आनयताम्?
12. काः स्वतंत्राः अभवन्?
13. ओंकारस्य कति वादने संस्कृत
कक्षायां भवति?

प्र 11 . निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर पूर्ण वाक्य में लिखिए ।

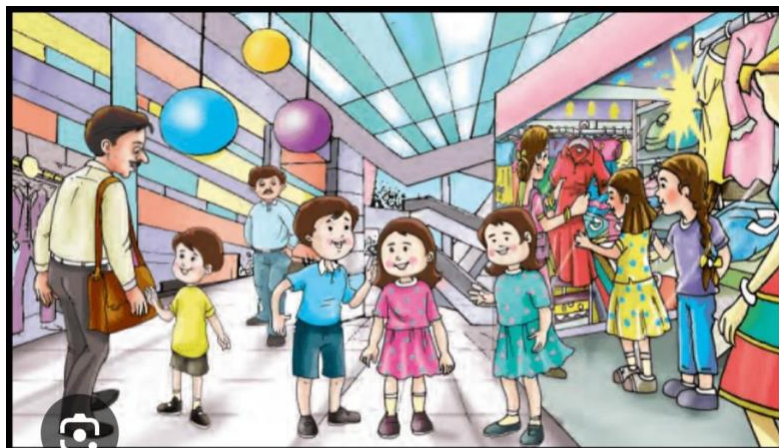
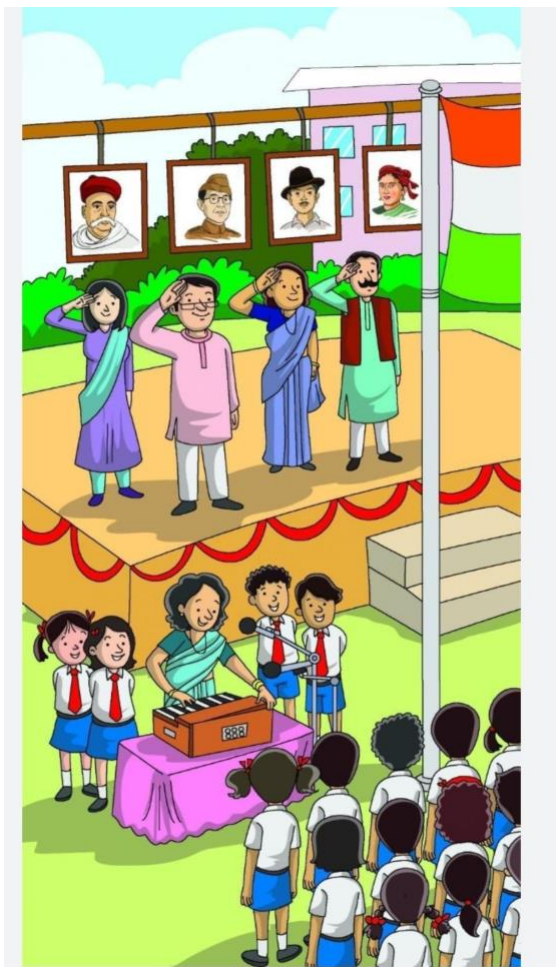
1. सार्धं चतुर्वादने क्रीडनाय कः गमिष्यति?

2. चित्रग्रीवः मूषकः किम् अवदत्?
3. किम् सत्यम् एव?
4. प्रणवः कस्य मित्रम् आसीत्?
5. व्याधः जाले कान् अक्षिपत्?
6. चित्रग्रीवः कः आसीत्?
7. कौ परस्परम् आलपतः?
8. कपोताः कथम् आकाशे उदपतन्?
9. ओंकारः सार्धं चतुर्वादने किम् करिष्यति?
10. प्रणवः गृहकार्यं कदा करिष्यति?
11. व्याधः तत्र कान् अक्षिपत्?
12. मृगः कुत्र अधावत

प्र 12 निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को उचित शब्दों की सहायता से पूर्ण कीजिए –

1. छात्रः पुस्तकं..... ।
2. वानराः वृक्षे..... ।
3. युवकौ तरणताले..... ।
4. मृगाः..... ।
5. गजौ तडागे जलम्..... ।
6. बालिकाः क्रीडाक्षेत्रे..... ।
7. खगाः वृक्षे..... ।
8. तापसौ वने तपः..... ।
9. अनुजः अमरः च..... ।

प्र 13 चित्र को देखकर कोई छः वाक्य लिखिए -





अं क योजना

कक्षा - सप्तमी प्रथम त्रैमासिक

परीक्षा (2025-26)

खण्ड- क 1)अपठित

गद्यांश - 5

खण्ड-ख

2)शब्द रूप - 8

3)धातु

रूप-

4

खण्ड - ग

4) समय - 4

5)संख्याएँ 4

खण्ड- घ

6)शब्दार्थ - 4

7)वाक्य पूर्ति- 3

8)एक शब्द में उत्तर - 5

9)पूर्ण वाक्य में उत्तर - $2 \times 4 = 8$

10)चित्र वर्णन - 6

कुल अंक =50

RAMAKRISHNA SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL

Question Bank (2026-2027)

Periodic Test-1 Class VII English

READING SECTION

Q1.A. Read the following passage and answer the question given below.

Passage 1

The old clock tower stood at the centre of the town and had been there for more than a hundred years. Although many modern buildings had replaced the older shops nearby, the clock tower remained unchanged. Every evening, people gathered around it to chat, buy snacks, or simply rest after a long day. The tower was not only a landmark but also a symbol of the town's history.

One winter morning, the townspeople noticed that the clock had stopped working. The hands were frozen at exactly six o'clock. At first, everyone assumed that the problem would be fixed quickly, but several days passed without any repair. The silence of the clock made the town feel strangely incomplete. Children who usually counted the hourly chimes began asking why the tower no longer spoke.

Finally, an elderly watchmaker named Mr. D'Souza offered to repair it. He climbed the narrow staircase inside the tower and spent hours examining the machinery. After three days of careful work, the clock began ticking once again. When the bell rang loudly across the town, people came out of their homes and cheered with joy. The repaired clock reminded everyone that even old things deserve care and respect.

Questions

1. Why was the clock tower important to the townspeople besides being a landmark?
2. What change had taken place around the clock tower over the years?
3. How did the townspeople react when the clock stopped working?
4. Why did the town feel incomplete without the clock?
5. What does the phrase "the tower no longer spoke" mean in the passage?
6. How did Mr. D'Souza repair the clock?
7. What lesson did the townspeople learn after the clock was repaired?

Passage 2

Meera had always been curious about the stars and planets. While other children spent their evenings watching television, she preferred sitting on the terrace with a telescope that her uncle had gifted her. She carefully observed the night sky and

wrote down her observations in a notebook. Over time, she became especially interested in learning about constellations and the movement of planets.

One night, Meera noticed a bright object moving unusually fast across the sky. Excited by the discovery, she immediately searched for information in her science books and on the internet. She later learned that the object was a meteor passing through Earth's atmosphere. Although the sight lasted only a few seconds, it filled her with wonder and excitement.

The next day, Meera shared her experience with her classmates during science class. Some students listened with great interest, while others doubted her story. However, her science teacher supported her explanation and encouraged everyone to learn more about astronomy. Inspired by the teacher's words, many students visited the library to borrow books about space.

Questions

1. How was Meera different from most other children of her age?
2. What did Meera do while observing the night sky?
3. Why did Meera become excited one night?
4. How did Meera find out what the bright object actually was?
5. Why was the meteor sight special to Meera even though it lasted only a few seconds?
6. How did Meera's classmates react to her experience?
7. What effect did the science teacher's encouragement have on the students?

LITERATURE

Ch-1 Kabuliwala – Very Short Questions

1. What was the name of Mini's father?
2. From which country did the Kabuliwala come?
3. What was the name of the Kabuliwala?
4. What did Rahmat sell?
5. Why was Mini afraid of Rahmat at first?
6. What did Rahmat carry in his bag?
7. Why was Rahmat sent to prison?
8. How many years did Rahmat stay in prison?
9. Why did Mini fail to recognize Rahmat at the end of the story?
10. Did he meet Mini at last?

Kabuliwala – Short Questions

1. What did Rahmat remember about his daughter?
2. Who was Rahmat and what work did he do in India?
3. From which place did Rahmat come, and why did he come to India?
4. How did Mini and Rahmat become friends?
5. What kind of relationship did Rahmat share with Mini?
6. Why did Rahmat carry a bag filled with nuts and dry fruits?
7. What led to Rahmat's arrest and imprisonment?

8. How did Rahmat's life change after spending many years in prison?
9. What happened when Rahmat came to meet Mini after his release?
10. Why did Rahmat feel emotional while meeting Mini's father?

Ch-2 The Last Leaf – Very Short Questions

1. Who were the two young artists living together?
2. What illness was Johnsy suffering from?
3. What did Johnsy keep counting from her window?
4. Who was Behrman?
5. What was Behrman's dream?
6. On which plant did Johnsy fix her hope?
7. What happened to Johnsy when the last leaf stayed on the vine?
8. Who painted the last leaf?
9. What happened to Behrman at the end of the story?
10. What is the main idea of the story?

The Last Leaf – Short Questions

1. How did Johnsy's illness affect her thoughts and behaviour?
2. Why did Johnsy believe she would die when the last leaf falls?
3. How did Sue try to support and encourage Johnsy?
4. What role did Behrman play in the story?
5. Why was the painted leaf so important to Johnsy's recovery?
6. How did Behrman create his masterpiece?
7. What sacrifice did Behrman make for Johnsy?
8. How does the story show hope and friendship?
9. Why is the last leaf considered a symbol in the story?
10. What lesson does the story teach readers?

Ch-3 The Kite – Very Short Questions

1. What is the poem about?
2. Who helps the kite fly?
3. What is needed for the kite to rise?
4. What holds the kite in the sky?
5. What happens when the wind stops?
6. What happens when the string is pulled?
7. Where does the kite fly?
8. What happens to the kite when it goes high?
9. What brings the kite down?
10. What feeling does flying a kite give?

The Kite – Short Questions

1. What is the kite compared to in the poem?
2. How does the kite rise into the sky?
3. What role does the wind play in the kite's flight?
4. How is the kite's movement described when it is high up?
5. What problems does the kite face while flying?

6. What happens when the wind becomes weak?
7. How does the string control the kite?
8. What makes the kite fall down?
9. What emotions are connected with flying the kite?
10. What lesson or idea does the poem give about freedom and control?

Marking scheme PT-1 Exam:

Total Marks-50

Section A- Reading-12

Section B- Writing-05

Section C- Grammar-12

Section D- Literature-21