

Atomic Energy Central School No. 4 Rawatbhata
Class VII (Mathematics, Science, Social Science)
Multiple Choice Questions Examination - July (2019-20)

Name of student: _____ **Class:** _____ **Roll No.** _____

General Instructions: 1. Darken the appropriate circle in the OMR answer sheet.
2. Each question carries 1 mark. There is no negative marking.

Mathematics

1. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{5} =$ _____
 - a) $\frac{1}{10}$
 - b) $\frac{3}{7}$
 - c) $\frac{1}{20}$
 - d) $\frac{7}{3}$
2. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 24 = _____
 - a) 12
 - b) -7.4
 - c) -12
 - d) 7
3. A vehicle covers a distance of 43.2 km in 2.4 litres of petrol. How much distance will it cover in one litre of petrol?
 - a) 21km
 - b) 24km
 - c) 18km
 - d) 20km
4. $\frac{1}{6}$ of 48 = _____
 - a) None of these
 - b) 8
 - c) 7
 - d) 9
5. The mass of a jar of sugar is 1.9 kg. What is the total mass of 13 jars of sugar?
 - a) 65kg
 - b) 28kg
 - c) None of these
 - d) 24.7kg
6. Samantha paid Rs 26.25 for three books that all cost the same amount. What was the cost per book?
 - a) Rs7
 - b) None of these
 - c) Rs8.75
 - d) Rs6.5
7. Find the value of a in the equation $a \div 0.065 = 0.03$
 - a) 195
 - b) 0.195
 - c) 0.00195
 - d) 19500
8. Vidya and Pratap went for a picnic. Their mother gave them a water bag that contained 5 litres of water. Vidya consumed $\frac{2}{5}$ of the water. Pratap consumed the remaining water. How much water did Vidya drink?
 - a) None of these
 - b) 2liters
 - c) 4liters
 - d) 3liters

9. Find: $32.4 \div 0.18 = -$

a) 18.01

b) 18

c) 180

d) None of these

10. Find: $7.75 \div 0.25$

a) 31

b) 34

c) 36

d) None of these

11. Last year, Mr Murli weighed 60 kg. This year he weighs $\frac{2}{5}$ more. How much does Mr Murli weigh this year?

a) $60kg$

b) $72kg$

c) $84kg$

d) $90kg$

12. A _____ of a fraction is obtained by inverting it upside down.

a) None of these

b) sum

c) inverse

d) reciprocal

13. Jyoti bought 4.35kg of chocolate. She made 10 chocolate cakes. She put 0.35kg of chocolate on each cake. How much chocolate did she have left?

a) $0.8kg$

b) $0.85kg$

c) None of these

d) $3kg$

14. The population of an island during the last 4 decades is in the table. Determine the mean population on the island during the time period.

Year	Population
1960	67000
1970	86000
1980	107000
1990	134000

a) 95200

b) 98500

c) 97400

d) 93000

15. A display of information using _____ of uniform width, their heights being proportional to the respective values.

a) angles

b) None of these

c) histograms

d) bars

16. The table shows the average rainfall in a village during 5 months. What is the mean rainfall in the village during the 5 months?

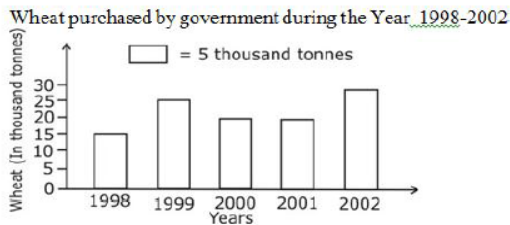
Month	Rainfall (mm)
January	38
February	46
March	41
April	45
May	43

- a) 42.6 mm b) 40.6 mm
c) None of these d) 44.6 mm

17. Find the mean of the data set. 49, 116, 52, 126, 136, 57, 122, 197, 106, 117

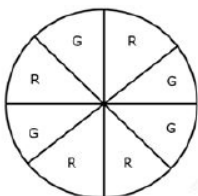
- a) 108.8 b) 109.8
c) 107.8 d) None of these

18. What is the amount of wheat purchased in 2001?



- a) 10 b) None of these
c) 20 d) 15

19. On spinning the wheel, What will be the probability of not getting a green (G) sector?



- a) $\frac{1}{2}$ b) None of these
c) 1 d) 0

20. The table shows the heights of the students in Mr. Charles's class. Find the median of the data.

Height (In inches)	Number of students
57	3
58	5
59	4
60	2
61	7
62	6
63	3
64	5

a) 61

b) 63

c) 10

d) 5

21. In an experiment of tossing a coin once, what is the probability of getting a head?

a) 0

b) None of these

c) $\frac{1}{2}$

d) 1

22. A card is drawn at random from a pack of 52 cards. Find the probability that the card drawn is a black.

a) $\frac{1}{52}$

b) $\frac{1}{13}$

c) $\frac{1}{26}$

d) $\frac{1}{2}$

23. Numbers 1 to 20 are written on twenty separate slips (one number on one slip) kept in a box and mixed well. One slip is chosen from the box without looking into it. What is the probability of getting a 2-digit number?

a) None of these

b) $\frac{11}{20}$

c) $\frac{1}{10}$

d) $\frac{1}{5}$

24. When a die is thrown, what is the probability of getting a number less than 4?

a) 0

b) 1

c) None of these

d) $\frac{1}{2}$

25. When a die is thrown, what is the probability of getting a number greater than 3?

a) 0

b) 1

c) None of these

d) $\frac{1}{2}$

26. A bag has 4 red balls and 6 yellow balls. A ball is drawn from the bag without looking into the bag. Find the probability of getting a yellow ball.

a) None of these

b) $\frac{1}{5}$

c) $\frac{3}{5}$

d) $\frac{2}{5}$

27. Solve: $-2(x + 3) = 5$

a) $x = 11$

b) $x = 10$

c) $x = \frac{-11}{2}$

d) None of these

28. Solve: $\frac{3p}{4} = 6$

a) $p = 24$

b) None of these

c) $p = 8$

d) $p = 2$

29. Write the statements "If you subtract 5 from 6 times a number, you get 7." in the form of equations:

a) None of these

b) $5x - 7 = 2$

c) $6x - 5 = 7$

d) $3x - 11 = 34$

30. Solve: $2q - 6 = 0$

a) $q = 3$

b) None of these

c) $q = 2$

d) $q = 4$

31. Solve: $\frac{-p}{3} = 5$

a) $p = 8$

b) $p = -5$

c) $p = -4$

d) $p = -15$

32. What is p in $2p - 1 = 23$?

a) 12

b) 16

c) None of these

d) 14

33. Solve: $2q + 6 = 12$

a) $q = 6$

b) None of these

c) $q = 3$

d) $q = 9$

34. Solve: $3 - 2(2 - y) = 7$

a) $y = 2$

b) None of these

c) $y = 24$

d) $y = 4$

35. Write the statements "One fourth of m is 3 more than 7" in the form of equations:

a) $4m + 7 = 3$

b) $\frac{1}{4}m - 3 = 7$

c) $\frac{1}{4}m + 7 = 3$

d) $4m + 3 = 7$

36. Write the statements "The sum of three times x and 11 is 32" in the form of equations:

a) $5x - 7 = 2$

b) $3x - 11 = 34$

c) $3x + 11 = 32$

d) None of these

37. Write the statements "Seven times a number plus 7 gets you 77" in the form of equations:

a) $7x + 7 = 77$

b) $7x + 6 = 66$

c) None of these

d) $7x - 7 = 77$

38. Laxmi's father is 49 years old. He is 4 years older than three times Laxmi's age. (Take Laxmi's age to be y years.) Set up an equation.

a) $3y - 4 = 49$

b) $3y + 4 = 49$

c) $y + 4 = 49$

d) None of these

39. What is x in $4x + 5 = 65$?

a) 13

b) None of these

c) 14

d) 15

40. Which is a solution of the equation $5x + 2 = 17$?

a) $x = 2$

b) $x = 5$

c) $x = 3$

d) $x = 4$

Science

41. Manure and fertiliser are added to field to increase the fertility as they contain 1

a) Nitrogen and magnesium

b) Humus and pesticides

c) Carbon and oxygen

d) Nitrogen and other nutrients

42. Carbohydrates produced in the process of photosynthesis is converted into 1

a) Glucose

b) Sugar

c) Starch

d) Protein

43. Leaves of some plants are not green, either red or brown due to 1

a) Absence of chlorophyll

b) Presence of lipids

c) Presence of fats

d) Presence of other pigments

44. Symbiotic association between leguminous plant and Rhizobium bacteria is useful for 1

a) Agronomists

b) Plant breeders

c) Farmers

d) Scientists

45. Which bacteria convert atmospheric nitrogen into soluble form? 1

a) Rhizobium

b) Methanogen

c) Lactobacillus

d) Spirillum

46. Which one is not an insectivore's plant? 1

a) Venus fly trap

b) Banana

c) Drosera

d) Bladderwort

47. Exchange of gases in leaves takes place through 1

a) Guard cells

b) Epidermis

c) Lenticels

d) Stomata

48. The balance between CO_2 and O_2 is maintained by 1

a) Digestion

b) Photosynthesis

c) Transpiration

d) Translocation

49. Select the incorrect pair 1

a) Water - Stem

b) Sunlight - Sun

c) CO_2 - Atmosphere

d) Chlorophyll - Leaves

50. Leguminous plant: Gram:: ? : Saprophytes. 1
- a) Pea b) Rhizobium
 c) Fungi d) Yeast
51. Energy is obtain by using glucose during the process of 1
- a) Digestion b) Absorption
 c) Respiration d) Assimilation
52. Amoeba capture food with the help of 1
- a) Food cup b) Pseudopodia
 c) Villi d) Tentacles
53. Animals that chew cud are called 1
- a) Ruminant b) Grass eating
 c) Herbivores d) Omnivores
54. Gastric juice contain enzyme 1
- a) Lipase b) Amylase
 c) Pepsin d) Cellulase
55. Which of the following are also called the tearing teeth? 1
- a) Incisors b) Premolars
 c) Canines d) Molars
56. Select the correct pair 1
- a) Pepsin – stomach b) Salivary amylase – small intestine
 c) Lipase- large intestine d) Gastric juice- mouth
57. Bile juice secreted by the liver plays an important role in the digestion of 1
- a) Fats b) Carbohydrates
 c) Protein d) Cellulose
58. Toothpaste is generally alkaline in nature as it 1
- a) Causes faster digestion of food b) Neutralises the acid present in mouth
 c) Helps in preventing foul smell d) Helps in shining of teeth
59. A vital ingredient of food which does not provide energy and is required in minute quantity is 1
- a) Carbohydrates b) Proteins
 c) Fats d) Vitamin

60. Water from undigested food is absorbed by 1
- a) Large intestine b) Liver
c) Food pipe d) Small intestine
61. Sorter disease is a 1
- a) Muscular disease b) Respiratory disease
c) Skin disease d) Fatal blood disease
62. Which among the following is an animal fibre? 1
- a) Cotton b) Silk
c) Polyester d) Jute
63. Sheep are reared for getting_____ 1
- a) Rayon b) Jute
c) Wool d) Cotton
64. Fleece of sheep contain grease and dust, it is removed by 1
- a) Yarning b) Spinning
c) Searing d) Scouring
65. Which is not related to silk industry? 1
- a) Apiculture b) Sericulture
c) Reeling d) Moriculture
66. Yak wool is common in 1
- a) Jammu and Kashmir b) Nepal and Bhutan
c) Tibet and Ladakh d) Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh
67. The process of removal of fleece from the body of sheep is called 1
- a) Shearing b) Carding
c) Cleaning d) Removal
68. Shearing do not hurt the sheep because 1
- a) Upper most layer is spongy b) Upper most skin of sheep is dead
c) Upper most skin layer contain cuticle d) Upper most skin is very thick
69. Silk thread is obtained from 1
- a) Cocoon b) Pupa
c) Caterpillar d) Adult moth
70. Hair of sheep traps the air that help them to keep warm as 1
- a) Air help them in breathing b) Air is good conductor of heat
c) Air make them buoyant d) Air is poor conductor of heat

a) Solids only

b) Liquid and gases

c) Gases only

d) Liquids only

80. If two containers of same metals, one having black bottom and other with white bottom, which will heat up early?

1

a) Containers with white bottom

b) None of these will get heated

c) Both will heated together

d) Containers with black bottom

Social Science

81. Many of the achievements of the Cholas were made possible through new developments in which field ?

a) Agriculture

b) Industry

c) Fishing

d) Mining

82. In ____, an empire was established under the Tang dynasty

a) America

b) Afghanistan

c) China

d) Japan

83. When this gate was made



a) 9th century

b) 11th century

c) 5th century

d) 10th century

84. These below plates were made in



a) Seventh century

b) Eighteenth century

c) Ninth century

d) Twelfth century

85. Match the following

Term

(a) Ur

Meaning

(b) Nadu

(I) Settlements of peasants

(II) Tax taken by Chola

(c) Vetti

(III) Groups of villages formed larger units

a) (a)-(II), (b)-(III),(c)-(I)

b) (a)-(II), (b)-(I),(c)-(III)

c) (a)-(I), (b)-(II),(c)-(III)

d) (a)-(I), (b)-(III),(c)-(II)

86.Chingleput district was in _____.

a) Gujarat

b) Tamil Nadu

c) Kerala

d) Karnataka

87.Match the following

Dynasty

(a) Gujara-Pratiharas

(b) Rashtrakutas

c) Palas

State

(I) Bengal

(II) Western Deccan

(III) Gujarat

a) (a)-(II), (b)-(I),(c)-(III)

b) (a)-(I), (b)-(II),(c)-(III)

c) (a)-(III), (b)-(II),(c)-(I)

d) (a)-(II), (b)-(III),(c)-(I)

88.Identify what is shown in the given figure



a) Grants of copper plates

b) Grants of copper plates

recording a grant of land

recording a grant of equipments

c) Grants of bronze plates

d) Grants of silver plates

recording a grant of land

recording a grant of equipments

89.Cholas built the town of Thanjavur and a temple for goddess

a) Nishumbhasudini

b) Nishambhasudine

c) Nihumbhasudini

d) Nashumbhisudini

90. Chola temples were not only places of worship; they were the hub of _____ .

a) political, cultural life as well

b) economic, social and political

life as well

c) political, social and cultural

d) economic, social and cultural

life as well

life as well

91. Mahamandaleshvara means _____ .

- a) the great lord of a region
- b) the great lord of a king
- c) the great lord of a caste
- d) the great lord of a society

92. In which language was the prashasti found in Gwalior written?

- a) Sanskrit
- b) French
- c) English
- d) Urdu

93. The gate was used for



- a) It regulated the inflow of water from a tank into the channels that irrigated the river
- b) It regulated the outflow of water from a tank into the channels that irrigated the fields
- c) It regulated the outflow of soil from a tank into the channels that irrigated the river
- d) It regulated the inflow of soil from a tank into the channels that irrigated the fields

94. Match the following

Type of rocks

- (a) Igneous
- (b) Sedimentary
- (c) Metamorphic

Example

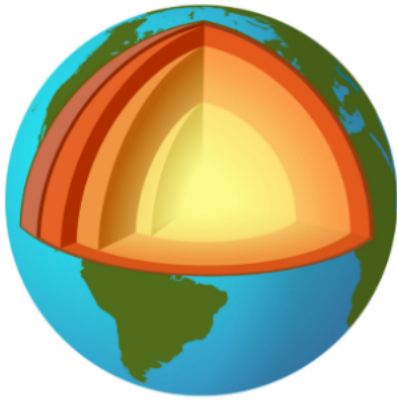
- (1) Slate
- (2) Sandstone
- (3) Basalt

- a) (a)-(1), (b)-(2),(c)-(3)
- b) (a)-(1), (b)-(3),(c)-(2)
- c) (a)-(3), (b)-(2),(c)-(1)
- d) (a)-(3), (b)-(1),(c)-(2)

95. Identify



- a) Sedimentary Rocks
- b) Metamorphic Rocks
- c) Igneous Rocks
- d) Material Rocks



96.

In the above figure which layer is thinnest and what it is called

- a) Yellow layer, Crust
- b) Yellow layer, Core
- c) Brown layer, Crust
- d) Red layer, Core

97. _____ rocks can change into _____ rocks under great heat and pressure

- a) Metamorphic and Sedimentary, Igneous
- b) Igneous and Sedimentary, Metamorphic
- c) Metamorphic, Igneous
- d) Igneous, Sedimentary

98. Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust is called

- a) Rock
- b) Crust
- c) Core
- d) Minerals

99. Just beneath the crust is the mantle which extends up to a depth of

- a) 2900 km
- b) 3000 km
- c) 2800 km
- d) 3100 km

100. How limestone is changed into marble

- a) Under great heat and pressure the limestone change into marble
- b) Under water the limestone change into marble
- c) By putting the limestone in fire it change into marble
- d) When limestone is broken by hammer it change into marble

101. Which of the following is false regarding Mantle

- a) The uppermost layer over the earth's surface.
- b) It lies between crust and core
- c) It is made up of dense and heavy material
- d) It extends up to a depth of 2900 km

102. Deccan plateau is made up of

- a) Nickel rocks
- b) Alumina rocks
- c) Graphite rocks
- d) Basalt rocks

103. How are rock sediments transported and deposited?

- a) By animals
- b) By fire
- c) By plants
- d) By water

104. Match the following

Terms

- (a) Minerals
- (b) Rocks
- (c) Fossils

Meanings

- (1) Are naturally occurring substances which have certain physical properties and definite chemical composition
- (2) The remains of the dead plants and animals trapped in the layers of rocks
- (3) Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust

- a) (a)-(2), (b)-(3), (c)-(1)
- b) (a)-(2), (b)-(1), (c)-(3)
- c) (a)-(3), (b)-(1), (c)-(2)
- d) (a)-(1), (b)-(3), (c)-(2)

105. The deepest mine in the world, is in

- a) North Africa
- b) South Africa
- c) South America
- d) North America

106. The main mineral constituents of the continental mass is called

- a) sima
- b) nife
- c) sial
- d) cial

107. This refers to foreigners who come to this country specifically for medical treatment at hospitals that offer world-class facilities at a lower cost than what they would have to pay in their own countries.

- a) Medical Tourist
- b) Foreign Tourist
- c) Treatment Tourist
- d) Hospital Tourist

108. Identify what is shown in the figure below



a) People waiting in long queue in public hospital.

c) People purchasing medicine from seller who is selling medicine outside the hospital.

b) People are protesting outside public hospital.

d) Doctors are standing outside the hospital treating the patients.

109.WHO stands for

a) Whole Health Organised

c) Working Healthy Organised

b) World Health Organisation

d) Working Healthy Organisation

110.According to UNICEF, more than ____ children die every year in India from preventable infections

a) three million

c) two lacs

b) three lacs

d) two million

111.___ refers to the provision of health facilities from door to door by health workers in rural areas

a) Transfer clinic

c) Moving clinic

b) Door clinic

d) Mobile clinic

112.A disease that attacks a large number of people in an area at the same time is called an

a) Non communicable

c) Epidemic

b) Germs disease

d) Communicable

113.Costa Rican government believes that a country has

a) to be healthy for its development and pays a lot of attention to the health of its people

c) to spend money on military to increase their power

b) to be wealthy for its development and pays a lot of attention to the earning more profit by way export

d) to spent money on political activities

114.Which of the following is false regarding the Policy of Kerala government towards health services

a) 50% of the entire state budget was given to the panchayats

c) Water supply scheme were checked to ensure good health

b) The working of school and anganwadi was checked

d) Health care centre were improved

115.This is where people are first brought in and treated in a hospital without being admitted to any special ward

- a) PMC
- b) OPD
- c) PDS
- d) UNICEF

116.PBKMS organisation work for

- a) fishing labourers
- b) Dairy farming labourers
- c) Factory labourers
- d) Agricultural labourers

117.If people get clean drinking water or a pollution free environment they are likely to be ____ . On the other hand, if people do not get adequate food to eat or have to live in cramped conditions, they will be prone to ____

- a) healthy, illness
- b) disease, fever
- c) disease, illness
- d) healthy, fever

118.The Head of the State is the

- a) Chief Minister
- b) President
- c) Vice-President
- d) Governor

119.Three levels of government in India are

- a) Central, State, Urban
- b) Central, State, Local
- c) Central, National, State
- d) Central, Rural, Urban

120.The opinions and the comments about the working of the government are also expressed through media like

- a) Newspaper
- b) Radio
- c) All of these
- d) TV

Solution
Class 07 - Mathematics
MCQ July
Section A

1. (c)
 $\frac{1}{20}$

Explanation:

$$\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{20}$$

2. (a)
12

Explanation:

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 24 = \frac{24}{2} = 12$$

3. (c)
 $18km$

Explanation:

In 1 lit petrol it will cover the distance = $\frac{43.2}{2.4} = 18km$

4. (b)
8

Explanation:

$$\frac{1}{6} \times 48 = \frac{48}{6} = 8$$

5. (d)
 $24.7kg$

Explanation:

the total mass of 13 jars of sugar is = $13 \times 1.9 = 24.7kg$

6. (c)
 $Rs8.75$

Explanation:

The cost price for each book is = $Rs.26.25 \div 3 = Rs.8.75$

7. (c)
0.00195

Explanation:

$$a \div 0.065 = 0.03$$

$$\Rightarrow a \times \frac{1000}{65} = \frac{3}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{3 \times 65}{1000 \times 100} = \frac{195}{100000} = 0.00195$$

8. (b)
2liters

Explanation:

$$\text{Vidya consumed} = \frac{2}{5} \times 5 = 2 \text{litre}$$

9. (c)
180

Explanation:

$$32.4 \div 0.18 = \frac{324}{10} \times \frac{100}{18} = 180$$

10. (a)
31

Explanation:

$$7.75 \div 0.25 = \frac{775}{100} \times \frac{100}{25} = 31$$

11. (c)
84kg

Explanation:

$$\text{This year the weight of Mr.Murli is} = 60 + \left(60 \times \frac{2}{5}\right) = 60 + 24 = 84 \text{kg}$$

12. (d)
reciprocal

Explanation:

$$\text{fraction : } \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{Reciprocal : } \frac{4}{3}$$

13. (b)
 $0.85kg$

Explanation:

$$\text{Chocolate which is left} = 4.35 - (10 \times 0.35) = 4.35 - 3.5 = 0.85kg$$

14. (b)
98500

Explanation:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mean population on the island during the time period} = \\ (67000+86000+107000+134000)/4=98500 \end{aligned}$$

15. (d)
bars

Explanation:

As height of the bar specify the value to estimate

16. (a)
42.6 mm

Explanation:

$$\text{mean rainfall in the village during the 5 months} = (38+46+41+45+43) / 5 = 42.6$$

17. (c)
107.8

Explanation:

mean of the data set.

$$= (49 + 116 + 52 + 126 + 136 + 57 + 122 + 197 + 106 + 117) / 10 = 107.8$$

18. (c)
20

Explanation:

amount of wheat purchased in 2001 is 20 as the bar touches the point 20 at Y axis

19. (a)
 $\frac{1}{2}$

Explanation:

There are total 8 sector in the circle and green sectors are 4 . So the probability of not getting a green (G) sector is = $\frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$

20. (a)

61

Explanation:

median is 61 in midpoint of the heights from 57 to 64

21. (c)

$\frac{1}{2}$

Explanation:

there are two face of coin, head and tale so getting one face has probability = $\frac{1}{2}$

22. (d)

$\frac{1}{2}$

Explanation:

There are 26 black card out of 52 cards. so probability that the card drawn is a black is $\frac{26}{52} = \frac{1}{2}$

23. (b)

$\frac{11}{20}$

Explanation:

Total numer of 2 digit numbers are = 10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20 = total 11
probability of getting a 2-digit number = $\frac{11}{20}$

24. (d)

$\frac{1}{2}$

Explanation:

A die has 6 face and there are 3 numbers are less than 4 (1,2,3). probability of getting a number less than 4 = $\frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$

25. (d)

$\frac{1}{2}$

Explanation:

a die has 6 face and there are 3 number face more than 3 .so the probability of getting an even number = $\frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$

26. (c)

$$\frac{3}{5}$$

Explanation:

Total balls are $(6 + 4) = 10$, yellow balls are 6 .So, probability of getting a yellow ball is = $\frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}$

27. (c)

$$x = \frac{-11}{2}$$

Explanation:

$$-2(x + 3) = 5$$

$$-2x - 6 = 5$$

$$-2x = 5 + 6$$

$$-2x = 11$$

$$x = -11/2$$

28. (c)

$$p = 8$$

Explanation:

$$\frac{3p}{4} = 6$$

$$3p = 6 \times 4$$

$$3p = 24$$

$$p = 24/3 = 8$$

29. (c)

$$6x - 5 = 7$$

Explanation:

Difference of two number is 7. As per the given equation one number is 5, which subtract from the other is a variable X multiplied with 6, therefore the equation will be as given below:

$$6x - 5 = 7$$

30. (a)

$$q = 3$$

Explanation:

$$2q - 6 = 0$$

$$2q = 6$$

$$q = 6/2 = 3$$

31. (d)

$$p = -15$$

Explanation:

$$\frac{-p}{3} = 5$$

$$-p = 5 * 3$$

$$p = -15$$

32. (a)

$$12$$

Explanation:

$$2p - 1 = 23$$

$$2p = 23 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2p = 24$$

$$\Rightarrow p = 24/2$$

$$\Rightarrow p = 12$$

33. (c)

$$q = 3$$

Explanation:

$$2q + 6 = 12$$

$$2q = 12 - 6$$

$$2q = 6$$

$$q = 3$$

34. (d)

$$y = 4$$

Explanation:

$$3 - 2(2 - y) = 7$$

$$3 - 4 + 2y = 7$$

$$2y - 1 = 7$$

$$2y = 7 + 1$$

$$2y = 8$$

$$y = 8/2 = 4$$

35. (b)

$$\frac{1}{4}m - 3 = 7$$

Explanation:

As per the equation, it states that one fourth of the variable m is equal to a number which is 3 more than 7 which means 10, hence the equation should be:

$$\frac{1}{4}m - 3 = 7$$

36. (c)

$$3x + 11 = 32$$

Explanation:

Sum of two number is 32. As per the given equation one number is 11 and the other is a variable Y multiplied with itself three times, therefore the equation will be as given below:

$$3x + 11 = 32$$

37. (a)

$$7x + 7 = 77$$

Explanation:

Sum of two number is 77. As per the given equation one number is 7 and the other is a variable X multiplied with 7, therefore the equation will be as given below:

$$7x + 7 = 77$$

38. (b)

$$3y + 4 = 49$$

Explanation:

Let Laxmi's age be y

Laxmi's father's age is 49

Father is 4 years older than three times Laxmi's age, hence the correct equation can be written as below:

$$3y+4=49$$

39. (d)

$$15$$

Explanation:

$$4x + 5 = 65$$

$$4x = 65 - 5$$

$$4x = 60$$

$$x = 60/4 = 15$$

40. (c)

$$x = 3$$

Explanation:

$$5x + 2 = 17$$

$$5x = 17 - 2$$

$$5x = 15$$

$$x = 15/5 = 3$$

Solution
Class 07 - Science
MCQ-JULY-2019
Section A

41. (d)

Nitrogen and other nutrients

Explanation:

Farmers add manure and fertilizer into their field to increase the fertility of soil as nitrogen and other nutrients are soluble in water and absorbed by the plant for their growth.

42. (c)

Starch

Explanation:

Plants form **starches**, by stringing together sugars. When you eat starchy foods, the **starches** are broken down into sugars, including glucose, maltotriose and maltose, by an enzyme called amylase found in your saliva and small intestine.

43. (d)

Presence of other pigments

Explanation:

Because chromoplast pigments alongwith chloroplast that give other colour like red or brown.

44. (c)

Farmers

Explanation:

Symbiotic association able to do nitrogen fixation, absorb atmospheric nitrogen for converting it into nitrite and nitrate.

45. (a)

Rhizobium

Explanation:

Rhizobium bacteria is **symbiotic** bacteria which shares it's relation with **leguminous** plants . It converts atmospheric nitrogen into soluble form.

46. (b)

Banana

Explanation:

Because banana plant is growing in nutrient rich soil and does not have any modified structure to trap insects like Venus fly trap, Bladderwort and Drosera have.

47. (d)

Stomata

Explanation:

The small pores present on the lower surface of leaf, are called stomata. Stomata absorb carbon dioxide from air for photosynthesis. Stomata facilitates exchange of gases and transpiration.

48. (b)

Photosynthesis

Explanation:

The balance of oxygen and carbondioxide is made due to respreration and photosynthesis. As we leave carbon dioxide and take in oxygen the ballance of carbon dioxide and oxygen is made. And during the photosynthesis of plants the balance of carbon dioxide and oxygen is made.

49. (a)

Water - Stem

Explanation:

Because water is absorbed by the roots from the soil.

50. (c)

Fungi

Explanation:

Gram is a leguminous plant having root nodules. Fungi are saprophytic organism as obtain food from dead and decaying materials.

51. (c)

Respiration

Explanation:

During the process of respiration oxidation of glucose takes place in which energy is released in form of ATP.

52. (b)

Pseudopodia

Explanation:

As Amoeba comes in contact with a food particle or prey, it throws pseudopodia all around the food particles. The tips of encircling pseudopodia fuse and the prey comes to lie in a vesicle. This method of intake food is called circumvallation.

53. (a)

Ruminant

Explanation:

Ruminants swallow the food without chewing. After feeding, they bring the food from the stomach back into the mouth and chew it leisurely. This process is called rumination and such animals are called as ruminants. Rumination is also called second chewing. The partially digested food in the Stomach of ruminants is called cud.

54. (c)

Pepsin

Explanation:

Gastric juice is thin, strongly acidic, almost colorless liquid secreted by the glands in the lining of the stomach. Its essential constituents are the digestive enzymes pepsin and rennin, hydrochloric acid, and mucus. Pepsin converts proteins into simpler, more easily absorbed substances; it is aided in this by

hydrochloric acid, which provides the acid environment in which pepsin is most effective.

55. (c)
Canines

Explanation:

There are four main types of teeth. Each has a slightly different shape and function. The canine teeth in the corners of your mouth help you tear food.

Also called cuspids, the canines are often the largest teeth in the mouth.

Incisors are the teeth in the front and center that you use to take bites of your food.

56. (a)
Pepsin – stomach

Explanation:

Enzyme pepsin is released from gastric gland present in stomach. Saliva is released from salivary glands present in mouth that contain salivary amylase.

Lipase is released from pancreas.

57. (a)
Fats

Explanation:

Liver is the largest gland in our body. The liver secretes a yellowish green watery fluid called bile. It is temporarily stored in a sac called the gall bladder.

Bile provides an alkaline environment for many enzymes to get active. It also reduces the acidity of chyme. Bile plays an important role in the digestion of fats.

58. (b)
Neutralises the acid present in mouth

Explanation:

When an alkali is added to acid, neutralisation reaction takes place and the acidity is removed.

59. (d)

Vitamin

Explanation:

Vitamin is a vital ingredient of food which does not provide energy and is required in minute quantity. Vitamins helps in providing immunity against the diseases.

60. (a)

Large intestine

Explanation:

Large intestine comprises of colon and rectum. The length of large intestine is about 1.5 meter. Large intestine receives undigested food from small intestine. Water from the undigested food is absorbed to a great extent in the large intestine. Semi-solid undigested waste is stored in the rectum for defecation.

61. (d)

Fatal blood disease

Explanation:

Sorter disease is a fatal blood disease that enters the blood stream of sorter while processing wool. A pulmonary form of anthrax that results from the inhalation of spores of the bacterium *Bacillus anthracis* in the wool of contaminated sheep.

62. (b)

Silk

Explanation:

Silk fibres are animal fibres. Silkworms spin the 'silk fibres', as: the female silk moth lays eggs, from which hatch larvae which are called caterpillars grows. When the caterpillar is ready to enter the next stage of its life history called pupa, it first weaves a net to hold itself. Then it swings its head from side to side. During these movements of the head, the caterpillar secretes fibre made of a protein which hardens on exposure to protein air and becomes silk fibre. Soon the caterpillar completely covers itself by silk fibres. This covering is known as cocoon.

63. (c)

Wool

Explanation:

Sheep are reared in many parts of our country for wool. Their hair is cut and processed into wool. Certain breeds of sheep have thick coat of hair on their body which yields good quality wool in large quantities.

64. (d)

Scouring

Explanation:

After the fleece is shorn, sorted and classed, the first step in the manufacturing process is **scouring the wool**. This uses hot water and detergents to remove the grease, sweat, dirt and most of the vegetable matter, leaving only the clean **wool**.

65. (a)

Apiculture

Explanation:

Apiculture or Bee keeping is the maintenance of hives of honey bees for the production of honey.

66. (c)

Tibet and Ladakh

Explanation:

Yak wool is common in Tibet and Ladakh. Angora **wool** is obtained from angora goats, found in hilly regions such as Jammu and Kashmir.

67. (a)

Shearing

Explanation:

The fleece of the sheep along with a thin layer of skin is removed from its body. This process of removing fleece from the body of the sheep is known as shearing. Machines similar to those used by barbers are used to shear off fleece from the body of the sheep.

68. (b)
Upper most skin of sheep is dead

Explanation:

Shearing is removing of upper skin along with hair to obtain wool. Shearing does not hurt the sheep because upper most skin of sheep is dead. *Shearing of sheep* involves removing wool (hair of *sheep*). wool is a dead tissue just like our hair. So, *shearing of sheep does not hurt it*

69. (a)
Cocoon

Explanation:

The third stage in the life cycle of silk moth is pupa. The grown up silk worm or larva stops eating and secretes a sticky fluid, a protein called fibroin from its salivary gland which hardens on exposure to air and becomes silk fibre.. This silk fibre is wrapped around its body to form a ball-like structure called cocoon. At this stage, the larva becomes a pupa.

70. (d)
Air is poor conductor of heat

Explanation:

Some animals that live in cold places generally have a thick coat of hair on their body. These coating helps the animals to trap air in it and keep them warm as air is a poor conductor of heat. Air trapped by the hair on the body of animals does not let the warmth to escape from the body. Hence, these thick covering of hair on animal body protect them from cold.

71. (c)
Liquid and gases

Explanation:

In earth atmosphere, transfer of heat takes place by convection in liquid and gases. Liquids and gases gets heated by the process of convection. Convection is the major factor in weather. The sun heats the earth's surface, then, when cooler air comes into contact with it, the air warms and rises, creating an

upward current in the atmosphere. That current can result in wind, clouds or other weather.

72. (d)

Dark coloured clothes absorb more heat

Explanation:

Dark coloured clothes absorb more heat than light coloured clothes to keep our body warm so, we feel more comfortable wearing dark coloured clothes during winter. While light coloured clothes reflect most of the heat that falls on them, so we feel comfortable wearing them in summer.

73. (c)

Radiation

Explanation:

The sun heats the earth through radiation. Since there is no medium (like the gas in our atmosphere) in space, radiation is the primary way through which heat travels in space.

74. (d)

35°C to 42°C

Explanation:

Clinical thermometer is used to measure the body temperature. The scale of temperature is graduated from 35°C to 42°C and or from 94°F to 108°F.

75. (a)

Energy transferred between objects at different temperature

Explanation:

Energy transferred between objects at different temperature is called as heat. Heat is the form of energy that flows between two bodies/object due to their difference in temperature. It is transferred from hotter to colder object.

76. (b)

Ensure the mercury levels below 35°C.

Explanation:

While measuring the body temperature using a thermometer we should ensure the mercury levels below 35 degree Celsius. We should wash the thermometer with an antiseptic solution and hold it firm and give it a few jerks. The jerks will bring the mercury level down. The normal body temperature is 37 degree Celsius.

77. (c)

Land cools more quickly than the sea

Explanation:

Land cools more quickly than the sea during the night because water is a slow conductor of heat and takes more time to cool down in comparison to land.

78. (a)

Metals

Explanation:

Metals are the best conductor of heat and electricity. Metals allow heat to pass through them easily. This process is known as conduction. Metals are good conductors of heat. Water, alcohol and water vapour are poor conductors of heat.

79. (a)

Solids only

Explanation:

Transfer of heat from one particle to the adjacent particle is known as conduction of heat. Only in solids, heat can be transferred by the process of conduction.

80. (d)

Containers with black bottom

Explanation:

The container with black bottom will heat up early because dark surfaces absorb more heat than light coloured surfaces. So, black bottom container being dark in colour will absorb more heat while white bottom container will reflect most of the heat that falls on it.

Solution
Class 07 - Social Science
Multiple Choice Question Test July (2019-20)
Section A

81. (a) Agriculture

Explanation:

Water from the channels provides the necessary moisture for agriculture, particularly the cultivation of rice. Hence many of the achievements of the Cholas were made possible through new developments in agriculture.

82. (c) China

Explanation:

In China, an empire was established under the Tang dynasty, which remained in power for about 300 years.

83. (a)

9th century

Explanation:

The given image is a ninth century sluice - gate in Tamil Nadu.

84. (c)

Ninth century

Explanation:

This is a set of copper plates recording a grant of land made by a ruler in the ninth century.

85. (d) (a)-(I), (b)-(III), (c)-(II)

Explanation:

A. Settlements of peasants, known as ur, became prosperous with the spread of irrigation agriculture.

B. Groups of such villages formed larger units called nadu.

C. The inscriptions of the Cholas have different kinds of taxes. The most frequently mentioned tax is vetti, taken not in cash but in the form of forced labour.

86. (b) Tamil Nadu

Explanation:

Inscriptions from Uttaramerur in Chingleput district, Tamil Nadu, provide details of the way in which the sabha was organised.

87. (c) (a)-(III), (b)-(II),(c)-(I)

Explanation:

The major ruling dynasties in different parts of the subcontinent between the seventh and twelfth centuries like :

A. Gurjara-Pratiharas in Gujarat.

B. Rashtrakutas in the Western Deccan.

C. Palas in Bengal

88. (a)

Grants of copper plates recording a grant of land

Explanation:

This is a set of copper plates recording a grant of land made by a ruler in the ninth century, written partly in Sanskrit and partly in Tamil. The ring holding the plates together is secured with the royal seal, to indicate that this is an authentic document.

89. (a) Nishumbhasudini

Explanation:

Vijayalaya, who belonged to the ancient chiefly family of the Cholas from Uraiyur, captured the delta from the Muttaraiyar in the middle of the ninth century. He built the town of Thanjavur and a temple for goddess Nishumbhasudini there.

90. (d) economic, social and cultural life as well

Explanation:

The specialists who worked at the temple and very often lived near it – priests, garland makers, cooks, sweepers, musicians, dancers, etc. In other words, temples were not only places of worship; they were the hub of economic, social and cultural life as well.

91. (a) the great lord of a region

Explanation:

As samantas gained power and wealth, they declared themselves to be mahasamanta, mahamandaleshvara which means the great lord of a “circle” or region.

92. (a) Sanskrit

Explanation:

One prashasti, written in Sanskrit and found in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, describes the exploits of Nagabhata, a Pratihara king.

93. (b)

It regulated the outflow of water from a tank into the channels that irrigated the fields

Explanation:

The given image is a ninth century sluice - gate in Tamil Nadu. It regulated the outflow of water from a tank into the channels that irrigated the fields.

94. (c) (a)-(3), (b)-(2),(c)-(1)

Explanation:

Match the following rocks with their examples

Type of rocks

(a) Igneous -(3) Basalt

(b) Sedimentary - (2) Sandstone

(c) Metamorphic - (1) Slate

95. (b)

Metamorphic Rocks

Explanation:

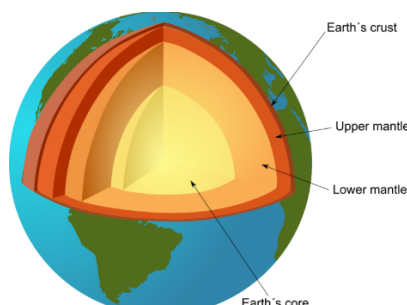
The given picture is of metamorphic rock.

96. (c)

Brown layer, Crust

Explanation:

In the given picture the thinnest layer is Crust, which is shown in orange colour here.



97. (b) Igneous and Sedimentary, Metamorphic

Explanation:

Igneous and sedimentary rocks can change into metamorphic rock under great heat and pressure.

98. (a) Rock

Explanation:

Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust is called rock.

99. (a) 2900 km

Explanation:

Just beneath the crust is the mantle which extends up to a depth of 2900km.

100. (a) Under great heat and pressure the limestone change into marble

Explanation:

Marble is a metamorphic rock that forms when limestone is subjected to the heat and pressure of metamorphism. It is **composed** primarily of the mineral calcite (CaCO_3) and usually contains other minerals, such as clay minerals, micas, quartz, pyrite, iron oxides, and graphite.

101. (a)

The uppermost layer over the earth's surface.

Explanation:

All other statements are correct. Mantle is the second layer not the top most layer.

102. (d) Basalt rocks

Explanation:

Deccan plateau is made up of basalt rocks.

103. (d) By water

Explanation:

Rock sediments are transported and deposited by water.

104. (d) (a)-(1), (b)-(3), (c)-(2)

Explanation:

Match the following

Terms

- (a) Minerals
- (b) Rocks
- (c) Fossils

Meanings

- a) Minerals- (1) Are naturally occurring substances which have certain physical properties and definite chemical composition.
- b) Rocks - (3) Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust.
- c) Fossils- (2) The remains of the dead plants and animals trapped in the layers of rocks.

105. (b) South Africa

Explanation:

AngloGold Ashanti's **Mponeng** gold mine, located south-west of Johannesburg in South Africa, is currently the deepest mine in the world. So, the deepest mine in the world is in South Africa.

106. (c)

sial

Explanation:

The main mineral constituents of the continental mass are silica and alumina. It is thus called sial (si-silica and al-alumina).

107. (a) Medical Tourist

Explanation:

Medical tourists: This refers to foreigners who come to this country specifically for medical treatment at hospitals that offer world-class facilities at a lower cost than what they would have to pay in their own countries

108. (a)

People waiting in long queue in public hospital.

Explanation:

The given figures show that patients usually have to wait in long queues in public hospitals, like this one.

109. (b) World Health Organisation

Explanation:

The World Health Organization(WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that is concerned with international public health

110. (d) two million

Explanation:

According to UNICEF, more than two million children die every year in India from preventable infections.

111. (d) Mobile clinic

Explanation:

Mobile Clinic refers to the provision of health facilities from door to door by health workers in rural areas.

In rural areas, a jeep is often used to serve as a mobile clinic for patients.

112. (c) Epidemic

Explanation:

An epidemic is the rapid spread of infectious disease to a large number of people in a given population within a short period of time

113. (a) to be healthy for its development and pays a lot of attention to the health of its people

Explanation:

The Costa Rican government believes that a country has to be healthy for its development and pays a lot of attention to the health of its people. The Costa Rican government provides basic services and amenities to all Costa Ricans.

114. (a) 50% of the entire state budget was given to the panchayats

Explanation:

40% of the entire state budget was given to the panchayats

115. (b) OPD

Explanation:

OPD: This is the short form for 'Out Patient Department'. This is where people are first brought in and treated in a hospital without being admitted to any special ward

116. (d) Agricultural labourers

Explanation:

Paschim Banga Khet Mazdoor Samity (PBKMS), an organisation of agricultural labourers in West Bengal.

117. (a) healthy, illness

Explanation:

Apart from disease, we need to think of other factors that affect our health. For example, if people get clean drinking water or a pollution free environment they are likely to be healthy. On the other hand, if people do not get adequate food to eat or have to live in cramped conditions, they will be prone to illness

118. (b) President

Explanation:

The President of the Republic of India is the head of state of India.

119. (b) Central, State, Local

Explanation:

India has three levels of government that are:- 1. National(Center) Level 2. State Level 3. Local Level

120. (c) All of these

Explanation:

Newspapers, television and radio can reach millions of people. The opinions and the comments about the working of the government are also expressed through all such media.