

ATOMIC ENERGY EDUCATION SOCIETY

Term-I Examination-Practice Paper-I 2026-27

Class : VII

Time : 3 Hours

Subject : English

Marks : 80

General Instructions:

- i. The question paper is divided into four sections:
Section A - Reading 20 marks
Section B - Writing 20 marks
Section C - Grammar 15 marks
Section D - Literature 25 marks
 - ii. All questions are compulsory
 - iii. You may attempt any section at a time
 - iv. All questions of that particular section should be attempted in the correct order
 - v. All the answers must be correctly numbered as in the question paper
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SECTION A : READING (20 Marks)

- 1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: (8 Marks)**

Watching is meditation. What you watch is irrelevant. You can watch the trees, the river, the clouds, children playing around. What you watch is not the point; the object is not the point. The quality of observation, the quality of being aware and alert – that's what meditation is. Remember one thing; meditation means awareness. Whatsoever you do with awareness is meditation. Action is not the question, but the quality that you bring to your action is. Walking can be a meditation if you walk alert. Sitting can be a meditation if you sit alert. Listening to the birds can be a meditation if you listen with awareness. Just listening to the inner voice of your mind can be a meditation if you remain alert and watchful. The whole point is one should not move in sleep. Then whatever you do is meditation.

The first step of awareness is to be very watchful of your body. Slowly, one becomes alert about each gesture, and each movement. And as you become aware, a miracle starts happening; many things that you used to do before simply disappear; your body becomes more relaxed, your body becomes more attuned. A deep peace starts

prevailing even in your body; subtle music pulsates in your body. Then, start becoming aware of your thoughts; the same has to be done with emotions; you will be surprised at what goes on inside you. If you write down whatever is going on at any moment. You will not believe that this is what is going on inside you. And ten minutes later, read it – you will see a mad mind inside! Because we are not aware, this whole madness goes on running like an undercurrent. It affects whatsoever you are doing; it affects everything. And the sum total of it is going to be your life! So this mad mind has to be changed. And the miracle of awareness is that you need not do anything except just become aware. The very phenomenon of watching it changes it. Slowly the mad mind disappears, and slowly the thoughts start falling into a certain pattern; their chaos is no more; they become more of the cosmos. And then again, a deeper peace prevails. And when your body and your mind are at peace, you will see that they are attuned to each other, too; there is a bridge. Now they are not running in different directions; they are not riding different horses. For the first time, there is an accord, and that accord helps immensely to work on the third step, which is becoming aware of your feelings, emotions, and moods. That is the subtlest layer and the most difficult, but if you can be aware of the thoughts, then it is just one more step. A little more intense awareness is needed, and you start reflecting on your moods, your emotions and your feelings. Once you are aware of all these three, they all become joined into one phenomenon. And when all these three are one, functioning together perfectly, humming together, you can feel the music of all the three; they have become an orchestra – then the fourth happens, which you cannot do. It happens on accord. It is a gift from the whole; it is a reward for those who have done these three. And the fourth is the ultimate awareness that makes one awakened. One becomes aware of one's awareness – that is the fourth. That makes a Buddha awakened. And only in that awakening does one come to know what bliss is. The body knows pleasure, the mind knows happiness, the heart knows joy, and the fourth knows bliss. Bliss is the goal of 'Sanyas', of being a seeker, and awareness is the path towards it.

The important thing is that you are watchful, that you have not forgotten to watch, that you are watching.....watching.....watching. Slowly as the watcher becomes more and more solid, stable, and unwavering, a transformation happens. The things that you were watching disappeared. For the first time, the watcher itself becomes watched, and the observer itself becomes observed. You have come home.

Answer the following questions based on the passage:

1. Meditation is (1 Mark)
 - a. Watching b. Object of watching c. Awareness d. Walking
2. The first step of awareness is (1 Mark)
 - A. To be aware of your body B. To be aware of your thoughts
 - C. To be aware of your mood C. To be aware of your emotions
3. The fourth is the ultimate awareness that makes one awakened, it (1 Mark)
 - A. Happens automatically B. Is a gift from the whole
 - C. Is a reward for those who have done all the three D. All of the above
4. The whole journey of watching follows a particular order. Arrange the following options in their correct order. (1 Mark)
 - i. Awareness of thoughts ii. Awareness of moods
 - iii. Awareness of one's awareness iv. Awareness of the body
 - A. iv, iii, ii, i. B. iv, ii, i, iii C. iv, i, ii, iii. D. i, iii, ii, iv
5. From the passage, which of the following statements are true in respect of ultimate awareness? (1 Mark)
 - i. Constant practice helps us to achieve ultimate awareness.
 - ii. All those who can watch their moods can attain ultimate awareness.
 - iii. It is a conscious outcome of our practice of watching
 - iv. Ultimate awareness is bliss
 - A. All four statements are correct B. Only three statements are correct
 - C. Only two statements are correct D. Only one statement is correct
6. The author in the passage talks about a mad mind. Which of the following assumptions is made by the author? (1 Mark)
 - A. Minds of all men are mad B. A mad mind cannot be cured
 - C. Not all minds are mad D. A mad mind can be cured
7. Which of the following titles is definitely true about meditation?(1 M)
 - A. Watching is meditation B. Meditation is watching
 - C. Awareness is meditation D. Awakening is meditation
8. "Bliss" in the above passage mean? (1 Mark)
 - i. Awareness of the external environment.
 - ii. Awareness of the inner self.

- A. Statement i is true
B. Statement ii is true.
C. Both statements are true
D. None of the statements is true

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: (12 Marks)

Peepal Baba or Swami Prem Parivartan is an environmentalist who along with his team has planted over 20 million trees in 202 districts across 18 states in India.

He was born on 26 January 1966 in Chandigarh, India, as Azad Jain. His father served as a doctor in the Indian Army.

His English teacher inspired him at the age of 11 to plant trees on Range Hills Road at Kirkee Military Station in 1977. He planted his first tree on 26 January 1977 in a hobby club in Pune. Since then he has been planting trees. He completed his master's degrees in English literature and journalism.

He took asceticism in 1984 from Osho Rajneesh, who gave him the name "Swami Prem Parivartan". He founded the "Give Me Trees" Trust in 2010 after years of planting trees independently on his own. He later got it registered as a non-governmental organisation in 2011. Now he also is an inspiration for others interested in the Nature.

During the period of COVID pandemic, he and his team continued on their mission to plant trees following social distancing norms. Within a period of around 43 years, he and his team has managed to plant 20 million trees in 202 districts across 18 states of India.

1. What is the birth name of Peepal Baba? (1 Mark)
A. Swami Prem Parivartan
B. Azad Jain
C. Osho Rajneesh
D. Prem Chand
2. When did Peepal Baba plant his first tree? (1 Mark)
A. 26 January 1966
B. 15 August 1975
C. 26 January 1977
D. 1 January 1980
3. Which organisation did Peepal Baba found for tree plantation work? (1 Mark)
A. Green India Trust
B. Trees of Hope Society
C. Save Nature Foundation
D. Give Me Trees Trust
4. Who inspired Peepal Baba to start planting trees? (1 Mark)
A. His father
B. Osho Rajneesh
C. His English teacher
D. A fellow student

5. When and where was Peepal Baba born? (2 Marks)
6. How many trees have Peepal Baba and his team planted, and in how many districts and states? (2 Marks)
7. What name did Osho Rajneesh give Azad Jain and when he took asceticism? (2 Marks)
8. What academic degrees did Peepal Baba complete? (12Marks)

SECTION B: WRITING (20 Marks)

3. You are the school Head Boy/Head Girl. Write a notice in 40 to 50 words informing students about a one-day school picnic. Mention important details about the date, location, and time to assemble. (5 Marks)
4. You are Ram/Radha, who live in Rameswaram Island, travelling the length and breadth of the country with your parents, exploring the many landscapes, people and cultures of India. Write a letter(in 100 word) to share your travel experiences with your friend back at school. (7 Marks)
5. Write A descriptive paragraph describing a place that you visited recently in 120 words. (8 Marks)

Follow the guidelines given below to draft this paragraph.

1. In the opening line begin with something interesting to capture the reader's attention. Introduce the place you visit
2. In the supporting lines, describe the place using adjectives and specific details that appealed to your five senses--sight, sound, smell, taste and touch. You may include alliterations, similes and personification to hold the reader's attention.
3. In the concluding lines summarise the description to provide a final impression. Mention what was the most important thing about that place , which others should also experience.

SECTION C: GRAMMAR (15 Marks)

6. The passage given below has an error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer sheet against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the word that you have supplied. (1/2 X 6 = 3 Marks)

Incorrect

Correct

Soham was a naughty boy that lived	e.g. that	who
in the village of Tenali. Her mother	(a) _____	_____
did not know what to do at him	(b) _____	_____
since he refused to study or did any	(c) _____	_____
work. One day she take him to see	(d) _____	_____
a guru. She told an holy man	(e) _____	_____
that she were washing her hands	(f) _____	_____
off her son.		

7. Write the opposites of the following words. (1 x 2 = 2 Marks)

1. glad × _____
2. succeed × _____

8. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the text given in the box below (Any two)
(1X2=2 Marks)

conquered	tried	strive	attempts
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The spider made nine 1. _____ and finally succeeded. The king said that the spider had 2. _____ and so would he. Inspired by the spider's determination, King Bruce decided to 3. _____. When he 4. _____ this time, he ultimately succeeded.

9. Rearrange the following into meaningful sentences. (1 x 4 = 4 Marks)

- (a) are / a storehouse / Indian / Indian art / of / temples
- (b) these / the architecture / artistic masterpiece / of / temples / is an
- (c) is situated / north-eastern / Konark temple / side / on the / of Puri
- (d) chariot / from of / temple is / the / the / a / in

10. Choose the best answer to convert the direct speech into reported speech. (1X2=2Marks)

1. Direct Speech: "I am going to the market," she said

Reported Speech:

- A. She said that she is going to the market.
- B. She said that she was going to the market.
- C. She said that she will go to the market.
- D. She said that she has gone to the market.

2. Direct Speech: They said "We have finished our homework."

Reported Speech:

- A. They said that they have finished their homework.
- B. They said that they had finished their homework.
- C. They said that they finished their homework.
- D. They said that they were finishing their homework.

11. Complete the following dialogue using suitable sentences/phrases. Write your answers in your answer sheet against the correct blank number. (1x2= 2Marks)

John : Mark (a) _____ this evening?

Mark: I'm sorry. I can't come to your house today.

By the way (b) _____ special?

John : Nothing very special as such. I simply wanted to show you my computer.

SECTION D: LITERATURE (25 Marks)

12. Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow. (4 Marks)

Steadily, steadily, inch by inch

higher and higher he got;

And a bold little run at the very last pinch

Put him into his native cot.

"Bravo, bravo!" the King, cried out,

all honour to those who try ;

The spider up there, defied despair;

He conquered, and why shouldn't I ?

And Bruce of Scotland braced his mind,

And gossips tell the tale,

That he tried once more as he tried before,

And that time did not fail.

1. Who is referred to as "he" in the first stanza? (1)
2. What did the King say to praise the spider?(1)
3. What lesson did Bruce of Scotland learn from the spider?(1)
4. What was the outcome when Bruce tried once more?(1)

13. Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow. (4 Marks)

I feel the delicate symmetry of a leaf. I pass my hands lovingly about the smooth skin of a silver birch, or the rough, shaggy bark of a pine. In spring, I touch the branches of trees hopefully in search of a bud, the first sign of awakening Nature after her winter's sleep. Occasionally, I am very fortunate; I place my hand gently on a small tree and feel the happy quiver of a bird in full song.

1. What does the 'delicate symmetry of a leaf' symbolise? (1)
2. List two phrases from the extract that describe the texture of objects in nature. (1)
3. Complete the sentence appropriately. (1)
The phrase 'awakening Nature after her winter's sleep' refers to ____.
4. What is the tone of the writer in this extract? (1)
A. nostalgic B. proud C. admiring D. celebratory

14. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words (8 Marks)

1. What is the main message that the writer intends to convey through the story "The day the river spoke"? (2)
2. How might the author's opinion on making the most of our senses guide us to be kinder towards people with special abilities in "Three days to see"? (2)
3. How does Doctor Dolittle's readiness to follow the parrot's advice highlight the importance of listening to different viewpoints? (2)
4. In what ways does the play "Say the right things" show the importance of knowing how to engage in polite conversations? (2)

15. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words. (4 Marks)

1. How does the spider inspire us to overcome despair and not give up? (2)
2. What does the poet wish to convey by highlighting the unusual behaviour of the funny man? (2)

16. Answer the following question in 50-60 words. (5 Marks)

What changes do you think would happen in the world if people suddenly gained the ability like Dr. Dolittle to understand and communicate with animals?

OR

How does the play "Say the right thing" demonstrate the importance of thinking before speaking and choosing kind words to build positive relationships.

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परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
टर्म-I परीक्षा /Term-I Examination Practice Paper-II 2026-27

कक्षा/Class :VII

अवधि/Duration :3hours

विषय/Subject :English

अधिकतम अंक /Maximum Marks :80

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:

1. The Question paper contains Four parts and all parts are compulsory.
 - PART –A (READING)- 20 Marks
 - PART –B (WRITING)- 20 Marks
 - PART- C (GRAMMAR)- 15 Marks
 - PART – D (LITERATURE)- 25 Marks
 2. Attempt all questions.
 3. All the answer must be numbered correctly.
 4. Read each question carefully and follow the instructions.
 5. Questions of each section must be answered together.
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PART – A (READING)

Q1.Read the following passage and answer the questions.

(12)

Group Captain Shubhanshu Shukla born on 10 October 1985 in Lucknow is a decorated Indian Air Force pilot and the first official ISRO astronaut to travel to the International Space Station (ISS).He is also the first Indian in the space in 41 years, following Rakesh Sharma's 1984 flight.

In June 2025, Shukla flew as Mission Pilot on Axiom Mission 4(Ax-4) launched from NASA's Kennedy Space Centre aboard a SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket at 12:01 pm IST. This mission carried him to the ISS alongside commanders from the U.S.,Poland and Hungary in a globally collaborative effort.

During his 18 day+ (plus) stay, Shukla conducted over 60 experiments from 31 countries including several designed by Indian scientists. These experiments covered microgravity effects, muscle loss, plant growth, microbial studies and cognitive functions.

Back on Earth on 15 July 2025, Shukla was celebrated nationwide. The Indian Cabinet adopted a resolution praising his mission and the Prime Minister Modi hailed him for inspiring millions of Indian youth in his ‘Mann ki Baat ‘address.

Questions;

- 1) Who is Shubhanshu Shukla? (1)
a) Pilot b) Astronaut c) Both pilot and astronaut d) Scientist
- 2) Which mission did Shukla fly on? (1)
a)Gaganyaan -1 b) Chandrayaan -4 c) Axiom Mission 4 d) StarEye-1
- 3) Where was the mission launched from? (1)
a) Baikonur b) Satish Dhawan Space Centre c) Kennedy Space Centre d) Sriharikota
- 4) Which agencies were involved in the mission? (1)
a) NASA b) SpaceX c) ISRO d) All of these
- 5) Name the first and the second Indian in the space. (1+1=2)
- 6) What was the mission about? (2)
- 7) How did Indians celebrate Shukla’s achievement? (2)
- 8) Imagine you travel to space. Mention any two challenges that you face. (2)

Q2.Read the poem carefully and answer the following questions.

(1x8=8)

Fame is a food that dead men eat,

I have no stomach for such meat.

In little light and narrow room,

They eat in silent tomb.

With no kind voice of comrade near to bid the

feaster be of cheer.

But friendship is a noble thing,

Of friendship it is good to sing.

For truly when a man shall end,

He lives in memory of his friend,

Who doth his better part recall?

And of his fault make funeral.

Henry Austin Dobson

Questions

- 1) By the expression 'Fame is a food that dead men eat' we mean
 - a) Fame is enjoyed only after death
 - b) Fame is enjoyed during life- time
 - c) Fame is something like a food
 - d) Fame dies with one's death
- 2) Friendship is a noble thing because
 - a) a man cannot live without friends
 - b) real friends are very helpful
 - c) a man always remembers the good qualities of his friend after his death.
 - d) it enhances dignity of mankind.
- 3) Friend is better than fame because in friendship
 - a) when a man dies he lives in the memory of his friend.
 - b) a man always regards his friend.
 - c) enmity never comes
 - d) a man is always happy in the company of his friend.
- 4) In the last line of the above poem, the poet wants to convey that
 - a) One should believe in friendship.
 - b) The faults of a man are highlighted by his friend after his death.
 - c) The faults of a man are forgotten by his friend after his death.
 - d) One should not run after fame and friendship.
- 5) The word recall means
 - a) forget
 - b) come close
 - c) help
 - d) remember

- 6) Write one pair of rhyming words from the poem.
- 7) What is the figure of speech used in the phrase 'silent tomb'?
- 8) Which quality of human beings is cherished by the poet in the above poem?

PART B- WRITING

Q3. Write a notice in about 50 words about the Balvaganik Pardarshini for students of Grades 6-8. Include all necessary details such as date, time and venue. You are a student of Class 7 of Atomic Energy Central School. Sign as Virat/ Vanshika. (5)

Q4. Imagine you are a river. Write a short paragraph in about 100 words about your life. You make take the help of the following value points. (7)

- Origin
- Journey
- Support to life
- Importance
- Challenges like pollution

OR

Write a letter to your cousin on how you plan to overcome any difficult situation. Also, advise not to quit and preserve. You are Mohit/Manasi of Road no.14, Janta Complex, Raipur.

Q5. You have a superpower. What is it? And do you do with it? Based on the idea, develop a story in about 100 to 120 words. Give a suitable title with a moral of the story. You may begin the story as: -

One day I woke up early in the morning and found that (8)

PART –C (GRAMMAR)

Q6. Identify the error in the given sentence and supply the correction. (3)

	Correct	Incorrect
In April 12, 1961, major Yuri Gagarin	On	In

become the first man ever to venture	1) _____	_____
in space. He did not know for certain	2) _____	_____
beforehand that he is to be chosen .	3) _____	_____
The Russian had three possible candidates	4) _____	_____
ready but although Gagarin was first	5) _____	_____
in the list, the choice was not definitely	6) _____	_____

made until the early morning of April 12.

Q 7. Do as directed.

- 1) Write two compound words, one hyphenated and one closed compound word. (1/2+1/2)
- 2) She is asking you a question. (Underline the verb and identify the tense) (1/2+1/2)
- 3) She quickly ran _____ the park. (Use an appropriate preposition.) (1)
- 4) To communicate _____ (effective), choose your words and topics _____ (wise). (Add suitable suffixes.) (1/2+1/2)

Q 8. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences. (4x1=4)

- 1) ensures / life/ laughter/ longer/ and/ healthier/a
- 2) laughter/fact/ is/ in/a/panacea/ for/ diseases/ all
- 3) Lowers/ pressure/ by/ circulation/ it/ blood/ increasing/ blood
- 4) a sense / and promotes/ of/stress/well- being/ laughter/ decreases

Q 9. Complete the conversation using modal verbs. (4X1=4)

Doctor: You must take this medicine twice a day.

Patient: (1) _____ I take it before or after meals?

Doctor: You should take it after meals. Also, you (2) _____ get more rest.

Patient: (3)_____ I go back to work tomorrow?

Doctor: You could, but it (4) _____ slow down your recovery. I would advise staying home for another day or two.

PART-D (LITERATURE)

Q 10. Read the given extract from the poetry and answer the questions.

(4x1=4)

King Bruce of Scotland flung himself down

In a lonely mood to think;

‘Tis true was he a monarch, and wore a crown,

But his heart was beginning to sink

For he had been trying to do a great deed,

To make his people glad:

He had tried and tried, but couldn’t succeed

And so he became quite sad

1) The rhyme scheme of the poem is _____.

2) The poem tells the story of _____ of _____.

3) What made the king sad?

4) Write the synonym of ‘monarch’.

Q 11. Read the extract and answer the following questions: -

(4x1=4)

“I would like a pair like yours,” said the horse-” only green. They will keep the sun out of my eyes while I’m ploughing the field.”

“Certainly,” said the Doctor, “Green ones you shall have.”

Q 14. Write any one of the two questions in about 50-60 words.

(5)

The sense of touch makes up for the loss of sight and hearing. Explain this statement with reference to the chapter 'Three Days to See'.

OR

Imagine you are Dr. Dolittle. According to you how can people be more sensitive towards animal? Express your thoughts and ideas.

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परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society

टर्म-I/आवधिक परीक्षा-II/Term-I/PT-II Examination Practice Paper-III 2026-27

कक्षा /Class : VII

अवधि/Duration : 3 घंटे/Hours

विषय/Subject : English

अधिकतम अंक/Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:

1. This paper is divided into 4 sections and all the sections are compulsory:
 - Section - A : Reading 20 marks
 - Section - B : Writing 20 marks
 - Section - C : Grammar 15 marks
 - Section - D : Literature 25 marks
2. Numbers to the right indicate the marks.
3. All the answers must be correctly numbered in the answer sheet.
4. Read each question carefully and follow the instructions.
5. Questions of each section must be answered together.

SECTION - A: READING [20 MARKS]

Q1. Read the passage and answer the following questions.

Louis Braille: The Man Who Brought Light to the Blind

Louis Braille was born in France in 1809. When he was just three years old, he injured one of his eyes while playing in his father's workshop. The wound became infected, and soon he lost sight in both eyes. Despite being blind, Louis was very intelligent and curious. He received a scholarship to study at the Royal Institute for Blind Youth in Paris.

At that time, blind people had very few ways to read and write. While studying, Louis came across a military code system developed by Charles Barbier, which used raised dots and dashes. This system gave Louis the idea to create a new reading and writing method for the blind. By the age of 15, he had developed the Braille system — a pattern of raised dots that could be read by touch.

Today, Braille is used all over the world by blind and visually impaired people. It allows them to read books, write letters, use computers, and live more independently. Louis Braille gave a wonderful gift to the world, even though he died young, at the age of 43.

Answer the following questions (Choose the correct option):

(8×1=8)

1. **Where was Louis Braille born?**
(d) Spain (c) France (b) England (a) Germany
2. **How did Louis lose his eyesight?**
(d) old age (c) injury and infection (b) an illness (a) from birth
3. **Where did Louis Braille study as a child?**
(a) National School for the Blind (b) Royal Institute for Blind Youth
(c) Braille Education Centre (d) School for the Deaf and Blind
4. **What inspired Louis Braille to invent his reading system?**
(a) a teacher's suggestion (b) a dream he had
(c) Charles Barbier's military code (d) a science experiment
5. **At what age did Louis Braille complete his system of raised dots?**
(d) 20 (c) 17 (b) 15 (a) 13
6. **What is the past tense of the verb *lose*, as used in the passage?**
(d) loosen (c) lost (b) losted (a) losed
7. **What is the *synonym* of the word "*gift*" as used in the last paragraph?**
(d) letter (c) present (b) mistake (a) punishment
8. **How old was Louis Braille when he died?**
(d) 45 (c) 43 (b) 41 (a) 40

Q.2) Read the passage and answer the following questions.

The Wise Farmer's Clever Trick

Once in a small village, there lived a poor farmer named Gopal. He was known not for his wealth, but for his quick wit and clever humour. One day, his neighbour Ramu came running to him and said, "Gopal, someone has stolen my cow! What should I do?" Gopal calmly replied, "Don't worry, Ramu. Put up a sign that says: 'Lost: A cow that knows how to return on its own. If you have her, she'll find her way back.'"

Ramu laughed and did exactly as Gopal suggested. The very next day, the thief, afraid of being caught with such a "smart" cow, tied it near Ramu's house and ran away. When Ramu came to thank Gopal, he said, "Your cow wasn't lost; she just went on an adventure!"

Everyone in the village laughed and praised Gopal's clever idea.

Gopal became famous for using humour and presence of mind to solve problems. People from nearby villages started coming to him not only for advice, but also to enjoy his funny

and wise words. He taught them that laughter, when used wisely, could solve even the trickiest problems in life.

Answer the following questions:

(4×1=4)

1. **Who was known for his wit and humour?**
(d) the thief (c) Gopal (b) the cow (a) Ramu
2. **What did Gopal suggest Ramu should do?**
(d) Put up a clever sign. (c) Offer a reward.
(b) Cry in the village. (a) Report to the police.
3. **Why did the thief return the cow?**
(a) He felt guilty.
(b) He believed the cow would speak.
(c) He thought the cow would return home by itself and he'd be caught.
(d) He was a kind man.
4. **What message does the story teach us?**
(a) Anger solves everything.
(b) Crying helps get back stolen things.
(c) Use of humour and clever thinking can solve problems.
(d) Don't talk to strangers.
5. What made Gopal's suggestion clever and humorous at the same time? (2)
6. How did the villagers react after the cow was found? (2)
7. Why did people from nearby villages start visiting Gopal? (2)
8. Write any two qualities of Gopal as shown in the passage. (2)

SECTION - B: WRITING [20 MARKS]

Q3. You are Riya/Rahul, the Sports Captain of Global Public School, Mumbai. Write a notice in about 50 words about the "Annual Sports Competition" for students of Grades 6–10. Write a Notice in about 50 words informing students about: (5)

- The date, time, and venue of the sports event

OR

Write a descriptive paragraph in about 50 words on "A Scene from Nature You Observed."

You may use the following cues to help you:

- What did you observe in nature (a tree, a bird, a garden, a sunset, etc.)
- Highlight the colours, shapes, textures, and unique details that made an impression on you.

Q4. You are Arun/Aruna of Class VII, living at B-26, Gandhi Nagar, New Delhi. You were recently facing difficulties in your studies, especially in subjects like Maths or Science. Write a letter to your cousin Divya in about 100 words, describing: (7)

- What problems you faced in your studies
- What steps you took to overcome them
- How you feel now
- A few encouraging words to help her stay motivated and keep working hard

OR

Write a paragraph on “A Visit to a Historical Place” in about 100 words.

Some cues are given below:

- Excitement of going to a famous place
- What you saw and experienced there
- Importance of visiting such places

Q5. Write a story based on the following outline. The story should be around 100–120 words. Add a suitable title and a moral at the end. (8)

A baby boy — found in the jungle by wolves — named Mowgli — raised by animals — learns animal language — befriends Balloo the bear and Bagheera the panther — faces danger from Sher Khan, the tiger — uses courage and cleverness — defeats the tiger — becomes hero of the jungle.

SECTION - C: GRAMMAR [15 MARKS]

Q6. Identify the error in the given sentences and supply the correction. (6 × ½ = 3)

	Correct	Incorrect
The cat was sleeping over the table. (e.g.)	over	on
1. A cup fell in the floor and broke.	_____	_____
2. I walked into the room and sat besides my friend.	_____	_____
3. There was a painting hanged in the wall.	_____	_____
4. He was born on 2008, in March.	_____	_____
5. We waited since an hour for the teacher.	_____	_____
6. She jumped in the pool and swam quickly.	_____	_____

Q7. Do as directed.

(a) Use the correct modal verb from the bracket to complete the sentences. (1)

You _____ apologise for the mistake you made. (would / ought to)

(b) Fill in the blanks using words given in the brackets by adding suitable suffixes. (2×½ =1)

To communicate (i) _____ (effective), choose your words and topics (ii) _____ (wise).

(c) The correct phrasal verb for the meaning "to assume control or responsibility for something" is _____.(take up / take over) (1)

(d) Write the synonym of the word 'conspiratorially' as used in the lesson "The Day the River Spoke." (1)

Q8. Rearrange the following words and phrases to form meaningful sentences.

One has been done for you as an example. (4×1=4)

Example - to / going / we / are / school

Ans – We are going to school.

1. schoolbag / mother / my / helped / my / pack / me / to
2. not / I / am / scared / to / school / go / to
3. plays / cricket / he / well
4. you / help / situation / can / in / me / this

Q9. Complete the dialogue by choosing the correct options. (4×1=4)

Rohan: (i) _____ this weekend?

Vikram: I don't have any special plan.

Rohan: How about we go to the zoo? (ii) _____?

Vikram: Oh, I would love to! But I (iii) _____ my parents' permission.

Rohan: Okay. Do that and let me know.

Vikram: I'll (iv) _____ by tonight.

Rohan: Okay!

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| (i) a) What are you doing | b) Did you go anywhere | | |
| c) Where you were going | d) Are you went | | |
| (ii) a) Can you go | b) Do you go | c) Will you come | d) Should you going |
| (iii) a) need to ask | b) needed to asked | c) needs asking | d) ask |
| (iv) a) told you | b) telling | c) let you know | d) let knowing |

SECTION - D: LITERATURE [25 MARKS]

Q10. Read the given extract from the poem and answer the questions. (4×1=4)

Up, up it ran, not a second to stay,
To utter the least complaint;
Till it fell still lower, and there it lay,
A little dizzy and faint.

Its head grew steady — again it went,
And travelled a half-yard higher;
‘Twas a delicate thread it had to tread,
And a road where its feet would tire.

Again it fell and swung below,
But again it quickly mounted;
Till up and down, now fast, now slow,
Nine brave attempts were counted.

(i) What does “it” refer to in the poem?

- (a) A spider (b) A soldier (c) A child (d) A lizard

(ii) How many times did it try to climb?

- (a) Eight (b) Nine (c) Seven (d) Six

(iii) What is the name of the poem and poet?

- (a) King Bruce, Eliza Cook (b) Try and Try, Emily Keller
(c) Try Again, Eliza Cook (d) King of Kings, King Bruce

(iv) Which word in the poem means “climbed up”?

- (a) mounted (b) swung (c) tumbles (d) strive

Q11. Read the given extract and answer the questions. (4×1=4)

One day a plough horse was brought to him; and the poor thing was terribly glad to find a man who could talk in horse language.

“You know, Doctor,” said the horse, “that vet over the hill knows nothing at all. He has been treating me six weeks now—for something or the other. What I need is spectacles. I am going

blind in one eye. There's no reason why horses shouldn't wear glasses, the same as people. But that stupid man over the hill never even looked at my eyes. He kept on giving me big pills. I tried to tell him, but he couldn't understand a word of horse language. What I need is spectacles."

Answer the following questions:

(i) Find the word from the passage that means the same as "foolish".

- (a) spectacles (b) stupid (c) treating (d) vet

(ii) What did the horse say he needed?

- (a) pills (b) food (c) rest (d) spectacles

(iii) Why couldn't the first vet treat the horse properly?

- (a) He was too busy. (b) He couldn't speak horse language.
(c) He didn't like horses (d) He forgot his medicines.

(iv) What shows that Dr. Dolittle was different from other doctors?

- (a) He gave more pills (b) He spoke in human languages only
(c) He never helped anyone (d) He could understand and talk to animals

Q12. Write any four out of five questions in about 30- 40 words. (4×2=8)

1. How did the River know so much about Jahnvi?
2. Why does the author believe that the sense of sight is the most wonderful?
3. Explain how Doctor Dolittle gave equal and individual attention to each animal who came to him for treatment.
4. What can we infer about Mary's understanding of polite conversation based on her interactions with the guests?
5. What is the significance of imagining the loss of a sense, according to the author?

Q13. Write any two out of three questions in about 30- 40 words. (2×2=4)

1. The poet describes every action of the spider in great detail. What does this tell us about his attitude towards the spider?
2. Which character trait of the funny man was most appealing to you? Why?
3. What does the poet wish to convey by highlighting the unusual behaviour of the funny man?

Q14. Write any one out of two questions in about 70- 80 words.

(5)

In the poem *Try Again*, the poet encourages us to keep trying even after failure.

Do you think it is important to try again after failing at something? Describe a personal experience when you failed but did not give up. What did you learn from it?

OR

Dr. Dolittle could speak to animals and treated them with kindness.

If you could talk to animals for one day, which animal would you choose to talk to and why?

What questions would you ask it? How would you like to help it?



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था

Atomic Energy Education Society

टर्म-I/आवधिक परीक्षा-II Term-I/PT-II Examination Practice Paper-IV 2026-27

कक्षा/Class : सातवीं /VII

अवधि /Duration : 3 घंटे/ 3 hrs.

विषय/Subject : अंग्रेज़ी English

अधिकतम अंक/Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:

1. This question paper consists of four sections and carries maximum 80 marks.
 2. Attempt all the 14 questions.
 4. Questions of each section must be answered together.
 5. The numbers on the right side indicate marks.
-

SECTION A (READING) (20 marks)

Q.1 Read the passage given below:

(8)

When Isaac Newton was born on Christmas day in 1642 in the small village of Woolsthorpe in England, little did his mother know what he would grow to achieve. Little did she know that he was destined to explain many matters which had been a mystery since the beginning of time? Isaac was left in the care of his grandmother from the time he was a small baby. She was very kind to him and sent him to school. Even when he was very young, Isaac was very skilled in mechanics. He had a set of little tools and saws of various sizes that he had fashioned by himself. With the help of these, Isaac tried to make many curious objects. Isaac's curiosity led to many discoveries. He was the first to find out the nature of light. Until then, nobody had been able to tell what sunshine was composed of. Then there was the famous incident of an apple falling from a tree on his head, which prompted him to discover the force of gravitation. Once he got hold of this idea, he did not rest until he had searched out all the laws by which the planets are guided through the sky. This he did as thoroughly as if he had gone up among the stars and tracked them in their orbits. As a boy, Isaac had

discovered the mechanism of a windmill. As a man, he explained to his fellow human beings the complex mechanism of the universe. Newton lived to be a very old man and acquired great fame. He was made a member of parliament and received the honour of knighthood from the king. But he cared little for these and felt no pride in the vastness of his knowledge. All that he had learnt only made him feel how little he knew in comparison to what remained to be known.

Answer the following questions on the basis of your understanding of the passage. (8)

i. Who took care of Isaac Newton when he was a small baby?

a. His mother (b) His grandmother (c) His uncle (d) His older brother

ii. What led Isaac Newton to discover the force of gravitation?

(a) An apple falling on his head (b) A lightning strike
(c) An earthquake (d) A bird flying overhead

(iii) What did Isaac Newton discover about the nature of light?

(a) Its colour (b) Its speed (c) Its composition (d) Its temperature

(iv) What did Isaac Newton discover as a boy?

(a) the mechanism of a windmill (b) the principles of electricity force
(c) The formula for calculating force (d) the structure of atoms

(v) How did Isaac Newton feel about his vast knowledge?

(vi) What was Isaac Newton skilled in even when he was very young?

(vii) State whether the statement is TRUE or FALSE.

Before Isaac Newton's discovery, nobody knew what sunshine was composed of.

(viii) Find from the passage the word which means the same as 'to make something happen'.

Q.2 Read the passage given below: (12)

1. A hybrid between helicopters and gliders, gyrocopters are set to make their debut in India in the next couple of months. This smaller, lighter and quiet version of the chopper will

perhaps be the answer to the country's traffic problems. What is the downside? They'll cost approximately the same as a luxury car - a stellar Rs. 30 lakh onwards.

2. World over, gyrocopters are used for border security, coastal area surveillance, road patrolling and agriculture crop spraying. According to Rishabh Mehta, Managing Director of the company that's bringing gyrocopters to India, "While individuals can also buy them, it could take up to a year for licensing and security clearance since the government has tightened aviation rule post 26/11, terrorist attack."

3. So what makes a gyrocopter so exciting? For starters, they can fly very low, only a few centimetres above the ground at a very low speed, about 30 km/h unlike a helicopter which cannot fly low and slow at the same time. Gyrocopters are also much less expensive and need very little landing space unlike a glider. Like a helicopter, the gyro needs an engine for the initial thrust. Later, the engine cuts off and it's the direction of the wind that makes it sail like a glider. However, unlike a helicopter, it cannot take-off and land vertically.

4. Meanwhile, the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has decided to formulate a separate category for gyrocopters in India. 'We don't want them to operate in a city with a high population, or defence area,' says a DGCA official.

5. A gyrocopter looks like a small helicopter but the main difference is, there is no engine turning the rotors. The rotors simply self-propel (which we call "auto rotate") due to the way the air flows through them.

6. As the engine is not connected to the rotors, a gyrocopter is not seriously affected if the engine should stop in flight. This means that a gyrocopter is one of the safest methods of flying. Gyrocopters have traditionally been "open cockpit Motorbikes of the sky" but, since late 2010, they are available as fully enclosed models. This changes the game completely.

(A) Answer the following questions by choosing the correct option: (1x2=2)

i. According to the passage gyrocopters are not used for which of the following purposes?

a. border security b. road patrolling c. agriculture crop spraying d. transportation of cargo

ii. Which of the following statement about gyrocopters is true?

a. Common people can also afford to buy a gyrocopter.

b. They can take off vertically.

c. Customers in India can get a new gyrocopter delivered within a few days.

d. A gyrocopter is not seriously affected if the engine should stop in flight.

(B) Answer the following questions.

(1x2=2)

i. Mention any one advantage that a gyrocopter has over a glider.

ii. Write the antonym of 'horizontally' in para3 of the passage.

(C) Answer the following questions in two to three sentences.

(2x4=8)

i. Write one similarity and one difference between a gyrocopter and a helicopter.

ii. How a gyrocopter is more convenient to operate than a helicopter?

iii. How does a gyrocopter function?

iv. Write two disadvantages of buying a gyrocopter.

SECTION B (WRITING) (20 marks)

Q.3 You are Sahil / Savita of class VII of Quality Education School, Pune. Your school is organising an Interschool Debate Competition for the students of secondary section. Write a Notice to be put up on the school notice board, giving all the details in not more than 50 words. Put the notice in a box. (5)

OR

Recently you visited a beautiful hill station with your parents. Write a short paragraph describing what you saw there in about 75 words. Give a title to your paragraph.

Q.4 Imagine you are Rashmi/Rahul of 18-A, Churney Road, Mumbai. Write a letter to your friend describing how you celebrated your birthday in not more than 100 words. (7)

Q.5 Read the given outline and develop a meaningful story in about 150 words. Write the moral of the story and give it a suitable title. (8)

Two friends----a bear-----after them -----one climbs a tree ---- the other -----can't ----he lies on ground ----holds his breath----- the bear smells him and leaves -----the first friend asks-----What the bear said -----the reply -----you have a false friend.

SECTION C (GRAMMAR) (15 MARKS)

6. Do as directed.

i. Fill in the blanks with prepositions or adjectives. $(\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1)$

a) The dog ran _____ the road.

b) The tent came _____ with a crash.

ii. Fill in the blanks with the correct modals. $(\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1)$

a) We _____ take care of our parents. (ought to / might)

b) According to the weather forecast, it _____ snow heavily tomorrow. (may / shall)

iii. Fill in the blanks using the correct form of verbs (present perfect) given within brackets.

$(\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2)$

Since morning an animal doctor, Doctor Doolittle a. _____(learn) to communicate with all animals and birds. He b. _____ (treat) countless animals and pets with care. The parrot, Polynesia, c. _____ (teach) him bird-language, and he d. _____(write) books about his adventures.

7. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is an error in each line against which a blank is given. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer sheet against the correct blank number as given in the example. Remember to underline the word that you have supplied:

$(\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3)$

	INCORRECT WORD	CORRECTION
A swallow builds their nest	their	its
inside buildings. The nest is made from	(a)	
mud, straw and feathers. It take a	(b)	
pair of swallows several weaks	(c)	
to make the saucer – shape nest.	(d)	
Swallows start arrive in Europe	(e)	

on the end of March.

(f)

.....

8. Rearrange the following words and phrases to form meaningful sentences as shown in the example. (4)

Example: one/my/that/i/pet dog/living/love/is/the most/being

My pet dog is one living being that I love the most.

a. gifted/ by/ thirteenth/ she / my dad/ was/ birthday/ to me/ on my

b. as/ look/ my /i/ after/ sibling/ her

c. feed/ twice / I / a/ her/ day

d. short/ take/ to /i/ her/ walks/ the park/ for

9. Complete the following dialogue between two friends by choosing the correct options from the given choices. (4)

Arya: I think (a) my favourite pair of shoes.

Sara: How (b)?

Arya: Well, they were here an hour ago. They (c) off on their own!

Sara: (d) the bed?

Arya: Yes, I have. But they aren't there.

(a) (i) no one has taken (ii) someone has been taken

(iii) someone has took (iv) someone has taken

(b) (i) can't you be any sure (ii) can you been so sure

(iii) can you be so sure (iv) could do you be so sure

(c) (i) couldn't have walked (ii) shouldn't have walked

(iii) can't have walked (iv) could have walked

(d) (i) have you checking under (ii) have you checked on

(iii) have you checked over (iv) have you checked under

SECTION D (LITERATURE) (25 MARKS)

10. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

(4)

“My friend, why do you wear two hats

Upon your feet?” I said.

He turned the other way about,

And hopped home on his head.

i. What does the funny man's reaction to the poet's question suggest?

- (a) He enjoys engaging in nonsense and absurdity.
- (b) He is embarrassed about his dressing style.
- (c) He wants to escape from the poet
- (d) He misunderstood the poet's question.

ii. State whether the following statement is true or false.

The funny man walked away normally after the poet questioned him about his hats. Justify your answer.

iii. What shows the man's absurd behaviour?

- (a) Wearing hats on feet
- (b) Hopping on his head
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

iv. What does the funny man's final action suggest about his character?

11. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

(4)

I would like a pair like yours,” said the horse—“only green. They’ll keep the Sun out of my eyes while I’m ploughing the field.”

“Certainly,” said the Doctor. “Green ones you shall have.”

“You know, the trouble is, Sir,” said the plough horse as the Doctor opened the front door to let him out—“the trouble is that anybody thinks he can doctor animals—just because the animals don’t complain. As a matter of fact, it takes a much cleverer man to be a really good animal doctor than it does to be a good people’s doctor.”

(i) Choose a word from the extract to complete the analogy.

Digging: flower bed:: _____ : field

(ii) Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

Doctor Doolittle's attitude in the extract is ____.

- a. respectful b. sentimental c. understanding d. careful

(iii) Complete the sentence with an appropriate reason.

Based on the extract, we can conclude that doctors take animals for granted because ____.

(iv) Do you agree with the concluding sentence of the extract? Why/why not?

12. Answer any FOUR of the following questions in 30-40 words. (2×4=8)

i) Why did the river laugh when Jahnvi said she would be scared at school?

ii) Why does Helen Keller believe that the sense of sight is the most wonderful?

iii) Explain how Doctor Doolittle gave equal and individual attention to each animal who came to him for treatment?

iv) How does Mary's attitude towards the guests change throughout the play "Say the Right Thing"?

v) Why is it important to say the right thing at the right time?

13. Answer any TWO of the following questions in 30-40 words. (2×2=4)

i) How does the spider inspire us to overcome despair and not give up?

ii) Which character trait of the funny man was most appealing to you? Why?

iii) What does the phrase "He conquered, and why shouldn't I?" signify?

14. Answer any ONE of the following questions in about 100 words. (5)

How does the poem 'TRY AGAIN' teach the importance of learning from nature? Can nature be a good teacher? Explain

OR

Why is it important to say the right thing at the right time?



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था

Atomic Energy Education Society

अर्द्धवार्षिक परीक्षा/ Half Yearly Examination Practice Paper-I 2026-27

कक्षा/Class: सातवीं/ 7th

अवधि/Duration:03:00 घण्टे/3 Hours

विषय/Subject: हिन्दी/Hindi

अधिकतम अंक/Maximum Marks: 80

सामान्य निर्देश/ General Instructions:

- 1- इस प्रश्नपत्र के चार खंड हैं-क, ख, ग और घ।
- 2- सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं, यथासम्भव सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर क्रमानुसार ही लिखिए।
- 3- लेखनकार्य में स्वच्छता का विशेष ध्यान रखिए।
- 4- सभी उत्तर पूर्ण रूप से लिखें, अधूरे उत्तरों के अंक देय नहीं हैं।

[खंड-क- अपठित, 14 अंक]

प्रश्न:-1- निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर लिखिए: (1X7=7)

दयानन्द सरस्वती का जन्म फाल्गुन दशमी, विक्रमी संवत् 1881 तदनुसार 12 फरवरी, 1824 ई. को टंकारा में हुआ था, जो वर्तमान में गुजरात के राजकोट जिले में आता है। उस समय यह मोरबी रियासत में था। उनके पिता का नाम श्रीकर्षणजी और माँ का नाम यशोदाबाई था। उनके पिता एक कर-कलेक्टर होने के साथ ब्राह्मण कुल के समृद्ध और प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति थे। इनका जन्म राशि मूल नक्षत्र में होने से स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती का बाल्यावस्था में नाम मूलशंकर रखा गया। दयानन्द सरस्वती की माता वैष्णव थीं, जबकि उनके पिता शैव मत के अनुयायी थे। आगे चलकर विद्वान बनने के लिए वे संस्कृत, वेद, शास्त्रों व अन्य धार्मिक पुस्तकों के अध्ययन में लग गए। शिव के पक्के भक्त बालक मूलशंकर को उनके पिता ने महाशिवरात्रि के अवसर पर व्रत रखने को कहा। शिव मंदिर में रात्रि में बालक ने चूहों को शिव लिंग पर उत्पात मचाते देखा तो उनको बोध हुआ कि यह वह शंकर नहीं है, जिसकी कथा उसे सुनाई गई थी। इस के बाद मूलशंकर मन्दिर से घर चले गए और उनके मन में सच्चे शिव के प्रति जिज्ञासा उठी। आगे चलकर ये महर्षि दयानन्द सरस्वती नाम से विश्व विख्यात हुए। महर्षि दयानन्द सरस्वती ने 68 ग्रन्थ लिखे, जिनमें उनका सर्वप्रसिद्ध अमरग्रन्थ सत्यार्थप्रकाश है, जिसके स्वाध्याय से अनेक देशभक्तों का जन्म हुआ।

(i) स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती का बाल्यकाल का नाम क्या था?

(क) मूलशंकर (ख) दयानन्द सरस्वती (ग) शिवेश (घ) राजा।

(ii) स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती का जन्म कहाँ हुआ-

(क) आगरा (ख) मुम्बई (ग) गुजरात (घ) चेन्नई

(iii) स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती का जन्म किस नक्षत्र में हुआ था?

(क) रेवती (ख) आश्लेषा (ग) भद्रा (घ) मूल।

(iv) स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती ने किस का व्रत रखा ?

(क) शिव (ख) हनुमान (ग) श्रीराम (घ) ब्रह्मा।

(v) स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती को सच्चे शिव का बोध कहाँ हुआ-

(क) घरमें (ख) मंदिरमें (ग) वनमें (घ) गर्भमें।

(vi) स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती के मन में किसके प्रति जिज्ञासा उठी-

(क) माता-पिताके (ख) गुरुके (ग) सबके (घ) शिव के।

(vii) अमरग्रन्थ सत्यार्थप्रकाश किसकी रचना है-

(क) प्रेमचन्दकी (ख) सूरदासकी (ग) स्वामी दयानन्द जी की (घ) मीराबाई

प्रश्न-2. निम्नलिखित पद्यांश से पूछे गए प्रश्नों के लिए सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए। (1X7=7)

साथी हाथ बढ़ाना

एक अकेला थक जाएगा, मिलकर बोझ उठाना।

साथी हाथ बढ़ाना॥

हम मेहनतवालों ने जब भी, मिलकर कदम बढ़ाया

सागर ने रस्ता छोड़ा, परबत ने सीस झुकाया

फौलादी हैं सीने अपने, फौलादी हैं बांहें

हम चाहे तो चट्टानों में पैदा कर दें राहें

साथी हाथ बढ़ाना॥

(i) प्रस्तुत पद्यांश किस भावना को जगाता है?

(क) साथ खाने की (ख) सहयोग की (ग) गाने की (घ) कुछ नहीं।

(ii) प्रस्तुत पद्यांश में फौलादी शब्द का भाव है -

(क) कमजोर (ख) मुलायम (ग) सरल (घ) मजबूत

(iii) इस कविता में 'साथी' शब्द का सही अर्थ क्या है ?

(क) साथ चलने वाला (ख) साथ पढ़ने वाला (ग) साथ रोज़ने वाला (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

(iv) कवि सबको मिलकर क्या उठाने के लिए कहते हैं?

(क) बोझ उठाने (ख) किताब उठाने (ग) बिस्तर उठाने (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

(v) 'सागर' का पर्यायवाची शब्द बताइए-

(क) समुद्र (ख) नदी (ग) नाला (घ) तालाब

(vi) सागर ने किसके लिए रास्ता छोड़ दिया है-

(क) मेहनतियों के लिए (ख) आलसियों के लिए (ग) सबके लिए (घ) भगवान के लिए

(vii) अकेला चलने वाला कैसा हो जाएगा-

(क) थकेगा (ख) रोएगा (ग) नाचेगा (घ) हँसेगा

[खंड-ख- व्याकरण, 20अंक]

प्रश्न:-3. व्याकरण पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए-

1X20=20

3.1- संज्ञा के भेद होते हैं-

(क) 3 (ख) 2 (ग) 7 (घ) 17।

3.2- राधा नृत्य करती है। वाक्य में राधा संज्ञा है।

(क) व्यक्तिवाचक (ख) जातिवाचक (ग) भाववाचक (घ) कारकवाचक।

3.3- राम, मीरा, पर्वत में जातिवाचक संज्ञा शब्द है-

(क) राम (ख) मीरा (ग) पर्वत (घ) कोई नहीं।

3.4- ममता शब्द का लिंग है-

(क) पुल्लिङ्ग (ख) स्त्रीलिङ्ग

3.5- सर्वनाम की पहचान कीजिए- वह कब आएगा?

(क) निजवाचक (ख) विधानवाचक (ग) प्रश्नवाचक (घ) संदेहवाचक।

3.6- विशेष्य की विशेषता बताने वाले पद कहलाते हैं।

(क) शब्द (ख) वर्ण (ग) सर्वनाम (घ) विशेषण।

3.7- विशेषण के भेद हैं।

(क) 4 (ख) 1 (ग) 3 (घ) 5

3.8- दो मीटर कपड़ा विशेषण है।

(क) संख्यावाचक (ख) परिमाणवाचक (ग) गुणवाचक (घ) सार्वनामिक।

3.9- कक्षा में 32 बच्चे हैं- वाक्य में निम्न विशेषण है-

(क) परिमाणवाचक (ख) संख्यावाचक (ग) सार्वनामिक (घ) गुणवाचक ।

3.10- वाक्य में जिस जगह पर पूरी तरह रुकना है, वहाँ विरामचिह्न लगेगा-

(क) पूर्णविराम (ख) अल्पविराम (ग) उद्धरणविराम (घ) अर्द्धविराम ।

3.11- एक विद्वान् व्यक्ति के चार पुत्र थे- रेखांकित शब्द में क्रमशः विशेषण है-

(क) गुणवाचक-सार्वनामिक (ख) गुणवाचक-संख्यावाचक
(ग) परिमाणवाचक-संख्यावाचक (घ) संख्यावाचक-सार्वनामिक ।

3.12- काल प्रकार के होते हैं।

(क) 3 (ख) 2 (ग) 9 (घ) 4

3.13- वे शब्दांश हैं जो किसी शब्द से पहले लगकर उसका अर्थ बदल देते हैं।

(क) उपसर्ग (ख) प्रत्यय।

3.14- अतिरिक्त पद में उपसर्ग है-

(क) अ+तिरिक्त (ख) अरिति+क्त (ग) आतिरिक्+त (घ) अति+रिक्त ।

3.15- प्रहार में उपसर्ग है

(क) प्र+हार (ख) प्रह+आर।

3.16- प्रत्यय शब्द के लगते हैं।

(क) पीछे (ख) आगे।

3.17- बडप्पन में प्रत्यय है-

(क) बडा+पन (ख) बडप्प+न।

3.18- गुरु..... अपने शिष्य बुलाया। रिक्त स्थान के लिए क्रमशः कारकचिह्न होंगे-

(क) ने, से (ख) को, में (ग) ने, को (घ) में, पर ।

3.19- उपवन का पर्यायवाची शब्द है-

(क) तालाब (ख) पहाड (ग) घर (घ) बगीचा ।

3.20- सत्य का विलोमपद है-

(क) असत्य (ख) अकथन (ग) अकल्प (घ) अर्वाचीन ।

[खंड-ग- पठित, 36अंक]

प्रश्न:-4. निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

छेद कर काँटा किसी की उँगलियाँ,
फाड़ देता है किसी का वर बसन।
प्यार-डूबी तितिलियों का पर कतर,
भौर का है बेध देता श्याम तन।
फूल लेकर तितिलियों को गोद में,
भौर को अपना अनूठा रस पिला।
निज सुगंधों औ निराले रंग से,
है सदा देता कली जी की खिला।
है खटकता एक सब की आँख में,
दूसरा है सोहता सुर शीश पर।

किस तरह कुल कीबड़ाई काम दे,
जो किसी में हो बड़प्पन कीकसर।

- प्रश्न: (1) कवि और कविता का नाम लिखिए। 1
(2) कौन किसको अपना अनूठा रस पिलाता है? 2
(3) काँटा सबकी नजरों में क्यों खटकता है ? 2

प्रश्न:-5. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के लिए सही विकल्प चुनकर उत्तर लिखिए।

अचानक मुझे भूख-सी लगी। फल या साबूदाने की खीर मिलने की उम्मीद की तो सुबह ही हत्या हो चुकी थी। अब नानीजी से जाकर कहूँ कि मुझे भूख लग रही है तो वे क्या करेंगी? ज्यादा से ज्यादा यही कि दूध पी ले। या नानाजी से पूछने चली जाएँगी— वो कह रहा है भूख लगी है और फिर नानाजी क्या कहेंगे? वही जो सुबह कह रहे थे— तबियत ढीली हो तो सबसे अच्छा उपाय है- भूखे रहना। इससे सारे विकार निकल जाएँगे। क्या मुसीबत है! पड़े रहो! आखिर कब तक कोई पड़ा रह सकता है? इससे तो स्कूल चला जाता तो ही ठीक रहता। सजा मिलती तो मिल जाती। कितना मजा आता जब रीसेस में ठेले पर जाकर नमक-मिरच लगे अमरूद खाते कटर-कटर।

प्रश्न:(1) प्रस्तुत गद्यांश के पाठ का नाम लिखिए। 1

(क)नहीं होना बीमार (ख) साबूदाना की खीर (ग) नमक (घ) अमरूद

(2) सुबह ही किसकी हत्या हो चुकी थी? 2

(क) पड़ोसी की

(ख) मरीज की

(ग) सपना देखने की

(घ) खाने के मिलने की

(3) तबियत ढीली हो तो सबसे अच्छा उपाय क्या है? 2

(क) व्यायाम करना (ख) सोना (ग) खेलना (घ) भूखे रहना।

प्रश्न:-6. निम्नलिखित काव्य प्रश्नों से किन्हीं तीन के उत्तर लिखिए । (3X2=6)

क- “किस तरह कुल कीबड़ाई काम दे, जो किसी में हो बड़प्पन की कसर।” उदाहरण देकर समझाइए।

ख- आपको फूल और काँटे के स्वभाव में मुख्यरूपसे कौन-सा अंतर दिखाई दिया?

ग- आखेटक और बच्चे के पिता के बीच तर्क-वितर्क क्यों हुआ था?

घ- माँ ने कहानी सुनाने के बीच में एक प्रश्न पूछ लिया था। क्या कहानी सुनाने के बीच में प्रश्न पूछना सही है? क्यों?

प्रश्न:-7. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं चार गद्यप्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए। (4X3=12)

(क)अस्पताल में बच्चे को कौन-कौन सी चीजें अच्छी लगीं और क्यों?

(ख) कहानी में सुधाकर काका को बीमार होने पर साबूदाने की खीर दी गई थी। आपके घर में किसी के बीमार होने पर उसे क्या-क्या खिलाया जाता है?

(ग) पिता ने बेटों को “दूसरे प्रकार का धन” संचित करने की सलाह क्यों दी? इससे पिता के बारे में क्या-क्या पता चलता है??

(घ) पाठ में धरती को एक बहुत बड़ी गुल्लक क्यों कहा गया है?

(ङ) पाठ में पानी को रुपयों से भी कई गुना मूल्यवान क्यों बताया गया है?

प्रश्न:-8. अनुमान/मूल्यपरक आधारित पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो के उत्तर लिखिए। (2X4=8)

(क) कल्पना कीजिए कि आपको किसी काँटे, फूल या दोनों के गुणों के साथ जीवन जीने का अवसर मिलता है। आप किसके गुणों को अपनाना चाहेंगे? कारण सहित लिखिए।

(ख) मान लीजिए कि माँ ने जो कहानी सुनाई है, आप भी उसके पात्र हैं। आप कौन-सा पात्र बनना चाहेंगे और क्यों?

(ग) यदि सभी पौधे एक जैसे होते तो दुनिया कैसी लगती?

[खंड-घ-लेखन, 10 अंक]

प्रश्न:-9. निम्नलिखित में से कोई एक पत्र लिखिए। (5X1=5)

खेल-सामग्री मंगाने हेतु अपने विद्यालय के प्राचार्य को पत्र लिखिए।

अथवा

अपने जन्मदिन में बुलाने के लिए अपने मित्र को निमंत्रण-पत्र लिखिए।

प्रश्न:-10. निम्नलिखित में से कोई एक अनुच्छेद लिखिए। (5X1=5)

(क) वर्षा ऋतु (ख) विद्यार्थी जीवन में अनुशासन का महत्त्व (ग) रक्षाबंधन।

अथवा

आप अपने खोए ऊँट को ढूँढने के लिए सूचना पत्र लिखिए, जिसे आप पूरे शहर में चिपकाना चाहते हैं।

===== * इति * =====

कुल मुद्रित पृष्ठ संख्या / Total No. of printed pages: ___7___



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था

Atomic Energy Education Society

टर्म-I/आवधिक परीक्षा-II Term-I/PT-II Examination Practice Paper-II 2026-27

कक्षा / Class : 7

अवधि / Duration : 3 घंटे

विषय / Subject : हिंदी

अधिकतम अंक / Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:

- सभी प्रश्न करने अनिवार्य हैं।
- प्रश्न पत्र में चार खंड हैं।

खंड(क)

(अपठित बोध बहुविकल्पीय- प्रश्न)

प्रश्न 1. अपठित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उसपर आधारित प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए: 7

बातचीत करते समय हमें शब्दों के चयन पर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए, क्योंकि सम्मानजनक शब्द व्यक्ति को उदात्त एवं महान बनाते हैं। बातचीत को सुगम एवं प्रभावशाली बनाने के लिए सदैव प्रचलित भाषा का ही प्रयोग करना चाहिए। अत्यंत साहित्यिक एवं क्लिष्ट भाषा के प्रयोग से कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हमारा व्यक्तित्व चोट खा जाए। बातचीत में केवल विचारों का ही आदान प्रदान नहीं होता, बल्कि व्यक्तित्व का भी आदान-प्रदान होता है। अतः शिक्षक वर्ग को शब्दों का चयन सोच-समझकर करना चाहिए। शिक्षक वास्तव में एक अच्छा अभिनेता होता है, जो अपने व्यक्तित्व, शैली, बोलचाल और हाव-भाव से विद्यार्थियों का ध्यान अपनी ओर आकर्षित करता है और उन पर अपनी छाप छोड़ता है।

(क) शिक्षक होता है

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (i) राजनेता | (ii) साहित्यकार |
| (iii) अभिनेता | (iv) कवि |

(ख) बातचीत में किस प्रकार की भाषा का प्रयोग करना चाहिए?

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (i) अप्रचलित | (ii) प्रचलित |
| (iii) क्लिष्ट | (iv) रहस्यमयी |

(ग) शिक्षक वर्ग को बोलना चाहिए?

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| (i) सोच-समझकर | (ii) ज्यादा |
| (iii) बिना सोचे-समझे | (iv) तुरंत |

(घ) बातचीत में आदान-प्रदान होता है—

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (i) केवल विचारों का | (ii) केवल भाषा का |
| (iii) केवल व्यक्तित्व का | (iv) विचारों एवं व्यक्तित्व का |

(ङ) सम्मानजनक शब्द व्यक्ति को बनाते हैं ?

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| (i) बड़बोला | (ii) बातूनी |
| (iii) अहंवादी | (iv) उदात्त एवं महान |

(च) शिक्षक किसका ध्यान अपनी ओर आकर्षित करते हैं ?

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| (i) नेताओं का | (ii) अभिनेता का |
| (iii) विद्यार्थियों | (iv) प्रशासक का |

(छ) उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक है

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| (i) बातचीत की कला | (ii) शब्दों का चयन |
| (iii) साहित्यिक भाषा | (iv) व्यक्तित्व का प्रभाव |

प्रश्न 2 .अपठित पद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उसपर आधारित प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए: 7

अम्बर बने सुखों की चादर , धरती बने बिछोना।
 मिट्टी से सोना उपजाओ , इस मिट्टी से सोना।
 यह मिट्टी जगती की जननी ,इसको करो प्रणाम।
 कर्मयोग के साधक बनना , हो सेवा का ही काम।
 हाली उठा हाथ से हल को ,बीज प्रेम के बोना।
 चना ,मटर ,जौ ,धान बाजरा और गेहूं की बाली।
 मिट्टी से सोना बन जाती , भर भर देती थाली।
 दूध -दही पी -पी मुस्काये ,मेरा श्याम सलौना
 हीरा ,मोती , लाल, बहादुर ,कह कह तुम्हें पुकारें।
 खुशहाली घर में लाए , बिगड़ी दशा सुधारें।

(क)अम्बर किसकी चादर बने ?

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (i) दुखों | (ii) दस्तानों |
| (iii) भावनाओं | (iv) सुखों |

(ख) यह मिट्टी किसकी जननी है ?

- (i) जगती (ii) माता
(iii) पिता (iv) पुत्र

(ग) हाली किस वस्तु को उठाने की प्रेरणा देता है ?

- (i) सोना (ii) बंदूक
(iii) हल (iv) किताब

(घ) '-----' के साधक बनना। पंक्ति में रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति कीजिये -

- (i) हठयोग (ii) भक्तियोग
(iii) कर्मयोग (iv) ज्ञानयोग

(ङ) स्याम सलौना क्या क्या पी कर मुस्कुराता है?

- (i) लस्सी (ii) दूध
(iii) दही (iv) दूध-दही

(च) खुशहाली हर घर में लाए, बिगड़ी दशा ----

- (i) सुधारें (ii) संवारे
(iii) गाड़ें (iv) फोड़ें

(छ) मिट्टी से क्या बन जाता है ?-

- (i) सोना (ii) चांदी
(iii) धन (iv) वस्त्र

खंड -ख (व्याकरण)

प्रश्न 3 . नीचे निम्नलिखित बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न दिए जा रहे हैं , ध्यानपूर्वक प्रश्नों को पढ़कर उत्तर चुनकर लिखिए - (10)

1. हम बातचीत किस माध्यम से करते हैं?

- (i) लिपि (ii) वाक्य
(iii) भाषा (iv) वर्ण

2. भाषा के कितने रूप होते हैं?

- (i) लिखित (ii) सांकेतिक
(iii) मौखिक (iv) सभी

3. वाक्य 'मंत्री तुरंत महल के बाहर चला गया' में 'तुरंत' शब्द व्याकरण की दृष्टि से क्या है ?

- (i) संज्ञा (ii) सर्वनाम
(iii) विशेषण (iv) क्रिया-विशेषण

4 . रचना के आधार पर शब्दों के भेद हैं?

- (i) एक (ii) दो
(iii) तीन (iv) चार

5 . जो शब्द संस्कृत से ज्यों के त्यों हिंदी में आए?

- (i) तत्सम शब्द (ii) तद्भव शब्द
(iii) देशज शब्द (iv) विदेशी शब्द

6 . संज्ञा और सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्द क्या कहलाते हैं?

- (i) कारक (ii) वचन
(iii) विशेषण (iv) क्रिया

7 . 'बुद्धि' शब्द से जुड़े शब्दों में से कौन सा शब्द नहीं मिलता -

- (i) मस्तिष्क (ii) दिमाग
(iii) समझ (iv) रोना

8 . 'प्रकृति' शब्द से जुड़े शब्दों में से कौन सा शब्द नहीं मिलता -

- (i) वातावरण (ii) हवा , पानी , आग आदि
(iii) स्वभाव (iv) व्यक्ति

9 . 'चेटी' शब्द का अर्थ क्या है?

- (i) बहन (ii) दासी या सेविका
(iii) माँ (iv) सखी

10 . 'सावधानी' शब्द का मूल शब्द और प्रत्यय अलग कीजिए ।

- (i) साव + धानी (ii) सा + वधानी
(iii) सावधान + ई (iv) सावधा + नी

11 . बॉक्स में दिए गए कारक चिह्नों (परसर्गों) का प्रयोग नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों में लिखकर वाक्य को पूरा कीजिए । (1 *5 =5)

(ने, को, पर, को, में, का, को)

- (i) हमने तो तुम्हारे ऊँट _____ देखा तक नहीं, भाइयों _____ परेशान होते हुए कहा।
(ii) मैं अपने रेवड़ों _____ पहाड़ों _____ लिए जा रहा था।
(iii) राजा _____ उसी समय अपने मंत्री _____ बुलाया और उसके कान _____ कुछ फुसफुसाया।
(iv) यह सुनकर राजा _____ पेटी _____ पास लाने _____ आदेश दिया।
(v) तुम्हारे पास बुद्धि _____ बहुत बड़ा कोष है।

12 . निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विलोम लिखिए -(1 *5 =5)

- (i) बीमार _____

- (ii) आराम _____
 (iii) अकेला _____
 (iv) सच्चा _____
 (v) प्रेम _____

खंड -(ग) पठित पाठ्यपुस्तक -आधारित प्रश्न

प्रश्न 4 . नीचे दिए पठित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर उसपर आधारित प्रश्नों के लघु उत्तर दीजिये - (5)

कहाँ से आता है हमारा पानी और फिर कहाँ चला जाता है हमारा पानी? हमने कभी इस बारे में कुछ सोचा है? सोचा तो नहीं होगा शायद, पर इस बारे में पढ़ा जरूर है। भूगोल की किताब पढ़ते समय जल-चक्र जैसी बातें हमें बताई जाती हैं। एक सुंदर-सा चित्र भी होता है, इस पाठ के साथ। सूरज , समुद्र, बादल, हवा, धरती, फिर बरसात की बूँदें और लो फिर बहती हुई एक नदी और उसके किनारे बसा तुम्हारा, हमारा घर, गाँव या शहर। चित्र के दूसरे भाग में यही नदी अपने चारों तरफ का पानी लेकर उसी समुद्र में मिलती दिखती है। चित्र में कुछ तीर भी बने रहते हैं। समुद्र से उठी भाप बादल बनकर पानी में बदलती है और फिर इन तीरों के सहारे जल की यात्रा एक तरफ से शुरू होकर समुद्र में वापस मिल जाती है। जल-चक्र पूरा हो जाता है।

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 . प्रस्तुत गद्यांश किस पाठ से लिया गया है तथा इसके लेखक का नाम बताइये ? | 2 |
| 2 . प्रस्तुत गद्यांश किस विषय से सम्बंधित है ? | 2 |
| 3 . जल -चक्र का क्या अर्थ है ? | 1 |

प्रश्न 5 नीचे दिए गए पठित पद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये - (5)

छेद कर काँटा किसी की उँगलियाँ,
 फाड़ देता है किसी का वर बसन।
 प्यार-डूबी तितलियों का पर कतर,
 भौर का है बेध देता श्याम तन।
 फूल लेकर तितलियों को गोद में,
 भौर को अपना अनूठा रस पिला।
 निज सुगंधों औ निराले रंग से,
 है सदा देता कली जी का खिला।
 है खटकता एक सब की आँख में,
 दूसरा है सोहता सुर शीश पर।

1. प्रस्तुत पंक्तियाँ किस पाठ से ली गयी हैं तथा इसके कवि का नाम बताओ ? 2
2. पंक्तियों में किस- किस के स्वाभाव की चर्चा की गयी है ? 2
3. यहाँ फूल की क्या विशेषता बताई गई है 1

प्रश्न 6 . निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर एक वाक्य (शब्द संख्या -15 -20) में दें। (3 *2 =6)

- (क). माँ अपने बेटे को करुणा और न्याय की कहानी क्यों सुनती है?
- (ख). लोककथा में पिता ने अपने बेटों से 'धन संचय करने' को कहा। उनकी इस बात का क्या अर्थ हो सकता है?
- (ग). कविता में काँटे के बारे में क्या विशेषता बताई गई है ?
- (घ). पाठ में धरती को एक बहुत बड़ी गुल्लक क्यों कहा गया है?
- (ङ). "लेटे-लेटे पीठ दुखने लगी " कहानी में इस बात से बच्चे के बारे में क्या पता चलता है?

प्रश्न 7. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं 4 चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो -तीन वाक्य (शब्द संख्या-25 -35) में दीजिये -(4 *3 =12)

- (क) तीनों भाइयों ने बिना ऊँट को देखे उसके विषय में कैसे बता दिया था?
- (ख) कविता में ऐसी कौन-कौन सी समानताओं का उल्लेख किया गया है जो सभी पौधों पर समान रूप से लागू होती हैं?
- (ग) "किस तरह कुल की बड़ाई काम दे, जो किसी में हो बड़प्पन की कसर।" उदाहरण देकर समझाइए।
- (घ)पाठ में पानी को रुपयों से भी कई गुना मूल्यवान क्यों बताया गया है?
- (ङ)अस्पताल में बच्चे को कौन-कौन सी चीजें अच्छी लगीं और क्यों?
- (च)जब बच्चा बीमार पड़ने का बहाना बनाकर बिस्तर पर लेटा रहा तो उसके मन में कौन-कौन से भाव आ रहे थे?

प्रश्न 8 . निम्न अनुमान आधारित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो 2 के उत्तर दीजिये - (2 *4 =8)

- (क) कहानी में बच्चे की नानी जी के स्थान पर आप हैं। आप सारे नाटक को समझ गए हैं लेकिन चाहते हैं कि बच्चा सारी बात आपको स्वयं बता दे। अब आप क्या करेंगे?
- (ख) कल्पना कीजिये कि चाँदनी, हवा और मेघ केवल एक पौधे पर बरसते हैं। बाकी पौधे इन सबके बिना कैसे दिखेंगे और उनके जीवन पर इसका क्या प्रभाव होगा?
- (ग) यदि भाइयों ने अनार के बारे में सही अनुमान न लगाया होता तो लोककथा का अंत किस प्रकार होता? अपने विचार व्यक्त करें।

खंड (घ) लेखन कौशल

प्रश्न 9 . 'खेल- सामग्री मंगवाने हेतु ' विद्यालय के प्रधानाचार्य जी को आवेदन-पत्र लिखिए। (5)

अथवा

'अपने जन्मदिन के अवसर' पर ' अपने मित्र को पत्र लिखिए।

प्रश्न 10 . निम्नलिखित विषयों में से किसी एक 1 विषय पर अनुच्छेद लिखिए। (5)

1 . देश -प्रेम

2 . परिश्रम का महत्व

कुल मुद्रित पृष्ठों की संख्या(Total No. of printed pages):- 9

	परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था Atomic Energy Education Society टर्म-I/आवधिकपरीक्षा-II/Term –I/PT-II Examination - Practice Paper-III 2026-27
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कक्षा /Class- सातवीं/ VII

अवधि/Duration : 3 घण्टे/3 Hours

विषय /Subject- हिंदी/Hindi

अधिकतम अंक (Max. Marks) -80

सामान्य निर्देश -

- 1 . इस प्रश्न पत्र के तीन खंड हैं - क,ख और ग ।
- 2 . सभी खंडों के उत्तर देना अनिवार्य है ।
- 3 . यथासंभव प्रत्येक खंड के उत्तर क्रमशः दीजिए ।

खण्ड - क

प्रश्न 1. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यान से पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प को चुनिए- (7x1=7)

उसी समय ब्राह्मणों की पंक्ति से ब्राह्मण वेशधारी अर्जुन आगे आए। उन्होंने एक तीर से लक्ष्य-संधान किया। तीर मछली की आँख में जा लगा। ब्राह्मण मंडली हर्ष से जय-जयकार करने लगी। परंतु उपस्थित राजाओं ने लक्ष्य-भेद पर शंका प्रकट की। तब अर्जुन ने दूसरी बार निशाना लगाया और तीर से बिद्ध मछली जमीन पर आ गिरी। द्रौपदी ने ब्राह्मण वेशधारी अर्जुन के गले में सहर्ष माला पहना दी। राजाओं में क्षोभ की लहर दौड़ गई। वे ब्राह्मण युवक से द्रौपदी को छीन लेने का विचार करने लगे। स्वयंवर में कृष्ण और बलदेव भी आए थे। कृष्ण ने राजाओं को समझाया। उन्होंने धीरे से बलराम से कहा, “ भैया, हो न हो ये अर्जुन ही है। सुना है वारणावत के लाक्षा-गृह से बुआ कुंती समेत पाँचों पांडव बच निकले हैं।

1- अर्जुन का वेश कैसा था ?

(क) ब्राह्मण का (ख) योद्धा का (ग) शिकारी का (घ) पांडव का

2- तीर से लक्ष्य-संधान किसने किया था ?

(क) ब्राह्मण ने (ख) राजा ने (ग) अर्जुन ने (घ) कृष्ण ने

3 - लक्ष्य-भेद पर शंका किसने प्रकट की ?

(क) अर्जुन ने (ख) ब्राह्मणों ने (ग) बलदेव ने (घ) राजाओं ने

4 - अर्जुन ने ब्राह्मणों की पंक्ति से आगे आकर क्या किया ?

(क) जय-जयकार किया।

(ख) मछली की आँख पर निशाना लगाया।

(ग) कृष्ण के पास गए

(घ) मछली की आँख देखी।

5 - मछली पर दूसरी बार निशाना लगाने पर क्या हुआ ?

(क) मछली की आँख फूट गई

(ख) मछली मर गई।

(ग) मछली घूमने लगी।

(घ) मछली जमीन पर गिर पड़ी।

6 - किसने किसको माला पहनाई ?

(क) ब्राह्मण ने कृष्ण को

(ख) राजाओं ने अर्जुन को

(ग) द्रौपदी ने अर्जुन को

(घ) अर्जुन ने द्रौपदी को

7 - कृष्ण ने किसे समझाया ?

(क) अर्जुन को

(ख) द्रौपदी को

(ग) राजाओं को

(घ) बलदेव को

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को ध्यान से पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प को चुनिए - (7×1=7)

ब्रह्मा से कुछ लिखा भाग्य में मनुज नहीं लाया है ,

अपना सुख उसने अपने भुजबल से पाया है।

प्रकृति नहीं डरकर झुकती है कभी भाग्य के बल से

सदा हारती वह मनुष्य के उद्यम से , श्रम जल से ।

1 - मनुष्य ने अपना सुख कैसे प्राप्त किया है ?

(क) ब्रह्मा से

(ख) भाग्य से

(ग) भुजबल से

(घ) प्रकृति से

2 - प्रकृति पर मनुष्य कैसे विजय प्राप्त कर सकता है ?

(क) उद्यम से

(ख) श्रम जल से

(ग) उद्यम और श्रमजल से

(घ) भुजबल से

3 - प्रकृति किसके आगे झुकती है ?

(क) ब्रह्मा के आगे

(ख) अपने आगे

(ग) मनुष्य के आगे

(घ) मनुष्य के उद्यम के आगे

4 - 'भुजबल' का अर्थ है -

(क) मनुष्य की ताकत

(ख) भुजाओं की ताकत

(ग) ब्रह्मा की ताकत

(घ) प्रकृति की ताकत

5 - प्रकृति किससे डरकर नहीं झुकती है ?

(क) ब्रह्मा से

(ख) भाग्य के बल से

(ग) ईश्वर से

(घ) उद्यम और श्रम से

6 - अपना का विलोम शब्द क्या है ?

(क) पराया

(ख) स्वयं का

(ग) दूसरा

(घ) मेरा

7 - इस कविता में किसका महत्व बताया गया है ?

(क) ब्रह्मा का

(ख) भाग्य का

(ग) प्रकृति का

(घ) उद्यम और श्रम का

खण्ड - ख

प्रश्न 3. नीचे नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिए गए विकल्पों में से उचित विकल्प

छाँटकर लिखिए -

(20 X 1 = 20)

1 - 'सदय' का विलोम शब्द है -

क - अभय

ख - उदय

ग - निर्दय

घ - सादर

2 - 'रक्षक' का विलोम शब्द है -

क - भक्षक

ख - तक्षक

ग - शिक्षक

घ - भिक्षुक

3 - 'फूल' का पर्यायवाची शब्द है -

क - पुष्प

ख - अनल

ग - पावक

घ - पाषाण

4 - अनूठा शब्द का पर्यायवाची शब्द है -

क - काला

ख - सुंदर

ग - कोमल

घ - निराला

5 - फूल प्रतीक है -

क - नकारात्मकता का

ख- सकारात्मकता का

ग - बुराई का

घ - बड़ाई का

6 - वाक्य के समाप्त होने पर लगाया जाने वाला चिह्न कहलाता है -

क - अल्पविराम

ख - अर्धविराम

ग - योजक

घ - पूर्णविराम

7 - जो शब्द संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताते हैं , उन्हें कहते हैं -

क - क्रिया

ख - विशेषण

ग - अव्यय

घ - प्रत्यय

8 - 'श्याम-तन' तन है -

क - क्रियाविशेषण ख - क्रिया ग - समास घ - विशेष्य

9 - 'पक्षी' शब्द व्याकरण की दृष्टि से है -

क - संज्ञा ख - विशेषण ग - क्रिया घ - सर्वनाम

10 - अल्पविराम का चिह्न है -

क - (" ") ख - (|) ग - (,) घ - (!)

11 - हमने तो तुम्हारे ऊँट----- देखा तक नहीं । (रिक्त स्थान भरिए)

क - पर ख - से ग - ने घ - को

12 - भाइयों ----- परेशान होते हुए कहा । (रिक्त स्थान भरिए)

क - के लिए ख - जो ग - ने घ - को

13 - सूरज का समानार्थी शब्द है -

क - प्रकाश ख - भास्कर ग - मेघ घ - समीर

14 - भाप का समानार्थी शब्द है -

क - वाष्प ख - दिवाकर

ग - दिनकर घ - नीरज

15 - प्रदेश में 'प्र' है -

क - प्रत्यय ख - सर्वनाम ग - क्रियाविशेषण घ - उपसर्ग

16 - निम्नलिखित में संज्ञा शब्द है -

क - सुधाकर ख - खेलना ग - पढ़ना घ - लिखना

17 - संज्ञा और सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्द कहलाते हैं ?

क - क्रिया ख - अव्यय ग - उपसर्ग घ - विशेषण

18 - प्रकृति से संबन्धित शब्द है -

क - शहर

ख - सेहरा

ग - उपवन

घ - शत्रु

19 - बुद्धि से संबन्धित शब्द है -

क - मस्तिष्क

ख - नाक

ग - मुँह

घ - जीभ

20 - 'माँ' का पर्यायवाची शब्द नहीं है -

क - जननी

ख - माता

ग - अम्मा

घ - दादी

खण्ड - ग

प्रश्न 4. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए - (1+2+2=5)

एक समय की बात है एक निर्धन व्यक्ति के तीन बेटे थे वह प्रायः अपने बेटों से कहता-
“मेरे बेटों! हमारे पास ना तो रुपया-पैसा है और न ही सोना-चांदी । इसलिए तुम्हें एक
दूसरे प्रकार का धन संचित करना चाहिए- हर वस्तु और स्थिति को पूर्णतः समझने और
जानने का प्रयास करो । कुछ भी तुम्हारी दृष्टि से बच न पाए । रुपए-पैसे के स्थान
पर तुम्हारे पास पैनी दृष्टि होगी और सोने-चांदी के स्थान पर तीव्र बुद्धि होगी । ऐसा
धन संचित कर लेने पर तुम्हें कभी किसी प्रकार की कमी न रहेगी और तुम दूसरों की
तुलना में उन्नीस नहीं रहोगे।”

क - निर्धन व्यक्ति के कितने बेटे थे ?

ख - निर्धन व्यक्ति ने अपने बेटों से किस प्रकार का धन संचित करने को कहा ?

ग - “तुम दूसरों की तुलना में उन्नीस नहीं रहोगे” से क्या तात्पर्य है ?

प्रश्न 5. निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए - (1+2+2 = 5)

हैं जन्म लेते जगह में एक ही,

एक ही पौधा उन्हें है पालता ।

रात में उन पर चमकता चांद भी,

एक ही सी रोशनी है डालता ।

मेह उन पर है बरसता एक सा,

एक सी उन पर हवाएं हैं वहीं ।

पर सदा ही यह दिखाता है हमें,

ढंग उनके एक से होते नहीं ।

क - कविता और कवि का नाम लिखिए ।

ख - फूल और कांटे कहाँ जन्म लेते हैं और उन्हें कौन पालता है ?

ग - फूल और कांटे में क्या समानताएं हैं ?

प्रश्न 6. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक वाक्य में दीजिए - (3x 2=6)

क - आखेटक और बच्चे के पिता के बीच तर्क-वितर्क क्यों हुआ ?

ख - “कुछ समय पश्चात पिता चल बसे” का क्या अभिप्राय है ?

ग - गुल्लक में बच्चे क्या करते हैं ?

घ - थर्मामीटर का उपयोग किसलिए किया जाता है ?

प्रश्न 7. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो या तीन वाक्यों

में दीजिए -

(4x3=12)

क - माँ ने पुत्र से “राहुल, तू निर्णय कर इसका” क्यों कहा ?

ख - तीनों भाइयों ने बिना ऊँट को देखे उसके विषय में कैसे बता दिया था ?

ग - आपको फूल और कांटे में मुख्य रूप से कौन- सा अंतर दिखाई दिया ?

घ - जल चक्र की प्रक्रिया कैसे ? पूरी होती है ?

ड - अस्पताल में बच्चे को कौन-कौन सी चीजें अच्छी लगीं और क्यों ?

प्रश्न 8. निम्नलिखित मूल्यपरक प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए - (2x4=8)

क - “माँ कह एक कहानी” कविता के माध्यम से बच्चों को क्या सीख देने की

कोशिश की गई है ?

ख - बिना जाँचे किसी को दोषी ठहराने से क्या परिणाम हो सकता है ?

ग - पानी बचाने के लिए आप क्या-क्या उपाय कर सकते हैं ?

प्रश्न 9. खेल सामाग्री मँगवाने के लिए प्रधानाचार्य को पत्र लिखिए । (5)

अथवा

अपने मित्र को अपने जन्मदिन पर निमंत्रण-पत्र लिखिए ?

प्रश्न 10. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर अनुच्छेद लिखिए । (5)

क. देश प्रेम

ख. परिश्रम का महत्त्व



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था

Atomic Energy Education Society

टर्म-I/आवधिक परीक्षा-II/Term-I/PT-II Examination Practice Paper-IV 2026-27

कक्षा /Class : 7

अवधि/Duration : 3 घंटे

विषय/Subject : हिन्दी(द्वितीय भाषा)

अधिकतम अंक/Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:

- 1- इस प्रश्न पत्र के चार खंड हैं - क , ख , ग और घ।
- 2- सभी प्रश्न करना अनिवार्य है।
- 3- सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर यथासंभव क्रम से निर्देशानुसार लिखिए।
- 4- सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर देते समय दिये गए निर्देशों का पालन अनिवार्य रूप से कीजिये ।

(खंड - क)

(प्रश्न 1) दिये गए अपठित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए।
(7×1=7)

निन्दा की ऐसी ही महिमा है। दो चार निन्दकों को एक जगह बैठ कर निन्दा में निमग्न देखिए और तुलना कीजिए दो-चार ईश्वर-भक्तों से, जो रामधुन गा रहे हैं। निन्दको की-सी एकाग्रता, परस्पर आत्मीयता, निमग्नता भक्तों में दुर्लभ है। इसीलिए संतों ने निन्दको को 'आँगन कुटी छावाय' पास रखने की सलाह दी है। कुछ 'मिशनरी निन्दक' मैंने देखे हैं। उनका किसी से बैर नहीं, द्वेष नहीं। वे किसी का बुरा नहीं सोचते। पर चौबीसों घंटे वे निन्दा कर्म में पवित्र भाव से लगे रहते हैं। उनकी नितांत निर्लिप्तता, निष्पक्षता इसी से मालूम होती है कि वे प्रसंग आने पर अपनेबाप की पगड़ी भी उसी आनंद से उछालते हैं, जिस आनंद से अन्य लोग दुश्मन की। निन्दा इनके लिए 'टॉनिक' होती है।

(i) निंदकों की तुलना किससे करने की बात की गई है ?

(क) राम-भक्तों से

(ख) कृष्ण-भक्तों से

(ग) परम-भक्तों से

(घ) ईश्वर-भक्तों से

(ii) किसमें अत्यधिक एकाग्रता, परस्पर आत्मीयता, निमग्नता होती है ?

(क) निंदकों में

(ख) भक्तों में

(ग) विद्यार्थियों में

(घ) अध्यापकों में

(iii) मिशनरी निन्दक किस कार्य में लगे रहते हैं ?

(क) सेवा-कार्य में

(ख) पूजा-कार्य में

(ग) प्रशंसा-कार्य में

(घ) निंदा-कार्य में

(iv) निंदा किसके लिए टॉनिक है ?

(क) मिशनरी निंदकों के लिए

(ख) निष्पक्ष निंदकों के लिए

(ग) निंदकों के लिए

(घ) आनंद पाने वाले निंदकों के लिए

(v) संतों ने निन्दको को क्या अपने पास रखने की सलाह दी है।

(क) दवा

(ख) टॉनिक

(ग) आँगन कुटी छवाय

(घ) आत्मीयता

(vi) “निंदा” शब्द का विपरीतार्थक है -

(क) बुराई

(ख) प्रसिद्ध

(ग) संख्या

(घ) प्रशंसा

(vii) कौन प्रसंग आने पर अपने बाप की पगड़ी भी उसी आनंद से उछालते हैं ?

(क) ईश्वर भक्त

(ख) मिशनरी निन्दक

(ग) भक्त

(घ) इनमे से कोई नहीं

(प्रश्न 2) दिये गए अपठित पद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए-
(7×1=7)

धरती का श्रृंगार पेड़ है
जीवन का आधार पेड़ है।

पर्यावरण की रक्षा करते
जग को वर्षा जल से भरते
सर्दी, ओले, धूप, को सहते
फिर भी मुख से कुछ न कहते।
सभी पेड़ हैं मित्र हमारे
हर उत्सव है उनके सहारे।
जो जन पेड़ लगाते हैं
सुख और वैभव पाते हैं।
बड़े अनोखे हैं ये पेड़
लुप्त हो रहे सुन्दर पेड़।

(i) धरती का श्रृंगार है -

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| (क) नदी | (ख) समुद्र |
| (ग) सुंदर भवन | (घ) पेड़ |

(ii) पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा कौन करता है ?

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| (क) जीव-जन्तु | (ख) पेड़ |
| (ग) बादल | (घ) इनमे से कोई नहीं |

(iii) सुख-वैभव कौन पाता है ?

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| (क) जो सुंदर भवन बनाता है | (ख) जो जीवन की सारी सुविधाएं जुटाता है |
| (ग) जो पेड़ लगाता है | (घ) जो पर्यावरण की रक्षा करता है |

(iv) पेड़ों को किस रूप में दर्शाया गया है ?

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| (क) राक्षस | (ख) भाई बंधु |
| (ग) मित्र | (घ) दिये गए सभी |

(v) धरती का पर्यायवाची शब्द है -

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| (क) गगन | (ख) आकाश |
| (ग) नभ | (घ) धरा |

(vi) “सुंदर पेड़” वाक्यांश में “सुंदर” शब्द है -

(क) संज्ञा

(ख) क्रिया

(ग) सर्वनाम

(घ) विशेषण

(vii) सुलभ जीवन हेतु क्या आवश्यक है ?

(क) शुद्ध पर्यावरण

(ख) पेड़ लगाना

(ग) हरियाली बढ़ाना

(घ) दिये गए सभी

(खंड - ख)

(प्रश्न - 3) प्रश्नों के निर्देशानुसार उत्तर लिखिए -

(20×1=20)

(1) “रक्षक” शब्द का विपरीतार्थक है -

(क) रक्षणीय

(ख) रक्षा करने वाला

(ग) भक्षक

(घ) त्यागी

(2) “व्यापक” शब्द का समान अर्थ वाला शब्द है -

(क) विस्तृत

(ख) हर दिन

(ग) विस्मृत

(घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

(3) “राहुल तू निर्णय कर इसका न्याय पक्ष लेता है किसका”

उपर्युक्त वाक्य में उपयुक्त विराम चिन्हों का प्रयोग कर सही विकल्प का चुनाव करे ।

(क) “राहुल, तू निर्णय कर इसका- न्याय पक्ष लेता है किसका ?

(ख) “राहुल, तू निर्णय कर इसका- न्याय पक्ष लेता है किसका ।

(ग) “राहुल, तू निर्णय कर इसका न्याय पक्ष लेता है किसका

(घ) “राहुल तू निर्णय कर इसका न्याय पक्ष लेता है किसका

(4) भूजल का अर्थ है -

(क) जल की अत्यधिक कमी

(ख) समुद्र की लहरे

(ग) जमीन के नीचे छिपा जल भंडार

(घ) समुद्र से उठी भाप

(5) "तीन बुद्धिमान" पाठ के आधार पर बताइये की भाइयों की संख्या कितनी थी -

(क) तीन

(ख) चार

(ग) दो

(घ) एक

(6) "दीनता" शब्द में प्रत्यय है -

(क) ता

(ख) त

(ग) दी

(घ) दीन

(7) सूरज का समानार्थी शब्द है -

(क) वारिद

(ख) अंबुद

(ग) अर्कजा

(घ) दिनकर

(8) अल्प विराम चिह्न कौन सा है -

(क) :

(ख) !

(ग) ,

(घ) "

(9) "अकाल" शब्द में उपसर्ग है -

(क) अ

(ख) काल

(ग) कल

(घ) ल

(10) बादल का पर्यायवाची शब्द है -

(क) वृष्टि

(ख) भास्कर

(ग) समीर

(घ) जलद

(11) "रात" शब्द के लिए एक उपयुक्त विशेषण छाँटकर लिखिए -

(क) काली

(ख) जालीदार

(ग) लालची

(घ) ऊंची

(12) भौर का बेध देता है श्याम तन रेखांकित शब्द में विशेषण है -

(क) श्याम

(ख) तन

(ग) श्यामतन

(घ) इनमे से कोई नहीं

(13) तीन बुद्धिमान पाठ में पिता ने भाइयों से किस प्रकार का धन संचित करने की सलाह दी -

(क) बुद्धि रूपी धन

(ख) खाना बनाने का धन

(ग) चालाकी करने का धन

(घ) चोरी रूपी धन

(14) "वार्ड" किस स्थान से संबन्धित शब्द है -

(क) सिनेमा

(ख) लाइब्रेरी

(ग) पार्क

(घ) अस्पताल

(15) कांटे का स्वभाव इनमे से कौन सा होता है -

(क) सबको सुख देना

(ख) अत्यंत कोमल

(ग) बेधना

(घ) प्रेम करना

(16) एक सी उन पर ----- है बही । रिक्त स्थान में उपयुक्त शब्द का चयन करे -

(क) बारिश

(ख) आग

(ग) तितलियाँ

(घ) हवाएँ

(17) विस्मयादिबोधक चिह्न है -

(क) :

(ख) !

(ग) ?

(घ) "

(18) निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी बात जल-चक्र से संबंधित है?

(क) वर्षा जल का संग्रह करना

(ख) समुद्र से उठी भाप का बादल बनकर बरसना

- (ग) नदियों का समुद्र में जाकर मिलना
(घ) बरसात में चारों ओर पानी ही पानी दिखाई देना

(19) बच्चे के विद्यालय न जाने का मुख्य कारण क्या था ?

- (क) उसका विद्यालय जाने का मन नहीं था।
(ख) उसका साबूदाने की खीर खाने का मन था।
(ग) उसने गृहकार्य नहीं किया था।
(घ) उसे बुखार हो गया था।

(20) माँ अपने बेटे को करुणा और न्याय की कहानी क्यों सुनाती है?

- (क) राजाओं की कहानियों से उसका मनोरंजन करने के लिए।
(ख) उसमें सही और गलत की समझ विकसित करने के लिए।
(ग) उसे परिवार की विरासत और पूर्वजों के बारे में बताने के लिए।
(घ) उसे प्रकृति और जानवरों के बारे में जानकारी देने के लिए।

(खंड - ग)

(प्रश्न - 4) दिये गए पठित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए ।

हमारी यह धरती भी इसी तरह की खूब बड़ी गुल्लक है। मिट्टी की बनी इस विशाल गुल्लक में प्रकृति वर्षा के मौसम में खूब पानी बरसाती है। तब रुपयों से भी कई गुना कीमती इस वर्षा को हमें इस बड़ी गुल्लक में जमा कर लेना चाहिए। हमारे गाँव में, शहर में जो छोटे-बड़े तालाब, झील आदि हैं, वे धरती की गुल्लक में पानी भरने का काम करते हैं। इनमें जमा पानी जमीन के नीचे छिपे जल के भंडार में धीरे-धीरे रिसकर, छनकर जा मिलता है। इससे हमारा भूजल भंडार समृद्ध होता जाता है। पानी का यह खजाना हमें दिखता नहीं, लेकिन इसी खजाने से हम बरसात का मौसम बीत जाने के बाद पूरे साल भर तक अपने उपयोग के लिए घर में, खेतों में, पाठशाला में पानी निकाल सकते हैं।

- (क) मिट्टी की बनी इस विशाल गुल्लक में प्रकृति किस मौसम में खूब पानी बरसाती है? (1)
(ख) हमारा भूजल भंडार समृद्ध कैसे होता है ? (2)
(ग) पानी रुपयों से भी कई गुना कीमती क्यों है ? (2)

(प्रश्न - 5) दिये गए पठित पद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए ।

"माँ, कह एक कहानी।"
"बेटा, समझ लिया क्या तूने
मुझको अपनी नानी?"
"कहती है मुझसे यह चेटी,
तू मेरी नानी की बेटी।
कह माँ, कह, लेटी ही लेटी,
राजा था या रानी?
राजा था या रानी?
माँ, कह एक कहानी।"
"तू है हठी मानधन मेरे,
सुन, उपवन में बड़े सबेरे,
तात भ्रमण करते थे तेरे,

- (क) प्रस्तुत पद्यांश में "चेटी" शब्द का क्या अर्थ है ? (1)
(ख) प्रस्तुत पद्यांश किस पाठ से लिया गया है और इसके लेखक का नाम लिखिए ? (2)
(ग) कविता में बच्चा किससे कहानी सुनाने के लिए कह रहा है और "मानधन" शब्द का प्रयोग किसके लिए किया गया है ? (2)

(प्रश्न - 6) दिये गए प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए। (3×2=6)

- (क) राजा ने भाइयों की बुद्धिमत्ता पर विश्वास क्यों किया ?
(ख) फूल और काँटे कविता के आधार पर बताइये की व्यक्ति को सम्मान किस कारण मिलता है ?
(ग) माँ अपने बेटे को करुणा और न्याय की कहानी क्यों सुनाती है ?
(घ) "लेटे-लेटे" पीठ दुखने लगी इस बात से बच्चे के बारे में क्या पता चलता है ?

(प्रश्न - 7) दिये गए प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए। (4×3=12)

- (क) जल-चक्र की प्रक्रिया कैसे पूरी होती है लिखिए ?
(ख) पिता ने बेटों को "दूसरे प्रकार का धन" संचित करने की सलाह क्यों दी ? इससे पिता के बारे में क्या-क्या पता चलता है ?
(ग) जब बच्चा बीमार पड़ने का बहाना बनाकर बिस्तर पर लेटा रहा तो उसके मन में कौन-कौन से भाव आ रहे थे ?

(घ) तीन बुद्धिमान लोक कथा के आधार पर बताइये की भाइयों की किन विशेषताओं को आप अपनाना चाहेंगे और क्यों ?

(ङ) आखेटक और बच्चे के पिता के बीच तर्क वितर्क क्यों हुआ था और अंत में राहुल ने किसका पक्ष लिया ?

(प्रश्न - 8) दिये गए प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

(2×4=8)

(क) आजकल लोग शौक के लिए पक्षियों को पिंजरे में रखते हैं या उनका शिकार करते हैं। आपके अनुसार यह व्यवहार कैसा है? क्या हमें पक्षियों की स्वतंत्रता का सम्मान करना चाहिए?

(ख) यदि आपको फूल और काँटे में से किसी एक को चुनना हो तो आप किसे चुनेंगे और क्यों? तर्क सहित उत्तर दीजिये।

(ग) जल हमारे जीवन के लिए अमूल्य है, लेकिन लोग आज भी इसे अनावश्यक रूप से बर्बाद करते हैं। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में जल संरक्षण के कुछ उपाय लिखिए और बताइए कि जल बचाने से समाज को क्या लाभ होगा ?

(खंड - घ)

(प्रश्न - 9) अपने जन्मदिन पर बुलाने के लिए मित्र को पत्र लिखिए ।

अथवा

(5)

खेल सामाग्री मँगवाने हेतु प्रधानाचार्य जी को पत्र लिखिए ।

(प्रश्न - 10) किसी एक विषय पर अनुच्छेद लिखिए ।

देश - प्रेम

अथवा

(5)

परिश्रम का महत्व



कुल मुद्रित पृष्ठ संख्या/Total No. of printed pages: 06

परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था

ATOMIC ENERGY EDUCATION SOCIETY

टर्म-I परीक्षा/TERM-I EXAMINATION-Practice Paper-I 2026-27

कक्षा/Class: VII

अवधि/Duration: 3 Hrs.

विषय/Subject: Mathematics

अधिकतम अंक/M. Marks: 80

सामान्य निर्देश/General Instructions:

- (i) This Question paper has 5 Sections A,B,C,D and E.
- (ii) Section-A has 20 MCQs carrying 1 mark each.
- (iii) Section-B has 5 questions carrying 2 marks each.
- (iv) Section-C has 6 questions carrying 3 marks each.
- (v) Section-D has 4 questions carrying 5 marks each.
- (vi) Section-E has 3 case based integrated units of assessment (4 marks each) with sub-parts of the values 1,2 and 1 marks.
- (vii) All the Questions are compulsory.
- (viii) Draw neat figures where required.

SECTION-A (1x20 = 20)

1. Round off 9,686 to the nearest hundred is –
a) 9,700 b) 9,600 c) 9,680 d) 9,690
2. Which of the following digit is in the ten thousand place in 45,687?

- a) 8 b) 6 c) 5 d) 4
3. How many lakhs make a billion?
- a) 10 thousand b) 1 thousand c) 1 lakh d) None
4. The number of terms in expression $8 \times 10 + 8 \div 4$ is-
- a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
5. The value of the expression $10 + 2 \times 7 - 8 \div 4$
- a) 24 b) 28 c) 22 d) 20
6. $120 - 18 + 12 - 10$ can be written using brackets as-
- a) $120 - (18 + 12 + 10)$ b) $120 + (18 - 12 - 10)$ c) $120 - (18 + 12 - 10)$ d) None
7. What does $2\frac{3}{10}$ cm mean?
- a) 2.03 cm b) 2.13 cm c) 2.3cm d) 2.03
8. How many one –tenths make a unit?
- a) 100 b) 10 c) 1000 d) 1
9. What is the decimal form of 6 units and 3 one-tenths?
- a) 6.3 b) 63 c) 6.03 d) 0.63
10. p is subtracted from the sum of s and 9 is written as-
- a) $(s+9) - p$ b) $p - (s+9)$ c) $p - (s-9)$ d) $p + (s+9)$
11. Sangeeta earns Rs. x per month and saves Rs. y per month. Her monthly expenditure in Rs. is-
- a) $x+y$ b) $x \div y$ c) xy d) $x-y$
12. The number of days in 'w' week is-
- a) $7w$ b) $7+w$ c) $7-w$ d) $w-7$

13. Two lines that never meet and are always at the same distance are called-
- a) Intersecting lines b) Parallel lines c) Perpendicular lines d) Skew lines
14. What is the sum of the angles in a linear pair?
- a) 90° b) 180° c) 120° d) 360°
15. If two lines are perpendicular, then they-
- a) Never meet b) Form 45° angles c) Form four 90° angles d) Are parallel
16. The next term of the Virahanka Fibonacci series 1,2,3,5,8,13,21,34,-----is
- a) 52 b) 53 c) 54 d) 55
17. What is the 100th odd number?
- a) 200 b) 199 c) 198 d) 196
18. A number is divisible by 2 if it ends in –
- a) 3 b) 7 c) 0 d) 5
19. **Assertion:** Adding the terms of the expression $(-7)+10+(-11)$ in any order give the same result -8
- Reason:** Grouping and reordering the terms do not change the sum.
- a) Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.
- b) Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
- c) Assertion is true but the Reason is false.
- d) Assertion is false but the Reason is true
20. **Assertion:** The sum of two even numbers is always an even number.
- Reason:** The product of an even number and any number is always an even number.

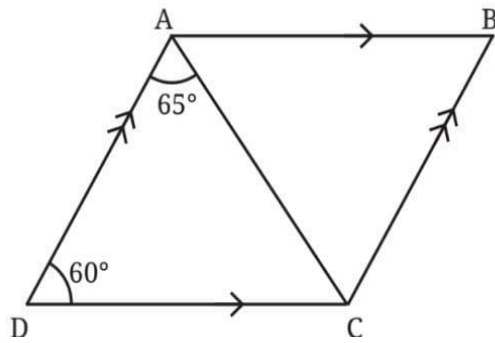
- a) Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.
- b) Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
- c) Assertion is true but the Reason is false.
- d) Assertion is false but the Reason is true

SECTION-B (2x5 = 10)

- 21. Write 83642105 in words using the Indian and American systems.
- 22. Write a story/situation for an expression $4x9+2x6$ and find its value.
- 23. Arrange the following in ascending order: $4\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{4}{10}$, $\frac{51}{10}$, $41\frac{1}{10}$
- 24. Write algebraic expressions using letters of your choice.
 - a) 4 more than twice a number.
 - b) 5 less than 13 times a number.
- 25. Define Adjacent angles and Linear pair of angles with diagrams.

SECTION-C (3x6 = 18)

- 26. Write any three nearest neighbours of the number 8,72,85,283
- 27. Find an effective way of evaluating 97×25 and find the value?
- 28. a) Find the sum of the following: $15\frac{3}{10}$, $\frac{4}{100}$ and $2\frac{6}{10}$, $\frac{8}{100}$
 b) Subtract : $6\frac{4}{10}$, $\frac{7}{100}$ from $25\frac{9}{10}$
- 29. Simplify the following expressions : a) $5(x+y) - 2y$ b) $3d - 2d - (2d - c)$
- 30. In the given figure line segment AB is parallel to CD and AD is parallel to BC. $\angle DAC = 65^\circ$ and $\angle ADC = 60^\circ$. What are the measures of $\angle CAB$, $\angle ABC$ and $\angle BCD$?



31. Solve the cryptarithm : UT

+TA

TAT

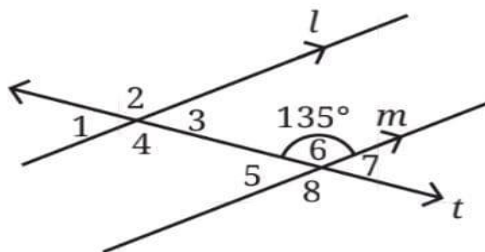
SECTION-D(5x4 = 20)

32. Convert the following fractions into decimal

- a) $\frac{5}{100}$ b) $\frac{16}{1000}$ c) $\frac{12}{10}$ d) $\frac{4}{5}$ e) $\frac{3}{2}$

33. In the given figure parallel lines l and m are intersected by the transversal t .

If $\angle 6 = 135^\circ$, what are the measures of $\angle 1, \angle 2, \angle 4, \angle 5$ and $\angle 8$



34. Identify the statements that are true or false:

- a) The expression $4m-1$ always gives odd numbers
 b) All even numbers can be expressed as $6n-4$
 c) The expression $2p+1$ describes odd numbers

- d) The expression $2q-1$ describes even numbers
- e) The expressions $2f+3$ gives both even and odd number.
35. i) Find the sums:
- a) $19+9.9$ b) $0.934+0.6$ c) $6.236+0.487$
- ii) Find the differences:
- a) $18 - 8.8$ b) $9.9 - 9.09$

SECTION-E (CASE-STUDY BASED QUESTIONS-4x3 = 12)

36. Irfan visited a grocery shop and bought a biscuit packet for ₹15 and toor dal for ₹56. He paid ₹100 to the shopkeeper. His friend tried calculating the remaining money using $100 - 15 + 56$ and got ₹141, which didn't make sense. Irfan realized that the total expense must be calculated before subtracting it from ₹100.
- i) What is the correct expression to find out the change Irfan should receive? (1)
- ii) What will be the final amount of change Irfan will receive? (2)
- iii) How many terms are there in the expression $100 - 15 + 56$? (1)
37. The population of city A in 2011 was 85,000. In 2024 it became 1,06,000.
- i) By how much did the population increase? (1)
- ii) What is the sum of the population of both years, rounded to the nearest ten thousand?(2)
- iii) How much more than 1 lakh is 1,06,000? (1)
38. The length of Amrita's hand is $12\frac{4}{10}$ units and her palm is $6\frac{7}{10}$ units.
- i) Convert the length of Amrita's hand to hundredths. (1)
- ii) Find the length of her middle finger. (2)
- iii) Convert the length of her palm to thousandths (1)



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society

टर्म-I/आवधिक परीक्षा-II/Term-I/PT-II Examination Practice Paper-II 2026-27

कक्षा /Class : VII

अवधि/Duration : 3 hours

विषय/Subject : Mathematics

अधिकतम अंक/Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्यनिर्देश / General Instructions:

1. Answer all the questions.

2. Question paper is divided into 5 sections as follows:

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (20 question of 1 mark each), Total 20 Marks.

Section B: Very Short Answer questions (5 questions of 2 marks each), Total 10 Marks.

Section C: Short Answer Questions (6 questions of 3 marks each), Total 18 Marks.

Section D: Long answer Questions (4 questions of 5 marks each), Total 20 Marks.

& Section E: Case Based Questions (3 questions of 4 marks each), Total 12 Marks.

3. There are a total of 38 Questions of 80 Marks

Section-A (20Q X 1M = 20M)

1. Use the given digits without repetition and make the greatest and smallest 4-digit numbers. 9,7,4,1 (1M)

a) 9471, 1749

b) 9174, 4719

c) 9714, 4179

d) 9741, 1479

2. In the American number system, how many zeroes are there in one billion? (1M)

a) 7

b) 9

c) 8

d) 10

3. Write the numerals for the number: (1M)

Nine crore five lakh forty-one.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| a) 90500410 | b) None of these |
| c) 95000041 | d) 90500041 |

4. The smallest 8-digit number is called (1M)

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| a) 10 lakh | b) 1 lakh |
| c) 1 crore | d) 10 crore |

5. In the Indian number system, how many zeroes are there in one crore? (1M)

- | | |
|------|------|
| a) 6 | b) 7 |
| c) 8 | d) 5 |

6. What is the equivalent of 10 lakh in the International number system? (1M)

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| a) 10 million | b) 1 billion |
| c) 100 million | d) 1 million |

7. The value of the expression $100-(60+30)$ is (1M)

- | | |
|--------|------------------|
| a) 20 | b) 10 |
| c) 110 | d) None of these |

8. The value of the expression: $10+2 \times 7-8 \div 4$ is (1M)

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| a) 24 | b) 28 |
|-------|-------|

c) 20

d) None of these

9. Out of $12 \times 8 + 4$, $12 + 4 \times 8$, $12 \times 4 \times 8$, and $12 + 4 + 8$, the expression with the greatest value is (1M)

a) $12 \times 4 \times 8$

b) $12 + 4 + 8$

c) $12 + 4 \times 8$

d) $12 \times 8 + 4$

10. $120 - 18 + 12 - 10$ can written using brackets as (1M)

a) $120 - (18 + 12 + 10)$

b) $120 + (18 - 12 - 10)$

c) $120 - (18 + 12 - 10)$

d) None of these

11. Which of the following is equivalent to 0.23? (1M)

a) $2/100 + 3/100$

b) $2/100 + 3/10$

c) $23/10$

d) $23/100$

12. In the number 5.67 what is the value of the digit 7 (1M)

a) 7tenths

b) 7 hundredths

c) 7 ones

d) 7 tens

13. What is $1/10$ written as a decimal (1M)

a) 0.1

b) 1.0

c) 0.01

d) 10.0

14. What is $\frac{2}{100}$ written as a decimal (1M)

- a) 0.2
- b) 2.0
- c) 0.02
- d) 20.0

15. Which of the following is greater 0.3 or 0.33 ? (1M)

- a) 0.3
- b) 0.33
- c) They are equal
- d) Can not be determined

16. '3 times a number x added to 5' is (1M)

- a) $5+x$
- b) $3x+5$
- c) $5x+3$
- d) $15x$

17. $9p$ equals (1M)

- a) $9 + p$
- b) $9 - p$
- c) $9 \times p$
- d) $9 / p$

18. 'p is subtracted from the sum of s and 9' is written as (1M)

- a) $(s+9) - p$
- b) $p-(s+9)$
- c) $p- (s-9)$
- d) $p + (s+9)$

19. Geeta earns Rupees x per month and saves Rupees y per month. Her monthly expenditure in Rupees is (1M)

- a) $x + y$
- b) x / y

c) $x \times y$

d) $x - y$

20. Jayant drives x km in one hour. How much distance does he cover in 3 hours 40 minutes ? (1M)

a) $3x + (2/3)$

b) $(2/3)x + 3$

c) $11/3 \times$

d) $11/3 + x$

Section-B (5Q X 2M = 10M)

21. Compare: $20 + 30$ and $150 - 90$ (2M)

22 Fill in the blanks to make the expressions equal on both sides of the '=' sign: (2M)

a) $100 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 40$

b) $12 + 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 10$

c) $20 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 5 \times 7$

d) $6 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 144 / 12$

23. Arrange the following expressions in descending (decreasing) order of their values:

(2M)

a) $73 + 27$

b) $110 - 20$

c) 70×2

d) $180 / 3$

24. What are a) parallel lines

b) perpendicular lines

(2M)

25. What are a) Even numbers

b) Odd numbers

(2M)

Section-C (6Q X 3M = 18M)

26. Write the number names of the following numbers (3M)

a) 12, 78, 830

b) 15, 75, 000

c) 1, 234, 567

27. Suman is 14 years old find her age after (3M)

a) 5 years

b) 8 years

c) X years

28. Draw a pair of parallel lines and its transversal and find all other angles formed by intersection of transversal and parallel lines if one angle is 135° (3M)

29. Draw a line parallel to l that goes through point A not on the line. (3M)

30. Find out the parity for the scenarios below (3M)

a) Even – Even = _____

b) Odd – Odd = _____

c) Even – Odd = _____

31. A Light bulb is ON. Dorji toggles its switch 77 times. Will the bulb be lighted or not? Why? (3M)

Section-D (4Q X 5M = 20M)

32. a) Insert *commas* suitably and write the names according to Indian system of numeration : (2M)

i) 87595762

ii) 99900046

b) Insert commas suitably and write the names according to International system of numeration : (3M)

i) 99985102

ii) 48049831

iii) 41713644

33. Simplify the following and arrange in ascending order : (5M)

a) $72 \times 9 \div 3 - 150$

b) $2 + 3 \times 8 \div 4 - 5$

c) $4 \times 8 + 3$

d) $2 \times 12 \div 3 - 6$

34. A pair of lines and transversal intersect making an angle of 120 degrees with the first line and 60 degrees with the second line find all other angles and check whether the lines are parallel (5M)

35. i) Write a formula to find the n^{th} (5M)

a) Even number

b) Odd number

ii) What is the 100^{th}

a) Even number

b) Odd number

iii) 100^{th} Even number - 100^{th} Odd number

Section-E (3Q X 4M = 12M)

36. Read the following passage and answer the questions: (4M)

Ram was trying to measure the length of his toy's parts using a scale. He noticed that two screws looked similar, but they were slightly different in length one was 2.7 cm and the other 3.2 cm. He was curious about why such a small difference matters.

(i) What is the total length of both screws?

(a) 5.8 cm

(b) 5.9 cm

(c) 5.7 cm

(d) 6.0 cm

(ii) What is the difference between the two screws?

(a) 0.5 cm

(b) 0.4 cm

(c) 0.6 cm

(d) 0.3 cm

(iii) Which screw is longer and by how much?

(a) First screw by 0.4 cm

(b) Second screw by 0.4 cm

(c) Second screw by 0.5 cm

(d) First screw by 0.5 cm

(iv) Which unit would give a more accurate reading for these measurement kilometres ?

- (a) metres (b) millimetres
(c) inches (d) kilometres

37. Read the following passage and answer the questions: (4M)

Pooja wanted to know the length of her middle finger. She found that the total hand length was 12.4 units, and the palm was 6.7 units. She calculated the length of the finger by subtracting the palm length from the total.

(i) What is the length of the finger?

- (a) 6.0 units (b) 5.7 units
(c) 5.6 units (d) 5.4 units

(ii) What operation is needed to find the finger's length?

- (a) Multiplication (b) Division
(c) Subtraction (d) Addition

(iii) Which of the following represents correct subtraction?

- (a) $12.4 - 6.7 = 5.7$ (b) $12.4 - 6.7 = 6.7$
(c) $12.4 - 6.7 = 4.7$ (d) $12.4 - 6.7 = 5.9$

(iv) If 0.1 unit = 1 cm, what is the finger's length in cm?

- (a) 57 cm (b) 5.7 cm
(c) 0.57 cm (d) 570 cm

38. The cost of a pen is rupees x and that of a notebook is rupees y. (4M)

(i) What is the cost of 5 pens?

(ii) What is the cost of 11 notebooks?

(iii) What will be total cost of 5 pens and 11 notebooks?

(iv) If 5 pens cost rupees 125 and 11 notebooks costs rupees 121 find the of 1 pen and 1 notebook



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टर्म-I/आवधिक परीक्षा-II Term-I/PT-II Examination Practice Paper-III 2026-27

कक्षा / Class : VII

अवधि / Duration : 3 HOURS

विषय / Subject : MATHEMATICS

अधिकतम अंक / Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:

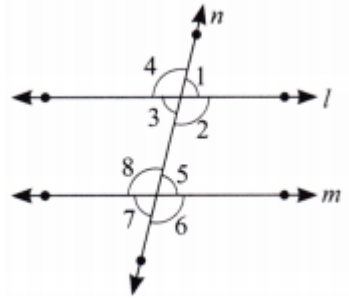
General Instructions:

1. Section – A having 20 MCQs'. Each one is one mark.
2. Section – B has five very short answer questions. Each carry 2 marks.
3. Section – C has six short answer questions. Each carry 3 marks.
4. Section – D has four questions which carries 5 marks.
5. Section – E has three case-based questions, which is 4-mark question each.

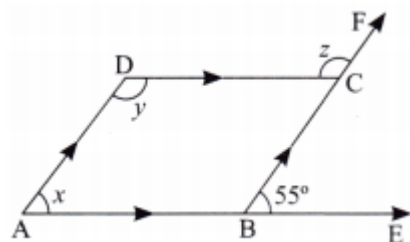
<u>Q.No.</u>	<u>SECTION – A</u>	<u>Marks</u>
1.	How many thousands make a million? (a) 10 (b) 100 (c) 1000 (d) 10000	1
2.	The short name for number '13,78,426' is (a) 13 Lakh 78 thousand 426 (b) Thirteen lakh seventy-eight thousand four hundred twenty-six (c) One million 378 thousand four hundred twenty-six (d) None of these	1
3.	What is the approximate distance from Earth to the Sun mentioned in the chapter? (a) 2 million km (b) 70 lakh km (c) 1 crore km (d) 147 to 152 million km	1
4.	In which number system are commas placed as per the 3-3-3 pattern? (a) Indian (b) Roman (c) American (d) Arabic	1
5.	How is 4050678 written in the Indian place value system? (a) 40,50,678 (b) 4,05,067.8 (c) 40,50,678.00 (d) 40,50,678	1
6.	Which expression is equal to 20600 as per shortcut method?	1

- (a) 824×5 (b) 824×25
 (c) 824×50 (d) 824×100

7. In the following figure, which pair of angles are not corresponding angles? 1



- (a) $\angle 1, \angle 5$ (b) $\angle 2, \angle 6$
 (c) $\angle 3, \angle 7$ (d) $\angle 3, \angle 5$
8. Which expression gives the correct change Irfan will receive after spending ₹71 from ₹100? 1
 (a) $100 - 15 + 56$ (b) $100 - (15 + 56)$
 (c) $15 + 56 - 100$ (d) $100 + 15 - 56$
9. Swapping the order of terms in addition affects the result? 1
 (a) Always (b) Never
 (c) Sometimes (d) Depends on values
10. What is the total cost if 4 dosas at ₹23 each and a ₹5 tip is given? 1
 (a) 97 (b) 92 (c) 100 (d) 88
11. The next term of the Virahanka Fibonacci series: 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, ... is 1
 (a) 52 (b) 53 (c) 54 (d) 55
12. The sum of 13.87 and 2.005 is 1
 (a) 15.875 (b) 1.5875 (c) 158.75 (d) 0.15875
13. In parallelogram ABCD, AB is parallel to DC, and AD is parallel to BC. AB is produced to E, such that $\angle CBE = 55^\circ$. BC is produced to F, such that BCF is a straight line. The values of x, y, and z, respectively, are 1



- (a) $125^\circ, 55^\circ, 125^\circ$ (b) $125^\circ, 125^\circ, 55^\circ$
 (c) $55^\circ, 125^\circ, 125^\circ$ (d) $55^\circ, 135^\circ, 125^\circ$

14. Jayant drives x km in one hour. How much distance does he cover in 3 hours 40 minutes? 1
 (a) $3x + \frac{2}{3}$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}x + 3$ (c) $\frac{11}{3}x$ (d) $\frac{11}{3} + x$
15. 11 more than three times the number x can be represented as 1
 (a) $11 + x + 3$ (b) $11x - 3$ (c) $3x + 11$ (d) $11x + 3$
16. If the length of each side of a regular hexagon is x metres, then the perimeter of given hexagon is 1
 (a) $(x + 6)$ metres (b) $(x + 6)$ metres
 (c) $(x - 6)$ metres (d) $(6 \times x)$ metres
17. In the given magic square, what will be the total of each side? 1
- | | | |
|--|----|--|
| | | |
| | 25 | |
| | | |
- (a) 50 (b) 65 (c) 75 (d) 100
18. Assertion (A): The sum of two even numbers is always an even number. 1
 Reason (R): The product of an even number and any number is always an even number.
 (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 (c) Assertion is true and the reason is false.
 (d) Assertion is false and the reason is true.
19. Assertion (A): The perimeter of an equilateral triangle, if side of the triangle is m is $4m$. 1
 Reason (R): In an equilateral triangle, each side length is equal.
 (a) Both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 (b) Both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 (c) Assertion is true and the reason is false.
 (d) Assertion is false and the reason is true.
20. Assertion (A): If a transversal cuts two parallel lines, then each pair of corresponding angles is equal. 1
 Reason (R): A transversal intersects two parallel lines. If the measure of one of the

angles is 50° , then the measure of its corresponding angle is 50° .

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

SECTION – B

21. Complete the following number pattern:

$33 \times 31 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

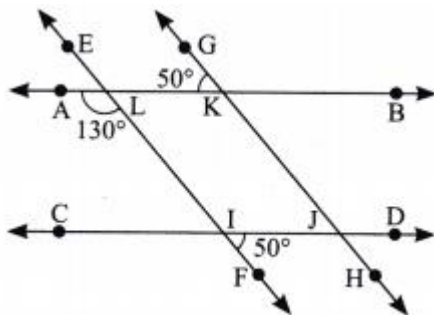
$333 \times 331 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

$3333 \times 3331 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

$33333 \times 33331 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

22. The total age of the three kids in a family is 27 years. What will be the total of their ages after three years? 2

23. Find whether the lines AB and CD are parallel or not. 2



24. Study the given patterns and complete the table that follows: 2



Number of figures formed	1	2	3	4	25	n
Number of matchsticks used						

25. Solve these cryptarithms:

$$\begin{array}{r} (a) \quad \begin{array}{r} A B \\ + C B \\ \hline B B A \end{array} \end{array}$$

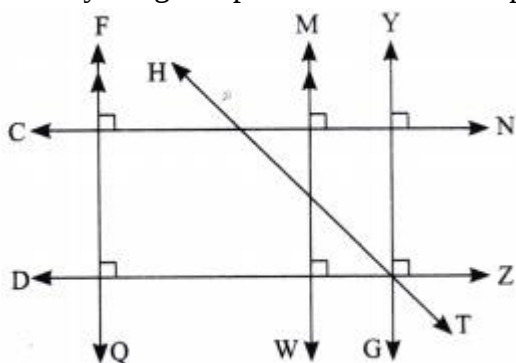
$$\begin{array}{r} (b) \quad \begin{array}{r} A B \\ + B C \\ \hline C A \\ \hline A B C \end{array} \end{array}$$

1 + 1

SECTION – C

26. Make necessary reasonable assumptions and answer the following questions:

- (a) If a computer processes 1,000 files per minute, can it process 1 crore files in a day? 1
- (b) If a person drinks 3 litres of water daily, can they drink 1000 litres in a year? 1
- (c) If a tap fills 600 litres of water every hour, can it fill a 100,000-litre tank in a day? 1
27. Sonu and Monu are siblings. They collected some stamps. Sonu collects 18 stamps and Monu collects 19 stamps. Their other younger sister asked them for some stamps. They give her 10 stamps from their collection. How many stamps were left with both Sonu and Monu? 3
28. Arrange the following numbers in descending order:
- (a) 10.98, 10.089, 10.809, 10.908, 10.981 1 ½
- (b) 22.31, 22.13, 22.331, 22.313, 22.133 1 ½
29. Identify the given pair of lines as either parallel, perpendicular, or intersecting.



- (a) Lines FQ and HT are _____ lines. ½
- (b) Lines FQ and MW are _____ lines. ½
- (c) Lines CN and FQ are _____ lines. ½
- (d) Lines DZ and YG are _____ lines. ½
- (e) Lines CN and YG are _____ lines. ½
- (f) Lines HT and MW are _____ lines. ½
30. In the given question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option as, and give the correct explanation to support

your answer.

(a) Both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

(b) Both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

(c) Assertion is true and the reason is false.

(d) Assertion is false and the reason is true.

(i) Assertion (A): Every algebraic expression has at least one letter-numbers. 1 ½

Reason (R): A letter-number is a symbol used to represent an unknown value in an expression.

(ii) Assertion (A): If Aditi is x years of age now. 5 years ago her age was 10 years, then her present age is 15 years. 1 ½

Reason (R): We can express the given situation in form of expression as, $x - 5 = 15$.

31. What is the parity of the sum of numbers from 1 to 200? 3

SECTION – D

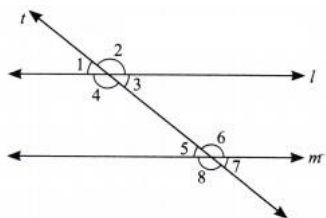
32. The number 1,30,285, when written fully in words, one lakh thirty thousand two hundred eighty-five, has 41 letters. Give a 6-digit number name that has the most letters. 5

33. Mehak bought 16 toys priced equally for ₹ 1248. The amount of ₹ 252 is still left with him. Find the cost of each toy and the amount she had. 5

34. (a) Find the value of $7\frac{9}{100} - 3\frac{5}{100}$? 2

(b) What will be the sum of $6\frac{4}{10}\frac{8}{100}$ and $14\frac{5}{10}\frac{3}{100}$? 3

35. In the given figure, $l \parallel m$ and t is a transversal. If $\angle 1 = 55^\circ$, find $\angle 2$, $\angle 3$, $\angle 4$, $\angle 5$, $\angle 6$, $\angle 7$ and $\angle 8$. 5



SECTION – E

36. Rita is organizing a school fair. She is in charge of budgeting for various stalls. She notes the following expenses:

- The cost of each food stall is ₹ x .
- The cost of each game stall is ₹ y .

- She plans to have 4 food stalls and 3 game stalls.

There is a fixed decoration cost of ₹ 500.

Based on the above information, answer the following questions.

- (a) Write an expression for the total cost to organise the school fair. 1 ½
- (b) What does the term $4x$ represent? 1
- (c) If the cost of each food stall is ₹200 and each game stall is ₹ 150, what will be the total cost? 1 ½

37. The following one is a magic square whose magic sum is 51. Like the magic square please fill the following grids.

20	13	18
15	17	19
16	21	14

Fill in the grids below:

(a)

2			15
	4		14
		6	16
14	16	15	

2

(b)

	8		27
9	14		33
	15		39
27	37	35	

2

38. A digital wallet is an electronic alternative to a traditional wallet, enabling you to make payments for a wide range of products and services. Whether shopping or dining out, many people now prefer using digital wallets over other payment methods.

Kritika and Ajay are friends, and they use digital wallets. Kritika had ₹ 256.45 in her wallet, Ajay wallets had ₹ 1121.77. On Sunday, they went a mall for shopping. –

Based on the above information, answer the following questions:

- (a) Kritika bought a toothpaste for ₹ 71.75, soap for ₹ 41.25, and shoe polish for ₹ 52. Find the money left in her wallet. 1 ½
- (b) Ajay bought 3 notebooks for ₹ 106.50 and 4 bottles of juice for ₹ 873.00. Find the money left in his wallet. 1 ½
- (c) After shopping, find the sum of the money left in their wallets. 1



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
टर्म - 1 परीक्षा/ Term 1 Examination Practice Paper-IV 2026-27

कक्षा /Class: VII

अवधि /Duration : 3 hours

विषय /Subject: Mathematics

अधिकतमअंक/Maximum Marks: 80

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions :

1. This question paper contains three sections namely A, B, C, D and E.
2. Each of the 20 questions in Section A carries one mark.
3. Section B contains 5 two-mark questions and Section C contains 6 three-mark questions.
4. Section D contains 4 five-mark questions and Section E contains 3 Case Study based questions each with 2 one mark questions and 1 two mark question.

SECTION A (1 X 20 = 20)

Choose the correct options to answer the following questions.

1. Which of the following is equal to 1 billion?
a) 10 lakhs b) 10 crore c) 10,000 lakhs d) 1 million
2. Which of these will $5672 - 2345$ estimated to the nearest hundreds be?
a) 3000 b) 3300 c) 2000 d) 1000
3. Which of these is the numeral for 'Five crore five lakh six thousand seventy'?
a) 5,50,06,070 b) 55,06,700 c) 5,05,06,070 d) 50570600
4. 75000 is less than a lakh by _____.
a) 250000 b) 2500 c) 25000 d) 250
5. What is the value of the expression $100 - (15 + 56)$?
a) 29 b) 71 c) 141 d) 85
6. What is the value of $1 - 2 + 3 - 4 + 5 - 6 + 7 - 8 + 9 - 10$?
a) 0 b) 5 c) -5 d) 10

7. What is the decimal representation of 23 tens?

- a) 2.3 b) 230.0 c) 23.0 d) 0.23

8. Which expression means “5 times a number u”?

- a) 5u b) $u + 5$ c) $5 - u$ d) $u \div 5$

9. What are two lines that never meet called ?

- a) intersecting lines b) parallel lines c) perpendicular lines d) skewed lines

10. What is the sum of the angles in a linear pair?

- a) 90° b) 180° c) 120° d) 360°

11. What kind of angles do perpendicular lines make with each other ?

- a) corresponding angles b) acute angles c) right angles d) obtuse angles

12. If a triangle has $\angle A = 50^\circ$ and $\angle B = \angle C$, what are the values of $\angle B$ and $\angle C$?

- a) 65° each b) 60° each c) 55° each d) 70° each

13. What is the 10th term of the Virahaanka sequence ?

- a) 55 b) 89 c) 144 d) 34

14. Which of these decimals is equal to 7 ones and 5 hundredths?

- a) 7.05 b) 7.5 c) 75 d) 0.75

15. What is 254 g in kilograms?

- a) 0.254 kg b) 25.4 kg c) 2.54 kg d) 0.0254 kg

16. What is $\frac{14}{6} \div \frac{7}{3}$?

- a) 0 b) 2 c) 1 d) $\frac{1}{2}$

17 Which of these is the simplified form of $p + p + p + q \rightarrow$?

- a) $p + 3q$ b) $3q + p$ c) $3p + q$ d) $4pq$

18. Which of the following statements is correct ?

- a) The sum of any two odd numbers is always odd.
- b) The sum of any two odd numbers is always even.
- c) The sum of any two odd numbers is always divisible by 3.
- d) The sum of any two odd numbers is always prime.

19. Assertion (A) : A triangle cannot be formed with sides 5 cm, 5 cm, and 12 cm.

Reason (R) : The sum of any two sides of a triangle must be greater than the third side.

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

20. Assertion (A): If a transversal cuts two lines and the corresponding angles are equal, then the lines are parallel.

Reason (R): When two lines intersect each other the vertically angles formed are not equal.

- 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.

Section B (2 x 5 = 10)

21. Arrange the following decimals in the ascending and descending order.

22.02 2.022 2.202 22.20 2.02

22. Write algebraic expressions for the following.

- (i) two more than five times a number
- (ii) 5 subtracted from the sum of a number and 6

23. Add : $7a - 14b + 3$ and $6b - 4a - 2$

24. Complete the pattern using correct decimals.

8.4 8.35 _____ _____ 8.2 8.15 _____ _____

25. A farmer had 5 grandchildren. She distributed $\frac{2}{3}$ acre of land to each of her grandchildren. How much land in all did she give to her grandchildren ?

Section C (3 x 6 = 18)

26. Malika spends ₹25 every day on lunch at school. Write an expression to calculate her total expenditure on lunch from Monday to Friday. Also find the value of the expression.

27. Construct a triangle whose base is 4.5 cm and the base angles are 60° and 75° .

28. Given $53 \times 18 = 954$, find out 63×18 .

29. Simplify each of the following expressions

(i) $4(3r + 4s - 5)$

(ii) $30 + 5(13 + 8)$

30. Create a 3×3 magic square using the numbers from 2 to 10.

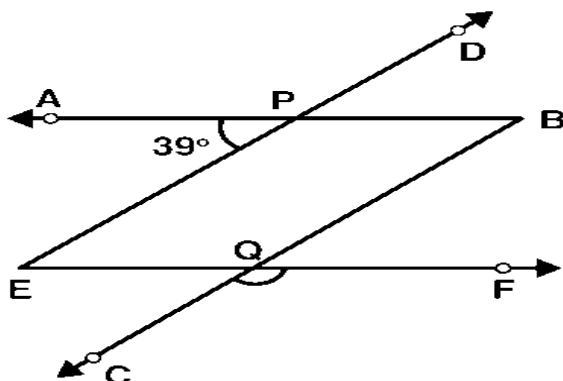
31. Solve the following cryptarithm. H 4

$$+ \quad \underline{H \ 4}$$

$$\underline{F \ K \ K}$$

Section D ($5 \times 4 = 20$)

32. In the figure, $AB \parallel EF$, $ED \parallel CB$ and $\angle APE = 39^\circ$.



Find the measures of $\angle ABQ$, $\angle EQB$, $\angle FQC$, $\angle DPB$ and $\angle PEF$.

33. The length of a rectangle is $(2x + 3)$ cm and the breadth is $(x + 5)$ cm.

(i) Write an expression for the perimeter of the rectangle.

(ii) Write an expression for its area.

(iii) If $x = 4$ cm, find its perimeter.

(iv) If $x = 5$ cm, Find its area.

34. Construct a right angled triangle $\triangle ABC$ with $\angle B = 140^\circ$, $AB = 7$ cm and $BC = 4$ cm.
Construct an altitude from A to BC.

35. A college canteen collected Rs. 256.75 on Sunday, Rs. 345.25 on the Monday and Rs. 289.50 on Tuesday. The canteen works on all the seven days of the week.

(i) On which day is the collection the highest ?

(ii) What is the total collection in all the three days ?

(iii) If the total collection over the week was Rs. 2000 what was the sum of the amounts collected on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday ?

Section E (4 x 3 = 12)

36. The population of a city was 3,10,350 more than ten lakhs in 2020. The population increased by 2,50,300 in the next three years. However, it decreased by three hundred thousand in the next two years.

(i) Write the numeral for the population of the city in 2020 in the Indian system in words. (1)

(ii) Write the numeral for the population of the city in 2023 in the American system in words.(2)

(iii) Write the numeral for the population of the city in 2025 in the Indian system . (1)

37. Rohan was measuring the length of the parts of his toy using a ruler. He noticed that the two screws in it looked similar but were slightly different in length - one was 2.7 cm long while the other was 3.2 cm.

Answer the following questions on the basis of the above passage.

(i) What is the total length of both the screws ? (1)

(ii) Write the length of both the screws in mm. (1)

(iii) Which screw is longer and by how much ? (2)

38. A local train from Yahapur to Vahapur stops at three stops at three stations at equal distances along the way. The time taken in minutes to travel from one station to the next station is the same and is denoted by t . The train stops for 2 minutes at each of the three stations.

(i) How much is the total time spent in stopping at the three stations ? (1)

(ii) What is the algebraic expression for the time taken to travel from Yahapur to Vahapur ? (2)

(iii) If $t = 4$, what is the time taken to travel from Yahapur to Vahapur ? (1)



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था

Atomic Energy Education Society

टर्म-I/आवधिक परीक्षा-II Term-I/PT-II Examination Practice Paper-I 2026-27

कक्षा / Class : VII

अवधि / Duration : 3 Hours

विषय / Subject : Science

अधिकतम अंक / Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:

- This question paper has two sections - A and B with a total of 47 compulsory questions.
- **Section A:** Question No. 1 to 20 are multiple choice type questions (MCQs) carrying 1 (one) mark each which includes Assertion and Reason type questions.
- **Section B:**
 - (i) Question No. 21 to 29 are Very Short Answer (VSA) type questions carrying 2 marks each.
 - (ii) Question No. 30 to 37 are Short Answer (SA) type questions carrying 3 marks each.
 - (iii) Questions 38 – 41 and 42 – 45 are case-based, with each case having four sub-questions of 1 mark each.
 - (iv) Questions 46 and 47 are Long Answer (LA) type, each carrying 5 marks.
- Draw a neat, well-labelled diagram whenever required.

SECTION A

Choose the correct answer for each question given below.

1x16=16

1. What is the main purpose of science in understanding the world?

- (a) To explore and question
- (b) To memorize facts
- (c) To avoid experiments
- (d) To limit curiosity

2. Which metal is liquid at room temperature?

- (a) Iron (b) Mercury (c) Copper (d) Aluminium

3. What colour does red rose extract turn in basic substances?

- (a) Red (b) Green (c) Yellow (d) Blue

4. What is the property that allows metals like gold to be stretched into thin wires.

- (a) ductility (b) malleability (c) lustre (d) sonorous

5. What is a physical change?

- (a) A change that creates a new substance.
- (b) A change in appearance without new material.
- (c) A change that cannot be undone.
- (d) A change that only occurs in nature.

6. What does blue litmus paper turning red indicate?

- (a) The substance is acidic.
- (b) The substance is basic.
- (c) The substance is neutral.
- (d) The substance is colourful.

7. Which non-metal is essential for breathing?

- (a) Nitrogen (b) Oxygen (c) Sulphur (d) Phosphorus

8. What happens to lime water when carbon dioxide is blown into it?

- (a) It evaporates.
- (b) It turns milky.
- (c) It remains unchanged.
- (d) It becomes fizzy.

9. What is litmus obtained from?

- (a) Red rose (b) Lichens (c) Turmeric (d) Onions

10. The study of science includes which of the following?

- (a) Only biology
- (b) Only chemistry
- (c) All fields like Physics, Chemistry, and Biology
- (d) Only earth sciences

11. Which quality drives scientific discovery?

- (a) Curiosity
- (b) Ignoring observations
- (c) Avoiding questions
- (d) Memorizing answers

12. What substance is formed when iron rusts?

- (a) Water (b) Iron oxide (c) Carbon dioxide (d) magnesium oxide

13. What is the taste of acidic substances?

- (a) Sour (b) Bitter (c) Salty (d) Sweet

14. What is the function of a switch in an electrical circuit?

- (a) To produce light
- (b) To control current flow
- (c) To store energy
- (d) To insulate wires

15. Which property is NOT characteristic of metals?

- (a) Dull appearance
- (b) Sonorous
- (c) Good conductivity
- (d) Malleable

16. What happens to wax when it is melted by a candle flame?

- (a) It forms a new substance.
- (b) It evaporates into vapour.
- (c) It becomes liquid without a new substance.
- (d) It burns into ash.

In Questions 17 – 20, each question has two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the correct option using the codes (a), (b), (c), and (d) given below. **1x4=4**

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

17. Assertion (A): Science is described as "ever evolving" because it is a continuous process of asking questions, experimenting, and discovering new knowledge.

Reason (R): New evidence and unanswered questions constantly challenge existing ideas, leading to scientific theories being refined or replaced, demonstrating science's dynamic nature.

18. Assertion (A): Litmus paper changes colour in the presence of acidic or basic substances.

Reason (R): Litmus is a synthetic indicator manufactured in laboratories.

19. Assertion (A): A lamp glows only when the electrical circuit is complete.

Reason (R): A complete circuit provides a path for electric current to flow from the cell's positive terminal to the negative terminal.

20. Assertion (A): Metals like copper and aluminium can be beaten into thin sheets without breaking.

Reason (R): Metals are generally brittle and break when hammered.

SECTION B

Questions 21 – 29 are Very Short Answer (VSA) type questions.

2x9=18

21. What is the importance of scientific research in our daily lives?
22. How does science evolve over time?
23. What is litmus and how is it used to identify acids and bases?
24. How does malleability benefit everyday life?
25. Which acid is injected into our body by an ant sting that causes pain?
26. What is the importance of studying the conductivity of materials?
27. What is a battery?
28. What are olfactory indicators and how do they work?
29. Why is it important to stay updated with scientific discoveries?

Questions 30 – 37 are Short Answer (SA) type, each carrying 3 marks.

3x8=24

30. Why does a turmeric stain on a white shirt turn red when it is washed with soap?
31. Explain the difference between physical and chemical changes, proving one example for each and stating whether they are reversible or irreversible.
32. Draw a circuit diagram for a simple torch using symbols for electric components.
33. Explain why factory waste should be neutralized before disposing it into the water bodies.
34. Why is copper used more commonly than silver in electrical wiring, even though silver is a better conductor?
35. What is the importance of metals and non-metals in everyday life?
36. Why is it important to ask questions in science?
37. Compare the working of an LED lamp and an incandescent lamp. Why is the LED considered more efficient?

For Questions 38 – 41, read the given paragraph and answer the following questions. 1x4=4

In a fun activity, students blew air into lime water and observed that it turned milky. They repeated the experiment with vinegar and baking soda and noticed gas bubbles and similar results. The teacher explained that new substances were formed, indicating chemical changes. They also explored rusting of iron, burning of magnesium ribbon, and the idea of combustion.

38. What is the white substance formed when carbon dioxide is passed through lime water?
- (a) Sodium carbonate (b) Calcium carbonate
(c) Carbon monoxide (d) Calcium chloride

39. Which observation indicates a chemical change when vinegar reacts with baking soda?

- (a) The solution remains clear
- (b) A strong smell develops
- (c) Bubbles form and a new gas is released
- (d) The liquid freezes

40. What kind of change is rusting of iron?

- (a) Physical and reversible
- (b) Physical and irreversible
- (c) Chemical and irreversible
- (d) Periodic and physical

41. What is required for **combustion** to occur?

- (a) A cold environment
- (b) Water and light
- (c) A combustible substance, oxygen, and heat
- (d) Just oxygen

For Questions 42 – 45, read the given paragraph and answer the following questions. 1x4=4

In a classroom activity, students were given wires, a bulb, a switch, and a cell. They connected the components to form a circuit, but the bulb didn't glow. They examined the setup and discovered that one of the wires was broken. After replacing it, the bulb glowed brightly. Their teacher asked questions about the flow of current, the role of conductors, and why a complete path is needed.

42. What is the most likely reason the bulb did **not** glow initially?

- (a) The bulb was faulty
- (b) The cell was too weak
- (c) The wire was broken
- (d) The switch was open

43. What is required for an electric current to flow in a circuit?

- (a) A plastic wire
- (b) An open switch
- (c) A complete and closed path
- (d) A glowing bulb

44. What is the function of a switch in an electric circuit?

- (a) To control the brightness of the bulb
- (b) To increase the voltage
- (c) To open or close the circuit
- (d) To connect the bulb to the wire

45. Which of the following materials would best replace the broken wire?

- (a) Cotton thread
- (b) Rubber strip
- (c) Copper wire
- (d) Plastic tube

Questions 46 – 47 are Long Answer type, each carrying 5 marks. Write detailed answers.

2x5=10

46. What are the differences between acids and bases?

47. Describe the physical properties of metals and how they differ from non-metals.



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
टर्म-I/Term-I Examination Practice Paper-II 2026-27

कक्षा /Class : VII

अवधि/Duration : 3 hours

विषय/Subject : SCIENCE

अधिकतम अंक/Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्यनिर्देश / General Instructions:

1. The questions paper consists of 41 questions.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. **Section A** consists of 20 objective questions carrying 1 mark each.
4. **Section B** consists of 9 very short questions carrying 2 marks each.
5. **Section C** consists of 8 short answer type questions carrying 3 marks each.
6. **Section D** consists of 2 paragraph based questions carrying 4 marks each.
7. **Section E** consists of 2 Long answer type questions carrying 5 marks each.

SECTION -A

(I) Choose the correct answer: -

(10x1=10)

1. How can we treat basic soil to improve the plant growth?
(a) By adding strong acid (b) By adding lime
(c) By adding salt solution (d) By adding organic matter
2. What is the nature of the solution when sulphur dioxide gas dissolves in water?
(a) Acidic (b) Basic (c) Neutral (d) Both acidic and basic
3. Which substance will turn blue litmus red?
(a) Baking soda (b) Tamarind water (c) Soap solution (d) Tap water
4. What causes evaporation of water from the water bodies like rivers, sea etc.
(a) Gravity (b) Soil pollution (c) Heat from the sun (d) None
5. What is the purpose of conduction tester?
(a) Generate electricity (b) Identify the conductors and insulators
(c) Measure voltage (d) to charge cells
6. What is formed when magnesium ribbon is burnt in air?
(a) Magnesium carbonate (b) Magnesium hydroxide
(c) Magnesium oxide (d) None
7. Which among these is an insulator?
(a) Iron (b) Tap water (c) Human body (d) Wood
8. Which non metal is applied on wounds as antiseptic?
(a) Mercury (b) Iodine (c) Potassium (d) Sulphur
9. What helps the materials to move throughout our body?

- (a) Muscles (b) Bones (c) Circulatory system (d) Brain

10. How does a basic substance feel when rubbed between fingers?

- (a) Rough (b) Soapy (c) Sticky (d) Dry

II. Fill in the blanks:-

(6x1=6)

11. Red rose indicator gives _____ colour with bases.
12. Light and shadows from celestial objects cause _____.
13. Litmus is extracted from _____.
14. The colour of hydrangea flower is _____ in acidic soil.
15. The minimum temperature in which a substance catches fire is called _____ temperature.
16. Mixture of metals or metals and non metal is called _____.

III. Assertion Reason questions:

For question numbers 17 and 20, two statements are given—one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason(R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes

(a),(b),(c) and (d) as given below:

(1X4=4)

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

17. ASSERTION: A switch allows or stops the flow of electricity.

REASON: It acts as a conductor in an open circuit.

18. ASSERTION: Coal cannot be drawn into wires.

REASON: Coal is brittle and non ductile.

19. ASSERTION: Combustion is a physical change.

REASON: A new substance is formed during this process.

20. ASSERTION: Sulphur dioxide turns red litmus blue.

REASON: Sulphur dioxide is formed when sulphur is burnt in air.

SECTION -B

IV. Answer the following questions:-

(9x2=18)

21. Give an example for each:-

- (a) Physical change which is reversible.
(b) Physical change which is irreversible

22. What are olfactory indicators? Give two examples.

23. Give reasons-

- (a) Sodium and potassium metals are stored in water.
(b) Sulphur cannot be used for galvanisation.

24. Draw a simple circuit diagram using the symbols of an electric circuit and label it.

25. What causes day and night? Name the planet with beautiful rings.
26. What is the best way to extinguish fire on a person's cloth? Why?
27. What is corrosion? Explain with examples.
28. Give reasons-
- (a) Electricians wear rubber gloves while working.
 - (b) Electrical wires are made of copper.
29. How can we get relief from ant bite? Explain.

SECTION -C

V. Answer the following questions:-

(3x 8 = 24)

- 30.(a) Differentiate between open and closed circuit.
- (b) Which metal is used to make the filament of the bulb?
31. Mention three ways to prevent rusting.
32. Define neutralisation reaction. Write the equation. State whether heat is evolved or absorbed.
33. List the conditions which are necessary for combustion to occur.
34. What precautions should be taken while using electrical gadgets?
35. Give an example where both physical and chemical changes occur. Explain.
36. How are non metals useful to us? (3 points)
37. Classify the following into physical and chemical change.
- (a) Dissolving salt into water
 - (b) Photosynthesis
 - (c) Making aluminium metal into thin foils
 - (d) Photosynthesis
 - (e) Burning of crackers
 - (f) Rolling dough into chapatti

SECTION -D

VI. Paragraph based questions:-

(4x2=8)

38. Raj and Rani are on the way to their grandparent's village. It was many kilometres away from their city. On the way, they saw a suspension bridge. Rani was amazed to see that such a heavy bridge was held by those strong steel wires. When they stopped for lunch, they saw some people working with iron articles and making some iron utensils, spatulas etc. She could relate these observations with what they learned about metals.
- (i) Which property of metals helps in making such strong thick wires that can hold a bridge?
- (a) Malleability (b) Ductility (c) Sonority (d) None
- (ii) Metals become _____ when heated.
- (iii) What is the term for ringing sound produced by the metals when hit on a hard surface?
- (a) Sonority (b) Ductility (c) Malleability (d) None

(iv) Which is the only liquid metal used in thermometer?

39. Rajiv and his friends visited their Rohan's house in Chennai. They planned a trip to various historical places nearby. They faced problem during their first day trip as it rained heavily. They returned back home and Rajiv observed that the main gate was rusted. He wondered why the gate was rusting as he recalled that Rohan's house was new. Rohan's mother gave them some fruit chaat as snacks. They delayed eating that because they were busy talking. Rajiv observed that the apple pieces turned brownish.

(i) What is rust?

(a) Iron sulphate

(b) Iron chloride

(c) Iron phosphate

(d) Iron oxide

(ii) The cut apple turns brown in colour. Which kind of change it is?

(a) Reversible change

(b) Irreversible change

(c) Rapid change

(d) none

(iii) Rusting takes place faster in coastal area because of:-

(a) Dry air

(b) Air pollution

(c) Moist air

(d) Soil pollution

(iv) Which change occurs when wet clothes get dried?

(a) Physical change

(b) Chemical change

(c) Spontaneous change

(d) both physical and chemical change

SECTION -E

VII. Answer the following questions.

(5x2=10)

40. List five uses of metals along with property related to it.

41. Complete the table:-

Name of the acid	Found in
Acetic acid	(a) _____
(b) _____	Ant's bite
Oxalic acid	(c) _____
(d) _____	Tartaric acid
Lactic acid	(e) _____



कुल मुद्रित पृष्ठ संख्या / Total No. of printed pages: __6__

परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था

Atomic Energy Education Society

टर्म-1/आवधिक परीक्षा-II Term-I/PT-II Examination Practice Paper-III 2026-27

कक्षा /Class : VII

अवधि/ Duration : 3 Hours

विषय /Subject :Science

अधिकतम अंक/ Maximum Marks :80

General Instructions:

1. This question paper consists of two sections A and B.
2. All the questions are compulsory in both the sections.
3. In Section A each question carries 1 mark.
4. In Section B
 - a) Q 21 to Q29 are of 2 marks each
 - b) Q30 to Q37 are of 3 marks each
 - c) Q38 & Q39 are of 4 marks each
 - d) Q40 & Q41 are of 5 marks each
5. Draw labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

SECTION A

Choose the correct option for the questions given below:

1x20=20

Q1. What inspired early scientific exploration of flight?

- (a) Observing the sun's movement (b) watching birds fly (c) Building paper planes (d) wind patterns

Q2. Which of the following is not observed during burning of magnesium ribbon?

- (a) Dazzling white flame (b) magnesium ribbon takes some time to catch fire
(c) a suffocating gas is released (d) white ash is formed

Q3. Science is meaningful when

- (a) It's surprising (b) It's published (c) It's linked to real world and curiosity (d) it wins prizes.

Q4. Which of the following fruit is a rich source of ascorbic acid?

- (a) Banana (b) lemon (c) grapes (d) apple

Q5. X is a plant that grows in cooler regions like Himalayas. It bears blue colour flower in acidic soils and pink colour flower in basic soils. What is X?

- (a) Petunia (b) white hibiscus (c) Lichen (d) Hydrangea

Q6. Chetali wrote a secret message with liquid soap on a sheet of paper. Which of the following substance can help you to decode her message?

- (a) Blue litmus (b) red litmus (c) turmeric (d) both B & C

Q7. "P" is a natural indicator and is formed by the association of algae & fungi. P could be

- (a) Red hibiscus (b) red rose (c) litmus (d) turmeric

Q8. Which of the following components is used to store electrical energy?

- (a) Battery (b) Switch (c) Wire (d) Bulb

Q9. What this sign indicate?



- (a) Chemical hazard (b) biological hazard (c) Electrical hazard (d) environmental hazard

Q10. Which of the following method is not used for electricity generation on commercial basis?

- (a) By windmills (b) by solar panels (c) By using lemons (d) By using natural gas

Q11. Choose the incorrect statement.

- (a) A switch is the source of electric current in a circuit.
(b) A switch helps to complete or break the circuit.
(c) A switch helps us to use electricity as per our requirement.
(d) When the switch is in 'OFF' position, there is an air gap between its terminals

Q12. Which of the following is stored in water to prevent its reaction with oxygen?

- (a) Sulphur (b) carbon (c) phosphorous (d) iodine

Q13. Select the incorrect pair.

- (a) Aluminium – galvanisation
- (b) Gold – most malleable
- (c) Titanium – aerospace
- (d) Sodium – kerosene

Q14. Screw drivers have a plastic covering on their handles because

- (a) It makes the screw driver more durable
- (b) It makes the screw driver beautiful
- (c) Plastic is an insulator so electrician will not get electric shock.
- (d) Plastic makes screw driver very light to handle.

Q15. Which of the following is/are true when milk changes into curd?

- (i) Its state is changed from liquid to semi solid.
- (ii) Its colour is changed
- (iii) Its taste is changed
- (iv) The change cannot be reversed

Choose the correct option from below:

- (a) (i) and (ii) are correct
- (b) (ii) and (iii) are correct
- (c) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct
- (d) (i) to (iv) are correct

Q16. Paper kept at room temperature does not catch fire because

- (a) It's not a combustible substance
- (b) Its ignition temperature is lower than room temperature
- (c) Its ignition temperature is higher than room temperature
- (d) All of these

For question numbers **17 to 20** two statements are given, one labelled **Assertion (A)** and the other labelled **Reason(R)**. Select the correct answer to these questions from codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below.

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

17. Assertion (A): Copper is used for making pans to boil water.

Reason(R): Copper possesses a natural shine on its surface.

18. Assertion (A): The filament of an electric lamp is a thick coiled wire.

Reason(R): The filament glows upon heating to produce light.

19. Assertion (A): Rusting of iron is fast in coastal areas than in deserts.

Reason(R): In coastal regions humidity is more whereas deserts are hot and dry.

20. Assertion (A): Erosion is a chemical change.

Reason(R): During erosion, natural forces like wind and flowing water breaks down the rocks to form soil.

SECTION B

Questions no.21 to 29 are Very Short Answer Type questions carrying 2 marks each. (9x2=18)

21. How does human use to measure time before the invention of electric clocks and digital watches? (2)

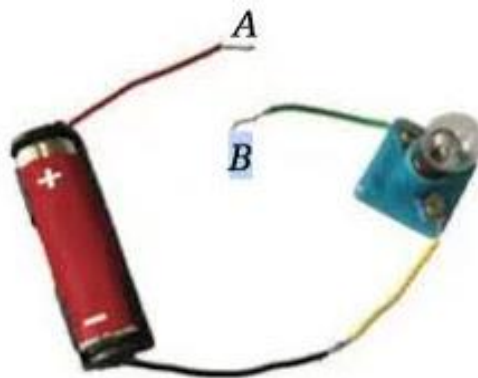
22. What are neutral substances? Give two examples. (2)

23. Keerthi studies in a blind school and her teacher has given her a science assignment in which she has to identify the chemical nature of an unknown liquid. Which indicator will you suggest to her and why? (2)

24. Name two objects each for (a) & (b) which when connected between A & B in the given circuit

(a) will make the bulb glow

(b) will not make the bulb glow



25. Draw a labelled diagram of an incandescent lamp. (2)

26. Name any two properties of metals which are used in the following situations? (2)

(a) Strings of guitar are made up of steel. (b) Gold and silver are preferred for making jewellery.

27. A wooden spoon kept in hot water does not become warm whereas a steel spoon becomes sufficiently hot. Why? (2)

28. If a person's clothes catch fire, what is the best way to extinguish the fire? Why? (2)

29. Classify the following changes as desirable changes and undesirable changes. (2)

Changing of milk into curd, decay of food during its storage, ripening of fruits, rusting of iron.

Questions no.30 to 37 are Short Answer Type questions carrying 3 marks each. (8x3=24)

30. How days and night are caused on earth? (3)

31. Ashwin took one drop of lemon juice in a test tube and added around twenty drops of water to it. He then added a drop of blue litmus solution to it. Afterwards he slowly added drops of limewater to this test tube and swirled it well. (3)

(a) Why do you think Ashwin added water to lemon juice?

(b) What change he will observe after adding blue litmus to the test tube contents?

(c) Will there be any change in the colour of test tube contents if lime water is added in excess? Why?

32. How will you prepare Turmeric paper strips? Explain

(Draw any one suitable diagram also) (3)

33. If you are provided with three electric cells how will you connect them to make a combination which can be used to power a circuit? What we call this combination? Draw a suitable diagram to show the connection of cells. (3)

34. What is rusting? What conditions are required for rusting to occur? List any two ways to prevent it. (3)

35. On burning sulphur in air a gas X is formed which upon dissolving in water forms an acid Y. (3)

(a) Name the gas X

(b) Identify the acid Y

(c) How will you confirm that Y is an acid and not a base?

36. "Burning of candle involves both physical and chemical changes". Justify in proper detail. (3)

37. Perna was performing an experiment in which she has taken teaspoonful of vinegar in a test tube and she added a pinch of baking soda to it. She noticed that gas evolution took place along with fizzing bubbling sound. (3)

(a) Name the gas.

(b) What will happen if the gas evolved is passed through freshly prepared limewater.

(c) Write the word equation for the reaction between vinegar & baking soda.

Question numbers 38 & 39 are Case Based Questions. Read the paragraph carefully and answer the questions that follow.

(2x4=8)

38. An LED is a semiconductor device that emits light. LED stands for Light Emitting Diode. Every LED has two leads one longer and another one shorter. When current passes through the LED, it glows. We should always take care to connect an LED correctly in a circuit to make it glow. LEDs are known for their energy efficiency, long lifespan, and versatility, making them a popular choice for various applications, including lighting, displays, and indicators.

- (a) Draw electrical symbol for LED. (1)
- (b) How an LED should be connected in a circuit? (1)
- (c) Write two advantages of an LED over incandescent lamp. (2)

39. We have seen heaps of sand, soil, and stones lying at the base of mountains. These are called sediments. These are formed by physical changes that break up large rocks into smaller pieces. Temperature changes due to climatic conditions, growing roots of trees, and even freezing of water within cracks in the rocks can cause them to break. Water or chemicals present in water, can also react with the rocks and cause chemical changes in their composition. These physical and chemical changes in rocks are collectively called weathering.

- (a) What weathering leads to? (1)
- (b) Name any two changes/ factors which result in breaking of rocks in to pieces. (1)
- (c) What kind of change is weathering of rocks? Justify your answer. (2)

Q.40 & Q.41 are Long Answer Type Questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer them in detail.

(2x5 =10)

40. Write one use each of the following non metals. (5)

(a) Nitrogen (b) oxygen (c) Chlorine (d) carbon (e) iodine

41. (a) Give reasons (5)

- (i) Moist baking soda is applied when an ant bites.
- (ii) Basic soils are treated by adding organic matter.

(b) Rohini took some rose petals and crushed them. She transferred the crushed petals in to a beaker to which she added hot water. She left this setup for 5-10 minutes.

- (i) What Rohini is trying to do?
- (ii) Why do you think she added hot water and not the normal water?
- (iii) What will happen if she will directly add hot water to uncrushed rose petals?



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था

Atomic Energy Education Society

टर्म-I/आवधिक परीक्षा-II Term-I/PT-II Examination Practice Paper-IV 2026-27

कक्षा / Class : VII

अवधि / Duration : 3 Hours

विषय / Subject : Science

अधिकतम अंक / Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:

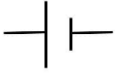
1. This paper consists of Six sections A, B, C, D and E.
 2. Section- A has 17 multiple choice questions and 4 assertion - reason type questions of 1 mark each.
 3. Section- B has 9 questions and each question carries 2 marks.
 4. Section- C has 8 questions and each question carries 3 marks.
 5. Section- D has 2 case based questions and each question carries 4 marks.
 6. Section- E has 2 questions and each question carries 5 marks.
 7. Draw a neat labelled diagram wherever necessary.
 8. All the questions are compulsory.
-

Section A

I) Multiple Choice Questions

(1X16 =16)

1. Red litmus turns blue in the presence of _____
a) an acid b) a base c) a salt d) Water
2. During galvanization, which metal is coated over iron?
a) Zinc b) Copper c) Aluminium d) Magnesium
3. Which of the following is a chemical change?
a) Melting of ice b) Boiling of water c) Rusting of iron d) Breaking of glass
4. What natural phenomenon occurs due to the Earth or the Moon casting a shadow?
a) Tides b) Eclipses c) Earthquakes d) Tsunami
5. Which of the following is a base?
a) Tamarind Juice b) Lemon juice c) Vinegar d) Baking soda solution
6. Which of the following materials is a conductor of electricity?
a) Plastic b) Glass c) Wood d) Copper

7. Formation of curd from milk is a:
a) Physical change b) Reversible change c) Chemical change d) Temporary change
8. When an ant bites, it injects _____
a) Citric acid b) Acetic acid c) Formic acid d) Tartaric acid
9. Which of the following changes is reversible?
a) Ripening of a fruit b) Breaking a rock c) Melting of ice d) Cooking
10. Which symbol is used to represent a battery in a circuit diagram?
a) ! b) = c)  d) $\rightleftharpoons$
11. Which substance can be added to acidic soil to neutralise its acidity?
a) Lime b) Water c) Organic matter d) Lemon juice
12. If a circuit is open:
(a) the bulb glows (b) the bulb does not glow
(c) the bulb glows for some time and then stops glowing (d) none of the above
13. Which of the following is an alloy:
a) Copper b) Steel c) Zinc d) Aluminium
14. A combination of two or more electric cells is called
a) Cells b) Battery c) Circuit d) Combination of cells
15. Which of the following is an olfactory indicator?
a) Vinegar b) Turmeric c) onion d) Salt
16. The basic aim of science is to:
a) Spread opinions b) Understand the natural world
c) Guess the unknown d) Replace technology

II) Assertion-Reason Type Questions

(1X4=4)

For question numbers from 17 to 20, two statements are given, one labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other labelled as **Reason(R)**. Select the correct answer to these questions from codes **a), b), c), d)** as given below.

- (a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (b) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

- (c) Assertion (A) is true but the Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false but the Reason (R) is true.

17. **Assertion (A):** Lemon juice turns blue litmus red.

Reason (R): Lemon juice contains oxalic acid.

18. **Assertion (A):** A bulb glows only when the circuit is closed.

Reason (R): A closed circuit allows electric current to flow through the bulb.

19. **Assertion (A):** Copper vessels are used for boiling water

Reason(A): Copper is a good conductor of electricity

20. **Assertion (A):** Burning of wood is a chemical change.

Reason (R): A new substance is formed during burning.

Section B

III) Very Short Answers Questions

(2X 9= 18)

21. What are lichens and where do they commonly grow?
22. Draw a labelled circuit diagram with a Light emitting Diode (LED) lamp.
23. Write an example where a simple observation leads to a big discovery?
24. Why does baking soda not taste sour?
25. What is a switch? Draw the symbol of a switch in an off position.
26. Why is copper mainly used for making electrical wires instead of silver or gold, even though all three are good electrical conductors?
27. a) What is the ignition temperature of a substance?
b) Draw a fire triangle.
28. What is a physical change? Give one example.
29. What is bioluminescence? Give one example.

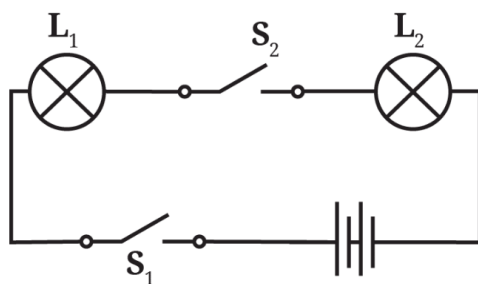
Section C

IV) Short Answer Questions

(3X 8= 24)

30. What is an electric cell? If there are no symbols on the terminals of a cell, how can you identify the terminals of an electric cell? Draw an electric cell and mark the terminals.
31. a) How to make red rose extract?

- c) What change will happen when soap solution is added to the red rose extract?
32. a) Draw an incandescent lamp used in a torch and label it.
b) How do incandescent lamps work?
33. Why is the utensil's handle made of wood, whereas their body is made of steel or iron?
34. What is weathering? Explain how physical and chemical changes contribute to weathering.
35. a) How can you test the presence of carbon dioxide using lime water?
b) Is it a chemical change or a physical change?
c) Represent this reaction in the form of a chemical equation.
36. In the given figure:
- a) If S₁ is in 'ON' position, S₂ is in 'OFF' position, which lamp(s) will glow? Give reasons.
- b) If S₁ is in 'OFF' position, S₂ is in 'ON' position, which lamp(s) will glow? Explain why.
- c) If S₁ and S₂ both are in an 'ON' position, which lamp(s) will glow? Give reasons.



37. Write about any 3 non-metals that are essential in our everyday life.

Section D

V) Case Based Questions

(4X 2= 8)

38. One day, Aarav was helping his grandmother to cook. While preparing pickles, she accidentally spilled some turmeric powder on her apron. Later, Aarav was washing the apron using soap. To his surprise, the yellow turmeric stain turned bright red! Curious, he asked his science teacher about it the next day. The teacher explained how turmeric acts as a natural indicator.

- a) Why did the turmeric stain turn red when soap was applied?
- b) What type of substance is soap — acidic or basic?
- c) Explain why turmeric is called a natural indicator.
- d) Name any other natural indicator.

39. Arman left his bicycle outside during the rain for a few days. After some days, he noticed that the metal parts of the bicycle, especially the chain and handle, had developed brown patches. His elder sister told him that it was because of rusting. Arman wants to take care of his bicycle better next time.

- a) What is rusting?
- b) Why did it happen?
- c) How can he protect it in the future? (any one method)
- d) Name another metal that undergoes corrosion?

Section E

VI) Long Answer Questions

(5X 2=10)

- 40. Differentiate between metals and non-metals based on their physical and chemical properties. Also, give examples for each.
 - 41. a) Why should factories never release acidic waste directly into rivers? How can this problem be solved?
 - b) What are neutralisation reactions? Write the equation of neutralisation reaction.
 - c) Explain any other situations where we use neutralisation processes.
-



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
टर्म-I/ Term-I/ Examination Practice Paper-I 2026-27

कक्षा / Class : VII

अवधि / Duration : 3 Hours

विषय / Subject : Social Science

अधिकतम अंक / Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:

- This question paper comprises of six sections A, B, C, D, E and F.
- Section A- Questions from serial number 1-20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- Section B- Questions from serial number 21-24 are Very Short Answer Type questions of 2 marks each.
- Section C- Questions from serial number 25-29 are Short Answer Type questions of 3 marks each.
- Section D- Questions from serial number 30-33 are Long Answer Type questions of 5 marks each
- Section E- Questions from serial number 34-36 are case based questions with 4 sub-questions and are of 4 marks each.
- Section F- Question number 37 is Map question carrying 5 marks. Attach the map securely with your answer sheet.

SECTION-A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1m×20=20marks)

1. Which physical feature lies to the north of India?
a) The Deccan Plateau b) The Coastal Plains
c) The Northern Mountains d) The Eastern Ghats
2. Which gas causes global warming when it increases in the atmosphere?
a) Oxygen b) Carbon Dioxide
c) Hydrogen d) Nitrogen
3. The desert climate is mostly found in:
a) Kerala b) Rajasthan
c) Punjab d) Himachal Pradesh
4. What was the capital of the Mauryan Empire?
a) Taxshashila b) Ujjain
c) Pataliputra d) Varanasi
5. Who adopted Dhamma as a state policy?
a) Akbar b) Harshavardhana
c) Ashoka d) Chandragupta I

6. What followed the decline of the Mauryan Empire?
- a) Establishment of British rule
 - b) Rise of regional kingdoms
 - c) Mughals took over
 - d) India became a republic
7. Which famous Sanskrit poet wrote "Meghadūtam"?
- a) Tulsidas
 - b) Valmiki
 - c) Vyasa
 - d) Kālidāsa
8. Sacred geography refers to:
- a) Hill stations
 - b) Religious places linked through stories
 - c) Forest areas
 - d) Battlefields
9. Which of the following city became an important trade and cultural centre during the Gupta era?
- a) Delhi
 - b) Pataliputra
 - c) Ujjain
 - d) Kolkata
10. Which place in India receives the highest average annual rainfall in the world?
- a) Delhi
 - b) Mawsynram
 - c) Shimla
 - d) Darjeeling
11. Which tool helped in clearing forests for agriculture during the later Vedic period?
- a) Wooden plough
 - b) Copper sickle
 - c) Iron axe
 - d) Stone hammer
12. How did Ashoka communicate his policies to the public?
- a) Postal system
 - b) Painted walls
 - c) Inscriptions on rocks and pillars
 - d) Songs and poetry
13. Which two Mahajanapadas were known for having a non-monarchical system of governance, characterized by powerful assemblies (Sabha or Samiti) and described as Ganas or Sanghas?
- a) Magadha and Kosala
 - b) Vajji and Malla
 - c) Avanti and Gandhara
 - d) Kuru and Panchala
14. The river Ganga is sacred because:
- a) It flows in north India
 - b) It has holy significance in Hindu religion
 - c) It has fresh water
 - d) It helps in navigation
15. What is climate?
- a) Day-to-day condition of atmosphere
 - b) Average weather conditions over a long period
 - c) Temporary atmospheric changes
 - d) Specific weather patterns in a small area

16. Which instrument is used to measure atmospheric pressure?
- a) Thermometer
 - b) Anemometer
 - c) Barometer
 - d) Hygrometer
17. During the later Vedic period, which of the following helped improve agriculture in India?
- a) Wooden tools were widely used.
 - b) Farmers used only natural fertilizers.
 - c) Iron tools helped in clearing forests and preparing land for farming.
 - d) The climate became cooler and helped crops grow better.
18. Assertion (A): Ashoka stopped all wars after the Kalinga war.
Reason (R): He believed that violence caused unnecessary destruction.
- (a) Only R is correct
 - (b) Both are correct and R is the explanation of A
 - (c) Only A is correct
 - (d) Both are incorrect
19. Assertion (A): The Northern Mountains protect India from cold winds.
Reason (R): They act as a natural barrier.
- (a) Only R is correct
 - (b) Both are correct and R is the explanation of A
 - (c) Only A is correct
 - (d) Both are incorrect
20. Assertion (A): Sacred places attract pilgrims from all over India.
Reason (R): These places are located near capitals.
- (a) Only R is correct
 - (b) Both are correct and R is the explanation of A
 - (c) Only A is correct
 - (d) Both are incorrect

SECTION-B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

(2m×4 = 8 marks)

21. Why is the southern part of India referred to as a peninsular plateau?
22. Why is the monsoon season important for Indian agriculture?
23. What is Dhamma? Name one way Ashoka spread it.

OR

Which rulers mentioned in the chapter “The Age of Reorganisation” included their mother’s name in their title, and why did they do so?

24. Who were the Pallavas and where did they rule?

OR

What are Janapadas? How did they form?

SECTION -C

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

(3m×5 =15 marks)

25. Describe the three main ranges of the Himalayas.

26. What role do monsoon winds play in affecting India's climate?

OR

Why is Chennai warm or hot throughout the year, while Leh is cold?

27. What is wind, and how is it measured? Name the instrument used.

28. Why did cities develop near rivers in ancient times?

OR

How did the Shunga Dynasty come to power after the decline of the Mauryan Empire? Explain.

29. Who were the Guptas and why is their period known as the 'Classical Age'?

OR

Why do people visit a tirtha or other sacred sites?

SECTION –D

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

(5m × 4 = 20marks)

30. Describe any five geographical features that make India diverse.

OR

What are the main factors that determine the climate of a place? Explain them briefly.

31. What is weather, and what are the elements of weather?

32. Discuss the rise and administration of the Mauryan Empire under Ashoka.

OR

Why was the post-Maurya era also known as the era of reorganisation?

33. Mention any five important features of an empire.

OR

What were the key factors that contributed to the rise of Magadha as a dominant centre of power?

SECTION-E

CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS

(4 × 3 = 12 marks)

34. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

India's physical features are varied – from the Himalayas in the north to the coastal plains in the south. These features affect not only the climate but also people's lifestyle, clothing, and farming. The Deccan Plateau, for example, has black soil good for cotton, while the Northern Plains are excellent for wheat and rice.

a) Name one plateau region mentioned in the passage. (1)

b) What crops are the Northern Plains suitable for growing? (1)

- c) According to the passage, what aspects of people's lives are affected by physical features apart from climate? (2)

35. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

The Gupta period is often referred to as a golden age in Indian history. It witnessed advancements in art, architecture, literature, and science. Scholars like Aryabhata made progress in astronomy and mathematics, while Kalidasa became famous for his Sanskrit plays and poems.

- a) What is the Gupta period often referred to as in Indian history? (1)
b) In which subjects did Aryabhata make progress? (1)
c) What were the areas of Kalidasa's work that made him famous? (2)

36. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

In India, land becomes sacred because of its association with divine events, religious stories, saints, deities or rituals. For example, the Bodh Gaya in Bihar is a significant Buddhist pilgrimage site because it is believed to be the place where the Buddha attained enlightenment.

- a) Why does land become sacred? (1)
b) Give an example of a sacred site mentioned in the passage. (1)
c) What two things are mentioned as making Bodh Gaya significant for Buddhists? (2)

SECTION -F

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION

(1m × 5 = 5 marks)

37. Locate and label the following on the Political Map of India **Any Five:**

- a. Pataliputra
b. Ujjain
c. Western Ghats
d. Thar Desert
e. Deccan Plateau
f. Pandya



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society

टर्म-I/आवधिक परीक्षा-II Term-I/PT-II Examination Practice Paper-II 2026-27

कक्षा/Class : VII

अवधि/Duration : 3 Hrs.

विषय/Subject : Social Science

अधिकतम अंक/Maximum : 80 Marks

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:

1. The Question paper contains six sections A, B, C, D E and F
2. Section A consists of 20 MCQ, each Question carries 1 Mark
3. Section B consists of 4 very short answers type questions; each question carries 2 marks.
4. Section C consists of 5 short answers type questions; each question carries 3 marks.
5. Section D consists of 3 long answer type questions; each question carries 4 marks.
6. Section E consists of 2 case study-based question and 2 very long answer type questions each question carries 5 marks.
7. Section F consists of a 5 marks question based on map skill.

SECTION-A

Choose the Correct Option

1x20=20

1. Which of the following is not a country of Indian Subcontinent?
(a) Pakistan (b) Bangladesh
(c) Afghanistan (d) Sri Lanka
2. What is the total length of the Indian coastline?
(a) 7,500 km (b) 4,500 km
(c) 4,500 km (d) 6,500
3. Which one of the following is not an element of Weather?
(a) Wind Speed (b) Humidity
(c) Soil type (d) Temperature
4. Which of the following instrument is used to measure atmospheric pressure?
(a) Anemometer (b) Hygrometer
(c) Thermometer (d) Barometer
5. Which of the following organization is responsible for weather forecasting, monitoring, and related activities in India?
(a) Indian Institute of Scientific Research
(b) Indian Meteorological Department
(c) Indian Institute of Space Research
(d) Bhabha Atomic Research Centre

6. Rain Gauge is used to measure the amount of rainfall. Which of the following measuring unit is used to measure rain?
- (a) Millimeter (b) Centimeter
(c) Both a and b (d) None of the Above
7. Which among the following state receives rainfall by the winter monsoon?
- (a) Punjab (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Assam (d) Tamil Nadu
8. **Assertion (A)** The Deccan Plateau has a moderate climate.
Reason (R) The monsoon wind flow parallel to the Aravali Range, causing less rainfall on the western side of the plateau.
- (a) Both A and R are true 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 A is true
9. **Assertion (A)** The Himalayas block the cold central Asian wind from reaching the Indian Sub-continent.
Reason (R) This resulted in a warmer climate in most of the Indian Subcontinent.
- (a) Both A and R are true 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 A is true
10. Which among the following is the source of emergence of the concept of 'Jati'.
- (a) The Ramayana (b) The Mahabharata
(c) Buddhist Texts (d) Vedic Texts
11. Which among the following extended the basic principles of Janapathas.
- (a) Janas (b) Mahajanapathas
(c) Cities (d) empires
12. The Varna System was divided in how many categories
- (a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5
13. Who was the author of the book 'Arthasashtra'.
- (a) Kautilya (b) Chanakya
(c) Vishnugupt (d) All of the above
14. Which among the following is not a work of the guilds (Shrenis).
- (a) Building empires (b) Regulating production, price and quality
(c) Financial management of traders (d) Conducting trades

15. Ashoka's edicts were primarily written in which language?
- (a) Hindi (b) Sanskrit
(c) Tamil (d) Prakrit
16. Which among the following was the capital of the Pandyas?
- (a) Vatapi (b) Bengi
(c) Madurai (d) Kalinga
17. Which of the following provides information about the kingdoms of south India.
- (a) Vedic Literature (b) Sangam Literature
(c) Buddhist Literature (d) Jaina Literature
18. The Indo-Greeks promoted which religion through their coins and arts.
- (a) Jainism (b) Zoroastrianism
(c) Christianity (d) Brahmanism
19. Who was the founder of the Gupta Empire?
- (a) Chandragupta I (b) Kumaragupta
(c) Skandagupta (d) Samudragupta
20. Which famous Sanskrit poet lived during the Gupta period?
- (a) Tulsidasa (b) Kabir
(c) Kalidasa (d) Amir Khusrau

SECTION-B

Answer the Following Questions

2x4=8

21. Who was Kautilya?

Or

What do you mean by foreign accounts?

22. What is weather?

Or

What are Landslides?

23. What is rain gauge?

Or

What is topography?

24. What were the punch marked coins?

Or

What is the Ashwamedha Yajana?

SECTION-C

Answer the Following Questions

3x5=15

25. Why are the Himalayas called the “Water Tower of Asia”?

Or

Write a short note on the “Great Desert of India”.

26. Write about any three roles of Indian Meteorological Department.

Or

How does wind affect the Climate of an area?

27. What is meant by second urbanization?

Or

How did the geographical, technological and economic factors helped in the rise of Magadha?

28. What could be the reasons of the decline of the mighty empires?

Or

Who were the Shakas?

29. What is NDRF?

Or

Write a short note on India’s National Emblem.

SECTION-D

Answer the Following Questions

4x3=12

31. What are the differences between climate and weather?

Or

How are the Automated Weather Stations (AWS) function?

32. What were guilds? How did they function?

Or

Why were the post-Mauryan era also known as the era of reorganisation?

33. What were the reasons for the decline of the Gupta Empire?

Or

How does climate effect our lives?.

SECTION-E

Answer the Following Questions

5x4=20

34. Write a note on the Sangam literature.

Or

Write a short note on Kumbh Mela.

35. What are the three main ranges of the Himalayas? Explain each.

Or

What is Kautilya’s concept of a kingdom? Explain in brief. .

36. Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below.

1x5=5

A plateau is a landform that rises up from the surrounding land and has a more or less flat surface; some of its sides are often steep slopes. India has several plateaus; the most important one is the triangular peninsular area in the middle and south of the country. It is also a very old land formation! Since this region is a peninsula, surrounded by water on all three sides by the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal, and the Indian Ocean, it is called a peninsular plateau.

The plateau is bordered by two mountain ranges, the Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats. The Western Ghats are taller and run along the western coast like a wall, with many beautiful waterfalls flowing down their steep sides during the monsoon season.

1. What is a plateau?
2. What is the shape of the India's peninsular plateau?
3. What is a peninsula?
4. From which ghats the maximum peninsular rivers originate?
5. The Arabian Sea is located in which direction from India?

37. Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below.

1x5=5

Towards the end of the 2nd millennium BCE, regional cultures gradually reorganized themselves in north India. As people formed clans or groups, probably sharing a common language and common customs, each clan came to be associated with a territory or janapadas led by a rajā or ruler. (Janapada' is a Sanskrit word which means 'where the people (jana) have set foot (pada), that is, have settled down.)The janapadas grew as trade networks expanded and connected them. By the 8th or 7th centuries BCE, some of those early states had merged together; the resulting bigger units were known as mahajanapadas. Although the texts have different lists of them, the more frequent list gives the names of 16 mahājanapadas, extending from Gandhara in the northwest to Anga in the east and to Ashmaka in central India, close to the Godavari River (see map). There may have been a few more, along with some smaller janapadas continuing independently.

1. What is the full form of the abbreviation BCE?
2. What is the meaning of Janapada?
3. What are Mahajanapadas?
4. What were clans?
5. Name a Mahajanapada of central India.

SECTION-F

38. Locate the Following in the Outline map of India.

1x5=5

- a. The Great Desert of India.
- b. The Sundarban Delta
- c. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- d. Girnar – Ashoka's Rock Edict
- e. The Capital of Mauryas



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था

Atomic Energy Education Society

टर्म-I/आवधिक परीक्षा-II Term-I/PT-II Examination Practice Paper-III 2026-27

कक्षा / Class : VII

अवधि / Duration : 3 Hours

विषय / Subject : Social Science

अधिकतम अंक / Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:

- Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- Section C contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- Section-D - Questions no from 30 to 32 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- Section E – Question no. 33 to 36 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION- A(Multiple Choice questions)

(1X10=10)

Q.1. Which one of the following is not a country of Indian Sub-continent?

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| a. Pakistan | b. Bangladesh |
| c. Afghanistan | d. Sri Lanka |

Q.2. Which one of the following river system provide vital lifeline water to Gangetic plains?

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| a. The Ganga | b. The Yamuna |
| c. The Indus | d. The Brahmaputra |

Q.3. Archipelago means:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| a. a large desert area | b. a group of islands. |
| c. a mountain range | d. a deep ocean trench |

Q.4. Ants shifting their eggs to higher ground is an indication of:

- a. An earthquake
- b. Heavy rainfall or floods
- c. A storm
- d. A heatwave

Q.5. Which instrument is used to measure atmospheric pressure?

- a. Barometer
- b. Thermometer
- c. Hygrometer
- d. Anemometer

Q.6. Which Indian coastal area receive rainfall from the winter monsoon?

- a. Kerala
- b. West Bengal
- c. Tamil Nadu
- d. Maharashtra

Q.7. What protects the Indian subcontinent from cold Central Asian wind?

- a. Aravalli Range
- b. Thar Desert
- c. Himalayan Range
- d. Western Ghats

Q.8. The concept of 'Jati' emerged from which texts?

- a. Buddhist texts
- b. Jain texts
- c. Vedic texts
- d. The Mahabharata

Q.9. When did the cities began to emerge in the southern regions of the Subcontinent?

- a. 700 BCE
- b. 400 BCE
- c. 2000 BCE
- d. 800 BCE

Q.10. Which resource was crucial for Magadha's rise to power?

- a. Gold
- b. Silk
- c. Iron
- d. Salt

Q.11. What was the purpose of Ashoka's Dhamma officers?

- a. Spread religious tolerance and welfare
- b. Collect taxes
- c. Lead military campaigns
- d. Build palaces

Q.12. Ashoka's edicts were primarily written in which language?

- a. Sanskrit
- b. Greek
- c. Tamil
- d. Prakrit

Q.13. Madurai was the capital of which kingdom?

- a. Chola kingdom
- b. Pandya kingdom

- c. Chera kingdom d. Kushana Kingdom

Q.14. What is the period after Mauryan Empire known as?

- a. Gupta Age b. Vedic Age
c. Era of Reorganisation d. Mughal Period

Q.15. Who was the founder of the Gupta Empire?

- a. Chandragupta 1 b. Samudragupta
c. Ashoka d. Harshavardhana

Q.16. Sacred groves like 'Kavu' in Kerala are important because they:

- a. A Protect biodiversity b. Are homes of deities
c. Prevent tree-cutting d. All of the above

Q.17. The Kumbh Mela is held at which of these locations?

- a. Varanasi b. Prayagraj
c. Amritsar d. Madurai

Q.18. Which important mathematical concept was developed during the Gupta period?

- a. Algebra b. Geometry
c. The Concept of Zero d. Trigonometry

Q.19. Sangam Literature gives us information mainly about:

- a. Mauryan rulers b. South Indian Kingdoms
c. Gupta emperors d. Harappan cities

Q.20. How does altitude generally affect temperature?

- a. Temperature increases with altitude b. Temperature decreases with altitude
c. Temperature remains constant with altitude d. Altitude has no effect on temperature

SECTION- B (Very Short Type Questions)

(2x4=8)

Q.21. What is Lagoon? (2)

Q.22. What is 'troposphere'? (2)

Q.23. What are the two main sources of ancient urban centres? (2)

Q.24. Who were Indo-Greeks, and what did they contributed ? (2)

SECTION- C (Short Answer Type questions)

(3x5=15)

Q.25. Who were the Pallavas and where did they rule? (3)

OR

What are the main sources of information about the Gupta period?

Q.26. Explain how pilgrimage traditions in India have contributed to cultural integration across the country. Discuss with examples. (3)

Q.27. How does the wind affect the climate of an area?

Q.28. In early Indian history, the Mauryas are considered important. Give any three reasons to support the statement. (3)

OR

What is the difference between an empire and a kingdom?

Q.29. Why do you think it would be important to measure atmospheric pressure? Who are the people most likely to use such measurements? (3)

SECTION D (Case Based Questions)

Q.30. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (2+1+1=4)

Mawsynram, located in Meghalaya, receives the highest average annual rainfall in the world, about 11,000 mm (which is the same as the 11 meters!).

- a. Why does Mawsynram receive the highest annual rainfall in the world?
- b. Despite not being in a low-pressure zone, why does Mawsynram still receive heavy rainfall?
- c. What would happen to Mawsynram's rainfall if the monsoon winds from Bay of Bengal changed direction?

Q.31. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Read the excerpt from Magasthene's account of Pataliputra: (2+1+1=4)

"The city is surrounded by wooden walls with 570 towers and 64 gates. The king's palace, built of stone and wood, rivals Persian splendour. Streets are marked with signboards, and firefighting water pots are placed at intervals."

- a. What does this description reveal about urban planning under the Mauryas?
- b. How might Patliputra's infrastructure have contributed to its administrative efficiency compared to other contemporary cities?
- c. If you were an archaeologist, which two features mentioned here would you look for to verify Magasthene's account? Justify your choices.

Q.32. Read the passage and answer the questions below: (1+2+1=4)

The Satavahanas were among the most powerful dynasties that emerged after the fall of the Mauryan empire. They ruled over parts of central and southern India. Their rulers often used their mother's name in their titles such as Gautami Putra Satkarni. The Satavahanas promoted

trade by developing inland and maritime routes. They issued coins and supported sculptors and artists. Their capital, Amravati became a centre of trade and art.

- a. What does the use of mother's name in royal title indicate? (1)
- b. How did the Satavahanas support trade? (2)
- c. Why was Amravati an important city? (1)

SECTION- E (Long Answer Type Questions) (5x4=20)

Q.33. Explain the contributions of the Gupta period to the Indian art and architecture. (5)

OR

Explain the contribution of the Gupta period to the Science and technology?

Q.34. How do sacred places influence the culture and traditions of the people living near them?

(5)

OR

Why do people visit a tirtha or other sacred sites?

Q.35. Describe the Northern Plains of India? (5)

OR

Categorise the Himalayas into their main ranges. Explain them in brief.

Q.36. What role does precipitation play in weather conditions? (5)

OR

What are weather stations? How are they helpful?

SECTION-F (Map skilled-Based Questions) (1x5=5)

Q.37. a. On the outline map of India provided, mark and label the following geographical features:

1. The Himalayan Mountain Range
2. The Gangetic Plains
3. Show the direction of winds during the monsoon.

Q.37.b. Label these cities:

1. Pataliputra
2. Prayagraj



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कक्षा / Class : VII

अवधि / Duration : 3 hours

विषय / Subject : Social Science

अधिकतम अंक / Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Section C - Q.25to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
5. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
6. Section-E - Question no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
7. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks.
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.

Section A – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.

1. The association of traders, craftsmen and moneylenders was called:
A. Satrap B. Shreni C. Sabha D. Samiti
2. Read the following statements and choose the correct options given below.
I. Ashtadhyai is an ancient Sanskrit grammar text written by Panini.
II. Dakshinapatha connected the northwest region to the Ganga Plain.
III. Arthashastra was written by Chanakya.
IV. Punch-marked coins were primarily made of silver.
A. I, III and IV B. I and IV only C. II and III D. III only

Assertion(A): Kanyakumari generally experiences warm or hot weather throughout the year.

Reason(R): Places at low latitudes are warmer than those at higher latitudes.

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

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

C. (A) is correct but (R) is wrong

D. (A) is wrong but (R) is correct

12. India was once a part of a larger landmass called:

A. Africa

B. Eurasia

C. Gondwana

D. Laurasia

13. Read the following statements and choose the correct options given below.

I. The Aravalli is the oldest mountain range in the world.

II. The Western Ghats have been declared a UNESCO World Heritage site.

III. Eastern Ghats are taller than the Western Ghats.

IV. Most of the highest peaks in the Himalayas are primarily located Himachal ranges.

Options

A. I, II, and IV

B. I, III, and IV

C. I, and III

D. I and II

14. What kind of climate is experienced in the Himalayan region?

A. Tropical climate

B. Alpine climate

C. Temperate climate

D. Monsoon climate

15. Match the following.

I. Mawlynnong – a. Salt water lake

II. Moonland - b. Active volcano in India

III. Barren Island - c. Cold desert of India

IV. Pangong Tso - d. Cleanest village in Asia

A. I-a, II-b, III-c, IV-d,

B. I-d, II-c, III-b, IV- a

C. I-d, II-b, III-a, IV-c

D. I-c, II-b, III-a, IV-d

16. The maximum and minimum temperature of Bangaluru on 20/04/2024 was 32⁰C and 20⁰C.

Calculate the mean daily temperature.

A. 52⁰ C

B. 32

C. 50

D. 26

17. Who was popularly known as Vikramaditya?

A. Samudragupta

B. Chandragupta I

C. Chandragupta II

D. Chandragupta Maurya

18. Who among the following travellers visited India during the Gupta period?

A. Faxian

B. Megasthenes

C. Hiuen Tsang

D. Nicolò Dei Conti

19. What was the primary source of revenue for the Gupta Empire?

A. Land tax

B. Fines

C. Tax on trade

D. Tributes

20. Yoga Sutras were compiled by:

A. Panini

B. Harisena

C. Kalidasa

D. Patanjali

Section B – Very Short Answer Type Questions

21. a. Why do people visit a tirtha or other sacred site?

Or

b. How did the ancient pilgrimage routes help in fostering trade during those times?

22. What is the difference between weather and climate?

23. How does burning fossil fuels cause global warming?

24. How were the capital city of Mahajanapas protected?

Or

What do you mean by Jati?

Section C - Short Answer Type Questions

25. a. Explain the significance of the Gangetic plains.

Or

b. Why are the Himalayas called the Water Tower of Asia?

26. Why was the Gupta age called the classical age?

27. What factors were responsible for the growth of Magadha from Mahajanapadas to a powerful empire?

Or

What are the important features of an empire?

28. Explain the contribution of Karikala Chola in the field of agriculture.

29. How did development of the trade route contribute to the growth of the empire?

Section D – long answer type questions

30. What is Monsoon? Distinguish between the South west Monsoon and the North East Monsoon.

31. a. What are the factors that determine the climate of a region?

Or

b. What are the important elements of Weather? Explain

32. Write a short note on Sangam literature?

33. What is the difference between Gandhara style of Arts and Mathura style of art?

Section-E - Case based questions

34. The Sātavāhanas were a powerful dynasty and their empire largely comprised of present-day Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, and Maharashtra. In the Sātavāhana tradition, princes were often named after their mothers. Thus, Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi was named after his mother, Gautamī Balaśhrī. She was a powerful queen who donated land to Buddhist monks and had an important inscription carved in Nāśhik, showing her influence in the kingdom. Another set of inscriptions found in the Naneghat caves near Pune focuses on a Sātavāhana widow queen who, remarkably, performed several Vedic rituals, including the aśhvamedha yajña. We also get a glimpse of the queen's donations (dāna): land, cows, horses, elephants, silver coins, and other items to priests, guests, workers, scholars, and monks. These inscriptions are in the Brahmi script and include a few numerals which, at times, resemble today's shapes. These evidences show that modern numerals ultimately originated in India. Several factors contributed to its disintegration, the most significant one being weak central control and a gradual economic decline. Once again, this will pave the way for regional powers to assert or reassert their dominance and establish new kingdoms.

34.1. How can you say that modern numerals originated in India? 1

34.2. What promoted the establishment of new regional kingdoms? 1

34.3. Women in Satavahana society enjoyed respectable position. Justify? 2

35. Ashoka was indeed the grandson of Chandragupta Maurya. At the beginning of his reign, Ashoka was quite ambitious. He had inherited a vast empire but further expanded it to cover almost the entirety of the Indian subcontinent. One encounter however, is said to have changed the path of his life. According to one of his edicts he once marched on Kalinga where he waged a ferocious war. Seeing the enormous amount of death and destruction on the battlefield, Ashoka chose to give up violence and, to the greatest extent possible, adopt the path of peace and non-violence that the Buddha taught. Historians have sometimes called Ashoka a 'great communicator' since he issued in many parts of his empire edicts engraved on rocks or pillars that contained his messages for the people and encouraged them to follow dharma. Most of these edicts were inscribed in Prakrit, which was the popular language in many parts of India and written in the Brahmi script.

35.1. How would you know that Ashoka was ambitious? 1

35.2. Why did Ashoka adopt the policy of peace and non-violence? 1

35.3. How did Ashoka ensure that his messages of dharma reached the common people? 2

36. India has several plateaus; the most important one is the triangular peninsular area in the middle and south of the country. It is also a very old land formation! Since this region is a peninsula, surrounded by water on all three sides by the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal, and the Indian Ocean, it is called a peninsular plateau. This plateau is rich in minerals, forests, and fertile land, making it vital for India's economy. It tilts a little to the east, so a few of the rivers in this region flow towards the Bay of Bengal. East-flowing rivers like the Godavari, Krishna, and Mahanadi originate here, providing water for farming, industries, and hydroelectric power.

36.1. How can you prove that a plateau plays a crucial role in developing Indian economy? 2

36.2. Why are most of the peninsular rivers draining into the Bay of Bengal? 1

36.3. The southern part of India is called Peninsular plateau. Why? 1

Section F – Map based questions (5 marks)

37. On the given outline map of India mark and label the following. 1x5=5

A. Pataliputra

B. Ujjayini

C. Girnar

D. Lakshadweep islands

D. Sundarbans.

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