

## **CBT ANSWER AND FEEDBACK**

**Class-7**

**July'24**

**Social Science**

1. In each of these states, resources were obtained from the producers – that is, peasants, cattle-keepers, artisans – who were often persuaded or compelled to surrender part of what they produced.

**What were the resources used for?**

- (a) These resources were used to finance the king's establishment
- (b) These resources were used to build only large temples.
- (c) These resources were used to give salaries to the priests.
- (d) These resources were used to bring about development for the poor.

**Answer: (a)** These resources were used to finance the king's establishment

**Explanation:** These resources were utilised for the establishment of the king. They were also employed in the conduct of battles, which were anticipated to result in the capture of wealth through plunder and the opening of trade routes as well as access to land

2. Prashastis contain details that may not be literally true. Who composed Prashastis?

- (a) Prashastis were composed by learned Brahmanas.
- (b) Prashastis were composed by people belong to the kshatriya caste.
- (c) Prashastis were composed by nobles and aristocrats.
- (d) Prashastis were composed by the common people.

**Answer: (a)** Prashastis were composed by learned Brahmanas

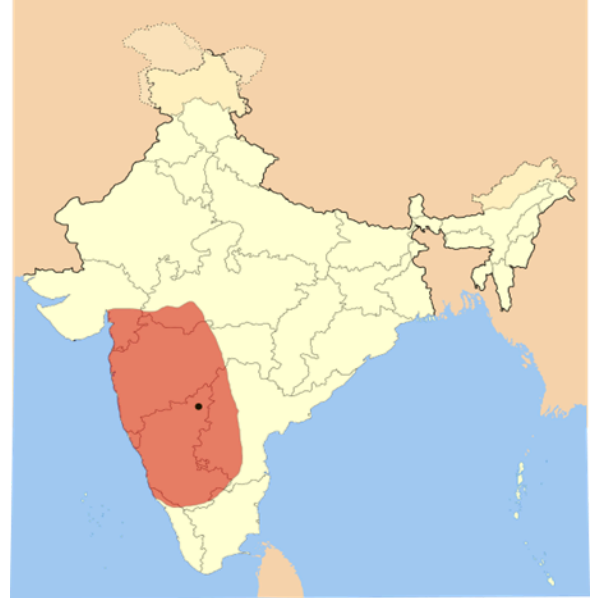
**Explanation:** Prashastis convey information about the king in power at the time. Brahmins inscribed these Prashastis in Sanskrit or another regional language. Prashastis were not always accurate in the information they contained.

3. Identify the dynasty marked on the given map.

- (a) Gurjara –pratihara
- (b) Rashtrakutas
- (c) Palas
- (d) Cholas

**Answer:** (B) RASHTRAKUTAS

**Explanation:** Rashtrakutas were subordinates to the Chalukyas of Karnataka. In the mid-eighth century Dantidurga, a Rashtrakuta chief, overthrew his Chalukyan overlord.



4. HERE IS A PRASHTI FROM CHAPTER KINGS AND KINGDOM, READ THE PRASHTI AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS-

*The kings of Andhra, Saindhava (Sind), Vidarbha (part of Maharashtra) and Kalinga (part of Orissa) fell before him even as he was a prince ...*

*He won a victory over Chakrayudha (the ruler of Kanauj) ... He defeated the king of Vanga (part of Bengal), Anarta (part of Gujarat), Malava (part of Madhya Pradesh), Kirata (forest peoples), Turushka (Turks), Vatsa, Matsya (both kingdoms in north India) ...*

Prashastis tell us how rulers wanted to depict themselves as

- (a) leader
- (b) valiant victorious warriors
- (c) achiever
- (d) Prince.

**Answer:** (B) valiant victorious warriors

**Explanation:** Prashtis tell us how rulers wanted to depict themselves – as valiant, victorious warriors, for example. These were composed by learned Brahmanas, who occasionally helped in the administration. Kings often rewarded Brahmanas by grants of land.

5. In which language was the prashasti which describes the exploits of Nagabhata, a Pratihara king found in Gwalior written?

- (a) Hindi
- (b) English
- (c) Sanskrit
- (d) Urdu

**Answer:** Sanskrit

**Explanation:** These were composed by learned Brahmanas, who occasionally helped in the administration. The “achievements” of Nagabhata prashasti, written in Sanskrit and found in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, describes the exploits of Nagabhata, a Pratihara king

6. ‘The inscriptions of the Cholas who ruled in Tamil Nadu refer to more than 400 terms for different kinds of taxes. The most frequently mentioned tax is vetti, taken not in cash but in the form of forced labour, and kadamai, or land revenue. There were also taxes on thatching the house, the use of a ladder to climb palm trees, a cess on succession to family property, etc.’

**How is vetti collected?**

- (a) In form of Cash
- (b) In form of cattles
- (c) In form of thatched house
- (d) In form of forced labour, and kadamai, or land revenue.

**Answer:** (d) In form of forced labour, and kadamai, or land revenue.

**Explanation:** In ancient Tamilakam, vetti was collected by the local chiefs or kings who granted land to brahmins. Vetti was essentially a form of tribute or tax in kind, where land was granted instead of currency. This land grant was not just a means of supporting the brahmins' religious activities but also a way for the ruler to secure their loyalty and maintain social order through religious sanction."

7. ‘Other kings who engaged in warfare included the Chahamanas, later known as the Chauhans, who ruled over the region around Delhi and Ajmer. They attempted to expand their control to the west and the east, where they were opposed by the Chalukyas of Gujarat and the Gahadavalas of western Uttar Pradesh. The Chahamana ruler was Prithviraja III (1168–1192), who defeated an Afghan ruler named Sultan Muhammad Ghori in 1191, but lost to him the very next year, in 1192.’

**Which rulers ruled over the region around Delhi and Ajmer?**

- (a) Sultan Muhammad ghorī
- (b) Chahamanas
- (c) Chalukyas
- (d) Gahadavalas

**Answer:** ( b) chahamanas

**Explanation:** The Chahamanas, also known as the Chauhans, were one of the prominent Rajput clans in medieval Rajasthan. They ruled over regions such as Ajmer and Delhi during the 12th and 13th centuries CE.

8. What was the primary source of income for ancient kingdoms like the Cholas and the Guptas?

- A) Trade and commerce
- B) Agriculture
- C) Tribute from conquered regions
- D) Religious donations

**Answer:** (C) Tribute from conquered regions.

**Explanation:** Ancient kingdoms such as the Cholas and Guptas derived a significant portion of their income from the tribute paid by regions they had conquered. This tribute included taxes and other forms of wealth extracted from the conquered territories, which helped finance the administration and military of the kingdom.

9. Which ancient Indian king is known for his efforts in promoting Buddhism and for sending missions to spread Buddhism to other regions?

- A) Ashoka
- B) Chandragupta Maurya
- C) Harshavardhana
- D) Samudragupta

**Answer:** A) Ashoka.

**Explanation:** Ashoka, the Mauryan emperor, is known for his role in promoting Buddhism and spreading its teachings beyond the Indian subcontinent. He sent missions to various regions to propagate Buddhist principles of non-violence, compassion, and ethical conduct.

10. What architectural feature became prominent in ancient Indian kingdoms as symbols of religious devotion and royal power?

A) Temples    B) Forts    C) Palaces    D) Markets

**Answer: A)** temples

**Explanation:** Temples were built in ancient India as symbols of religious devotion. They also served as focal points for pilgrimage and religious ceremonies, showcasing the wealth and patronage of rulers who sponsored their construction.

# CBT Question Paper

ENGLISH

Class VII

Month- July'24

Answers

**Ans 1.** c) That the present moment is the most important time

**Explanation** – The present time is in our hands and past and future time is not in our hands.

**Ans 2.** b) Compassion and empathy

**Explanation** – Because the king helped the sage and the wounded man.

**Ans 3.** d) That love and care can transform lives

**Explanation** – Kari, like a child, learnt all the tricks with love and care.

**Ans 4.** a) It gets scolded

**Explanation** – Kari was like a child and it had to be scolded for its naughtiness.

**Ans 5.** a) To inform or announce something officially

**Explanation-** A notice is displayed on the notice board to inform about an event to all the people of the organization.

**Ans 6.** b) To work hard and be industrious

**Explanation** – The ants communicate through their feelers.

**Ans 7. b)** To be more open and collaborative

**Explanation** – The ants communicate through their feelers.

**Ans 8. c)** That it is cautious and alert

**Explanation** – The squirrel takes care when some human beings are coming and it runs away at that time.

**Ans 9. c)** simile

**Explanation** – Simile is a poetic device in which two things are compared using ‘like’ or ‘as’.

**Ans 10. c)** Story should have its main points arranged in proper order

**Explanation** – In a story, the sequence of events should be maintained so that the story is clear to the readers.

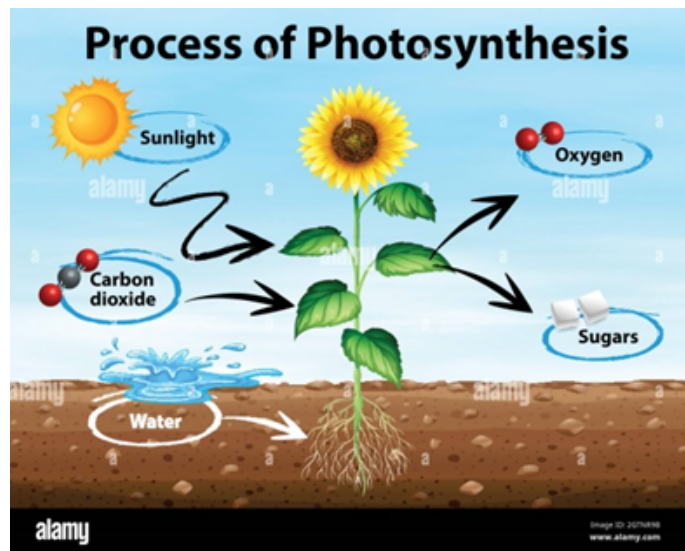
## CBT QUESTIONS

SCIENCE,

JULY-2024

- I. Leaves are the food factories of plants. Therefore, all the raw materials must reach the leaf. Water and minerals present in the soil are absorbed by the roots and transported to the leaves. Carbon dioxide from air is taken in through the tiny pores present on the surface of leaves. These pores are surrounded by 'guard cells'. Such pores are called stomata. Water and minerals are transported to the leaves by the vessels which run like pipes throughout the root, the stem, the branches and the leaves. They form a continuous path or passage for the nutrients to reach the leaf. They are called vessels. The leaves have a green pigment called chlorophyll. It helps leaves to capture the energy of the sunlight. This energy is used to synthesise (prepare) food from carbon dioxide and water. Since the synthesis of food occurs in the presence of sunlight, it is called photosynthesis (*Photo*: light; *synthesis* :to combine). So we find that chlorophyll, sunlight, carbon dioxide and water are necessary to carry out the process of photosynthesis. It is a unique process on the earth. The solar energy is captured by the leaves and stored in the plant in the form of food. Thus, sun is the ultimate

Source of energy for all living organisms.





**Q1. .... is the ultimate source of energy for all living organisms.**

- (a) Moon
- (b) Sun
- (c) Infrared light
- (d) Visible light

**Q1. Correct Answer- (b) SUN**

**EXPLANATION-** SUN is the ultimate source of energy. Solar energy is converted into chemical energy during the process of photosynthesis

**Q2. .... pigment.**

- (a) Chlorophyll
- (b) Green pigment
- (c) carotenoid
- (d) Both (a) & (b)

**Correct Answer-(b) Chlorophyll**

**EXPLANATION** -The green pigment present in plants called chlorophyll. It trap solar energy from Sun.

**Q3.The gas produced by the process of photosynthesis is**

- (a) Carbon di oxide
  - (b)Oxygen
  - (c)Nitrogen
  - (d) All
- (b)

**Correct Answer-(b) Oxygen**

**EXPLANATION-**Oxygen gas is produced during the process of photosynthesis while carbon dioxide gas is used during this process.

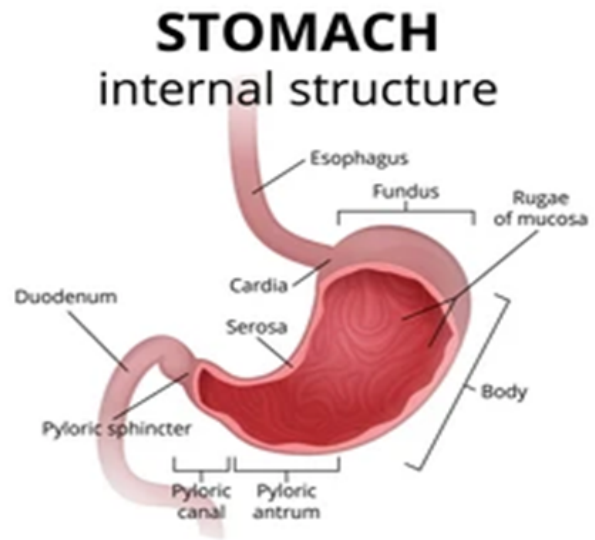
II. The stomach is a thick-walled bag. Its shape is like a flattened J and it is the widest part of the alimentary canal. It receives food from the food pipe at one end and opens into the small intestine at the other. The inner lining of the stomach secretes mucous, hydrochloric acid and digestive juices. The mucous protects the lining of the stomach. The acid kills many bacteria that enter along with the food and makes the medium in the stomach acidic and helps the digestive juices to act. The digestive juices breakdown the proteins into simpler substances.

**Q4.** How the acidic medium of the stomach is maintained

- (a) Through the mucus
- (b) By the secretion of Hydrochloric acid
- (c) Through digestive juices
- (d) Through the digested food

**Correct Answer-**(b) By the secretion of Hydrochloric acid.

**EXPLANATION-**Hydrochloric acid makes the medium of stomach acidic. It also kills the bacteria in stomach.



**Q5** Which is the widest part of alimentary canal of the human digestive system that is used for churning of food in the body?

- (a) Large intestine
- (b) Small intestine
- (c) Stomach
- (d) Buccal cavity

**Correct Answer** -Stomach

**EXPLANATION-** Stomach is the widest part of alimentary canal..

**Q6** The.....protects the lining of the stomach

(a) Hydrochloric acid (b) Mucus (c) Digestive juices (d) All

**Correct Answer-**Mucus

**EXPLANATION-**Mucus forms the protective layer on the wall of the stomach that protects

it from Hydrochloric acid.

**III. Mansi, Sanket, Bhagya are playing with a steel spoon, plastic scale and a pencil. Suddenly Mansi suggested her two friends that they can check whether these are conductors or not. So, they boiled some water in a beaker. Mansi took the steel spoon, Sanket took the plastic scale, and Bhagya took the pencil to put them in the beaker.**

**Q7.** Who will feel hotness in his /her hand by holding these objects in the beaker

(a) Mansi (b) Sanket (c) Bhagya  
(d) No one

**Correct Answer-**Mansi

**EXPLANATION-**As Mansi holds the steel spoon that conducts heat, so she feels hotness on touching it.



**Q8.** By this activity, which object is concluded as a conductor?

(a) Steel spoon (b) Plastic scale (c) Pencil (d) All objects

**Correct Answer-**Steel spoon

**EXPLANATION-** The steel spoon transfers heat as it is a conductor.

**Q9** Which metal is referred to as a good conductor of heat?

(a) Gold (b) Iron (c) Copper (d) Silver

**Correct Answer-**Copper

**EXPLANATION-**Out of these metals copper is best conductor

**Q10** Which of the following statement is correct regarding transfer of heat

- (a) There are different methods of transfer of heat through different medium
- (b) Heat also transfer without medium
- (c) Heat always transfer from hotter end to colder end.
- (d) All of these

**Correct Answer-**(d) All of these

**EXPLANATION-**All statements given are true .Heat is mainly transfer by Conduction, Convection and Radiation

# ANSWER KEY

CBT

JULY EXAMINATION 2024

**MATHEMATICS**

**CLASS – VII**

The score cards of the final examination of 10 different students of class VII are given below:

| Student Name      | Maths | Science | Social Science | English | Computer |
|-------------------|-------|---------|----------------|---------|----------|
| AARADHYA VERMA    | 71    | 58      | 72             | 71      | 79       |
| ABHINAV DWIVEDI   | 88    | 82      | 79             | 80      | 92       |
| ADITI VISHWAKARMA | 74    | 66      | 71             | 73      | 82       |
| AKSHAT VERMA      | 95    | 81      | 83             | 73      | 79       |
| AMBIKA UIKEY      | 59    | 66      | 67             | 62      | 80       |
| ANADI KALAKAR     | 53    | 58      | 63             | 66      | 51       |
| ANIKA PATHAK      | 100   | 93      | 87             | 89      | 96       |
| ANJALI GOUR       | 91    | 90      | 88             | 85      | 90       |





|                   |  |  |
|-------------------|--|--|
| <p><b>Q7</b></p>  | <p>Write the statements “The sum of numbers x and 4 is 9” in the form of equations:</p> <p>(a) <math>x - 4 = 9</math>                      (b) <math>x + 4 = 9</math>                      (c) <math>x + 9 = 4</math>                      (d) none of these</p> <p><b>Answer (b) <math>x+4=9</math></b></p> |  |
| <p><b>Q8</b></p>  | <p>The sum of three times a number and 11 is 32. Find the number.</p> <p>(a) 6                      (b) 7                      (c) 8                      (d) none of these</p> <p><b>Answer (b) 7</b></p> <p><b>EXPLANATION-<math>3x+11=32,3x=32-11,x=21/3,x=7</math></b></p>                               |  |
| <p><b>Q9</b></p>  | <p>The solution of the equation <math>34 - 5(p - 1) = 4</math> is, p =</p> <p>(a) 5                      (b) 6                      (c) 4                      (d) 7</p> <p><b>Answer (d) 7</b></p> <p><b>EXPLANATION-<math>34-5p+5=4,39-5p=4,-5p=-35,p=7</math></b></p>                                     |  |
| <p><b>Q10</b></p> | <p>Twice a number when decreased by 7 gives 45. Find the number.</p> <p>(a) 26                      (b) 23                      (c) 25                      (d) none of these</p> <p><b>Answer (a) 26</b></p> <p><b>EXPLANATION-<math>2x-7=45,2x=45+7,x=52/2,x=26</math></b></p>                             |  |



