

COMPILED QUESTION PAPERS
CBT VII SEP 2025

ENGLISH

1. What was the primary reason Dr. Dolittle became an animal doctor?

A) He was trained by a veterinarian.

B) He listened to his parrot Polynesia and realized he could understand animals.

C) He wanted to write books about animals.

D) He was forced by the animals to help them.

ANS- B) He listened to his parrot Polynesia and realized he could understand animals.

2. How did Dr. Dolittle manage the increasing number of animal patients at his home?

A) He treated them all at once in the main hall.

B) He created separate doors for different animals and used a tunnel for mice.

C) He only treated animals during the day.

D) He sent them to a nearby animal hospital.

ANS- B) He created separate doors for different animals and used a tunnel for mice.

3. Which of the following best describes a key quality of Dr. Dolittle that made him famous among animals?

A) He was wealthy and built a large sanctuary.

B) He was kind, gentle, caring, and treated animals with love and respect.

C) He could fly like a bird.

D) He only treated farm animals.

ANS- B) He was kind, gentle, caring, and treated animals with love and respect.

4. What change would likely occur in the world if people could understand and communicate with animals like Dr. Dolittle?

A) Animals would become extinct due to overpopulation

B) People would treat animals better, understand their pain, and live in greater harmony.

C) Animals would take over human jobs.

D) People would stop eating meat but not care about animal welfare.

ANS- B) People would treat animals better, understand their pain, and live in greater harmony.

5. Which compound word from the text is an example of a closed compound word?

A) bird language

B) Cat's-food-Man

C) flowerpots

D) high-flying

ANS- C) flowerpots

6. Imagine you meet someone behaving like the funny man in your neighbourhood. How would you react, and what would this reveal about your personality?

(a) I would ignore them, showing I prefer order and routine.

(b) I would laugh and join the fun, showing I appreciate creativity and enjoy playful surprises.

(c) I would report them to the authorities, showing I value safety and rules.

(d) I would ask them to stop, showing I am serious and dislike nonsense.

ANS- (b) I would laugh and join the fun, showing I appreciate creativity and enjoy playful surprises.

7. How does the poem show that the funny man had good manners?

(a) He offered the poet a real rose.

(b) He used polite words like “Allow me to present” and smiled at the poet.

(c) He spoke in a loud, commanding voice.

(d) He walked away without saying goodbye.

ANS- (b) He used polite words like “Allow me to present” and smiled at the poet.

8. What does the poet wish to convey by highlighting the unusual behaviour of the funny man?

(a) That breaking rules is always dangerous.

(b) That people who act strangely are usually unkind.

(c) That only serious people can be respected.

(d) That imagination and the freedom to be playfully unconventional can create joy and wonder.

ANS - (d) That imagination and the freedom to be playfully unconventional can create joy and wonder.

9. The poet describes the funny man’s song as “a funny feeling sound.” What does this phrase suggest about the song?

(a) The song was very loud and disruptive.

(b) The song was written in a foreign language.

(c) The song had an unusual tone or effect that created a sense of amusement.

(d) The song was a traditional folk tune.

ANS- (c) The song had an unusual tone or effect that created a sense of amusement.

10. What effect does the AABB rhyme scheme create in the poem?

points

(a) It creates a serious and solemn mood.

(b) It creates a musical, playful rhythm.

(c) It makes the poem difficult to read aloud.

(d) It emphasizes the poem's tragic theme.

ANS- (b) It creates a musical, playful rhythm.

HINDI

1."पानी रे पानी" पाठ के लेखक कौन हैं?

मुंशी प्रेमचन्द्र

अनुपम मिश्र

मैथिलीशरण गुप्त

निराला

ANS- अनुपम मिश्र

प्र.2. धरती को किससे तुलना की गई है?

मंदिर से

गुल्लक से

खेत से

बादल से

ANS- गुल्लक से

प्र.3. तालाब और झीलें किस काम आती हैं?

points

खेती के लिए

धरती की गुल्लक भरने के लिए

नाव चलाने के लिए

मछली पालन के लिए

ANS- धरती की गुल्लक भरने के लिए

प्र.4. जल-चक्र में सबसे पहले क्या होता है?

points

नदी बनना

भाप उठना

वर्षा होना

जल संग्रहण

ANS- भाप उठना

प्र.5. "अकाल और बाढ़" किसके दो पहलू हैं?

जल समस्या के

समाज के

शिक्षा के

पर्वों के

ANS-जल समस्या के

प्र.6. वर्षा जल संग्रहण का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है?

जल को व्यर्थ बहाना

जल को जहाँ गिरे वहीं रोकना

तालाब भरना

नल में पानी पहुँचाना

ANS- जल को जहाँ गिरे वहीं रोकना

प्र.7. बड़े शहरों में पानी किस रूप में मिलने लगा है?

तालाब से

मुफ्त

बिकने लगा है

केवल वर्षा से

ANS- बिकने लगा है

प्र.8. जल-चक्र पूरा होने पर क्या होता है?

नदियाँ समुद्र में मिलती हैं

बादल गायब हो जाते हैं

बारिश बंद हो जाती है

सब जगह सूखा पड़ता है

ANS- नदियाँ समुद्र में मिलती हैं

प्र.9. पाठ में पानी को किससे अधिक मूल्यवान बताया गया है?

हीरे से

रुपयों से

मकान से

खेत से

ANS-रुपयों से

प्र.10. वाक्य - "पानी आता भी है तो बेवक्त।" इसमें "आता" कौन-सी क्रिया है?

सकर्मक

अकर्मक

सहायक

संधि

ANS- अकर्मक

MATHS

1. Which of the following represents two and five-tenths?

2.5

2.05

2.005

25.0

ANS- 2.5

2. Convert 3.75 into a fraction in simplest form.

375/10

15/4

75/10

37/10

ANS- 15/4

3. Arrange in ascending order: 0.9, 0.99, 0.909, 0.9099

$0.9 < 0.909 < 0.9099 < 0.99$

$0.909 < 0.9 < 0.9099 < 0.99$

$0.9099 < 0.909 < 0.9 < 0.99$

$0.9 < 0.9099 < 0.909 < 0.99$

ANS- $0.9 < 0.909 < 0.9099 < 0.99$

4. A car runs 18.5 km on 1 litre of petrol. How far will it run on 2.5 litres of petrol?

46.25 KM

45.25 KM

47.5 KM

48.25 KM

ANS- 46.25 KM

5. Ravi bought a pen for ₹12.75 and a notebook for ₹25.50. If he gave ₹50 to the shopkeeper, how much money did he get back?

₹12.25

₹11.75

₹11.25

₹12.75

ANS- ₹11.75

6. The weight of a watermelon is 4.25 kg and the weight of a papaya is 3.75 kg. What is the total weight?

points

7.95 KG

7.85 KG

8.0 KG

7.50 KG

ANS- 8.0 KG

7. A swimming pool has 15.5 litres of water. If 3.25 litres are removed, how much water remains?

12.35 litres

12.15 litres

12.25 litres

11.85 litres

ANS- 12.25 litres

8. A runner covers 3.2 km in 1 round of a stadium. How many km will he cover in 7.5 rounds?

24.0 km

23.5 km

25.2 km

24.5 km

ANS- 24.0 km

9. A shopkeeper has 12.5 kg of rice. He sells 7.75 kg. How much rice is left with him?

5.25 kg

4.75 kg

6.05 kg

5.15 kg

ANS- 4.75 kg

10. Which decimal is equal to the fraction $\frac{7}{25}$?

0.28

0.35

0.7

0.75

ANS- 0.28

SCIENCE

Q1. Which of the following is a metal?

A) Sulphur

B) Carbon

C) Iron

D) Oxygen

ANS- C) Iron

Q2- What kind of change is involved in dissolving salt in water?

(A) Chemical and irreversible

(B) Physical and reversible

(C) Physical and reversible

(D) Physical and irreversible

ANS-(C) Physical and reversible

Q3. Which one of these metals is liquid at room temperature?

(A) Sodium

(B) Iron

(C) Mercury

(D) Copper

ANS- (C) Mercury

Q4. Which property is used to make wires from metals?

(A) Sonorous

(B) Ductile

(C) Malleable

(D) High melting and boiling points

ANS- (B) Ductile

Q5. Which of the following is both a non-metal and a good conductor of electricity?

(A) Nitrogen

(B) Chlorine gas

(C) Graphite

(D) Silicon

ANS- (C) Graphite

Q6. Which of the following is a chemical change?

A. Formation of ice from water

B. Formation of water vapour from water

C. Formation of curd from milk

D. Formation of water from ice

ANS- (C) Formation of curd from milk

Q7. Which of the following is a reversible change?

(A) Melting of ice

(B) Cooking of food

(C) Ripening of fruits

(D) Rusting of iron

ANS- (A) Melting of ice

Q8. When a new substance is formed during a change, the change is called

(A) Chemical change

(B) Physical change

(C) Temporary change

(D) Reversible change

ANS- (A) Chemical change

Q9- Rusting of iron is an example of_____

(A) Fast and physical change

(B) Slow and physical change

(C) Slow and physical

(D) Slow and chemical change

ANS- (D) Slow and chemical change

Q10- Which of the following is NOT a chemical change?

(A) Digestion of food

(B) Fermentation of milk

(C) Evaporation of water

(D) Explosion of fireworks

ANS- (C) Evaporation of water

SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. Weather refers to:

A) Average atmospheric conditions over 30 years

B) Day-to-day condition of the atmosphere

C) Heat energy received from the Sun

D) Long-term rainfall pattern

ANS- B) Day-to-day condition of the atmosphere

2. Which of the following is NOT an element of weather?

A) Temperature

B) Humidity

C) Longitude

D) Wind

ANS- C) Longitude

3. The instrument used to measure temperature is:

A) Barometer

B) Thermometer

C) Rain gauge

D) Anemometer

ANS- B) Thermometer

4. Which statement is correct about weather?

A) Weather remains constant all year round

B) Weather changes quickly

C) Weather is measured once in 30 years

D) Weather and climate mean the same thing

ANS- B) Weather changes quickly

5. Weather changes because of:

A) Rotation of the Earth only

B) Sun's heat and moisture in the air

C) Ocean currents alone

D) Wind direction

ANS- B) Sun's heat and moisture in the air

6. An empire is best defined as:

A) A small village with self-rule

B) A single town under a king

C) A large territory under one supreme ruler

D) A trade route controlled by guilds

ANS- C) A large territory under one supreme ruler

7. The seven elements of the state (Saptanga theory) given in the *Arthashastra* include:

A) King, Ministers, Allies, Climate, Wealth, Army, Land

B) King, Ministers, Territory, Fortified cities, Treasury, Army, Allies

C) King, Farmers, Priests, Ministers, Land, Rivers, Army

D) King, Guilds, Merchants, Priests, Treasury, Army, Temples

ANS- B) King, Ministers, Territory, Fortified cities, Treasury, Army, Allies

8. The first ruler of the Mauryan Empire was:

A) Ashoka

B) Bindusara

C) Chandragupta Maurya

D) Ajatashatru

ANS- C) Chandragupta Maurya

9. Why were guilds (shrenis) important in ancient India?

A) They trained soldiers for the army

B) They collected taxes for the emperor

C) They built forts and palaces

D) They acted as groups of traders and craftsmen

ANS- D) They acted as groups of traders and craftsmen

10. The purpose of Ashoka's edicts was to:

A) Record military victories

B) Explain trade rules

C) Praise gods and build temples

D) Spread messages of dhamma and good governance

ANS- D) Spread messages of dhamma and good governance