

D.A.V. INSTITUTIONS, WEST BENGAL ZONE
PERIODIC TEST -2 / HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION
SESSION: 2024-2025

Class : VII
Subject: Hindi

Maximum Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

सामान्य निर्देश :

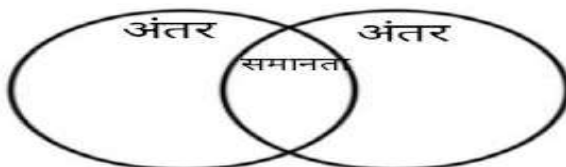
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र में दो खंड हैं - 'अ' और 'ब'।
- खंड के सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्नों के सभी उपभागों के उत्तर क्रमशः एक साथ लिखिए।
- उत्तर पुस्तिका में उत्तर के साथ वही क्रम संख्या लिखिए जो प्रश्नपत्र में दी गई है।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल 7 पृष्ठ हैं, और प्रश्नों की कुल संख्या 18 हैं।

खंड - 'अ'

1. (क) निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए, और उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर निर्देशानुसार लिखिए:- (2×5=10)

एक गाँव में एक बूढ़ा किसान रहता था, और वह बड़ा मेहनती था। उसने खूब मेहनत कर अपने खेतों की रखवाली की थी, और अपने तीनों बेटों की परवरिश भी की। उसके तीनों बेटे बहुत आलसी थे जो निठल्ले बैठे मुफ्त की रोटियाँ तोड़ते थे। किसान अब बूढ़ा हो चला था, और कुछ दिनों बाद बीमार पड़ गया। अब उसे यह चिंता सताने लगी कि उसके बाद खेतों की रखवाली कौन करेगा? बेटों का घर कैसे चलेगा? बेटों को सबक सिखाने की उसे एक युक्ति सूझी। उसने तीनों बेटों को बुलाकर कहा कि हमारे खेत में खज़ाना गड़ा है। उसकी खुदाई कर तुम्हें जो खज़ाना मिलेगा, आपस में बाँट लेना। कुछ दिनों बाद किसान की मृत्यु हो गई। अब उसके बेटों ने खेत में खज़ाना पाने के लिए खुदाई शुरू कर दी। उन्होंने पूरा खेत खोद डाला, परन्तु उन्हें कोई खज़ाना नहीं मिला, तो उन्होंने खेत जोतकर उसमें बीज ही बो दिए। उनकी मेहनत रंग लाई, और उनके खेत में सोने जैसी फ़सलें लहलहाने लगीं। अब उनकी समझ में आया कि फ़सल ही असली खज़ाना है, जिसे उन्होंने अपनी मेहनत से कमाई है। अब वे भी अपने पिता की तरह खेती-बाड़ी का काम करने लगे। उन्होंने सीखा कि मेहनत और लगन से सब कुछ पाया जा सकता है।

- (i) किसान और उसके बेटों के बीच एक-एक अंतर, और एक समानता को दिए गए वेन आरेख के माध्यम से दर्शाते हुए लिखिए:- (2)



(ii) किसान ने अपने तीनों बेटों को क्यों कहा कि खेत में खजाना गड़ा है? (2)

(iii) इस कहानी में किसान के बेटों को क्या शिक्षा मिली? (2)

(ख) निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर, कारण एवं प्रभाव बताते हुए उसके अनुसार उचित उत्तर लिखिए:- (2)

अंतरराष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतियोगिताओं में नशीली दवाइयों का उपयोग निरंतर बढ़ता जा रहा है। नशीली दवाइयों के उपयोग से मनुष्य की ताकत में वृद्धि होती है; हार्मोन बढ़ता है, तथा उनके कार्य करने की क्षमता बढ़ती है। इसका प्रभाव थोड़े समय के लिए ही होता है। बाद में इससे हानि ही होती है। एक अनुमान के अनुसार लगभग 150 खिलाड़ी विश्वभर में इन दवाइयों की भेंट चढ़ चुके हैं, तथा 200 खिलाड़ी कैंसर ग्रस्त हो चुके हैं।

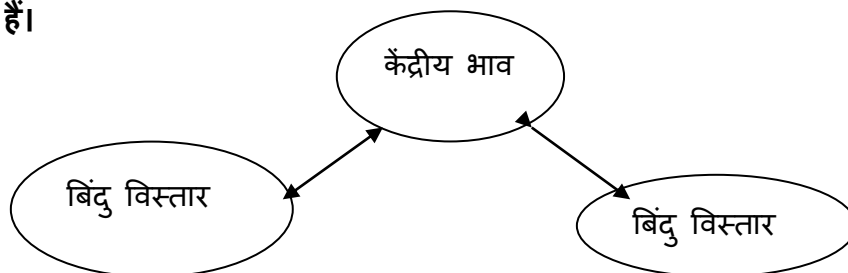
कारण	प्रभाव
(i) _____	(i) विश्वभर के अनेक खिलाड़ी जानलेवा बीमारी से ग्रस्त हो चुके हैं।
(ii) इनके उपयोग से ताकत में वृद्धि, हार्मोन का बढ़ना, कार्य क्षमता का बढ़ना क्षणिक ही होता है।	(ii) _____

(ग) निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए (आरेख आधारित) प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए:-

किसी दूसरे देश से आई खबर थी। कौतूहल की वजह थी। फिर जब वह पास आया तो इस ताकत के साथ आया कि मौत के डर से सब अपने घरों में दुबकने को विवश हो गए। लोग दूरियाँ बढ़ाने लगे, चेहरा ढकने लगे। पहली बार सरकारों ने अपने फैसले राजनीतिक स्तर पर नहीं, विशेषज्ञों से पूछकर ली। प्रकृति में भी नया निखार नज़र आने लगा था। इस महामारी ने दुनिया को बहुत कुछ सीखा दिया था।

(i) गद्यांश का केंद्रीय भाव (मुख्य भाव/विचार) क्या है? (2)

(ii) दो बिंदुओं को विस्तार से लिखिए, जो गद्यांश के केंद्रीय भाव का समर्थन करते हैं।



2. प्रस्तुत चित्रों के आधार पर निर्देशानुसार प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए:- (1×2=2)

(i) 'अनुस्वार' के प्रयोग वाला शब्द लिखिए:-



(ii) दिए गए चित्र के लिए 'विशेषण' जोड़कर एक नया शब्द लिखिए:-



3. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के लिए सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन करके लिखिए:- (1×2=2)

(i) साप्ताहिक : इक :: खिलौना : ?

(क) खिल (ख) औना (ग) खेल (घ) ना

(ii) ----- में नुक्ता का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।

(क) रफ्तार (ख) कविता (ग) आवाज़ (घ) काफ़ी

4. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के लिए सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन करके लिखिए:- (1×2=2)

(i) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से प्रेरणार्थक क्रिया वाला वाक्य छाँटकर लिखिए-

(क) संजीव सो रहा है। (ख) मैंने नई पुस्तक खरीदी।

(ग) मोना ज़ोर से हँस पड़ी। (घ) शिक्षक ने बच्चों से पाठ पढ़वाया।

(ii) भय के कारण उसकी घिगगी बँध गई थी। रेखांकित मुहावरे का अर्थ है।

(क) गले से आवाज़ न निकाल पाना (ख) मूक-बधिर होना

(ग) गला सूख जाना (घ) गले में कुछ अटक जाना

5. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के लिए सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन करके लिखिए:- (1×2=2)

(i) दिए गए चित्र के आधार पर सही पर्यायवाची शब्द चुनकर लिखिए:-



(क) तरु, घन (ख) तरु, गिरि (ग) तरु, वृक्ष (घ) तरु, धरा

(ii) 'जहाँ जाया न जा सके' वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द होगा-

(क) सुगम (ख) दुर्गम (ग) निर्जन (घ) अगम

6. निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से सबसे भिन्न विकल्प छाँटकर लिखिए:- (1×2=2)

(i) (क) सच्चाई (ख) साहस (ग) दुखी (घ) विवशता

(ii) (क) लड़के (ख) तन्मय (ग) पटाखे (घ) मकान

7. निम्नलिखित रेखांकित शब्दों के लिए उचित विलोम शब्द का प्रयोग करते हुए खाली स्थान भरिए:- (1×2=2)
- (i) मैं प्रातः और _____ पूजा करने जाती हूँ।
(ii) फूलों में सुगंध होता है, _____ नहीं।
8. (क) निम्नलिखित कथनों को पढ़कर 'सही' या 'ग़लत' लिखिए:- (1×3=3)
- (i) 'बचपन' शब्द भाववाचक संज्ञा है।
(ii) 'प्रबल' शब्द में 'बल' प्रत्यय है।
- (ख) निम्नलिखित रेखांकित शब्दों की जगह विसर्ग चिह्नन वाले उचित शब्द का प्रयोग करते हुए वाक्य को दोबारा लिखिए:-
- तुम अपनी दुविधा को बिना किसी संकोच के हमें बताओ।
9. नीचे दिए गए 'स्तंभ-I' के शब्दों को 'स्तंभ-II' के शब्दों के साथ सही मिलान करके लिखिए:- (1×3=3)
- | स्तंभ-I | स्तंभ-II |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) चाय में कुछ पड़ा हुआ है। | (क) कालवाचक-क्रियाविशेषण |
| (ii) पानी तो बहुत ठंडा है। | (ख) अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम |
| (iii) गीता आज पटना चली जाएगी। | (ग) प्रविशेषण |
10. (i) कथन : 'मनुष्यता' शब्द में 'ता' प्रत्यय जुड़ा हुआ है। (1×2=2)
- कारण : 'प्रत्यय' मूल शब्द के अंत में जुड़कर नया शब्द बनाता है।
- (क) कथन एवं कारण दोनों सही हैं, परंतु कारण कथन की सही व्याख्या नहीं करता है।
(ख) कथन एवं कारण दोनों सही हैं, क्योंकि कारण कथन की सही व्याख्या करता है।
(ग) कथन सही है, परंतु कारण ग़लत है।
(घ) कथन ग़लत है, परंतु कारण सही है।
- (ii) कथन : प्रत्येक वर्ण का दूसरा और चौथा वर्ण अल्पप्राण होता है।
- कारण : जिन व्यंजनों के उच्चारण में हवा कम मात्रा में निकलती है, उन्हें अल्पप्राण व्यंजन कहते हैं।
- (क) कथन एवं कारण दोनों सही हैं, परंतु कारण कथन की सही व्याख्या नहीं करता है।
(ख) कथन एवं कारण दोनों सही हैं, क्योंकि कारण कथन की सही व्याख्या करता है।
(ग) कथन सही है, परंतु कारण ग़लत है।
(घ) कथन ग़लत है, परंतु कारण सही है।

11. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन (1×5=5)

करके लिखिए:-

स्वामीनाथन को अचानक लगा कि उसे इतनी जल्दी बाहर नहीं आना चाहिए था। लेकिन वह हॉल में और कैसे रुक सकता था? तमिल का पेपर पाँच बजे तक चलने वाला था। उसने आखिरी सवाल की आखिरी पंक्ति साढ़े चार बजे तक लिख ली थी। छह प्रश्नों में से पहला प्रश्न उसने संतोषजनक रूप से किया था, दूसरे के बारे में उसे संदेह था, तीसरा ठीक था और चौथे के बारे में उसे साफ़ पता था कि वह गलत है (लेकिन उसे सही उत्तर का भी पता न था)। छठा उत्तर सबसे अच्छा था। इसका उत्तर देने में उसे एक मिनट लगा था। उसने यह सवाल साढ़े चार बजने में दो मिनट पहले पढ़ा, एक मिनट बाद उसने उत्तर लिखना शुरू किया और ठीक साढ़े चार बजे खत्म कर दिया।

(i) स्वामीनाथन कहाँ से बाहर चला आया था?

(क) घर से (ख) स्कूल से (ग) परीक्षा हॉल से (घ) खेल के मैदान से

(ii) तमिल का पेपर कितने बजे तक चलने वाला था?

(क) चार (ख) साढ़े चार (ग) पाँच (घ) साढ़े पाँच

(iii) उसने किस प्रश्न का उत्तर संतोषजनक रूप से लिखा था?

(क) पहला (ख) दूसरा (ग) तीसरा (घ) चौथा

(iv) पठित गद्यांश के आधार पर पाठ का नाम है।

(क) नाटक में नाटक (ख) बातूनी (ग) स्कूल की छुट्टियाँ (घ) सवाल का जवाब

(v) स्वामीनाथन को छठे प्रश्न का उत्तर देने में कितना समय लगा था?

(क) एक मिनट (ख) दो मिनट (ग) चार मिनट (घ) साढ़े चार मिनट

12. निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन (1×5=5)

करके लिखिए:-

सावन की शोभा न्यारी,
हरियाली के ठाठ हैं।
नदी सरोवर छलक रहे,
डूब गए सब घाट हैं।

पता ना चलता तारों का,
जाने कहाँ मयंक है।
झाँक नहीं पाता सूरज,
भादों का आतंक है।

(i) सावन के महीने में नदी-तालाबों की क्या स्थिति हो जाती है?

(क) हरे-भरे हो जाते हैं।

(ख) लबालब भर जाते हैं।

(ग) सूख जाते हैं।

(घ) उबलने लगते हैं।

(ii) किस महीने में तारों का पता नहीं चलता?

(क) भादो

(ख) सावन

(ग) कार्तिक

(घ) क्वार

(iii) नदी का बहुवचन रूप होगा-

(क) नदिया

(ख) नदीयां

(ग) नदियाँ

(घ) नदीयाँ

(iv) 'झाँक नहीं पाता सूरज'- पंक्ति का अर्थ है-

(क) सूरज का लुका-छुपी खेलना।

(ख) सूरज का डर जाना।

(ग) सूरज का दिखाई न देना।

(घ) सूरज का अस्त हो जाना।

(v) उपर्युक्त काव्यांश के रचनाकार हैं-

(क) नारायण लाल परमार

(ख) मंगल सक्सेना

(ग) आर. के. नारायण

(घ) डॉ. रामगोपाल वर्मा

खंड - 'ब'

13. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 25-30 शब्दों में

(2×4=8)

लिखिए:-

(क) 'बारहमासा' कविता में कार्तिक महीना में फूलझड़ियाँ-पटाखे चलाने की बात कही गई है। आप कार्तिक महीना में अपनी खुशी कैसे व्यक्त करते हैं, लिखिए।

(ख) 'राकेश ने बिगड़े हुए नाटक को सँभाल लिया था।' अगर आपके समक्ष कभी ऐसी प्रतिकूल परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाए, तो आप उस परिस्थिति का सामना राकेश के किन गुणों को अपनाते हुए करना चाहेंगे?

(ग) 'निर्मला, साँप और सयाल' पाठ के आधार पर लिखिए कि सच्चे मित्र का चयन करते समय आप किन आवश्यक बातों का ध्यान रखना चाहेंगे?

(घ) 'बातूनी' अध्याय के आधार पर लिखिए कि यदि पड़ोसी के स्थान पर आप होते तो लेखक के साथ कैसा व्यवहार करते?

(ङ) स्वामीनाथन को ब्राह्मण और शेर की कहानी से क्या शिक्षा मिली थी? अगर आप स्वामीनाथन की जगह होते तो कौन-सी शिक्षा ग्रहण करते?

14. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 40-50 शब्दों में

(3×4=12)

लिखिए:-

(क) हमें समय के साथ चलना चाहिए, क्यों? तर्कसम्मत उत्तर लिखिए।

- (ख) बर्फीली चट्टानों या पहाड़ों पर चढ़ाई करते हुए हमें किन-किन बातों का ध्यान रखना चाहिए? अपने विचार लिखें।
- (ग) तन्मय ने किस परिस्थिति में अपनी सच्चाई और साहस का परिचय दिया था? तन्मय की स्वभावगत विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए लिखिए।
- (घ) बुढ़िया के घर से लौटते हुए लेखक के मन में बुढ़िया और उसके परिवार के प्रति किस प्रकार का भाव था, और क्यों ?
- (ङ) 'प्रार्थना के अंत में जैसे तूफ़ान आ गया।' स्कूल की छुट्टियाँ पाठ के आधार पर उन प्रसंगों का उल्लेख कीजिए जो उक्त कथन की पुष्टि करते हैं।

15. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर 80 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए:- (5)

- (क) मीठी वाणी (ख) मेरा प्रिय त्योहार (ग) छात्र जीवन और अनुशासन

16. आपके विद्यालय में आयोजित किसी हिंदी नाटक में आपने भी हिस्सा लिया था। इससे संबंधित अपने अनुभव को लगभग 100 शब्दों में पत्र लिखकर अपने मित्र के साथ साझा कीजिए। (5)

अथवा

शीतकालीन अवकाश में शैक्षणिक भ्रमण पर ले जाने की प्रार्थना करते हुए विद्यालय के प्रधानाचार्य को लगभग 100 शब्दों में पत्र लिखिए।

17. योगाभ्यास के महत्त्व पर दो मित्रों के मध्य हुई आपसी बातचीत को लगभग 60-70 शब्दों में संवाद के रूप में लिखिए। (5)

अथवा

सड़क पार संबंधी नियमों पर आवश्यक चर्चा करते हुए पिता और पुत्र के मध्य हुई बातचीत को लगभग 60-70 शब्दों में संवाद के रूप में लिखिए।

18. किसी 'शीतल पेय पदार्थ' विषय पर लगभग 50-60 शब्दों में आकर्षक विज्ञापन बनाकर लिखिए। (5)

अथवा

'पेड़ लगाओ, जीवन बचाओ' विषय पर लगभग 50-60 शब्दों में आकर्षक विज्ञापन बनाकर लिखिए।

D.A.V. INSTITUTIONS, WEST BENGAL ZONE
PERIODIC TEST-2 / HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION
SESSION: 2024-2025

Class: VII
Subject: Bengali

Maximum Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

নির্দেশিকা: ক) এই প্রশ্নপত্রে মোট ৪ টি বিভাগ আছে।

খ) এই প্রশ্নপত্রে মোট ১১ টি প্রশ্ন আছে।

বিভাগ - ক

1. A. নিচের অনুচ্ছেদ দুটি পড়ে নিম্নে প্রদত্ত প্রশ্নগুলির সঠিক উত্তরটি বেছে লেখো:

পাখি সম্পর্কে কৌতূহলটা আমার অনেক দিনের। ছেলেবেলায় আমাদের বাড়িতে একটা পোষা ময়না ছিল, সেটাকে আমি একশোর উপর বাংলা শব্দ পরিষ্কারভাবে উচ্চারণ করতে শিখিয়েছিলাম। আমার ধারণা ছিল, পাখি কথা বললেও কথার মানে বোঝে না। একবার এই ময়নাটাই এমন এক কাণ্ড করে বসল যে, আমার সে ধারণা প্রায় পালটে গেল। দুপুরবেলা সবেমাত্র আমি ইস্কুল থেকে ফিরছি, মা রেকাবিতে মোহনভোগ এনে দিয়েছেন, এমন সময় ময়নাটা হঠাৎ ‘ভূমিকম্প, ভূমিকম্প’ বলে চৈচিয়ে উঠল। আমরা কোনো কম্পন টের পাইনি, কিন্তু পরের দিন কাগজে বেরোল সিস্মোগ্রাফ যন্ত্রে সত্যিই নাকি একটা মৃদু কম্পন ধরা পড়েছে। সেই থেকে পাখিদের বুদ্ধির দৌড় সম্পর্কে মনে একটা অনুসন্ধিৎসা রয়ে গেছে, কিন্তু অন্যান্য পাঁচ রকম বৈজ্ঞানিক গবেষণার মধ্যে ওটা নিয়ে আর চর্চা করা হয়নি। আর একটা কারণ অবিশ্যি আমার বিড়াল নিউটন। নিউটন পাখি পছন্দ করে না, আর নিউটনকে অখুশি করে আমার কিছু করতে মন চায় না। সম্প্রতি, বয়সের জন্যই বোধ হয়, নিউটন দেখছি পাখি সম্বন্ধে অনেকটা উদাসীন হয়ে পড়েছে। সেই কারণেই আমার ল্যাবরেটরিতে আবার কাক, চডুই, শালিক ঢুকতে আরম্ভ করেছে। আমি সকালে তাদের খেতে দিই। সেই খাদ্যের প্রত্যাশায় তারা সূর্য ওঠার আগে থেকেই আমার জানালার বাইরে জটলা করে।

i) ছেলেবেলায় গল্প কথকের বাড়িতে ছিল -

a) ময়না b) টিয়া c) বিড়াল d) কাক

ii) কথকের ল্যাবরেটরিতে যে যে পাখি ঢুকতে আরম্ভ করেছিল, সেগুলি হল -

a) কাক, টিয়া ও শালিক। b) কাক, চডুই ও ময়না।
c) টিয়া, চডুই ও ময়না। d) কাক, চডুই ও শালিক।

iii) ‘আমার সে ধারণা প্রায় পালটে গেল’- ধারণাটি হল -

a) পাখির কথা বলতে পারে না। b) পাখির কথা বলে ও বুঝতে পারে।
c) পাখি কথা বললেও কথার মানে বোঝে না। d) পাখি মানুষের কথা বুঝতে পারে।

iv) নিউটন হল -

a) একজন বিজ্ঞানী b) একটি পাখি c) একটি ময়না d) একটি বিড়াল

v) ‘উদাসীন’ শব্দটির পদ পরিবর্তন করলে হয় -

a) উদাসিন b) উদাসীন্য c) উদাসিনী d) উদাসীন্য

B. বিজ্ঞানে কৃত্রিম বুদ্ধিমত্তা যেভাবে নিজেকে বিকশিত করছে তাতে একদিন রোবটের মধ্যেও অনুভূতির চিহ্ন দেখা যাবে। সৌম্যসুন্দর বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়ের লেখা ‘স্বর্গলোকের দরজা দিয়ে’ গ্রন্থে এই ভাবনার প্রকাশ ঘটেছে। তাই ‘রিনির ঈশ্বর’-এর কাহিনি পড়তে পড়তে আমাদের কল্পজগতের দুয়ার যায় খুলে। রবীন্দ্রনাথের ‘বীরপুরুষ’ কবিতার মতো বলতে ইচ্ছে করে, ‘এমন কেন সত্যি হয় না আহা!’ ফ্যান্টাসি তো অবাস্তব, তাই গল্পেই গরু গাছে ওঠে। বাস্তবে সে মাটিতেই থাকে। এতসব জেনেও মানুষ

রূপকথার রাজ্যে তার মন হারায়। এখানে মনে রাখার বিষয় এই যে এই ধরনের গল্পে কল্পনাকে এমনভাবে উপস্থাপন করতে হয়, যাতে সকলে তার সাথে একাত্ম হতে পারে। এক্ষেত্রে আধুনিক জীবনের সঙ্গে তাল মিলিয়ে তাই সৌম্যসুন্দর বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়ের মতো লেখকরা প্রাসঙ্গিক হয়ে উঠছেন। তাঁর ‘রিনির ঈশ্বর’ গল্পটি প্রথম অস্ট্রেলিয়ার ‘মাদার অফ ইনভেনশন’ পত্রিকায় প্রকাশিত হয়। বাংলায় শতাধিক পাতার এই বইটি ‘কল্পবিশ্ব’ নামক একটি সংস্থা প্রকাশনার দায়িত্ব নিয়েছে। শুধু তাই নয় হলিউডের ‘রাইটার্স অফ দ্য ফিউচার’ প্রতিযোগিতায় লেখক ‘অনারেবল মেনশন’ নামক এক বিশেষ সম্মানে ভূষিত হন তিনি। এর কিছুদিন আগে ‘এ কিলার স্টোরি’ গল্পের জন্য তিনি আবারও একবার এই সম্মানের অধিকারী হন। এই বিশ্বমানের প্রতিযোগিতায় তিনি পাঁচবার এই পুরস্কার অর্জন করেন।

i) ‘স্বর্গলোকের দরজা দিয়ে’ গ্রন্থে যে ভাবের প্রকাশ ঘটেছে সেটি হল -

- আধুনিক জীবন বিশ্বমানের প্রতিযোগিতার অধিকারী।
- বিজ্ঞানের কৃত্রিম বুদ্ধিমত্তার প্রভাবে একদিন রোবটের মধ্যেও অনুভূতির চিহ্ন দেখা যাবে।
- কল্পনাকে বাস্তবের সাথে মিলিয়ে লিখতে হয়।
- সকলের সাথে একাত্ম হওয়াটা আবশ্যিক।

ii) ‘এমন কেন সত্যি হয় না আহা!’-এই কথাটি আছে -

- ‘রিনির ঈশ্বর’ গল্পে।
- ‘এ কিলার স্টোরি’ গল্পে।
- ‘বীরপুরুষ’ কবিতায়।
- ‘স্বর্গলোকের দরজা দিয়ে’ গ্রন্থে।

iii) ‘রিনির ঈশ্বর’ গল্পটি প্রথম কোথায় প্রকাশিত হয় -

- ‘কল্পবিশ্ব’ পত্রিকায়।
- ‘আনন্দবাজার’ পত্রিকায়।
- ‘দি হিন্দু’ পত্রিকায়।
- ‘মাদার অফ ইনভেনশন’ পত্রিকায়।

iv) সৌম্যসুন্দর বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় ‘অনারেবল মেনশন’ নামক এই পুরস্কারটি পেয়েছেন -

- ছ-বার
- পাঁচবার
- তিনবার
- সাতবার

v) ‘বাস্তবে সে মাটিতেই থাকে।’ রেখাঙ্কিত পদটি হল -

- কর্মকারক
- অধিকরণ কারক
- অপাদান কারক
- নিমিত্ত কারক

বিভাগ- খ

2. পত্র রচনা করো: (যে কোনো একটি)

(5×1=5)

বায়ুদূষণের মাত্রা নিয়ন্ত্রণের উপায় জানিয়ে তোমার ভাই/ বোনকে একটি পত্র লেখো।

অথবা

বনস্জনের উপকারিতা জানিয়ে বন্ধু/বান্ধবীকে একটি পত্র লেখো।

3. অনুচ্ছেদ রচনা করো: (যে কোনো একটি)

(5×1=5)

ক) বাংলার মেলা খ) দৈনন্দিন জীবনে বিজ্ঞান গ) তোমার জীবনের লক্ষ্য

বিভাগ- গ

4. নিচের প্রশ্নগুলির নির্দেশ অনুযায়ী উত্তর দাও:

A. শূন্যস্থান পূরণ করো:

(1×10=10)

ক) ‘সম্’ ও ‘পরি’ উপসর্গদুটির পর ‘কৃ’ ধাতু - নিষ্পন্ন পদ থাকলে ওই পদটির আগে একটি _____ আসে।

খ) যাচ্ + না = _____

গ) উন্মুক্ত = উৎ + _____

ঘ) যে ব্যঞ্জনসন্ধিগুলি কোনো _____ মেনে সংঘটিত হয় না, তাদের বলে নিপাতনে সিদ্ধ ব্যঞ্জনসন্ধি।

ঙ) পতৎ + অঙ্গ = _____

B. সঠিক উত্তর নির্বাচন করো:

ক) 'সংসার' শব্দটির সন্ধি বিচ্ছেদ করলে হবে -

- i) সম্ + সর ii) সং + সার iii) সম্ + সার iv) কোনোটাই নয়

খ) ব্যঞ্জনসন্ধি হয় -

- i) স্বরধ্বনির সাথে স্বরধ্বনির মিলনে। ii) ব্যঞ্জন ও স্বরধ্বনির মিলনে।
iii) ব্যঞ্জনধ্বনির সাথে ব্যঞ্জনধ্বনির মিলনে। iv) বিকল্প 'ii' এবং 'iii' উভয়েই সঠিক।

গ) নিম্নলিখিত বাক্যগুলির মধ্যে যে বাক্যটি সঠিক নয় সেটি নির্বাচন করে লেখো:

- i) পর + পর = পরস্পর এটি একটি নিপাতনে সিদ্ধ ব্যঞ্জনসন্ধির উদাহরণ।
ii) হিন্ + সা = হিংসা - তে দন্ত্য 'ন' এর পরে উষ্মবর্ণ 'স' থাকায় দন্ত্য-ন অনুস্বারে পরিণত হয়েছে।

iii) গো + পদ = গোপদ একটি খাঁটি বাংলা সন্ধির উদাহরণ।

iv) 'উৎ' উপসর্গের পরে 'স্থ' ধাতুর কোনো পদ থাকলে ওই পদের স-কারের লোপ হয়।

ঘ) বাম দিকের সাথে ডান দিক মিলিয়ে সঠিক উত্তর নির্বাচন করো:

বাম দিক	ডান দিক
a. ষোড়শ	১. তদ্ + পর
b. তৎপর	২. ষট্ + দশ
c. উচ্ছ্বাস	৩. চিৎ + ময়
d. চিন্ময়	৪. উৎ + শ্বাস

- i) a.-১, b.-৪, c.-৩, d.-২ ii) a.-৪, b.-৩, c.-২, d.-১
iii) a.-৪, b.-৩, c.-১, d.-২ iv) a.-২, b.-১, c.-৪, d.-৩

ঙ) মন্তব্য: সন্ধি শব্দের অর্থ হল মিলন।

যুক্তি: পূর্ব শব্দের প্রথম ধ্বনি ও পরের শব্দের শেষ ধ্বনির মধ্যে এই ব্যাকরণগত প্রক্রিয়াটি সম্পন্ন হয়।

- i) মন্তব্য শুদ্ধ কিন্তু যুক্তি অশুদ্ধ। ii) মন্তব্য অশুদ্ধ কিন্তু যুক্তি শুদ্ধ।
iii) মন্তব্য ও যুক্তি উভয়েই শুদ্ধ। iv) মন্তব্য ও যুক্তি উভয়েই অশুদ্ধ।

5. নিচের প্রশ্নগুলির নির্দেশ অনুযায়ী উত্তর দাও:

(1×10=10)

A. সত্য/ মিথ্যা নির্ণয় করো:

- ক) শব্দ বিভক্তি ও অনুসর্গের মধ্যে প্রধান পার্থক্য হল অনুসর্গের অর্থ নেই, কিন্তু শব্দ বিভক্তির অর্থ আছে।
খ) কর্মপ্রবচনীয় হল অনুসর্গের অপর নাম।

B. শূন্যস্থান পূরণ করো:

- ক) 'এ' বিভক্তিকে তির্যক বিভক্তি বলে, কারণ 'এ' বিভক্তি _____ পদ ছাড়া সব কারকে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
খ) বাক্যের সমাপিকা ক্রিয়াকে 'কী' বা 'কাকে' দিয়ে প্রশ্ন করলে যে উত্তরটি পাওয়া যা, সেটি _____ কারক হয়।

C. নিম্নরেখ পদগুলির কারক নির্ণয় করো:

- ক) লক্ষণ কর্তৃক মেঘনাদ নিহত হন। খ) কী মার মেরেছে।
গ) টাকায় কী না হয়। ঘ) বনে থাকে বাঘ।
ঙ) বেলা যে পড়ে এল জলকে চল। চ) ট্রেন স্টেশন থেকে ছাড়ল।

6. নিচের প্রশ্নগুলির নির্দেশ অনুযায়ী উত্তর দাও:

ক) সঠিক উত্তরটি নির্বাচন করে লেখো:

i) 'জলসত্র' গল্পে যে সময়ের কথা বলা হয়েছে, সেটি হল -

a) বর্ষা b) শীত c) বসন্ত d) গ্রীষ্ম

ii) 'মরব তো খেয়েই মরি।' বক্তা হলেন-

a) মাধব শিরোমণি b) আবদুলের মা c) শ্রীমন্ত বিশ্বাস d) উমা

খ) নিচের প্রশ্নগুলির যথাযথ উত্তর দাও:

i) 'দেখবার জন্য মন ছটফট করছে।' - কী দেখবার জন্য কথকের মন ছটফট করছে ?

ii) 'তা বাইরের পাঁচজনকে ডেকে ডেকে শোনাবার মতো হয় না।' - কী বাইরের পাঁচজনকে ডেকে শোনাবার মতো হয় না?

iii) পড়বার ঘরে তেলের বাতি জ্বলে উঠলে কী হয়?

7. নিচের প্রশ্নগুলির নির্দেশ অনুযায়ী উত্তর দাও:

ক) 'ক্রমে রোদ পড়ে এল।' - রোদ পড়ে আসার ফলে কী হয়েছিল ? তুমি কি মনে করো তারাকাঁদ

(2+3)

বিশ্বাস জলসত্র বসিয়ে কাজটা ঠিক করেছে, তোমার উত্তরের সপক্ষে যুক্তি দাও।

খ) 'বুড়ো ঘোড়া পালকি-গাড়িতে করে টেনে নিয়ে চলল আমায় দশটা-চারটার আন্দামানে।' বক্তা 'দশটা-চারটার আন্দামান' বলতে কী বুঝিয়েছেন? লেখক কেন এই কথাটি বলেছেন তা যুক্তিসহ বিশ্লেষণ করো।

(2+3)

8. নির্দেশ অনুযায়ী নিচের প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর দাও:

(1×5 =5)

ক) অর্থ লেখো: মরাল

খ) বিপরীতার্থক শব্দ লেখো: নীরব

গ) ভক্ত পুরোহিত সারাদিন কী করতো ?

ঘ) 'দেবতার বিদায়' কবিতাটি কার লেখা?

ঙ) ভিখারি কার মূর্তি ধারণ করেছিলেন ?

9. নিচের প্রশ্নগুলির যথাযথ উত্তর দাও:

(5×1=5)

ক) সপ্রসঙ্গ ব্যাখ্যা লেখো: 'যাইছে ভাসিয়া সুখে, হঠাৎ আহত বুকে

একটি কুমার - অঙ্কে হইল পতন।'

খ) 'গৃহীনে গৃহ দিলে আমি থাকি ঘরে।'—কে কাকে কখন এ কথা বলেন? তিনি কেন এই কথা বলেছিলেন?

(3+2=5)

10. নিচের প্রশ্নগুলির যথাযথ উত্তর দাও:

(1×5=5)

ক) 'এখন সে গ্রাম দুইখানিও নাই।' - গ্রামদুটির না থাকার কারণ কী ?

খ) ছাত্রদের উৎসাহ বৃদ্ধির জন্য হীরু দত্ত ব্রজ মাস্টারকে দিয়ে কী কী জিনিস আনিয়েছিলেন?

গ) 'তা কিন্তু এক দিনেই ঠিক হয়নি।' - কী এক দিনেই ঠিক হয়নি ?

ঘ) হ্যাম্বলডন ক্লাবের বেঁধে দেওয়া নিয়ম অনুযায়ী ক্রিকেট ব্যাট চওড়ায় কতটা ছিল ?

ঙ) উইলস-এর শেষ খেলা কোন্ মাঠে অনুষ্ঠিত হয়েছিল ?

11. নির্দেশ অনুযায়ী নিচের প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর দাও:

ক) 'তথায় স্কুলটি বন্ধ হইয়া গেল।' - স্কুলটি বন্ধ হবার কারণ বিশ্লেষণ করো।

(2)

খ) 'কিছুদিন পরেই দেখা গেল, আম্পায়ারদের বড়োই অসুবিধা হচ্ছে।'—আম্পায়ারদের অসুবিধা হওয়ার কারণটি নিজের ভাষায় বর্ণনা করো।

(3)

D.A.V. INSTITUTIONS, WEST BENGAL ZONE
PERIODIC TEST -2/ HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION
SESSION: 2024-2025

Class: VII
Subject: English

Maximum Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

General Instructions:

1. This paper consists of four sections: A, B, C and D
2. There are 16 questions and all are compulsory.
3. Question number 4, 5 and 6 have internal choices. Attempt any one from each question.
4. Read each question carefully and follow the instructions.

SECTION A : READING SKILL (20 MARKS)

1. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:

‘Pather Panchali’ (Song of the Little Road), directed by Satyajit Ray and released in 1955, is the first film in the renowned Apu Trilogy. Based on the novel by Bibhutibhusan Bandyopadhyay, it tells the story of Apu and his family living in rural Bengal. The film follows Apu’s childhood, depicting the family’s poverty, struggles, and small joys with profound realism and empathy. Notable characters include Apu’s sister Durga, whose untimely death deeply affects the family. Apu’s father, Harihar, is a priest and a writer, struggling to make ends meet, while his mother, Sarbajaya, faces the daily challenges of poverty with resilience and determination.

The film captures the essence of rural India, portraying the beauty and hardship of village life. The lush green landscapes, the changing seasons, and the simple yet poignant moments of daily life are beautifully depicted. The bond between Apu and Durga, their innocent adventures and their dreams of a better future are at the centre of the narrative.

Celebrated for its poetic visual style, humanistic approach, and Ray’s masterful direction, ‘Pather Panchali’ won numerous international awards, including the Best Human Document at the 1956 Cannes Film Festival. The film is considered a landmark in Indian and world cinema, influencing generations of film makers with its honest and sensitive portrayal of human relationships and social realities.

- a) What is the main setting of ‘Pather Panchali’? (1)
- b) What aspect of Apu and Durga’s relationship is highlighted in the film? (1)
- c) What is the significance of ‘Pather Panchali’ in the field of cinema? (1)
- d) What incident deeply affects Apu’s family? (1)
- e) How does Harihar’s occupation affect the family’s financial situation? (2)
- f) What elements of rural India are depicted in ‘Pather Panchali’? (2)
- g) If indecisive: determined:: instability : _____ (1)
- h) Find out the word from the passage which means - ‘skillful’. (1)

2. Read the poem carefully and answer the following questions:

Fame is a food that dead men eat,
I have no stomach for such meat.
In little light and narrow room,
They eat it in the silent tomb,
With no kind voice of comrade near
To bid the banquet be of cheer.
But Friendship is a nobler 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 faults make funeral.

- a) What does the poet mean by the expression 'Fame is a food that dead men eat'. (1)
- b) Find a word from the passage which means 'burial' or 'cremation'. (1)
- c) According to the poet, how does a man remain alive even after his death? (1)
- d) What, according to the poet, is a nobler thing? (1)
- e) Identify the literary device used in the line 'To bid the banquet be of cheer' (1)

3. Read the passage and answer the following questions:

Economics is about making choices and managing resources to meet our needs and wants. It helps us to understand how people use their money, time, and resources to live their lives. Needs are things we must have to live, like food, water, and shelter. Wants, on the other hand, are things that make our life more enjoyable but are not essential, like toys, gadgets or fancy clothes. Economists study how people decide what to buy with their money balancing their needs and wants.

Next is the concept of scarcity. Scarcity means that resources like money, time, and materials are limited, while our needs and wants are unlimited. Because of scarcity we must make choices about how to use our resources wisely. Another important concept is saving and spending. Saving means setting aside some of your money. This is important because it helps you prepare for future needs or emergencies.

Finally, budgeting is the way to plan how to use your money. A budget is a sample that helps you decide how much money to save and how much to spend. By creating a budget, you can make sure that you have enough money for important things and avoid running out of money.

Understanding of these basic economic ideas can help you make better choices with your money and resources as you grow up.

- a) What according to the passage, is the primary reason for saving money? (1)
- b) What do you mean by the term 'budgeting'? (1)
- c) What do economists study? (1)
- d) Find a word from the passage which is the antonym of 'abundance'. (1)
- e) How does economics help us? (1)

SECTION B : WRITING SKILL (16 MARKS)

4. Prepare a profile of Mary Kom, an Indian boxing champion, based on the provided clues: (4)
- Aged:** Around 41 years, athletic built, determined and resilient personality.
Family: Born in a rural family in the state of Manipur, India.
Education: Completed her schooling in Manipur; pursued a career in sports.
Hobbies: Enjoys reading, farming, and social work.
Profession: Professional boxer, Member of Parliament in Rajya Sabha
Achievements: Six-time world boxing champion, Olympic bronze medalist (2012), recipient of Padma Bhushan (2013), Padma Vibhushan (2020) and Padma Shri (2006).
Recognition: Known as 'Magnificent Mary', an inspiration for aspiring athletes, especially women in sports.

OR

You are Mohit Patil / Meena Singh, the Head Boy/Head Girl of Sunshine High School, Pune. Draft a notice to be put up on the school notice board inviting students to participate in the Annual Science Exhibition. Provide all necessary details in not more than 50 words.

5. Last week, your school organized a 'Grandparents' Day Celebration' to honour the precious life lessons and guidance provided by the grandparents. As the student editor of your school magazine, write a report detailing the activities, students' performances, and speeches that highlighted the influence of grandparents on the personal growth and inculcating of values. Use ideas from the unit 'Relationships' of My English Reader Book. (Word Limit : 120) (6)

OR

Imagine you are Rohit/Rohini Singh, residing at D/2, Evershine Nagar, P.N. Road, Nagpur. Taking hints from the unit 'People at Work' of My English Reader Book, write a letter to your friend Anjali/Anand sharing your thoughts on the impact of a good teacher in shaping students' lives. Discuss the qualities you admire in teachers and how they inspire the students to gain wisdom, build character, and confidence. Include examples from your own experiences to support your views. (Word Limit :120)

6. You are Aman/Ayesha of Model Town, Delhi. The playgrounds and recreational facilities in your area are in poor condition and not safe for children. Write a letter to the Editor of Hindustan Times, Delhi, urging the local authorities to improve and maintain these facilities for the benefit of the community. (6)

OR

Imagine you are Harsh / Harshita Choubey. Today, you participated in a school event where students from different grades worked together to create a community garden in a place adjacent to your school. Write a page in your diary to record your experience, describing how did you feel to work with students of different ages, and what have you learned about teamwork and environmental conservation.

SECTION C : GRAMMAR (20 MARKS)

7. Fill in the blanks with the suitable modals given in the brackets: (1×3=3)
- a) She _____ drive a car. (might/can/will/ought to)
b) It _____ rain today. (could/may/can/ought to)
c) You _____ follow the rules of the country. (may/must/shall/will)

8. **Identify the subordinate clauses in the following sentences and state their types:** (1×3=3)
 a) Mary had a little lamb whose fleece was white as snow.
 b) I fear that I shall fail.
 c) You may sit wherever you like.
9. **Do as directed:** (1×3=3)
 a) Please give me a glass of water. (Identify the type of sentence.)
 b) The team captain_____. (Add a suitable predicate)
 c) Jaffar called me yesterday. I was not able to attend his call. (Use a coordinating conjunction to form compound sentence)
10. **Identify the verbs and state whether they are transitive or intransitive:** (1×3=3)
 a) The girls carry water to their village
 b) The baby laughed loudly.
 c) The children played outside.
11. a) **The following passage has not been edited. There are some errors. Find out the incorrect words and write the correct ones:** (1×4=4)

	Incorrect	Correct
I was a eyewitness to	i) _____	_____
a accident on Delhi-Panipat line.	ii) _____	_____
I was travelling by an Shatabdi Express.	iii) _____	_____
I heard a loud explosion when an train	iv) _____	_____
was about to reach Sonipat.		

- b) Rearrange the following jumbled words to form meaningful sentences:** (1×4=4)
 i) living/was/religion/Gandhiji/a/force/to
 ii) studied/to find/different/approach to life/religions/correct/a/he
 iii) to shed/this/mindedness/helped him/narrow
 iv) he/tolerant/ultimately/became/other religions/for

SECTION D : LITERATURE (24 MARKS)

12. **Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:** (1×4=4)
 ‘A world I dream where black or white,
 Whatever race you be,
 Will share the bounties of the earth,
 And every man is free’ -
- a) What is the poet’s main dream in this extract?
 i) A world where people of different races are separated.
 ii) A world where only some people get the benefits of the earth’s resources.
 iii) A world where all people, regardless of race, live together and share resources equally.
 iv) A world where races compete against each other for resources.
- b) In the context of this poem, what does the word ‘bounties’ most likely refer to?
 i) wealth and resources ii) challenges iii) punishments iv) traditions
- c) What do the terms ‘black’ and ‘white’ in the given extract symbolize?
 i) literal colours ii) different seasons
 iii) racial and social differences iv) contrasting weather conditions
- d) What can we infer about the poet's view on freedom from this extract?
 i) Freedom should be given only to certain races.
 ii) Freedom is a universal right that should be available to everyone.

iii) Freedom has no importance in the poet's dream.

iv) Only people with resources should be free.

13. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

(1×4=4)

'Swami hurriedly got up and spread his bed under the bench and crouched there'

a) Who instructed Swami to sleep alone in the office room?

i) Swami's friends.

ii) Swami's mother.

iii) Swami's father.

iv) Swami's granny

b) Why did Swami choose to sleep under the bench?

i) It was more comfortable.

ii) It was closer to his father.

iii) It was a quieter spot.

iv) It was a safe and reassuring place.

c) Which emotional state of Swami is suggested through his action of spreading his bed under the bench and crouching there?

i) He is feeling scared and seeking safety.

ii) He is feeling brave and confident.

iii) He is feeling excited and adventurous.

iv) He is feeling sleepy and relaxed.

d) What does the word 'crouched' mean in this context?

i) sat comfortably

ii) stood tall

iii) knelt down or bent low

iv) laid down flat

14. Answer the following questions briefly: (30 – 40 words)

(2×4=8)

a) According to the soldier in 'Stone Soup in Bohemia', what was the speciality about the stones?

b) Manjula Parelkar dropped the clipping. "What a brave boy!" She thought. "He didn't give up. He played on, despite what other people said" - Who is 'a brave boy' referred to here? Why is he called brave?

c) '*Tutu was a source of amusement and trouble at the same time*'. Defend the statement with two instances from the story 'Monkey Trouble'.

d) 'The bird prefers freedom over materialistic pleasure'? Justify the statement in context to the poem 'Birdie will you pet?'.

15. The story 'Fight, Manju, Fight' illustrates the proverb 'Where there is a will there is a way' and Manjula is a burning example of this proverb. Discuss how she proved herself to be a motivating factor for others. **(4)**

16. Imagine you are a villager who contributed to the stone soup, as described in the story 'Stone Soup in Bohemia'. Write a diary entry reflecting on your thoughts before and after the event. Discuss how your perception of the soldier changed and what you have learned from the experience. **(4)**

D.A.V. INSTITUTIONS, WEST BENGAL ZONE
PERIODIC TEST-2/HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION
SESSION: 2024-2025

Class: VII

Maximum Marks: 80

Subject: Mathematics

Time: 3 Hours

General instructions:

- All questions are compulsory.
- The question paper consists of 36 questions divided into 5 sections A, B, C, D and E.
- **Section A** comprises of 16 questions of **1 mark** each.
- **Section B** comprises of 6 questions of **2 marks** each.
- **Section C** comprises of 7 questions of **3 marks** each.
- **Section D** comprises of 4 case studies **4 marks** each.
- **Section E** comprises of 3 questions of **5 marks** each.
- There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in five questions of 1 mark, two questions of 2 marks, two questions of 3 marks, one question of 5 marks.

SECTION – A

1. Convert $\frac{1}{16}$ in its decimal form. (1)
2. $-\frac{5}{3}$ lies to the _____ side of zero on the number line. (1)

OR

Express $-\frac{3}{8}$ as rational number with numerator **12**.

3. Write any two rational numbers equivalent to $-\frac{7}{8}$. (1)
4. Express $2a^3b^2$ as a product of its any two factors. (1)

OR

Find the HCF of **$18ab^2$** and **$24c^2b$** .

5. A regular polygon has nine lines of symmetry. What is the number of sides of the polygon? (1)
6. Express **8.75** as a rational number in standard form. (1)
7. Find **10%** of **10%** of **100**. (1)

OR

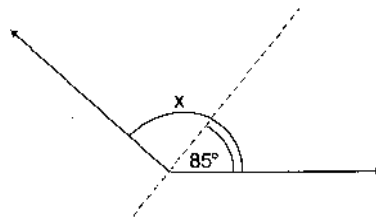
What percent of natural numbers from **1** to **20** are prime?

8. The centroid of a triangle divides each one of the medians in the ratio _____. (1)
9. Multiply $\frac{7}{5}x^2y$ by $\frac{35x}{y^2}$. (1)
10. Where does the circumcentre of a right-angled triangle lie? (1)
11. Find a rational number between $\frac{7}{5}$ and $\frac{8}{15}$. (1)
12. Fill in the blank: (1)
In a triangle, the exterior angle is equal to the sum of the _____ interior opposite angles.

OR

Medians of a triangle are _____.

13. The dotted line represents a line of symmetry.
Find x in the given angle. (1)



14. What is the additive inverse of $\frac{3}{7}$? (1)

15. Find the value of : $6.4 \div 0.2$ (1)

OR

Simplify and express the result as decimal: $12 \times 12.2 \times 1.5$

16. Fill in the blank: $\frac{-3}{8} \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 1$ (1)

SECTION – B

17. In an isosceles triangle, the base angle is twice as large as vertex angle. Find all the angles of the triangle. (2)

18. Without actual division, determine if $-\frac{28}{500}$ is a terminating or non-terminating decimal number. (2)

OR

Find the decimal representation of the rational number $-\frac{19}{7}$.

19. Find the value of $1 - \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{6}}$. (2)

OR

Find the reciprocal of $\frac{4}{5} \times \left(\frac{3}{-8}\right)$.

20. Factorise: (2)

$$a^2 + 2a + ab + 2b$$

21. Find the amount from the investment of ₹5,500 for two years at 5 paise per rupee interest. (2)

22. Simplify $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{10} - \frac{4}{25}$ and express the result in the decimal form. (2)

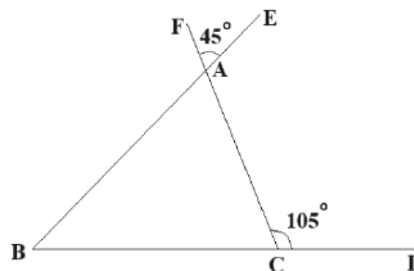
SECTION – C

23. Arrange the following in descending order. (3)

$$-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{8}{-15}, \frac{-3}{-10}$$

24. Find the value of $|x + y|$ by taking $x = \frac{1}{3}$, $y = \frac{-1}{5}$. (3)

25. In the given figure, find the measure of $\angle CAB$, $\angle ABC$, $\angle ACB$. (3)



26. Simplify and express the result as a rational number in its lowest form: (3)

$$\frac{0.5 \times 0.05 \times 0.005}{0.1 \times 10 \times 0.001} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5}$$

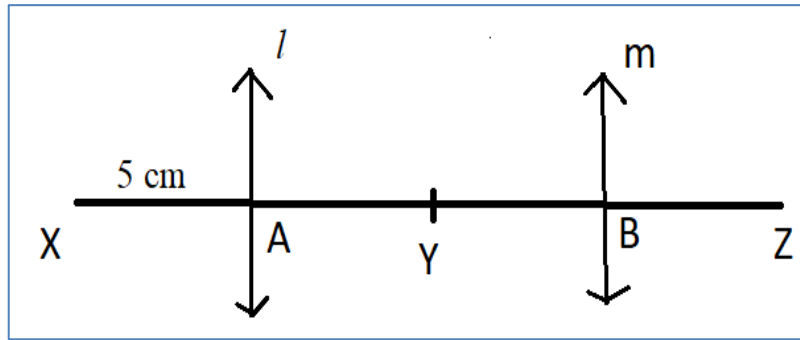
27. Simplify: $3x^2(3y^2 + 2) - x(x - 2xy^2) + y(2x^2y - 2y)$ (3)

OR

Factorise : $(a + b)(2p - q) + (a + b)(2q - 2p)$

28. Lines l and m are the lines of symmetry of the line segments XY and YZ respectively. (3)

If $XA = 5$ cm and $XZ = 30$ cm, find AY , BZ and AB .



29. Simple interest on a sum of money is $\frac{9}{16}$ of the sum. If the rate of interest is $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum, find the time. (3)

OR

For a student to clear an examination, he must score **60%** marks. If he gets **120** marks and fails by **30** marks, what is the total marks for the examination?

SECTION – D (CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS)

30. One day, I went to my colony park. I saw there were many people who were busy in their routine. I found there were **150** people. **18** of them were jogging, **24** of them were doing Yoga, **36** were busy in laughing therapy and rest of the people preferred to walk. (4)

Based on the above information, answer the following questions (Any Four).

- What percent of people were jogging?
(i) 15% (ii) 12% (iii) 10% (iv) 20%
- What percent of people were doing Yoga?
(i) 12% (ii) 36% (iii) 16% (iv) 20%
- How many people preferred to walk?
(i) 72 (ii) 62 (iii) 52 (iv) 82
- What percent of people were engaged in laughing therapy?
(i) 22% (ii) 24% (iii) 30% (iv) 26%
- What percent of people were laughing and doing yoga?
(i) 35% (ii) 45% (iii) 50% (iv) 40%

31. The history of mathematics in India spans several millennia, marked by significant contributions that have profoundly influenced global mathematical thought. Ancient texts like the Sulbasutras introduced geometric principles, while scholars such as Aryabhata, and Brahmagupta developed foundational concepts in arithmetic, algebra, and trigonometry. (4)

Akash a student of class VII wanted to create a beautiful design on the cover of his mathematics scrapbook where he collected information about Indian mathematician Brahmagupta and his contributions to mathematics, he wrote Brahmagupta in a beautiful rectangular structure as shown below:

BRAHMAGUPTA

Based on the above information, answer the following questions (Any Four):

- The alphabet having no line of symmetry:
 (i) M (ii) A (iii) T (iv) P
- The alphabet having two lines of symmetry:
 (i) M (ii) H (iii) T (iv) B
- The alphabet having one line of symmetry:
 (i) A (ii) T (iii) M (iv) All of these
- The alphabet having both horizontal and vertical lines of symmetry:
 (i) H (ii) A (iii) P (iv) T
- How many lines of symmetry an isosceles triangle has?
 (i) 0 (ii) 1 (iii) 2 (iv) infinite

32. A road is made by a group of workers. From Day 1 to Day 4, they made different length of the total road. The length of the total road they made in each day is given below: (4)

Based on the above information, answer the following questions (Any Four):

DAY	FRACTION OF LENGTH OF TOTAL ROAD
1	$\frac{3}{20}$
2	$\frac{7}{20}$
3	$\frac{1}{5}$
4	$\frac{3}{10}$

- On which day, highest length of the total road is made?
 (i) Day 1 (ii) Day 2
 (iii) Day 3 (iv) Day 4
- Which of the following rational number is equivalent to $\frac{105}{300}$?
 (i) $\frac{3}{10}$ (ii) $\frac{7}{20}$
 (iii) $\frac{1}{5}$ (iv) $\frac{3}{20}$

c) Which of the following option is correct?

(i) $\frac{3}{20} > \frac{1}{5}$

(ii) $\frac{3}{10} > \frac{7}{20}$

(iii) $\frac{1}{5} > \frac{3}{10}$

(iv) $\frac{7}{20} > \frac{1}{5}$

d) $\frac{1}{5} = \frac{x}{-45}$, the value of x is -

(i) -5

(ii) 5

(iii) -9

(iv) 9

e) On which day, least length of the total road is made?

(i) Day 1

(ii) Day 2

(iii) Day 3

(iv) Day 4

33. One day, Ramesh and his friend were flying kites. Suddenly, Ramesh's kite flew to the top of a tree which was of **20** meters height. He brought a ladder of **13** meters long and placed one end **5** meters away from the base of the tree.

(4)

Based on the above information, answer the following questions (Any Four):

a) What is the height of the tree where the Ladder touches it?

(i) 14m

(ii) 13m

(iii) 12m

(iv) 10m

b) What is the perimeter of the triangle formed?

(i) 38m

(ii) 28m

(iii) 30m

(iv) None of these.

c) The longest side of the right angled triangle is called -

(i) Perpendicular

(ii) Base

(iii) Perimeter

(iv) Hypotenuse

d) An isosceles right angled triangle has the angles -

(i) $90^\circ, 60^\circ, 30^\circ$

(ii) $90^\circ, 45^\circ, 45^\circ$

(iii) $90^\circ, 62^\circ, 28^\circ$

(iv) Can't say

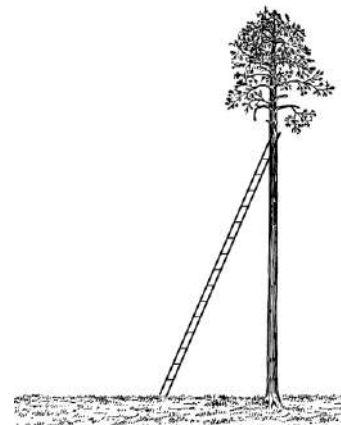
e) In a right angled triangle, hypotenuse is -

(i) Adjacent side of right angle

(ii) Opposite side of right angle

(iii) None of the above

(iv) Can't Say



SECTION – E

34. For $x = \frac{2}{5}$ and $y = \frac{7}{10}$, insert a rational number between $(x + y)^{-1}$ and $x^{-1} + y^{-1}$. (5)

35. Simplify and verify the result for the given values. (5)
 $(m^2 + mn + n^2)(m - n)$; $m = 4, n = 3$

OR

The perimeter of a triangle is $(x^2y + 10)$ units. One of the sides is of length $(x^2y - 4)$ units and another side is $(3 - 2x^2y)$ units. Find the length of the third side.

36. Rahul sold a watch to Sohan at a gain of **10%** and Sohan sold it to Mohan at a loss of **10%**. If Mohan paid ₹ **990** for it, find the cost price that Rahul paid for the watch. (5)

D.A.V. INSTITUTIONS, WEST BENGAL ZONE
PERIODIC TEST – 2 /HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION
SESSION: 2024 – 2025

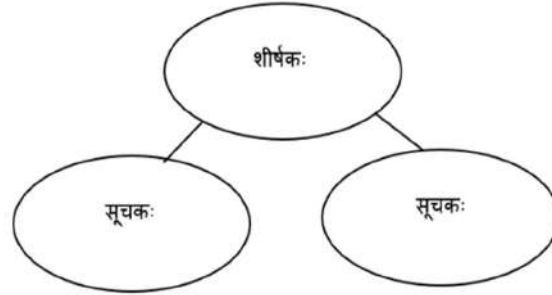
Class: VII
Subject: Sanskrit
निर्देशाः

Maximum Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

1. अस्मिन् प्रश्नपत्रे 5 खण्डाः सन्ति ।
2. प्रतिखण्डस्य उत्तराणि पृथक् प्रदत्तायाम् उत्तरपुस्तिकायां लेखनीयानि ।
3. प्रत्येकं खण्डम् अधिकृत्य उत्तराणि क्रमेण लेखनीयानि ।
4. प्रश्नसङ्ख्या प्रश्नपत्रानुसारं लेखनीया ।
5. खण्डसङ्ख्या अपि लेखनीया ।
6. अस्मिन् प्रश्नपत्रे 20 प्रश्नाः सन्ति ।

खण्डः 'क' (अपठित-अवबोधनम्) (10)

1. I. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशम् आधारीकृत्य शीर्षकं द्वौ सूचकौ च आरेखमाध्यमेन लिखत । 1+2=3
समयः अतीव मूल्यवान् अस्ति । यदि एषः समयः व्यर्थः व्यतीतः भवति तर्हि कोटि-कोटिरूप्यकाणि प्रदानेन अपि पुनः न आयाति । यः जनः समयस्य सदुपयोगं कर्तुं जानाति सः जनः संसारे सुखेन जीवति । यः जनः समयस्य अपव्ययं करोति सः सदैव दुःखी एव भवति । छात्राणां कृते समयस्य मूल्यज्ञानम् अतीव आवश्यकं भवति । सर्वदा समयस्य सदुपयोगः एव कर्तव्यः न तु दुरुपयोगः ।
(क) अस्य गद्यांशस्य शीर्षकं लिखत ।
(ख) शीर्षकं समर्थनं करोति एवम् द्वौ सूचकौ गद्यांशात् चित्वा लिखत ।



II. अधोलिखितानि वाक्यानि घटनाशृङ्खलारेखे क्रमानुसारेण लिखन्तु ।

½×4=2

- (क) जन्मदिने प्रतिवर्षं सः एकस्य वृक्षस्य रोपणं करोति ।
- (ख) रमेशस्य अद्य जन्मदिनम् अस्ति ।
- (ग) तदनन्तरं सः वृक्षारोपणं कृत्वा तस्मै वृक्षाय जलम् अपि यच्छति ।
- (घ) वृक्षारोपणाय सः उद्यानं गत्वा भूमिखननं करोति ।

क)	ख)
ग)	घ)

III. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशम् अधिकृत्य कारणं प्रभावं च 'टी-चार्ट' माध्यमेन लिखन्तु।

1+1=2

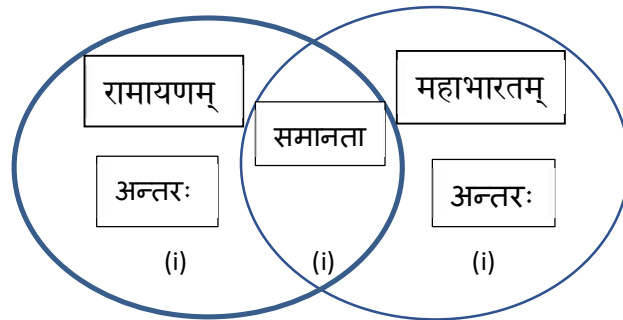
देवदत्तः एकः उत्तमः छात्रः अस्ति। सः प्रतिदिनं विद्यालयं गच्छति। एकस्मिन् दिने अतिवृष्टिः अभवत्। तस्य पार्श्वे छत्रम् अपि न आसीत्। वृष्टिमध्ये अपि छत्रं विना सः विद्यालयम् अगच्छत्। गृहम् आगम्य सः ज्वरेण पीडितः अभवत्। अन्यस्मिन् दिवसे सः विद्यालयं न अगच्छत्।

टी-चार्ट	
कारणम्	प्रभावः
(i)	(i) देवदत्तः ज्वरेण पीडितः अभवत्।
(ii) ज्वरेण पीडितः अभवत्	(ii)

IV. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा वेनारेखमाध्यमेन एकं भेदं (अन्तरं) एकां समानतां च लिखत।

1+1+1=3

अस्माकं भारतवर्षे प्रसिद्धे द्वे महाकाव्ये स्तः। एकं रामायणम् अपरं च महाभारतम् अस्ति। वाल्मीकिः रामायणस्य रचनाम् अकरोत्। महाभारतं तु व्यासदेवस्य रचना अस्ति। रामायणे सप्तकाण्डाः महाभारते च अष्टादशपर्वणि सन्ति।



खण्डः - 'ख' (रचनात्मककार्यम्) (15)

2. अधोलिखितं प्राचार्यं प्रति अवकाशार्थम् आवेदनपत्रं पठित्वा मञ्जूषायाः सहायतया पूर्णं कृत्वा आवेदनपत्रम् उत्तर-पुस्तिकायां लिखत।

1×5=5

सेवायाम्,

(i) _____ प्रधानाचार्याः

डी. ए. वी. विद्यालयः

दिल्लीनगरम् ।

महोदयाः,

सविनयं(ii) _____ यत् गत् रात्रेः अहं (iii) _____ ग्रस्तः अस्मि । अस्मात् कारणात् अहं

(iv) _____ आगन्तुम् असमर्थः अस्मि । अतः दिनद्वयस्य (v) _____ दत्वा माम्

अनुगृह्णन्तु ।

धन्यवादाः

मञ्जूषा-

विद्यालयम्, ज्वरेण, मान्याः, निवेदयामि, अवकाशं

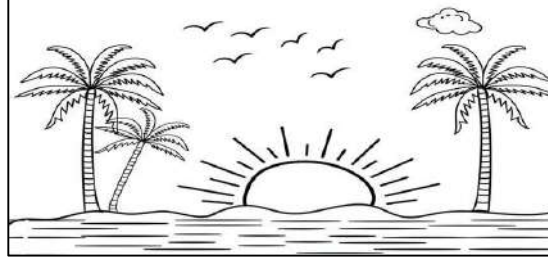
भवताम् शिष्यः

उमेशः

कक्षा-सप्तमी

3. चित्रं दृष्ट्वा मञ्जूषातः शब्दान् चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयन्तु-

1×5=5



(i) _____ तीरे वृक्षाः सन्ति ।

(ii) सूर्यः _____ उदेति ।

(iii) गगने _____ सन्ति ।

(iv) नद्याः जलं _____ अस्ति ।

(v) गगने _____ उत्पतन्ति ।

मञ्जूषा- विहगाः, गगने, नद्याः, शान्तम्, मेघाः

अथवा

मञ्जूषातः उचितं शब्दं चित्वा 'मम प्रियकविः' इति विषये अनुच्छेदं पूरयत ।

संस्कृतसाहित्ये अनेके (i) _____ सन्ति । तेषु महाकविः (ii) _____ मम प्रियः कविः अस्ति ।

बाल्यकाले सः महामूर्खः आसीत् । मातुः (iii) _____ कृपया सः महाकविः अभवत् । सः रघुवंशम्,

मेघदूतम्, (iv) _____ च अरचयत् । एषः महाकविः त्रीणि प्रसिद्धानि नाटकानि अपि (v)

_____ ।

मञ्जूषा – अरचयत्, कवयः, कालिदासः, सरस्वत्याः, कुमारसम्भवम्

4. अधोलिखितानि वाक्यानि संस्कृतभाषया अनुवादं कृत्वा लिखत ।

1×5=5

(क) वह पाठ पढ़ती है । (She reads books.)

(ख) रमेश विद्यालय जाएगा । (Ramesh will go to school.)

(ग) राम ने पत्र लिखा । (Ram wrote a letter.)

(घ) तुम घर जाओ। (You go home.)

(ङ) हम सब दूरदर्शन देखते हैं। (We all watch T.V.)

खण्ड: -'ग' (अनुप्रयुक्तव्याकरणम्) (25)

5. अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितपदानां सन्धिपदं सन्धिच्छेदपदं वा चित्वा लिखत। 1×3=3
(क) महर्षिः दयानन्दः महापुरुषः अस्ति।
i) मह+ऋषिः ii) महा+ऋषिः iii) महा+रिषिः
(ख) छात्रा पठनाय पुस्तक+आलयं गच्छति।
i) पुस्तकलयं ii) पूस्तकालयं iii) पुस्तकालयं
(ग) सुरेशः उत्तमः बालकः अस्ति।
i) सुर+इशः ii) सुर+ईशः iii) सुर+एशः
6. प्रदत्तेभ्यः विकल्पेभ्यः समुचितं शब्दरूपं चित्वा वाक्येषु रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत। 1×3=3
(क) अत्र _____ आश्रमः अस्ति।
i) मुनेः ii) मुनी iii) मुनिम्
(ख) भारते अनेकाः _____ प्रवहन्ति।
i) नद्याः ii) नद्यौ iii) नद्यः
(ग) _____ वने तपस्यां कुर्वन्ति।
i) साधुना ii) साधवे iii) साधवः
7. प्रदत्तेभ्यः विकल्पेभ्यः रिक्तस्थानानां कृते उचित-धातुरूपाणि चित्वा लिखत। 1×3=3
(क) अहं पठित्वा चलचित्रं _____।
i) द्रक्ष्यन्ति ii) द्रक्ष्यतः iii) द्रक्ष्यामि
(ख) त्वम् पाठं _____।
i) पठतु ii) पठ iii) पठत
(ग) छात्राः अध्यापिकया सह उद्यानम् _____।
i) अगच्छत् ii) अगच्छताम् iii) अगच्छन्
8. रेखाङ्कितपदेषु उपसर्गं संयोज्य विभज्य वा शुद्धम् उत्तरं विकल्पेभ्यः चित्वा लिखत। 1×4=4
(क) गङ्गा हिमालयात् निस्+सरति।
i) निस्सरति ii) निसरति iii) निःसारति
(ख) नृपः सेवकान् निर्दिशति।
i) निर्दिशति ii) नि+दिशति iii) निस्+दिशति
(ग) रामः पर्वतात् अवरोहति।
i) अ+वरोहति ii) अव+रोहति iii) अवरो+हति
(घ) खगाः आकाशे उत्+पतन्ति।
i) उत्पतन्ति ii) उतपतन्ति iii) ऊत्पतन्ति

9. अधोलिखितवाक्येषु समुचितम् अव्ययपदं चित्वा लिखत ।

1×4=4

(क) _____ सिंहः बुभुक्षितः आसीत् ।

i) शनैः शनैः ii) च iii) एकदा

(ख) वृक्षाः _____ अस्मान् इव भुक्त्वा पीत्वा च जीवन्ति ।

i) उपरि ii) अपि iii) शनैः

(ग) बालः जिज्ञासुः आसीत्, _____ पठने कुशलः न आसीत् ।

i) परन्तु ii) अतीव iii) कुत्र

(घ) _____ मम परीक्षा भविष्यति ।

i) यत्र ii) श्वः iii) अपि

10. प्रकृति-प्रत्ययौ संयोज्य विभज्य वा शुद्धम् उत्तरं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत ।

1×4=4

(क) महेशः उद्यानं _____ (गम्+त्त्वा) क्रीडति ।

i) गमित्वा ii) गत्वा iii) गच्छित्वा

(ख) ईश्वरं _____ (प्र+नम्+ल्यप्) कार्यं कुरु ।

i) प्रनम्य ii) प्रणाम्य iii) प्रणम्य

(ग) बालः _____ (पठ्+त्त्वा) खेलनाय गमिष्यति ।

i) पठीत्वा ii) पठित्वा iii) पठित्त्वा

(घ) सा गृहम् _____ (आगत्य) पाठं पठति ।

i) आ+गम्+ल्यप् ii) आ+गच्छ्+ल्यप् iii) आ+गत्+ल्यप्

11. प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः रिक्तस्थानानां कृते उचित-विभक्तियुक्तपदानि चित्वा लिखत ।

1×4=4

(क) सर्वे _____ पठन्तु ।

i) संस्कृतम् ii) संस्कृते iii) संस्कृतस्य

(ख) कृषकाः _____ आगच्छन्ति ।

i) ग्रामस्य ii) ग्रामाय iii) ग्रामात्

(ग) बालाः _____ नमन्ति ।

i) अध्यापकम् ii) अध्यापकस्य iii) अध्यापके

(घ) वयं _____ शक्तिं प्राप्नुमः ।

i) भोजनम् ii) भोजने iii) भोजनेन

खण्डः- 'घ' (पठित-अवबोधनम्) (25)

12. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत ।

वृक्षाः अस्माकं जीवनस्य आधाराः सन्ति । एते भूमेः उद्भवन्ति । एतेषां मूलानि पृथिव्यां दूरं दूरं ततानि भवन्ति । मूलानाम् उपरिष्ठात् वृक्षस्य प्रकाण्डः भवति । प्रकाण्डात् शाखाः उद्भवन्ति । शाखाभ्यः प्रशाखाः सम्भवन्ति । एतासु प्रशाखासु एव पत्राणि पुष्पाणि फलानि च भवन्ति ।

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत ।

½×2=1

(क) के अस्माकं जीवनस्य आधाराः सन्ति?

(ख) कस्मात् शाखाः उद्भवन्ति?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत ।

1×2=2

(क) शाखाभ्यः काः सम्भवन्ति?

(ख) वृक्षाः कस्याः उद्भवन्ति?

III. प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः निर्देशानुसारम् उचितम् उत्तरं चित्वा लिखत ।

1×2=2

(क) 'एतेषां मूलानि पृथिव्यां दूरं दूरं ततानि भवन्ति ।' - अत्र क्रियापदं किम् अस्ति?

i) भवन्ति ii) एतेषां iii) मूलानि

(ख) 'तरवः' इति पदस्य पर्यायपदं गद्यांशे किं प्रयुक्तम्?

i) फलानि ii) प्रकाण्डः iii) वृक्षाः

13. अधोलिखितं पद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखन्तु-

विद्या विवादाय धनं मदाय शक्तिः परेषां परिपीडनाय ।

खलस्य साधोर्विपरीतमेतत् ज्ञानाय दानाय च रक्षणाय ।।

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत -

½×2=1

(क) कस्य विद्या विवादाय भवति?

(ख) साधोः धनं किमर्थं भवति?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत-

1×2=2

(क) साधोः विद्या किमर्थं भवति?

(ख) कस्य शक्तिः परिपीडनाय भवति?

III. प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः निर्देशानुसारम् उचितम् उत्तरं चित्वा लिखत-

1×2=2

(क) 'अभिमानाय' इति पदस्य किं पर्यायपदं श्लोके प्रयुक्तम्?

i) विद्या ii) दानाय iii) मदाय

(ख) 'साधोः' - इत्यस्मिन् पदे का विभक्तिः अस्ति?

i) द्वितीया ii) षष्ठी iii) चतुर्थी

14. अधोलिखितं नाट्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत ।

अध्यापिका - शोभनम् । कथयन्तु पौष्टिकं भोजनं किं भवति?

मनस्विनी - अहं कथयामि । पौष्टिकम् अर्थात् संतुलितं भोजनम् ।

सुधीरः - यस्मिन् भोजने सर्वाणि तत्त्वानि स्युः । यथा-'प्रोटीन', वसा,
खनिजपदार्थाः, जलम्, रूक्षांशाः 'विटामिन' च इति ।

अध्यापिका - शोभनम् । एतैः तत्त्वैः किं भवति?

प्रगतिः - 'प्रोटीन' इति तत्त्वेन नवकोषिकाणां रचना भवति । 'कार्बोहाइड्रेट' वसा च इति
अस्मभ्यं नवशक्तिं यच्छतः ।

अध्यापिका - सुष्ठु कथितम् । आदित्य! कथयतु, खनिजपदार्थाः किं कुर्वन्ति?

आदित्यः - खनिजपदार्थैः अस्माकं शरीरं पोषणं लभते । एतेषाम् अभावे शरीरे अनेके रोगाः
भवन्ति ।

लता - खनिजपदार्थेषु लौहतत्त्वम्, 'कैलेशियम्', 'पोटेशियम्', 'आयोडीन' इति तत्त्वानि भवन्ति । एतानि विना शरीरं शक्तिहीनं भवति । एतानि तत्त्वानि शाकेभ्यः फलेभ्यः दुग्धात् लवणात् चापि प्राप्यन्ते ।

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत ।

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

- (क) कैः अस्माकं शरीरं पोषणं लभते?
(ख) केन तत्त्वेन नवकोषिकाणां रचना भवति?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत ।

$1 \times 2 = 2$

- (क) खनिजपदार्थेषु कानि तत्त्वानि भवन्ति?
(ख) कार्बोहाइड्रेट वसा च इति अस्मभ्यं किं यच्छतः?

III. प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः निर्देशानुसारम् उचितम् उत्तरं चित्वा लिखत ।

$1 \times 2 = 2$

- (क) 'एतेषाम् अभावे शरीरे अनेके रोगाः भवन्ति ।' - अस्मिन् वाक्ये क्रियापदं किम् अस्ति?

- i) भवन्ति ii) रोगाः iii) एतेषाम्

- (ख) 'यच्छतः' - इति क्रियापदस्य मूलधातुः कः?

- i) दा ii) यच् iii) दाच्

15. निम्नलिखितं श्लोकं पठित्वा उचित-पदैः अन्वयं पूरयत ।

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

अयं निजः परो वेति गणना लघुचेतसाम् ।

उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् ।।

अन्वयः - (i) _____ निजः (ii) _____ वा (iii) _____ गणना
(iv) _____ । उदारचरितानां तु (v) _____ एव (vi) _____ ।

मञ्जूषा - कुटुम्बकम्, इति, परः, अयं, लघुचेतसाम्, वसुधा

16. श्लोकं पठित्वा उचित-पदैः भावार्थं पूरयत ।

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

महाजनस्य संसर्गः कस्य नोन्नतिकारकः ।

पद्मपत्रस्थितं वारि धत्ते मुक्ताफलश्रियम् ।।

भावार्थः - सज्जनानां मित्रता सर्वेषां जनानाम् (i) _____ करोति । यथा कमलपत्रे स्थितं
(ii) _____ मौक्तिकस्य रूपं (iii) _____ तथा एव सज्जनपुरुषाणां मित्रतया दुष्टजनाः
अपि सज्जनाः (iv) _____ ।

मञ्जूषा - भवन्ति, जलं, उन्नतिं, धारयति

17. अधोलिखितानि वाक्यानि कथाक्रमानुसारेण पुनः लिखत ।

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

- (क) सः यत् पठति तत् विस्मरति स्म ।
(ख) बङ्गप्रदेशे एकः पठने अकुशलः छात्रः आसीत् ।
(ग) गर्तः प्रतिदिनं घटस्थापनेन निर्मितः अभवत् ।
(घ) एकदा सः मार्गे कूपस्य समीपे एकं गर्तम् अपश्यत् ।

18. रेखाङ्कितपदम् आधृत्य प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः उचितं प्रश्नवाचकं पदं चित्वा प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत-

1×3=3

(क) छात्रः मातरम् अपृच्छत् ।

i) कम् ii) किम् iii) काम्

(ख) वृक्षाणां बहवः भेदाः सन्ति ।

i) केषाम् ii) कस्यां iii) कस्य

(ग) छात्राः मनोरंजनाय उद्यानम् अगच्छन् ।

i) काभिः ii) कस्यै iii) के

खण्डः - 'ङ' (साहित्यं व्याकरणञ्च) (05)

19. प्रश्नान् पठित्वा अधोलिखित-विकल्पेभ्यः शुद्धम् उत्तरं चित्वा लिखत ।

1×2=2

I. अभिकथनम् - पशूनां सङ्ख्या न्यूनतरा अभवत् ।

तर्कः - सिंहः प्रतिदिनं पशून् मारयति स्म ।

i) अभिकथनं शुद्धं, तर्कः अशुद्धः ।

ii) अभिकथनम् अशुद्धं, तर्कः शुद्धः ।

iii) उभौ शुद्धौ ।

iv) उभौ अशुद्धौ ।

II. अभिकथनम् - समर्थानां कृते किमपि कार्यं भारं न भवति ।

तर्कः - समर्थाः जनाः भारग्रहणं न कुर्वन्ति ।

i) अभिकथनं शुद्धं, तर्कः अशुद्धः ।

ii) अभिकथनम् अशुद्धं, तर्कः शुद्धः ।

iii) उभौ शुद्धौ ।

iv) उभौ अशुद्धौ ।

20. उचितं सम्बन्धयुक्तपदं चित्वा लिखत ।

1×3=3

(क) भीताः : पशवः :: एकाम् : ?

i) सिंहः ii) गुहाम् iii) शृगालः

(ख) रूक्षांशाः : पाचनक्रिया :: विटामिन : ?

i) नवशक्तिः ii) शरीरपोषणम् iii) शारीरिकक्रियाः

(ग) गच्छति : गत्वा :: पश्यति : ?

i) पश्यित्वा ii) दृष्ट्वा iii) दृष्ट्वा

D.A.V. INSTITUTIONS, WEST BENGAL ZONE
PERIODIC TEST -2 / HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION
SESSION: 2024-2025

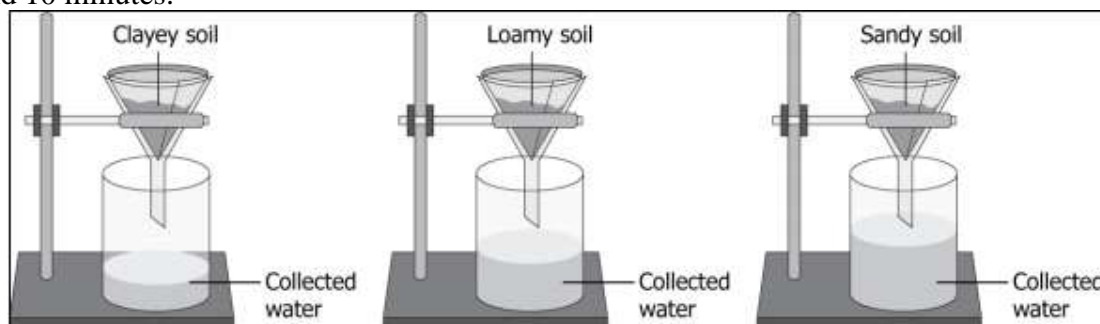
Class: VII
Subject: Science

Maximum Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, internal choices have been provided in three questions of 3 marks category and three questions of 5 marks category.

1. What is the average range of a laboratory thermometer and how does it differ from the range of a clinical thermometer? (1)
a) -10 to 110°C; much greater than the range of clinical thermometers.
b) -100 to 100°C; much greater than the range of clinical thermometers.
c) 10 to 50°C; much lesser than the range of clinical thermometers.
d) 37 to 40°C; much lesser than the range of clinical thermometers.
2. The image which can be projected on a screen is called : (1)
a) Real image b) Virtual Image c) Shadow d) Impression
3. Select the correct relation from the following: (1)
a) Speed = Distance \times Time b) Speed = Distance / Time
c) Speed = Time / Distance d) Speed = 1 / Distance \times Time
4. The valency of Calcium in CaCO_3 is - (1)
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
5. Pooja took some ice cubes in a vessel and heated it. The shape and state of ice got changed. What kind of change is this? (1)
a) Chemical change that can be reversed. b) Chemical change that cannot be reversed.
c) Physical change that can be reversed. d) Physical change that cannot be reversed.
6. Soil absorbs water due to its - (1)
a) colour b) porosity c) hardness d) dryness
7. A student made an arrangement to understand percolation rate of water through different types of soil as shown in the figure. He poured equal amount of water in all three of them and waited for around 10 minutes. (1)



- Which of the following explains the rate of water percolation through the soil?
- a) sandy soil has the highest rate of percolation as water passes fastest through it.
 - b) clayey soil has the highest rate of percolation as water passes slowest through it.
 - c) clayey soil has the highest rate of percolation as it both retains and allows water to pass through it.
 - d) loamy soil has the highest rate of percolation as it both retains and allows water to pass through it.
8. One of the important factors, that can lead to scarcity of water, is : (1)
a) excessive rainfall b) deforestation
c) afforestation d) processing of sea water

9. Select the type of nutrition exhibited by the figure given below: (1)



- a) autotrophic b) saprotrophic c) parasitic d) symbiotic
10. Choose the following statements which are true about photosynthesis: (1)

- A. In this process, solar energy is used to prepare food.
B. In photosynthesis, CO_2 and H_2O are used.
C. During photosynthesis CO_2 is released and O_2 is consumed.
D. In this process, O_2 and CO_2 both are consumed.

- a) C and D b) A and D c) A and B d) B and C

11. Select the correct sequence of parts in the human alimentary canal. (1)

- a) mouth → oesophagus → stomach → large intestine → small intestine
b) mouth → stomach → oesophagus → large intestine → small intestine
c) mouth → oesophagus → stomach → small intestine → large intestine
d) mouth → stomach → oesophagus → small intestine → large intestine

12. Identify X, Y and select the correct statement regarding digestion of food in the small intestine: (1)

‘Proteins are broken down to X and fats are broken down into Y’

- a) X- amino acids, Y- glucose b) X- glucose, Y- amino acids
c) X- amino acids, Y- fatty acids and glycerol d) X- fatty acids and glycerol, Y- amino acids

13. Name the part of flower where seeds are formed. (1)

- a) Ovary b) Petals c) Sepals d) Anther

14. Refer to the diagram given alongside and identify the characteristics of the seed that is dispersed by animals. (1)

- a) seeds are almost as fine as dust b) seeds are very heavy
c) seeds have hairy growth d) seeds have spines and hooks



15. Correlate and find the missing word. (1)

Understory layer : bushes :: Canopy : _____

- a) shrubs b) dead leaves c) twigs of the tall trees d) grasses

The questions below (Question 16 to 19) consist of a statement of Assertion (A) and a statement of Reason (R). Use the following key to choose the appropriate answer.

- 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

16. Assertion(A): A plane mirror always produces a virtual image. (1)

Reason(R): The image formed by a plane mirror is formed by the apparent intersection of reflected rays, which cannot be projected onto a screen.

17. Assertion(A): Calcium carbonate when heated gives calcium oxide and water. (1)

Reason(R): On heating calcium carbonate, decomposition reaction takes place.

18. Assertion (A): Sewage is a liquid waste. (1)

Reason (R): The dissolved and suspended impurities present in sewage are known as contaminants.

19. Assertion (A): The pancreas is a large cream coloured gland located just below the stomach. (1)

Reason (R): The pancreas stores bile.

20. Vinay with a group of adventurous friends, went to river rafting in Manali during winters. They (4)

stayed in the tents on the river bank. He noticed that at every camping site, the basic element of all the tents were a long, narrow strip of heavy black cotton. Every tent had a room heater. The travellers were advised to place room heaters at the ground level for effective heating. At night a bonfire was arranged for the travellers to provide warmth in open cool spaces. When Vinay was

sitting beside a campfire, his body facing the fire got warm while the side facing away from the fire remained cold.

a) All tents are black in colour at the campsite. Justify.

b) Room heaters were advised to be placed at the ground level. State the reason behind this.

c) Which colour of fabric for tent is preferred in a place having hot weather and why?

d) Vinay's body facing the fire got warm, while the side facing away from the fire remained cold. State the reason.

21. Ravi planned a road trip with his family. He decided to visit three cities: City A, City B, and City C. His car can travel at a speed of 60 km/h. (4)

The distances between the cities are as follows:

- Distance from his home to City A: 120 km
- Distance from City A to City B: 150 km
- Distance from City B to City C: 200 km

i) Define speed.

ii) What is the SI unit of speed?

iii) What is the total distance travelled by Ravi from his home to City C, via City A and City B?

iv) Calculate the time taken by Ravi to travel from his home to City A.

22. A chemical change produces a new substance whereas a physical change does not produce any new substance. To understand how a physical change occurs, take some sugar crystals and dissolve them in water. The water becomes sweet to taste. Evaporate the sugar solution. A white residue is obtained. All the properties of this residue are identical to sugar. Hence, dissolution of sugar in water is a physical change. (4)

a) Identify the types of change taking place in the following processes:

i) Photosynthesis in plants ii) Digestion of food in animals.

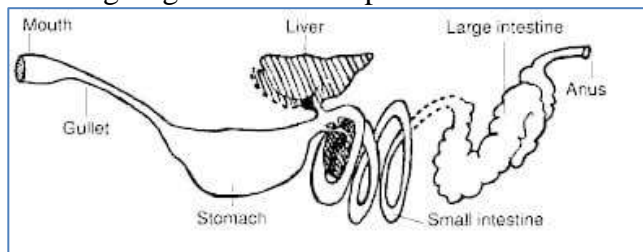
b) Write the physical and chemical changes taking place when a candle burns.

c) Anaerobic bacteria digests animal waste and produces biogas (Change – A).

The biogas is then burnt as a fuel (Change – B). Identify the changes A and B as physical or chemical.

d) How would you justify that setting of curd is a chemical change?

23. Cow is a grazing animal. It seems like they are chewing continuously. The digestive system of a cow is designed to be able to digest grass and other plants. (4)



i) What kind of stomach does a cow have?

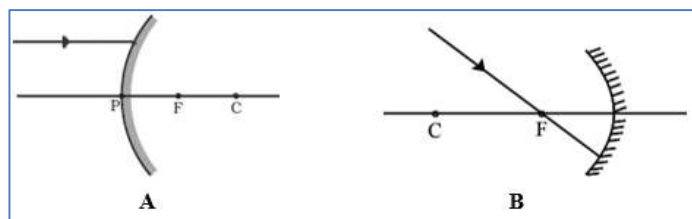
ii) Can human beings digest cellulose? Justify your answer with reason.

iii) Name the largest chamber of a cow's stomach.

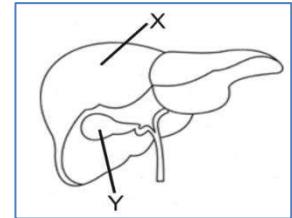
iv) State the role of caecum.

24. To keep her soup warm, Ritu wrapped the container with woollen clothes. Can she apply the same method to keep a glass of cold drinks cool for a bit longer period? Justify. (2)

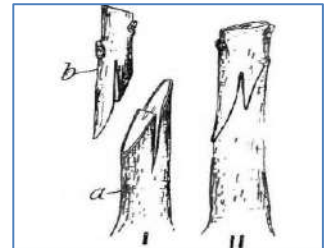
25. Complete the diagrams A and B by drawing the appropriate reflected rays. (2)



26. Justify the following statements with proper reason: (2)
- Soil erosion is relatively less in dense forests as compared to barren, open fields.
 - Earthworms are known as farmer's friend.
27. Place the following statements in a proper order to form a meaningful paragraph on water scarcity. (2)
- which in turn decreases the seepage of rainwater into the ground.
 - this decreases the open areas like parks and playgrounds.
 - increasing population create demand for construction of houses, shops, offices, roads and pavements.
 - this results in depletion of water table and creates scarcity of water.
28. a) Identify the structures **X** and **Y** in the picture given alongside. (2)
- b) Which component of food would be challenging for a person with a damaged **Y**?



29. Answer the following questions based on the image given: (2)
- Label the parts **a** and **b**.
 - Which mode of vegetative reproduction is depicted here?



30. (3)
- P

Q

Observe the above pictures carefully to answer the following questions:

- Name the natural phenomena depicted by P and Q?
 - P occurs during _____ and Q occurs during _____.
 - What method of heat transfer is involved here?
 - Mention one example of any physical change caused due to heating.
31. Nitish goes to the ground to play football. The distance-time graph of his journey from his home to the ground is given in a graph (Fig X). (3)
- What does the graph between points B and C indicate about motion of Nitish?
 - Is the motion between 0 to 4 minutes uniform or non-uniform?
 - What is his speed between 8 and 12 minutes of his journey?

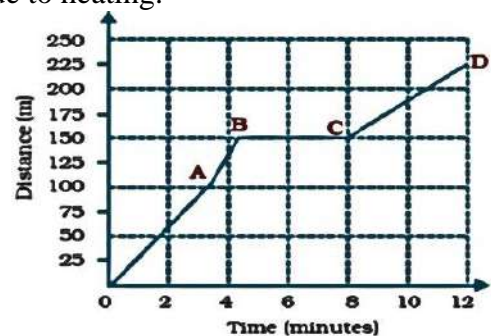


Fig X

OR

- A simple pendulum is oscillating between two points A and B as shown in Fig Y. Is the motion of the bob uniform or non-uniform?
- Draw a distance-time graph for the motion of an object moving with a constant speed.

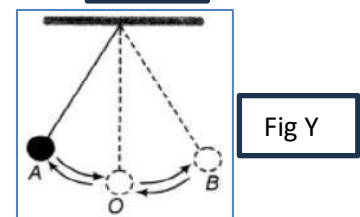
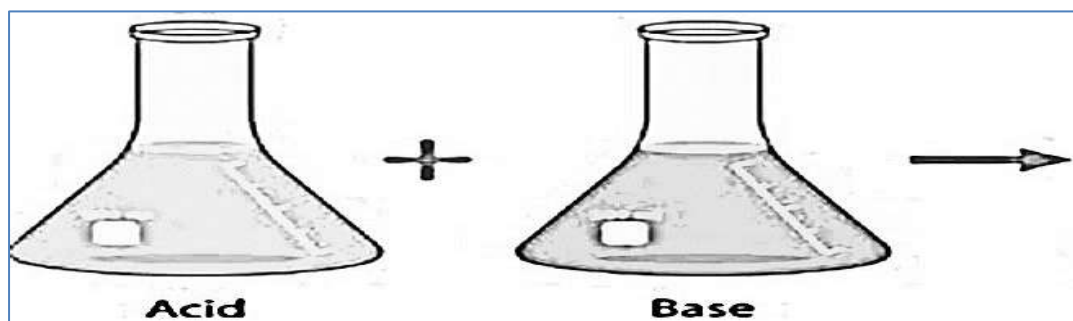
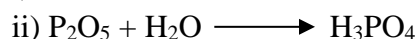
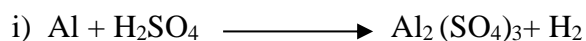


Fig Y

32. a) Identify the type of chemical reaction that takes place in the given picture. (3)
 b) Mention the products formed in this reaction.

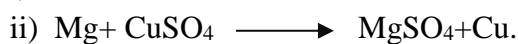


c) Balance the following chemical equations:

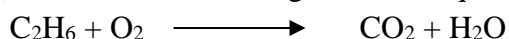


OR

a) Classify the following reactions into different types with proper reason:



b) Balance the following chemical equations:



33. a) There are ten tubewells in a lane of fifty houses. What could be the long-term impact on the water table of that region? (3)
 b) We can play an active role in waste water management and maintaining a clean and healthy surrounding. Give two suggestions to achieve this aim.

34. (3)

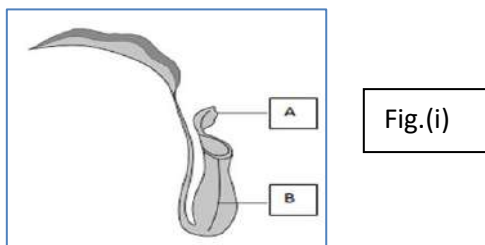


Fig.(i)

Fig.(i) shows the picture of part of a plant.

- a) Name the parts labelled as **A** and **B**.
 b) Which part of the plant is modified into **A** and **B**?
 c) What is the mode of nutrition in this plant?

OR

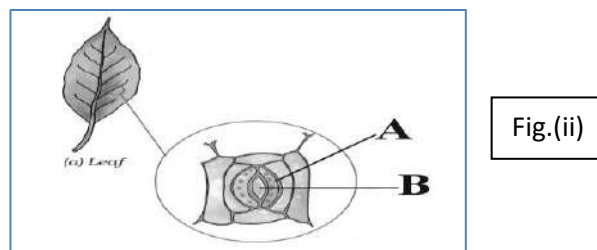


Fig.(ii)

Observe the picture given in Fig.(ii) and answer the following questions:

- a) Name the parts labelled as **A** and **B**.
 b) What will happen if the part labelled **B** is blocked? Give reason to support your answer.

35. 'Y' and 'Z' are two types of organism found in the forest. 'Y' eats up dead animals while 'Z' breaks down the body of the dead animals into simpler substance. (3)
- What is the general name of organisms of type Y?
 - What is the general name of organisms of type Z?
 - State one example of Z type organism.

36. Nina was learning about spherical mirror by placing an object in between the focal point and the centre of curvature of the mirror. She observed that the image formed was real and inverted. (5)
- Identify the type of mirror used by Nina.
 - Comment on the size of the image with respect to the object.
 - Draw a suitable ray diagram to explain the formation of image by the above mirror when the object is placed in between the focus and the pole of the mirror.
 - State two characteristics of the image formed by a plane mirror.

OR

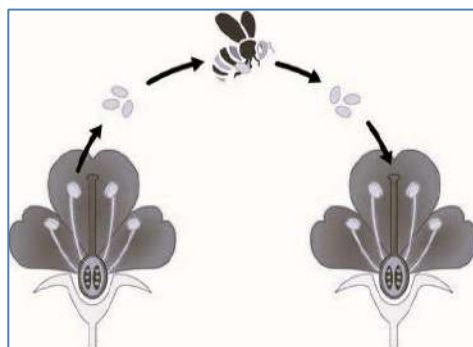
- Kapil is observing his image in a plane mirror. The distance between the mirror and his image is 4 m. If he moves 1 m towards the mirror, then find out the new distance between Kapil and his image.
 - Draw a ray diagram to show the formation of an image when the object is placed at the centre of curvature (C) of a concave mirror.
 - State the laws of reflection of light.
37. a) A student visited two types of field A and B. In field B, paddy crop was grown while in field A he found coconut trees. Name two types of soil present in the two fields. Give suitable reason to support your answer. (5)
- List two ways to prevent soil erosion.
 - Gardeners gently dig up the soil around the roots of garden herbs (plants) frequently. Give two reasons.

OR

- Give reasons for the following:
 - Loamy soil is considered the best for cultivation of crops.
 - Upper most layer in a soil profile is considered to be most productive.
 - State one difference between infiltration rate and percolation rate.
 - List any two factors of physical weathering.
38. a) Draw a neat diagram of a complete flower and label the parts responsible for the functions given below: (5)
- Helps in the formation of pollen grains.
 - Helps to attract insects for pollination.
- b) Write down any two changes observed in the flower post fertilization.

OR

- Draw a well labelled diagram of life cycle of a flowering plant.
- Which type of pollination does the figure given below indicate and why?



6. Tahqiq-i-Hind was written by- (1)
A. Abul Fazl B. Chand Bardai C. Al-Biruni D. Tulsidas
7. **Read the statements 1 & 2 and choose the correct option: -** (1)
Statement 1: Prithviraj Raso, gives information about the reign of the Rajput ruler Prithviraj Chauhan.
Statement 2: History is divided into two periods.
A. Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true
B. Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false
C. Both the statements are true
D. Both the statements are false
8. **According to their period of rule, arrange the following rulers in chronological order-**Devapala, Gopala, Dharmapala (1)
A. Dharmapala, Devapala, Gopala B. Devapala, Dharmapala, Gopala
C. Gopala, Devapala, Dharmapala D. Gopala, Dharmapala, Devapala
9. Name the temple built by Rajaraja-I. (1)
A. Kanchipuram temple B. Rajrajeswara temple
C. Kailashnath temple D. Mahabalipuram temple
10. Muhammad Ghori defeated King Jaichand and occupied - (1)
A. Mathura and Kanauj B. Kanauj and Benaras
C. Lahore and Sindh D. Mathura and Benaras
11. **Match Column A with Column B and find out the correct answer from the given options.** (1)
- | Column A | Column B |
|---|---|
| (a) Abbasid Caliphs | (i) Afghanistan |
| (b) Guards and professional soldiers | (ii) Baghdad |
| (c) Ghaznavis | (iii) Gujarat |
| (d) Somnath Temple | (iv) Turks |
| A. (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii) | B. (a)-(iv), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(i) |
| C. (a)-(ii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(iii) | D. (a)-(i), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iv) |
12. Paro sells flowers at traffic signals from morning till night. Which of the Fundamental Rights is she deprived of? (1)
A. Right to Freedom B. Right to Freedom of Religion
C. Right to Equality D. Right to Constitutional Remedies
13. **Read the following statements and choose the correct option.** (1)
(i) The people of India cast their votes and elect their representatives for a fixed period.
(ii) These representatives run the government according to the wishes of the people.
A. (i) is true but (ii) is false B. (i) is false but (ii) is true
C. Both (i) and (ii) are false D. Both (i) and (ii) are true
14. The Governor of a state is appointed by the- (1)
A. Chief Minister B. Prime Minister
C. President of India D. Vice-President of India
15. What is the minimum age to be a member of the Legislative Assembly? (1)
A. 25 years B. 30 years
C. 35 years D. 40 years
16. **There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.** (1)
Assertion (A): - Media is like a watchdog in a democracy.

Reason (R): - It keeps the government active and the public involved.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are correct statements and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are correct statements but R is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect
- D. (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct

- 17. State any two features of the innermost layer of the earth. (2)
- 18. Identify the layer of the atmosphere, where all weather changes take place. State any one cause for the weather change in that particular layer. (2)
- 19. 'Medieval period was the period of great technological developments'. Justify the statement. (2)
- 20. (1+1)



Identify the monument as shared in the picture above and write where it is located. Name the ruler who built it and the dynasty to which he belonged.

- 21. Explain the role of opposition party in a democratic country. (2)
- 22. Write two differences between Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad. (2)
- 23. Explain any three important features of Rashtrakuta empire. (3)
- 24. Write the name of the greatest Chola king. Mention two events that mark the rise of Chola Empire. (1+2)
- 25. List two types of Media. Prepare a poster on Right to Information with a catchy tagline. (1+2)
- 26. **Read the given extract and answer the following questions:** (1+1+2)

An earthquake – also called a quake, tremor, or temblor – is the shaking of the Earth's surface resulting from a sudden release of energy in the lithosphere that creates seismic waves. The seismic activity of an area is the frequency, type and size of earthquakes experienced over a particular time.

In its most general sense, the word earthquake is used to describe any seismic event that generates seismic waves. Earthquakes can occur naturally or be induced by human activities, such as mining, fracking and nuclear tests.

- (a) Define earthquake. Mention the cause of earthquake.
- (b) Distinguish between P-waves and S-waves.

- 27. **Read the given extract and answer the following questions:** (1+2+1)

Mahmud Ghazni was the first Turkish ruler to invade India. His father was Abu Sabuktigin Ghazni. His major aim to invade India was to loot the great wealth of India. Every time he invaded and returned with a vast amount of wealth collected from Indian temples and rulers. Mahmud Ghaznavi invaded India almost 17 times between 1000-1025 CE. Muhammad Ghorī was the first Turkish ruler who had the intention of establishing his kingdom in India. He occupied Peshawar, Lahore and Sindh. While trying to occupy Gujarat he was given tough competition by Bhima of the Chalukya dynasty and was thus unable to occupy it, rather he barely managed to survive. During the same time, Prithviraj Chauhan of the Chauhan dynasty was also trying to expand his kingdom. Muhammad Ghorī was defeated by Prithviraj Chauhan in the first Battle of Tarain in 1191 CE but was victorious in the second battle of Tarain in 1192 CE.

(a) Arrange the following rulers in sequence of their period of rule.

(i) Muhammad Ghori

(ii) Abu Sabuktigin

(iii) Mahmud Ghazni

Options:

A) i, iii, ii

B) ii, iii, i

C) i, ii, iii

D) ii, i, iii

(b) Choose the correct statement/s

A. Ghazni's major aim to invade India was the wealth of India.

B. Ghori had the intention to establish his kingdom in India.

C. Both A and B are correct.

D. None of the statements are correct.

(c) Differentiate between the aims of Mahmud Ghazni and Muhammad Ghori in India.

28. Read the given extract and answer the following questions:

In a democratic country like India, media plays an important role in creating aware and enlightened citizens. Media is the main source of information. Interviews, speeches and panel discussions make viewers aware of the opinions of different political parties, eminent personalities from various fields and the hopes and aspirations of the general public. The information helps the citizens to form opinions, learn about the working plans and programmes that the government is undertaking, their successful implementation or failure. An election cannot be considered democratic unless the public is aware and knowledgeable and is fully able to participate. Media faces several challenges. Various efforts are made to control media through stringent norms and regulations. Paid news and fake news are a threat to free and unbiased media. All these lead to favouritism and hinder unbiased reporting.

(2+2)

(a) Assess the role of media in creating aware and enlightened citizens.

(b) Select ways to ensure democratic election.

29. Explain the formation of soil with the help of a labelled diagram.

(5)

30. Describe the mechanism of rainfall with the help of a labelled diagram.

(5)

31. Mention any two administrative reforms introduced by Iltutmish. 'Balban was a strong and capable ruler'. Argue in favour of this statement.

(2+3)

32. Mention the main provisions of the Right to Equality (any three). Illustrate the cartoon given.

(3+2)



33. (a) Prepare a flowchart on Indian Federation.

(3+2)

(b) 'The state administration is carried out in the name of the Governor, whereas the real power lies with the Chief Minister'-Justify the statement.

34. On an outline map of the world **identify** the following National Parks.

(1×4)

A. A National Park

B. A National Park

Locate and label the following in the given map of the World

C. Jim Corbett National Park

D. Serengeti National Park

35. On the outline political map of India, locate and label the following kingdoms: -

(1×2)

(a) The area ruled by the Palas

(b) The kingdom of Pandyas



Name Class Sec Roll No.

