

ANSWER-CUM-MARKING
SCHEME

(STD. VII)

ENGLISH – I

Marking Scheme
Self Assessment Test- 2020-21
English 1 Class 7

1. Paragraph Writing

i . 15 marks are there for this question.

marks division----

- a . Unity of the topic -- (5)
- b . Variety and clarity of the sentences - (5)
- c . Grammatical errors and spelling errors --- (5) (three spelling mistakes 1 marks deduction)

2 . Letter Writing

- a. Format : All steps and paragraphs well organized . (2)
- b. Topic well discussed (2)
- c. Grammar: Tenses , Spelling , Punctuation, Vocabulary (4)
- d. Overall Presentation : Neatness and Hand writing . (2)

3. Comprehension :

i. Bhagat Singh dreamt of an India where there would be respect for every religion and where all Indian get the basic necessities of life. (2)

ii. He was greatly moved by the bullet marks in the walls of Jalianwala Bagh as he witnessed the cruelty of British there. (2)

iii. He wanted to convey the message that the bomb which they threw in the Assembly was necessary to awaken England from her dreams. The sole purpose was to make the deaf hear and give a timely warning. (2)

iv. First incident was the firing in the Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar at the orders of General Dyer.

Second incident was Lala Lajpat Rai's death in 1928. (2)

v. He was 23 years old when he was hanged because he had thrown a bomb in the Assembly Halls. (2)

vi. complete the following statement :

I . a. After the cruelty of Jalianwala Bagh . (1)

b .After the incident in which British had beaten Lala Lajpat Rai with Lathis and he died.(1)

ii. His uncle Ajit Singh, who was a great freedom fighter.(1)

iii. First making India free from the British rule and then building India a strong nation. (1)

vii. Find out words from the passage which mean the following ;

a. coming to an end---- **Died**

b. Without any careful thought or planning--- **incident**

c. very anxious and restless----**agitated**

(1X6=6)

- d. Having no weapons--- **Unarmed**
- e. Doing or acting without making sensible judgement—**Indiscriminate**
- f. feeling or showing great pleasure----**delighted**

4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: (1X10=10)

- i . by, with
- ii . for
- iii .into
- iv. between
- v. with
- vi. of
- vii. for
- viii. for
- ix. of
- x. for

5. Transitive and Intransitive verbs . Total marks (16)

Identifying verb in every sentence is the most important part . If verbs have not been identified then zero marks for the entire sentence.

- i . verb ---struck **(1/2)** , Transitive **(1)** , object –the cyclist **(1/2)**.
- ii. verb ---smiled **(1)**, Intransitive **(1)**.
- iii. verb---heard **(1/2)**, Transitive, **(1)** object --- a noise **(1/2)**
- iv . verb ---doesn't drink **(1)** Transitive, **(1/2)** object ---coffee. **(1/2)**
- v .Verb ---keeps **(1/2)** Transitive **(1)** object---- his money .**(1/2)**
- vi. Verb –slept **(1)**, Intransitive **(1)**
- vii. Verb – offered **(1/2)** Transitive **(1/2)**, direct object ---a car **(1/2)** , indirect object—**(1/2)**
- viii. verb – seems **(1/2)**, Verb of incomplete predication **(1)**, complement—to be very happy. **(1/2)**

6. Rearrange and punctuate the following :

- i . What an eloquent speech she gave ! **Exclamatory Sentence (1)**
- ii. Please don't walk on the grass . **Imperative Sentence. (1)**
- iii. Never speak to me like that again . **Imperative Sentence. (1)**
- iv. A man of sense will not talk nonsense upon any subject . **Assertive (1)**

7. Rewrite the following sentences into Passive voice.

- i. Let the past be forgotten . **(1)**
- ii . Can a detailed map of this region be prepared by you? **(1)**
- iii. My neighbour will be disturbed by the loud music. **(1)**
- iv. By whom has your heart been broken? **(1)**
- v. Were you invited for the party by anyone? **(1)**

ENGLISH – II

ANSWER SCHEME ENGLISH LITERATURE VII

Total marks: 80

I. (a)

- The Emergence of a Zoo
- Gerald Durrell. (1+1)

(b)

- He wanted to build a Zoo to preserve the animals from becoming extinct;
- He promised his mother that he would make a cottage for her inside the campus of the Zoo.
(1+1)

(c)

- Tortoise, owls, scorpions, geckos and toads were his five pets.
(1/2+1/2+1/2+1/2)

(d)

- Chumley and Lulu were half grown chimpanzees and quite intelligent. They found out the loose end of the inter-link wire, surrounding their cage. Then it was easy for them to unravel the wire and make an opening just big enough for them to come out of it.
(1)
- They ran to Les Augres Manor and banged on the door. Gerald's mother opened the door and they walked in and sat on the sofa .Durrell's mother served them chocolates and biscuits .As they were hungry, they gulped it all down.
(1)

(e)

- John Hartley, a new recruit in the Zoo, was made in charge of the reptiles section. Everybody had strict instructions not to clean the python's cage alone. But John's enthusiasm got the better of him and he went into the cage alone to clean it. The twelve feet long python easily wrapped itself around John's body and began to strangle him. Durrell was passing by that cage and heard the muffled shouts of help.
(1)
- He went in to rescue John from the python's grip but now both of them got themselves bound together like the Siamese twins in its hold. Fortunately, a man from the mammal section heard their desperate cries and rescued them from the python's grip.
(1)

II.(a)

- If

- Rudyard Kipling
(1+1)

(b)

- Rudyard Kipling is advising his son, John
- To teach good qualities in order to become a good human being.
(1+1)

(c)

- "If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster and treat those two imposters just the same".**(1)**
- Personification. **(1) [0 marks, if the line is not quoted.]**

(d)

- When a person has lost everything then he should start from the beginning, never telling anyone nor complaining about the loss.
- He should use his mind and will to tell himself to hold on and persevere and push through the difficult times even though his body is tired and feels that it cannot go on.
(1+1)

(e)

- Keep calm, composed, be confident, have patience, shun hatred, be modest, be humble, be persevering, be honest, be virtuous, hard working. **(Any four.) (1/2x4=2)**

III.(a)

- Feathered Friend
- Arthur C. Clarke.
(1+1)

(b)

- A canary.
- It was a small yellow coloured bird hardly weighing and its food requirement was minimal. (1+ 1)

(c)

- He said this because the sun shines brightly all the time out in the space. There is no concept of day and night. A person slept, according to the sleep needed by his body.
(1)

- When he got up in the morning he felt dizzy. He could not even tie his shoe lace quickly .His head felt heavy. He could not think straight.
(1)

(d)

- Claribel had become unconscious due to lack of oxygen.
(1)
- They tried to make it conscious by placing the oxygen face mask over the canary which covered its whole body. When it breathed in a little, then it regained consciousness.
(1)

(e)

- Arthur Clarke remembered suddenly that a canary was taken by the miners in the mines under ground to detect the leakage of poisonous gas. So then he asked Jim, the engineer, to check the supply of oxygen in the space craft.
- Jim found out that the second alarm circuit was not yet connected. Besides, the first alarm system had failed to go off. So when Claribel fainted , it gave a warning to the astronauts on board that their life was in danger.
(2)

IV.(a)

- The author is Sarah Chauncey Woolsey.
(1)
- Her pen name is Susan Coolidge.
(1)

(b)

- 'Elixir Pro' was the name of a medicine given to the children whenever they fell sick.
(1)
- Firstly, it was given to Phil who was not well. Secondly, John gave it to her doll, a chair, secretly.
(1)

(c)

- Aunt Izzy was Dr. Carr's, spinster sister.
(1)
- Dr. Carr was the father of the children. His wife died at an early age and his children were quiet young . So in order to take care of his children Aunt Izzy had come to his house.
(1)

(d)

- The children were all cooped up in the nursery since it had been raining since the morning . Dorry had turned the key of the lock, on the Nursery door from inside the room and could not get the door unlocked. So the children started panicking, howling and crying; thinking that they would starve and die inside.

(1)

- Aunt Izzy sent Alexander with a ladder to the window. He climbed in through the window and unlocked the door and freed the children.

(1)

(e)

- The game was a mixture of blind man's buff and tag and the children had named the game 'Kikeri'.

(1)

- The den had to stay in the dimly lit hall outside the room while the others hid in any nook and corner inside the dark room. When everyone had hidden then they called out 'Kikeri' which was a signal for the den to come in and catch them. The others would dodge the den, path is back and run out to the hall which was the 'Freedom Castle' for the players. The one who got caught would be the next den.

(1)

V.(a)

- The Lady of Shallot
- Alfred Lord Tennyson.

(1+1)

(b)

- Legend- a legend is an old story that may or may not be true.

(1)

- Myth- a story from past times especially one about gods and men of courage. Myth often explains natural or historical events.

(1)

(c)

- the highway going down to Camelot.
- the village peasant near the river.
- market girls wearing red cloaks.
- a group of young unmarried girls.
- a priest of the Abbey.
- a young page.

- the knights.
- a funeral procession.
- two young lovers.
- -Sir Lancelot.
- (d) The gemmy bridle glitter'd free,
four1/2x4=2)

(any

d.

- Like to some branch of stars we see
- Hung in the golden Galaxy.
(2)

or

Explanation- The bridle of the horse was studded with gems and shown like stars which could be seen in the Galaxy above us in the sky.

(2)

(e)

- The curse came upon The Lady of Shallot. The web which she was weaving flew out of the window of her tower and fell into the river and floated along with the current of water.
- The mirror, hung on the wall , cracked from one side to the other.

(2)

Reference to context

VI. (a)

- These lines have been extracted from the poem 'If' written by Rudyard Kipling.
- We have to bear the tough situations, where we see that our speech or statement is distorted by someone to befool others.
- Very often we see that people misinterpret or even deliberately distort our words to use in their favour.
- We should not lose our temper hearing that. We should tolerate and always speak the truth.
- We have to hold our nerves even after seeing that our favourite thing that we build with our effort and time is broken.
- Then we have to pick up the scattered end parts and build it all over again. This is another quality which we must possess in order to reach the top of the world.
(1/2x6=3)

(b)

- This line has been taken from the lesson 'The Emergence of a Zoo' written by Gerald Durrell.
- It means that the incidents that took place were an essential part and must be accepted in their daily life.
- Any event could occur between the animals and their care takers in the zoo. Therefore, it did not bother them in any way.

(3)

(c)

- This line has been extracted from the lesson 'Feathered Friend' written by Arthur C. Clarke.
- Sven had secretly brought in the canary, his pet, into the space station. He wanted to find out how the little bird would adjust in side the space station in the absence of gravity.
- Soon everyone got accustomed to her whistles and peeps and everyone adopted her as their pet.

(3)

(d)

- These lines have been taken from the poem ' The Lady of Shallot' written by Alfred Lord Tennyson.
- The Cupid's arrow flew out from the lady of Shallot's heart , here meaning that she fell in love with Sir Lancelot, King Arthur's knight. He came riding on the horse back , in between the barley sheaves which had been gathered and kept in the fields.
- As the sun shone brightly through the leaves and fell upon the armour which was decorated with beautiful designs – worn by Sir Lancelot- shone so brightly that it dazzled the eyes. **(3)**

(e)

- This line has been taken from the lesson 'Kikeri' written by Susan Coolidge.
- Katy was very fond of reading books. When she got hold of any book, she would start reading and get so engrossed while reading it that she would not know what commotion was taking place around her.

(1+2)

Supplementary Reader

VII.(a)

- John Watson was an army doctor serving in the Afghan war in Afghanistan.

- He had been injured and when he recovered he returned to London .He wanted to settle down there.
(2)

(b)

- He was Sherlock Holmes, over six feet tall, sharp, piercing and observant eyes and a hawk like nose. He was alert and divisive.
(3)

(c)

- He wanted cheap lodging whose rent he could share with his partner.
(2)

(d)

- Mrs. Hudson was their land lady who was a kind woman. She used to serve tea to them.
(2)

(e)

- He played the violin . He would play it in the evening , whenever he was troubled.
(2)

(f)

- He was a keen observer . He noticed that Watson looked the medical type but with the air of a military man . So he came to the conclusion that he was an army doctor.
- Since the Afghan War was being fought , he deduced that he just returned from Afghanistan where he was injured during the war. His arm had been injured in the war which he held a bit stiffly.
(2)

(g)

- He was a consulting detective. When the government and private detectives could not solve a case, then they would come to Sherlock Holmes and lay down the evidence before him and he would be able to set them straight, give his comments and then pocket his fees. **(2)**

-----X-----

HINDI

मूल्यांकन का आधार

1)क,ख,ग,घ के लिए अंक प्राप्त12/15

शब्द सीमा का ध्यान दें। विषय वस्तु, भाषा शैली,अभिव्यक्ति सुंदर हो एवं सभी बिंदुओंको क्रम से अनुच्छेद द्वारा लिखें। वर्तनी एवं भाषा संबंधी त्रुटियां ना हो हस्तलिपि सुंदर हो। मुहावरा, लोकोक्ति,विद्वानों के वचन, कविता की कुछ पंक्तियां एवं उदाहरण भी हो।

2)पत्र--अंक प्राप्त...6/7

पत्र का प्रारूप सही हो, पत्र में दिए गए बिंदुओंपर विचार। वर्तनी की अशुद्धियां नहीं के बराबर। पत्र में रिश्ते का ध्यान रखते हुए भाषा का प्रयोग।

3) अपठित गद्यांश....8/10

आवश्यक बिंदुओंपर प्रकाश डालें कोमा गद्यांश की भाषा का यथा प्रयोग ना करें। उत्तर आपके अपने शब्दों में होने चाहिए। उद्धरण के वाक्यों को ना उतार दें, अंक कटेंगे। वर्तनी की त्रुटियां ना हो।

(क) समय के रथ के पहिए निरंतर गतिशील रहते हैं। समय का उतार-चढ़ाव ही मनुष्य जीवन का उत्थान पतन है। समय ही शिशु को युवक कोमा युवक को वृद्ध तथा वृद्ध को मृत्यु की गोद में ले जाता है।

(ख) समय सच्चा एवं अमूल्य धन है। यह ईश्वरीय वरदान सभी को समान रूप से प्राप्त है। कोई भी इससे वंचित नहीं है। ईश्वर ने इसे बिना किसी भेदभाव के निर्धन और धनवान को समान रूप से प्रदान किया है। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति इसके उपयोग के लिए स्वतंत्र है। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को यह अवसर समान रूप से प्राप्त है। इसलिए इसे ईश्वरीय वरदान कहा गया है।

(ग) समय का सदुपयोग ही जीवन की सफलता का मूलमंत्र है क्योंकि जो मनुष्य का उपयोग करता है वह अपने भाग्य का स्वयं विधाता बन जाता है और जो इसे व्यर्थ नष्ट कर देता है वह इसे अपने हाथ से खो देता है तथा समय उसका सर्वनाश कर देता है।

(घ) ईश्वर के अनुसार हम केवल प्राप्त क्षणों का ही उपयोग कर सकते हैं। भविष्य के समय के सदुपयोग को सोचने वाला व्यक्ति सदा टालमटोल की प्रवृत्तिका अभ्यस्त हो जाता है। उसका आज तो कल में परिवर्तित हो जाता है लेकिन आने वाला कल कभी ना आने वाले कल में परिवर्तित हो जाता है। यही कारण है कि आज का काम कल पर छोड़ने की प्रवृत्तिसमय का सदुपयोग नहीं कहलाता।

(ड.) शीर्षक - समय का सदुपयोग।

4) व्यवहारिक व्याकरण---8/8

व्याकरण में मात्राओं पर विशेष ध्यान दें अन्यथा अंक नहीं मिलेंगे। पर्यायवाची शब्द उतने ही दें जितने पूछे जाएं। एक से अधिक विलोम लिखने पर पहला ही विलोम स्वीकार्य होगा। दूसरा सही होने पर भी मान्य नहीं होगा। इसी तरह जितने भी प्रश्न रहे, निर्देशानुसार उत्तर दें , नहीं तो अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

(क) 1. वस्त्र, चीर, अंबर, पट, वस।

2. राक्षस, निशाचर, दानव, दैत्य , रजनीचर।

(ख) 1. दुर्गम- शास्त्र

2. माता - जल

(ग) 1. अनुगामी

2. अखिलेश

(घ) 1. निर्यात

2. अपेक्षा

(ड.) 1. इनकार करना

2. कुछ समझ में ना आना

(च) 1. अग्यान

2. कुम्हार

5) प्रश्नोत्तर--- 0-2/2

भाषा शैली स्पष्ट अभिव्यक्ति वर्तनी शब्दावली तथा सटीक उत्तर होना चाहिए।

(क) सिं हनीको देखकर शिवाजी ने कहा मां मेरे गुरु के पेट में दर्द है। औषधि के लिए मुझे तुम्हारा थोड़ा सा दूध चाहिए। सिं हनीने गर्दन झुका दी। शिवाजी ने सिं हनीका दूध गाय की तरह आसानी से दुह लिया।

रामदास ने शिवाजी को वरदान दिया कि तुम सिं हके समान ही

प्रबल पराक्रमी बनोगे।

(ख) पुष्प की अभिलाषा कविता के कवि ' माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी हैं।

इस कविता के माध्यम से कवि जन सामान्य को यह संदेश देना चाहते हैं कि किसी देश के लिए प्रेम और भक्ति की भावना उस देश की प्रकृति में भी होती है। हम मनुष्यों में भी अपने देश के प्रति भक्ति और प्रेम की भावना होनी चाहिए और मातृ भूमिके लिए अपने प्राणों की भी बलि देनी पड़े तो दे देनी चाहिए।

(ग) तुलसीदास के अनुसार वशीकरण का मंत्र है - दूसरों से बात करते समय मीठी भाषा बोलनी चाहिए।

तुलसीदास जी कहते हैं कि जिस स्थान पर लोग आपके जाने से प्रसन्ना ना हो और जहाँ लोगों की आँखों में आपके लिए प्रेम अथवा स्नेह ना हो वहाँ पर धन की कितनी भी वर्षा क्यों ना होती हो आपको वहाँ नहीं जाना चाहिए।

(घ) प्रेम का धागा कच्चा होता है। टूटने पर फिर नहीं जुड़ता। यदि जुड़ भी जाता है तो उसमें गाँठ पड़ जाती है। यदि आपसी संबंध खराब हो जाए तो वह जुड़ते नहीं, और यदि जुड़ भी जाए तो उन में मधुरता नहीं रहती।

(ङ.) पत्र सुभाष चंद्र बोस जी ने अपनी माता प्रभावती बोस को लिखा था।

सनातन धर्म को पतन की ओर श्रद्धा हीनता, नास्तिकता और अंधविश्वास ले जा रहे थे।

(च) बढ़ते पाप, कष्ट -दुख, प्यार की कमी, ईर्ष्या -द्वेष, स्वार्थ तथा धर्म के अभाव ने बच्चों के अस्तित्व को नारकीय बना दिया था।

(छ) पुष्प बार-बार चाह नहीं कह कर यह जताना चाहता है कि उसकी यह कामना नहीं है कि किसी सुंदरी के बालों में गुंथे, किसी सम्राट के शव पर चढ़े, किसी देवता के चरणों में चढ़े। वह तो चाहता है कि ऐसे पथ पर उसे चढ़ाया जाए जिस पर देश की रक्षा के लिए सैनिक चलते हैं।

6) शब्दार्थ - अंक प्राप्त ---- वर्तनी भूल पर 0 अंक मिलेंगे।

ईश्वर, श्रद्धा एवं भक्ति, चकित या हैरान, एक प्रकार का मृग, पत्थर, दुखी होना, अचानक, उँचा या महान, प्रसन्न या आनंद के साथ, इतराना या गर्व करना।

7) सप्रसंग व्याख्या-

सप्रसंग व्याख्या 3 अनुच्छेद में होना चाहिए। पहले अनुच्छेद में प्रसंग दूसरे अनुच्छेद में व्याख्या और तीसरे अनुच्छेद में निष्कर्ष स्पष्ट होना चाहिए। वर्तनी भूल पर न कटेंगे। अंक प्राप्त ---5/6

प्रस्तुत पंक्तियां हमारी पाठ्यपुस्तक 'अंकुश' की कविता 'पुष्प की अभिलाषा' से ली गई है। जिसके कवि 'माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी' जी हैं। इन पंक्तियों में कवि ने देश के लिए समर्पित होने की प्रेरणा दी है।

इन पंक्तियों में फूलमाली को संबोधित करते हुए कहता है कि वन के माली तुम मुझे तोड़कर किसी और कार्य के लिए प्रयोग मत करना। मेरी विनती है कि तुम मुझे उस राह पर चढ़ाना जिस राह से वीर सैनिक मातृभूमिकी रक्षा करने के लिए जाते हैं।

अतः इन पंक्तियों के माध्यम से कवि हमें यह बताना चाहते हैं कि फूल स्वयं को देश के रक्षकों के प्रति अर्पित करना चाहता है।

8) आशय ---- अंक प्राप्त 3/4

सुभाष चंद्र बोस ने अपनी माता जी को अपने पत्र में लिखा कि आज के भारत में लोगों में ईश्वर के प्रति विश्वास तथा श्रद्धा बहु तकम हो गई है। लोग अंधविश्वासी हो गए हैं। इन्हीं बातों के कारण देश में पाप बढ़ता जा रहा है और लोगों के कष्ट भी बढ़ते जा रहे हैं।

निर्देश प्रश्न - 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 में वर्तनी भूल होने पर 0 अंक मिलेंगे।

9) विशेषण - संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्दों को विशेषण कहते हैं।

विशेषण के चार भेद होते हैं - गुणवाचक, संख्यावाचक, परिमाणवाचक और सार्वनामिक विशेषण।

10)संधि तथा संधि का नाम -

1. पीतांबर ,दीर्घ संधि
2. पवन ,अयादि संधि
3. विद्यालय ,स्वर संधि

11)प्रत्यय के योग से दो दो शब्द- 1.पालनहार ,होनहार आदि।

2.अपनापन ,बालपन,लड़कपन आदि।

12) संधि विच्छेद तथा संधि का नाम-

1. नमः + कार ,विसर्ग संधि
2. अति +आचार, यण् संधि
3. वन, + औषधि वृद्धिसंधि

13) विशेषण और विशेष्य अलग करना है-

1. विशेषण -लड़के ,विशेष्य -खेल
2. विशेषण -2 किलो ,विशेष्य- चीनी

MATHEMATICS

MARKING SCHEME

CLASS – 7

SUB:

MATHEMATICS

SESSION: 2020-21

MARKS: 80

SECTION A [40 MARKS]

Q1.

- a) $1389 \times 450 - 389 \times 450$
 $= 450 \times (1389 - 389)$ (1)
 $= 450 \times 1000$ (1)
 $= 450000$ (1)
- b) $(-13) \times (-17) = 221$ (1)
 $(-187) \div 11 = -17$ (1)
Therefore, $221 + (-17) = 204$ (1)
- c) $30 - [26 - \{15 + (8 - 6 - 3)\}]$
 $= 30 - [26 - \{15 + (8 - 9)\}]$
 $= 30 - [26 - \{15 - 1\}]$ (1)
 $= 30 - [26 - 14]$ (1)
 $= 30 - 12$ (1)
 $= 18$ (1)

Q2.

a) $\frac{3}{7}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{8}{11}$

L.C.M of 7, 9, 7, 11 = 693

(1)

$$\frac{3}{7} = \frac{3 \times 99}{7 \times 99} = \frac{297}{693} \quad ; \quad \frac{4}{9} = \frac{4 \times 77}{9 \times 77} = \frac{308}{693}$$
$$\frac{5}{7} = \frac{5 \times 99}{7 \times 99} = \frac{495}{693} \quad ; \quad \frac{8}{11} = \frac{8 \times 63}{11 \times 63} = \frac{504}{693}$$

Converting into like fractions

(1)

Fractions in descending order:

$$\frac{8}{11} > \frac{5}{7} > \frac{4}{9} > \frac{3}{7} \quad (1)$$

b) $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{7}{10}, \frac{5}{7}$ (one mark for each fraction) (3)

c) $12\frac{1}{2} - [8\frac{1}{2} + \{9 - (5 - 3 - 2)\}]$

$$= \frac{25}{2} - [\frac{17}{2} + \{9 - (5 - 5)\}]$$

$$= \frac{25}{2} - [\frac{17}{2} + \{9 - 0\}]$$

(1)

$$= \frac{25}{2} - [\frac{17}{2} + 9]$$

$$= \frac{25}{2} - \left[\frac{17+18}{2} \right]$$

(1)

$$= \frac{25}{2} - \frac{35}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-10}{2}$$

(1)

$$= -5$$

(1)

Q3.

a) i) $2\frac{4}{5} = \frac{14}{5} = 2.8$ (1)

ii) $\frac{7543}{10^4} = 0.7543$ (1)

iii) $\frac{3}{4} = 0.75$ (1)

b) $13.950 + 1.003 = 14.953$ (1)

$2.794 + 6.200 = 8.994$ (1)

$14.953 + 8.994 = 5.959$ (1)

c) Fraction of salary spent on food = $\frac{2}{5}$

Fraction of salary remaining = $1 - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$ (1)

Fraction of salary spent on house rent etc. = $\frac{3}{10}$ of $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{9}{50}$ (1)

Fraction of salary left with him = $\frac{3}{5} - \frac{9}{50}$ (1)

$= \frac{21}{50}$ (1)

Q4.

a) $64 \times 625 = 2^a \times 5^b$

i) $2^6 \times 5^4 = 2^a \times 5^b$

Therefore, $a = 6$ & $b = 4$ (1)

ii) $2^b \times 5^a$

$2^4 \times 5^6$ (1)

$= 16 \times 15625$

$= 250000$ (1)

b) $\frac{36 \times (-6)^2 \times 3^6}{12^3 \times 3^5}$

$= \frac{2^2 \times 3^2 \times 2^2 \times 3^2 \times 3^6}{3^3 \times 4^3 \times 3^5}$ (1)

$= \frac{2^4 \times 3^{10}}{2^6 \times 3^8}$ (1)

$= \frac{3^2}{2^2}$ (1)

c) $\left[\left(\frac{5}{6} \right)^2 \times \frac{9}{4} \right] \div \left[\left(-\frac{3}{2} \right)^2 \times \frac{125}{216} \right]$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left[\frac{(5)^2}{2^2 \times 3^2} \times \frac{3^2}{2^2} \right] \div \left[\frac{3^2}{2^2} \times \frac{5^3}{6^3} \right] \quad (1) \\
&= \frac{5^2}{2^4} \times \frac{2^5 \times 3}{5^3} \quad (1) \\
&= \frac{2 \times 3}{5} \quad (1) \\
&= 1\frac{1}{5} \quad (1)
\end{aligned}$$

SECTION B [40 MARKS]

Q5.

a) Let the mean proportion be x

$$0.6 : x = x : 9.6 \quad (1)$$

$$x \times x = 9.6 \times 0.6$$

$$x^2 = 5.76$$

$$x = \sqrt{5.76} \quad (1)$$

$$x = 2.4 \quad (1)$$

b) $x : y = 2 : 3$

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{2 \times 5}{3 \times 5} = \frac{10}{15}$$

(1)

$y : z = 5 : 7$

$$\frac{y}{z} = \frac{5}{7}$$

$$\frac{y}{z} = \frac{5 \times 3}{7 \times 3} = \frac{15}{21}$$

(1)

Therefore, $x : y : z = 10 : 15 : 21$

(1)

c) Let the number of Rs10 notes be $2x$ & Rs20 notes be $3x$.

ATP,

$$2x \times \text{Rs}10 + 3x \times \text{Rs}20 = \text{Rs}1600 \quad (1)$$

$$20x + 30x = \text{Rs}1600$$

$$80x = 1600$$

$$x = 20 \text{ notes}$$

$$\text{Therefore, no. of Rs10 notes} = 2 \times 20 = 40 \text{ notes} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{No. of Rs20 notes} = 3 \times 20 = 60 \text{ notes} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Hence, total no. of notes} = 100 \text{ notes} \quad (1)$$

Q6.

a) i) Coefficient of $-5xy^2z$ in $-5x^3y^2z^4 = x^2z^3$ (1)

ii) Degree of the polynomial is 8 (1)

- iii) Binomial (1)
- b) $8x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x - 10$ writing correct order of the polynomial (1)
- $4x^3 + 2x^2 + 7x - 3$
- (-) (-) (-) (+) sign change (1)
-
- $4x^3 - 8x^2 - 2x - 7$
- (1)
- c) $x - y - z$
- $= (4a^2 + b^2 - 6ab) - (3b^2 - 2a^2 + 8ab) - (6a^2 + 8b^2 - 6ab)$
- (1)
- $= 4a^2 + b^2 - 6ab - 3b^2 - 2a^2 + 8ab - 6a^2 + 8b^2 - 6ab$ (1)
- $= 4a^2 - 2a^2 - 6a^2 + b^2 - 3b^2 - 8b^2 - 6ab - 8ab + 6ab$ (1)
- $= -10b^2 - 8ab$ (1)

Q7.

- a) Let the angle be x
- ATP,
- 20% of x = $180^\circ - 60^\circ$ (1)
- $x = \frac{120^\circ \times 100}{20}$ (1)
- $x = 600^\circ$ (1)
- Therefore, the angle is 600°
- b) Line segment PQ = 6 cm (1)
- AP = 2 cm (1)
- Angle QAR = 30° (1)
- c) $x + 40^\circ + 270^\circ = 360^\circ$ (complete angle)
- $x = 360^\circ - 310^\circ$
- $x = 50^\circ$ (1)
- $x = z = 50^\circ$ (corresponding angles) (1)
- $y = 40^\circ$ (corresponding angles) (1)
- $p + z = 180^\circ$ (straight line angles)
- $p = 180^\circ - 50^\circ$
- $p = 130^\circ$ (1)
- (At least one reason should be mentioned, without reason one marks deducted)

Q8.

- a) Mean of 5 observations = 27
- Total sum of 5 observations = $27 \times 5 = 135$
- (1)
- Mean of remaining 4 observation = 25

Total sum of 4 observations = $25 \times 4 = 100$

(1)

Therefore, excluded number = $135 - 100 = 35$ (1)

b) Mean = $\frac{21 + 24 + 21 + 6 + 15 + 18 + 21 + 45 + 9 + 6 + 27 + 15}{12}$

= 19 (1)

6, 6, 9, 15, 15, 18, 21, 21, 21, 24, 27, 45

No. of terms n is even = 12

Median = $\frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{12}{2} \right)^{\text{th}} \text{ term} + \left(\frac{12}{2} + 1 \right)^{\text{th}} \text{ term} \right]$

= $\frac{1}{2} [6^{\text{th}} \text{ term} + 7^{\text{th}} \text{ term}]$

= $\frac{1}{2} [18 + 21]$

= $\frac{1}{2} [39]$

= 19.5(1)

Mode = 21

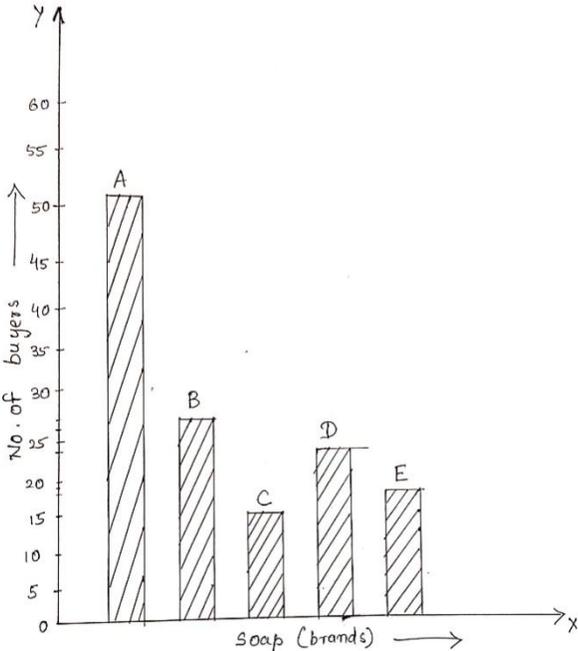
(1)

c) For drawing X and Y axis (1)

For labelling X and Y axis (1)

For writing proper scale along Y-axis (1)

For drawing bars of suitable width and equal space in between them



(1)

G. Sc.

ST. XAVIER'S SCHOOL, DORANDA
SELF ASSESSMENT TEST, 2020
CLASS VII (A/B/C/D)
SUBJECT: GENERAL SCIENCE
TOTAL MARKS: 80 MARKS
TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

THIS QUESTION PAPER HAS TWO SECTIONS; A AND B. EACH SECTION IS OF 40 MARKS. ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY.

- NOTE- IN SECTION A ONLY THE OPTIONS MENTIONED IN THE ANSWER ARE CORRECT. OTHER OPTIONS ARE NOT TO BE CONSIDERED.
- IN SECTION A , EACH SPELLING MISTAKE WILL HAVE A PENALTY OF ½ MARKS.

SECTION A (40 MARKS)

**1. FILL IN THE BLANKS
(15)**

- i. Meristematic tissue contains undifferentiated cells which are found in those zones where plant growth can take place.
- ii. Sclerenchyma fibers are used in the manufacture of ropes and certain textiles.
- iii. The brain is found inside a part of the skull called as cranium.
- iv. Uniform motion is a type of motion in which a body covers equal distances/ distance in equal intervals of time.
- v. In SI and absolute system weight is measured in Newton.
- vi. All matter is made up of large number of extremely small particles called as molecules.
- vii. The process in which a solid gets converted to gaseous form is called sublimation.
- viii. The constant temperature at which liquid changes into vapour is called as the Boiling point.
- ix. Speed is defined as the ratio of the distance travelled by the body to the time taken to do so.
- x. Epithelial tissue in animals provides protection and prevents the entry of germs.
- xi. Receptor/sensory neurons carry impulse from the receptors/sense organs to the central nervous system
- xii. There are 31 pairs of spinal nerves in man.

- xiii. The brain is covered by three membranes called as the meninges having a fluid called cerebrospinal fluid.
*For any spelling mistake ½ marks are to be deducted.

2. STATE WHETHER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE. IF FALSE THEN REWRITE THE CORRECT STATEMENT. (05)

- i. The mid brain maintains the temperature of the human body.
False/ Hypothalamus maintains the temperature of the human body.
 - ii. Chemical changes are usually reversible.
False/ Chemical changes are usually irreversible.
 - iii. Adipose tissue is found below the skin and between the internal organs.
True
 - iv. On increasing the temperature, the kinetic energy of the molecules decreases.
False/ On increasing the temperature, the kinetic energy of the molecules increases.
 - v. A reversible change is indicated by using a double arrow.
True.
- **If only false is written and no correction of the statement is done or the complete correct statement is not written then, only ½ marks will be given for the same.**

3. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION. (05)

- i. Melting of butter is not a
 - a. Fast change
 - b. desirable change
 - c. Reversible change
 - d. Permanent change**Answer: d/ permanent change**
- ii. In an endothermic change
 - a. Energy is given out
 - b. Energy is taken in
 - c. Energy is neither taken in nor given out.
 - d. It has nothing to do with changes in energy.**Answer: b/ energy is taken in.**
- iii. The increase in amount of kinetic energy
 - a. Increases the forces of attraction between the existing molecules
 - b. Decreases the force of attraction between the existing molecules.
 - c. Does not lead to change of state

d. Has nothing to do with change of state.

Answer: b/ decreases the force of attraction between the existing molecules.

iv. Blood is a

- a. Muscular tissue
- b. Connective tissue
- c. Fluid connective tissue
- d. Epithelial tissue

Answer: c/ fluid connective tissue.

v. An example of curvilinear motion is

- a. a book falling from the table
- b. the motion of a pendulum
- c. potter's wheel
- d. throwing of a javelin.

Answer: d/ throwing of javelin.

4. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

(05)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| i. Vibratory motion | a. Phloemiv |
| ii. Olfactory lobes | b. Rotatory motioniii |
| iii. Motion of the earth on its axis | c. Camphorv |
| iv. Sieve tubes | d. Smellii |
| v. Sublimation | e. Guitar strings.i |

5. GIVE ONE WORD FOR THE FOLLOWING

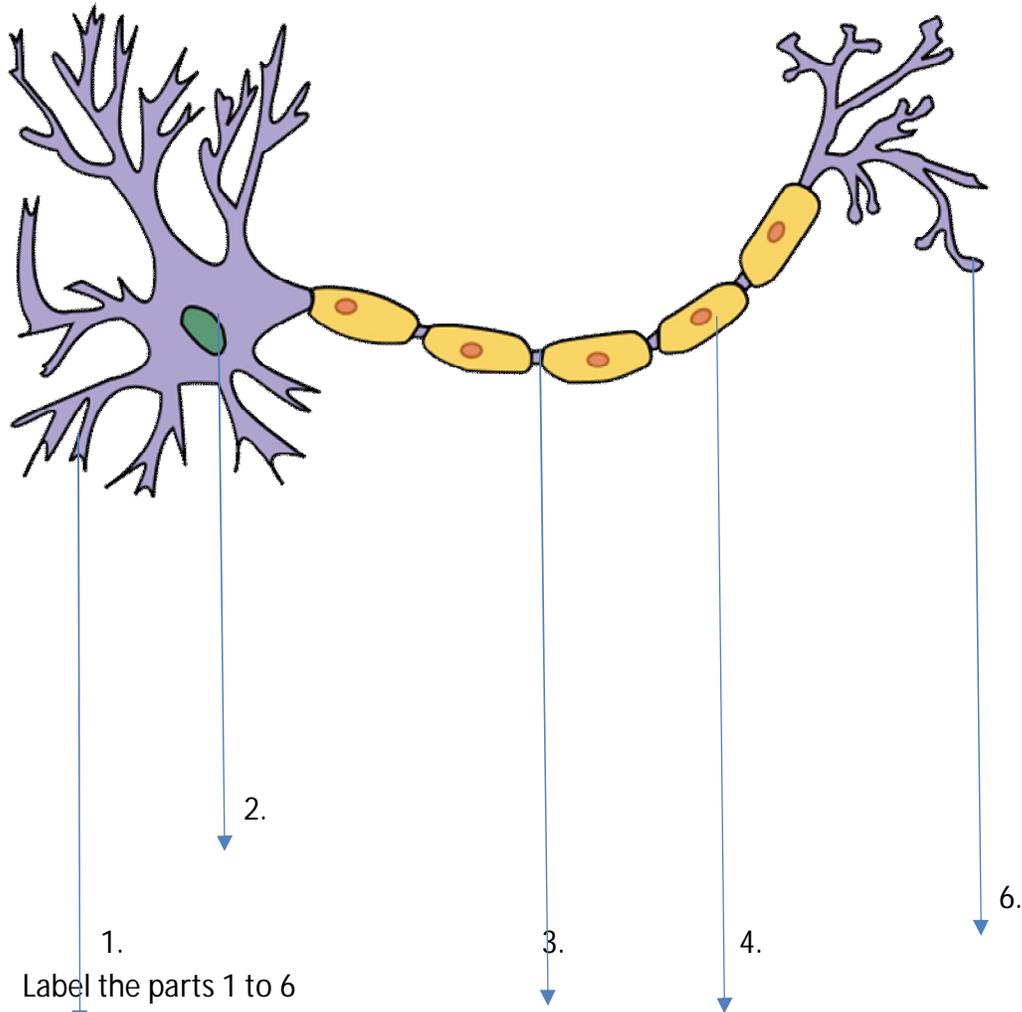
(05)

- i. The point of origin of the motion of the body. Reference point
- ii. Change of state from solid to liquid Melting
- iii. The process in which a substance burns in oxygen to give off heat and light Burning
- iv. Tissue involved in the upward transport of water and minerals from soil to all parts of the plant. Xylem.
- v. The nerves containing both sensory and motor neurons Mixed nerves.

6. ON THE BASIS OF THE GIVEN DIAGRAM, ANSWER THE FOLLOWING
QUESTIONS (05)

5





i. Label the parts 1 to 6

1=Dendrite/Dendron

2= Nucleus

(Each sub-part is of ½ marks and total is 03 marks)

3= Node of Ranvier

4= Axon/Myelin Sheath

5= Cyton/ cell body

6= synaptic knob/axon ending

ii. What is a synapse?

It is a small gap present between the axon ending/synaptic knob of first neuron and the dendrites of the next neuron.(01)

iii. Which part of the brain is called the seat of intelligence and learning?

Cerebrum/Cerebral hemispheres (01)

PART B (40 MARKS)

***FOR SPELLING MISTAKES- If only one letter is incorrect in the spelling, then no marks are to be deducted. If two or more than two letters are incorrect in the spelling, then for each spelling mistake ½ marks are to be deducted.**

1. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- i. A drilling machine shows a combination of motion. Explain. (02)

It shows a combination of motions in the following ways:

- a. **When it is drilling through the wall, its drill is rotating at high speed showing rotatory motion.**
b. **As it moves forward into the wall, it is also showing translatory motion in going inside the depth of the wall.**

(Each point is of 01 marks, total 02 marks)

- ii. What factors are needed to be considered in describing any motion? (03)

The following points are needed to be considered in describing any motion:

- a. **The distance of the body from the reference point. This reference point is called as the origin of the motion of the body.**
b. **The direction of the motion of the body.**
c. **The time of motion.**

(each point is of 01 marks, total 03 marks)

- iii. Identify the type of motion occurring in the following cases: (02)

- a. Motion of a simple pendulum

Oscillatory motion

- b. A spinning top

Rotatory motion

- c. Motion of a car on a circular track

Curvilinear motion

- d. A potter's wheel

Rotatory motion.

(Each correct answer is of ½ marks, total 02 marks)

- iv. What is weight? Give its mathematical formula. Define one-kilogram force. (1+1+1)

Weight is the measure of the force of gravity on the body

Or

Weight is the force with which a body is attracted towards the earth or another celestial body. (01) (Either definition is acceptable).

The mathematical formula for weight is

$$W = mg. (01)$$

One-kilogram force is the force with which the earth attracts a mass of 1 kg. (01)

2. DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN: (10)

(Each difference is of 02 marks)

i. Reversible change and irreversible change

Reversible change	Irreversible change
A change is reversible if the substances can be brought back to their original form after the occurrence of the change. E.g. Evaporation of water/ Sublimation	A change is irreversible if the substance cannot be brought back to its original state. E.g. Burning of paper/ Souring of milk/ breaking of a glass tumbler/ Germination of seed/ cooking of food/ growth of a plant etc.

(It is compulsory to give example. Without example, and if the difference is correct then only 01 marks to be awarded. If complete answer with example is given then 02 marks)

ii. Meristematic tissue and permanent tissue

Meristematic tissue	Permanent tissue
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Cells of this tissue divide throughout their life/ 2.They are located at specific region of the plant e.g. apical, intercalary, lateral/ 3.Cells of this tissue are very active, have dense cytoplasm, thin walls and prominent nuclei and lack vacuoles/ 4.This tissue leads to the growth of the plant/ 5.Cell wall is cellulosic. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.They lose the ability to divide and take up specific function/ 2. They are distributed throughout the plant body/ 3. They are vacuolated, vary in shape and size. Their cell wall is thick. / 4. This tissue causes differentiation of cells/ 5. Cell wall is made up of cellulose/lignin/suberin

(If any two amongst the five given points are written, then full 02 marks to be awarded. If only one point is given, then 01 marks to be awarded.)

iii. Tendon and ligament

Tendon	Ligament
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Tendons connect bones to muscles/ 2. This tissue has great strength but limited flexibility. / 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Ligaments connect two bones. / 2. The tissue is very elastic with considerable strength. /

3. Tendons contain more matrix in comparison to ligaments. / 4. It is formed of white fibrous connective tissue,	3. Ligaments contain very little matrix. / 4. It is formed of yellow fibrous connective tissue.
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(If any two amongst the four given points are written, then full 02 marks to be awarded. If only one point is given, then 01 marks to be awarded.)

iv. Receptor neurons and effector neurons

Receptor neurons	Effector neurons
Carry impulses from the receptors to the central nervous system.	Carry impulses from the central nervous system to effectors.

(If the definition is correct, then full two marks to be awarded.)

v. the cerebrum and the cerebellum

Cerebrum	Cerebellum
1. Largest part of the brain/ 2. Part of Forebrain/ 3. Seat of intelligence, memory and control of voluntary activities.	1. Small part of the brain 2. Part of hind brain/ 3. Coordinates the muscular activities and maintain the body balance

(Any two of the given three points to be given full 02 marks. Any one point to be awarded 01 points.)

3. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

A. Give one function of the following: (05)

(Each function is of 01 marks. Any one function to be given in case there are more than one functions.)

i. Hypothalamus

It maintains body temperature and steady state (homeostasis)

Or

It has regulatory areas for feeding, drinking, reflexes and blood pressure.

ii. Motor nerve

Carry impulse from the brain or the spinal cord to the body parts like muscles and glands.

iii. Adipose tissue

It is specialized to store fats.

Or

Forms protective covering around internal organs.

iv. Medulla oblongata

It controls the involuntary activities of internal organs like beating of heart, movement of breathing, sneezing, swallowing, vomiting, coughing, hiccupping and peristaltic movements of the alimentary canal. (Any one of these functions.)

v. Phloem

Transports the starch produced in the leaves to all parts of the plant.

B. Give a comparison of the three types of muscles found in human body. (04)

	Striated/ voluntary or skeletal muscles	Unstriated (involuntary smooth muscle)	Cardiac Muscle
Shape	Striped, striated, long and cylindrical, non- tapering and unbranched	Unstriated, Unstriated, spindle shaped (long with pointed ends)	Cylindrical and branched
Action	Helps in the movement as they are attached to the skeleton	Controls movement of substances along tubes	Helps in pumping the blood (heartbeat)
Location	Attached to the skeleton	Tubular organs, gut, reproductive system, glands, bronchioles	Present in the heart
Control	Voluntary (under individuals will)	Involuntary (not under individuals' control)	Involuntary, myogenic (self- generating)

(All the four points along with categories for comparison need to be mentioned. Each comparison is of 01 marks, total 04 marks. If the categories for comparison are not mentioned and only comparison is done then only 1/2 marks to be awarded for each correct comparison.)

C. Name the most abundant tissue found in human body. (01)

The most abundant tissue in human body is Connective Tissue

4. WRITE SHORT NOTES ON:

(10)

(Each point should be given along with example or location wherever required. Each sub part is of 02 marks. If example or location is not given then only 01 marks to be given)

i. Endothermic Change

Endo means in and thermic means heat. An endothermic change is the one in which cooling is observed. Example: if you put a small amount of glucose on your tongue, it dissolves and your tongue feels cool.

ii. Oscillatory motion

An oscillatory motion is the back and forth motion which takes place about a mean position. In this motion, the entire body moves to and fro about the mean position. Example: motion of a simple pendulum/ the motion of a swing/ the motion of the piston of an engine etc.

iii. Effect of temperature on states of matter

By increasing temperature, a solid can be changed into a liquid and a liquid can be changed into a gas. This is because on increasing temperature, the kinetic energy of the molecules increases and they can move freely which results in the increase of intermolecular spaces and decrease in the intermolecular forces of attraction resulting in the change of state. The reverse occurs during cooling.

iv. Spinal cord

The spinal cord is a long, unsegmented cord like structure.

It extends downwards from the medulla of the brain and runs the length of the back inside the vertebral column. It has gray matter/ dark matter on the inside made up of cell body of neurons and white matter on the outside made up of axons of the neurons. It is the centre for many reflex actions. It conducts nerve impulses from the body to the brain and vice-versa.

v. Lateral meristem

These are the meristematic tissues of the plant. It is found in between the bark and wood of trees. It leads to increase in thickness (girth) of the stem.

HISTORY

**Marking Scheme
History Class VII
Self Assessment Test**

1. One or two word answers

(1X10=10)

- i. Basic Fundamental Rights
- ii. Its derives the authority from the citizens of India.
- iii. British Government
- iv. B. R. Ambedkar
- v. The Parliament consists of a group of people who are elected to make laws for a country and discuss national affairs.
- vi. A period of two years ,eleven months and seventeen days.
- vii. India
- viii. Executives
- ix. Traditional common rules or practices that have become an integral part of the accepted and expected conduct.
- x. Because India is an independent country and no external power can control or interfere in the domestic or foreign affairs of our country.

Question 2

- I .The First Battle of Tarain was fought in 1191 CE between Prithvi Raj Chouhan and Muhammad Ghori. **(1mark for the year and half each for both the names.)**
- ii. Qutbuddin Aibak , because of his generosity. (1+1)
- iii. Iltutmish refused to give shelter to Shah of Persia and hence succeeded in evading the Mongol attack.(2)
- iv. Ibn Battuta was a Moroccan scholar . The name of his book is Rehala. (1+1)
- v. Ibrahim Lodi the last ruler of Lodi Dynasty and Delhi Sultanate was defeated by Babur in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 CE . The battle marked the beginning of the Mughal rule in India. (2)
- vi. Ghazni and Ghor (1+1)
- vii. The practice of burning oneself to death followed by the queens and other females of the Rajput kingdoms when faced with defeat at the hands of an enemy. (2)
- viii. Muhammad -bin-Tughlaq received the title for his meritorious services. (1+1)
- ix. Malik Kafur was a slave whom Alauddin Khalji has bought for one thousand dinars. Malik Kafur defeated the Yadavas of Devagiri , the Kakatiyas of Warangal ,the Hoysalas of Dwarsamundra and the Pandyas of Madurai. **(1 mark for Malik Kafur's introduction + 1 marks for any two names of the places)**
- x. Amir Timur. He massacred men, women and children and carried back enormous wealth with him. (1+1)

Question 3

- I . The Preamble to the Indian Constitution also promises to secure for all the citizens of India Justice ,liberty equality and fraternity. (1)
Justice -- Our constitution ensures equal justice to all. No one will be denied justice.

Liberty--- The term 'liberty' in the Preamble implies that the citizens of India are free. They enjoy certain fundamental rights such as freedom of speech and freedom to follow any religion. (or the description of any two objectives 2 marks)

ii. It implies that India has an Elected president (head of state) for a fixed term. The post of the head of the state is not hereditary . He/ She is elected indirectly for a period of five years.(3)

iii. A constitution may be defined as a set of laws according to which a country or a state is governed. (1)

The Preamble of the Constitution is a preface or an introduction to the constitution. (1). It is perhaps the most important part of the Indian Constitution because it outlines the guiding purpose and principles of the Constitution. (2)

Question 4

i. The term socialist was added to the Preamble by 42nd Amendment Act of 1976.(1) It was added to give equal opportunities to all the citizens of India in all fields. It was done to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor . (2)

ii.(1) This means that there is no state religion . (1)

(2) There will be no discrimination against anyone on religious ground.(1)

(3) The state will not propagate , protect or uphold any particular religion against other religions. (1)

iii. The term Democratic was added to the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976.(1)

It implies that the government of India is the government of the people ,for the people and by the people . (2)

The citizens of the country elect representatives of their choice to govern the country. (1)

Question 5

I .The Constitution of India explains the forms of government followed by the country ,power Functions of different organs of the government –Legislature, Executive and Judiciary—(1) and also the rights and duties of the citizen of the nation.(1)

A Constitution can be changed or edited by the process of amendment for which the votes of the elected representatives in the legislature are needed.(1).

ii. The day had historical significance . It was on this day in the year 1929 that the Congress session held in Lahore pledged to attain Purna Swaraj , or complete independence .So, Since 1950 ,this day is celebrated as the Republic Day of India.(3)

iii . The Constituent Assembly was set up in 1946 to frame a constitution for India. (1)

a. Rajendra Prasad b. Jawaharlal Nehru , Sardar Vallabhai Patel , Moulana Azad , S, Radhakrishnan , Vijayalaxmi Pandit and Sarojini Naidu. (3 marks for any three names)

Question 6

i . a. There was no central and united force that had the strength to effectively tackle these invasions.

b . Ghazni , only wanted to plunder the wealth.

c . The loot and plunder would replenish the resources of Ghazni and enable him to consolidate his vast rule in khurasan and expand further into Central Asia. (1 mark for each point.)

ii . a. Ghori reached Peshawar in 1179 CE. He launched an attack and captured it. (1)

b . Punjab was ruled by Khusrau Malik of the Ghazni Dynasty . Ghori killed him in 1192 CE and thus, captured Punjab .(1)

c . Ghori then challenged the Rajput kingdoms. The five Rajput kingdoms of Rahtores (Kanaj), Chauhans (Delhi and Ajmer), Solankis (Gujrat) ,Paramars (Malwa) and Chandellas (Bundelkhand)

stood in Muhammad Ghori's path of Indian conquests. But these Rajput Kingdoms were not united and this helped Ghori to make inroads into India. **(names of any two kingdoms Half marks each)**

iii.The reason behind Mahmud Ghazni's attack on Somnath Temple is two fold----

a . Somnath was one of the richest temples of medieval India. The large offerings made by the pilgrims ,who visited the temple resulted in a storehouse of wealth. **(1)**

b . Moreover,Somnath was adjacent to Veraval , a commercially active port. Arab traders had been exporting horses to India and it was a major item of import at Veraval . So , when Ghazni attacked Somnath, the number of horses being imported to the Indian soil by the Arab traders reduced. **(2)**

On the other hand , the attack benefited Ghazni's traders who to supply more horses to the north-western part of India, **(1)**

Question 7

Razia Sultan

i a .Razia was a brave and intelligent ruler . She used to wear a man's tunic and headdress and even led the army in battle. (1)

B .Razia cared deeply for her subjects whose welfare was her primary concern.(1)

C . She emerged victorious in many revolts against the nobles .However , when the provincial governors revolted she was defeated and imprisoned. (1)

li Iltutmish can be called the true founder of the Turkish rule in India because

a . He tackled many threats from the rival contenders to the throne of Delhi.

b . He was able to handle all the internal revolts as well as external revolts.

C . The governor of Bengal revolted immediately after Aibak's death . Iltutmish successfully managed to suppress him.

d. He proved to be an able administrator. He divided his empire into several iqtas to ensure effective administration .Each iqta was placed under an iqtedar who collected revenue and maintained law and order in the specific area.

e. Iltutmish also managed to get recognition of his sovereignty over India from the caliph of Baghdad. **(Any three points for three marks.)**

iii . He suppressed many possible threats to his rule:

a . He crushed the revolts of all the ambitious Turkish nobles and transferred them to the north –west frontier , far away from Delhi.

b . He defeated the Mewati Rajputs and suppressed the revolt of Tughril Khan, the governer of Bengal. Balban personally marched against Tughril Khan when he revolted .Tughrill Khan's entire family and his supporters were killed to discourage others for rebelling against sultan.

c . Balban carried out an extensive reorganization and military reforms by strengthening both the infantry and the cavalry. He also set up an efficient network of spies to keep tabs over the powerful factions in the nobility.

d . In the north-west , Balban strengthened his defences against the Mongols by sending reinforcement to the forts at Bhatinda, Sunam, and Samana. Despite having a huge army Balban never left Delhi due to the fear of Mongol invasion.

E . Balban concentrated heavily on monopolizing monarchy. He took several measure to enhance the position and prestige of the sultan . He declared that the sultan must be regarded as the representative of god on the Earth. Thus , under Balban's reign , the sultan assumed a divine status . The monarch was all powerful and had absolute authority.

f. Balban always remained richly –attired and never spoke much. He neither smiled nor permitted anyone in the court to joke or laugh.

(4 marks for any four complete points) .

Question 8

i . Aluddin Khalji was able to defeat Mongols by following measures:

a . Alauddin built new forts and repaired the old ones . These forts were placed under capable and efficient generals.

b . He raised a huge and powerful standing army . Alauddin adopted several measures to maintain his army.

C . The Mongol leaders who were captured during the battles were trampled under the feet of elephant.

D .He ordered the Massacre of several Mongols who had settled in Delhi during the reign of Jalauddin Khalji. **(3 marks for any three points).**

ii. Military reforms of Alauddin Khalji

Alauddin Khalji created a huge standing army to check the constant Mongol attacks on the Delhi Sultante . He was the first Delhi Sultan to maintain a standing army.**(1)** He carried out a number of reforms to strengthen the military. He introduced the system of branding horses called dagh and maintaining descriptive roll of his soldier called chehra.**(1)** Alauddin started paying his soldiers and cavalry in cash . The salaries of soldiers were also fixed at a reduced rate . The nobles were prohibited from maintaining armies .This was done to ensure that they did not become more powerful.**(As it is a short note you should have at least six points for getting full marks)**

iii. He introduced various Price control measures.

- a . The prices of goods were fixed so that the soldiers could afford articles of daily use with their lowered salaries. The prices of all commodities including those of grains ,cloth, slaves and cattle were decided by the Sultan.
- B . Granaries were established in Delhi to collect grains from the merchants . The sultan established the safe warehouses to stock goods . These warehouse were stocked with grains which were to be released in times of famine or shortage of food.
- C . Allauddin set up three separate markets in Delhi --- for food grains , cloth and horses ,cattle and slaves.
- D .He appointed various officers such as the Shahna-i-mandi (controller of market), barids (intelligence officers) and munhiyan (secret spies) to implement the market control measures. These officers kept strict watch on the prices, weights and activities of merchants.
- E .Any trader caught hoarding or cheating customers in prices or weights was punished immediately .**(any four full points for 4 marks)**

Question 9

- I . He raised a huge army to conquer areas of Khurasan ,Iran and Iraq.
 - a . The army was paid the salary of one year in advance. (1)
 - B . However he soon realized the impracticality of the campaign. He knew that it would be difficult for his army to cross the Himalayan passes. Thus the plan of conquering Khurasan and the other areas was abandoned.(1)
 - C .The project led to the wastage of a huge amount of money. (1)

ii.Muhammad bin Tughlaq transferred his capital from Delhi to Devagiri because:

- A . He believed that Daulatabad was more centrally located . It would be a better location to Control and suppress the revolts in any area of the empire.(1.5)
- B . He also believed that the Mongols could easily invade Delhi. But they would find it difficult to reach up to Daulatabad. (1.5)

iii. Economic Measures

- a . He reduced the taxes in the Doab region.
- B . He abolished several taxes and imposed only those allowed by the Islamic law.
- C .He catered to the interests of the cultivators by providing them with irrigation facilities . For this purpose , five canals were constructed and easy loans were provided whenever needed. This improved agricultural productivity.
- D . Many wells were dug and a few dams were constructed. **(Any two complete points for 2 marks)**

Welfare measures

- A .Several hospitals for poor people were constructed .
- B . A network of roads and rest house or sarais for weary travellers were built .
- C . A department of charity called diwan-i-khairat was created . It looked after widows, orphans and destitute.
- D .A separate department to provide jobs for the unemployed was created . It is believed that the sultan provided employment to about 1,80,000 slaves.
- E . A number of schools and colleges were also opened .**(Any two points for 2 marks .)**

Question 10.

1. Firoz Shah Tughlaq was a genius when it came to architectural abilities.
 - a . He carried out the repair works of the Qutub Minar, Ala-i-Tank or the Hauz-i-khas and Sulttan Illutmish's tomb.
 - b . He built new towns such as Hissar (HARYANA), Firozabad (Uttar Pradesh), Jaunpur Firozapur and Fatehabad.
 - c . A number of museums were also repaired under his supervision.
 - d . He laid out more than a thousand orchards and gardens which became a source of income for the state treasury as they yielded fruits in bulk.
 - e . He is also credited for building a number of mosques, schools and colleges.

(WRITE ANY THREE POINTS FOR THREE MARKS.)

II. THE EXPERIMENTS CARRIED OUT BY Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq had adverse consequences.

- a . All the failed projects led to a huge loss of money to the treasury. It was a major blow to the power and prestige of the Sultan leading to several rebellions.
- b . The distant provinces of Bengal, Malabar and Telangana revolted while the kingdom of South slipped altogether from his hands.
- c . The Rajput kingdoms also revolted. The rulers of Ranthambore and Mewar recovered their lost territories from the Delhi Sultanate.
- d . In Deccan and South, two powerful states came up- the Vijaynagar kingdom and the Bahamani empire .(**Any three points for three marks**)

III. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE ADMINISTRATION OF MUHAMMAD BIN TUGHLAQ AND

ALAUDDIN KHALJI ARE AS FOLLOWS:-

ALAUDDIN KHALJI:-

- A . In order to defend his empire from Mongol attacks, he raised a large standing army.
 - B . Siri was made a garrison town for soldiers by Alauddin Khalji.
 - C . 50 percent of the produce of the cultivated land was taken as a tax to feed the soldiers during his Reign.
 - D . The soldiers were paid in cash rather than iqtas. They used it to buy goods from the merchants.
- In order to prevent corruption, Alauddin Khalji fixed the prices of essential commodities.
- E . The administrative measures implemented by him were successful and his reign was praised for controlled prices and regular supply of goods in the market. **(Any two points for 2 marks.)**

Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq :

- a . He was able to defeat Mongols but he raised a large army to attack Transoxiana (a region under Mongolian rule.)
- b . Delhi-i-Kuhna (one of the four oldest towns of Delhi) was made a garrison town for soldiers by Muhammad_bin_Tughlaq . All its residents shifted to Daulatabad.
- c . He imposed additional taxes on the cultivators in order to feed the army but this step coincided with a famine which led to failure of his measure to maintain a huge army.

d. Muhammad –bin-Tughlaq introduced a new token currency and paid this currency to his soldiers. It was made of cheap metal instead of gold and silver . It caused a huge loss to his empire.

e . His administrative measures were well thought but he failed to execute them successfully . They incurred many losses to the empire. (**Any two points for 2 marks.**)

GEOGRAPHY

ST XAVIER'S SCHOOL, DORANDA
SELF ASSESSMENT TEST (2020-21)

TIME- 2HRS

15MIN

CLASS- VII (A, B, C, D)
MARKS- 80

SUBJECT-GEOGRAPHY

FULL

SECTION A (30 MARKS)

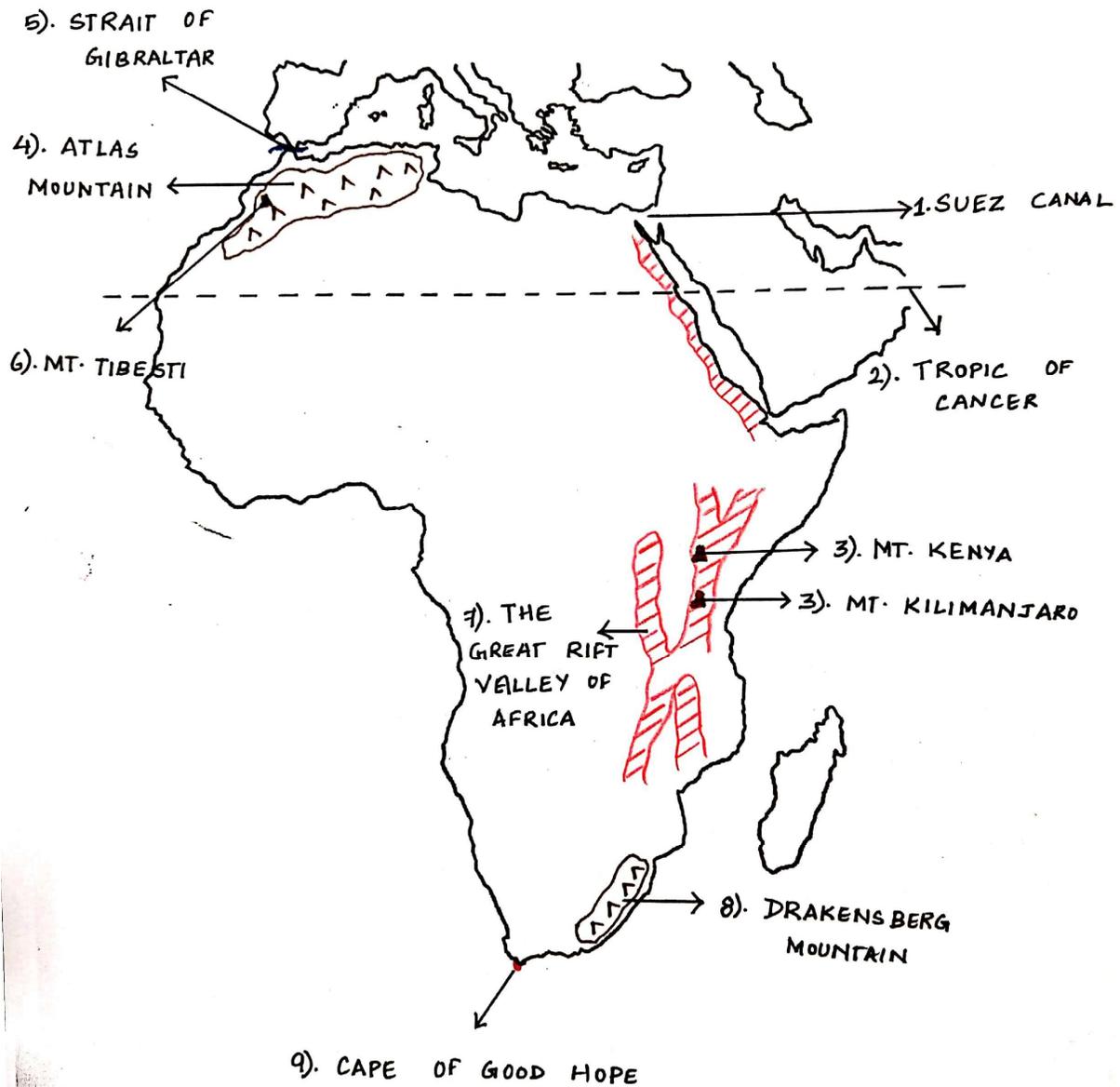
I. Mark and label the following on an outline map of Africa.

(10)

1. The canal built on an isthmus which joins Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea. **Suez canal**
2. An important line of latitude which crosses the largest desert of the world. **Tropic of Cancer**
3. Two important extinct volcanic mountains which remain snow covered throughout the year. **Mt Kilimanjaro and Mt Kenya**
4. An example of mountains formed as a result of Folding in the north-western part of Africa. **Atlas mountains**
5. A narrow channel of water which separates Africa from Europe. **Strait of Gibraltar**
6. An example of Residual Mountain in Sahara. **Mt Tibesti**
7. A long narrow valley formed as a result of vertical cracks due to the process of faulting- **The Great Rift Valley**
8. The highest mountain range in southern Africa. **Drakensberg**
9. The southernmost tip of Africa. **Cape of Good Hope**

(1 mark each for both marking and naming. If only marking is done and no naming or if only naming is done but no marking then no marks.)

ANSWER SCHEME FOR MAP OF AFRICA



II. Give the geographical terms for the following.

(1x10=10)

1. The amount of water vapour present in a unit volume of air. **Absolute Humidity**
2. The unit used to measure pressure. **Millibars**
3. It is a form of solid precipitation which consists of balls or irregular lumps of ice. **Hail**
4. The force responsible for the deflection of winds. **Coriolis Force**
5. A zone marked with moderate climate i.e. neither too hot nor too cold. **Temperate Zone**
6. The amount of heat received by the Earth, from sun. **Insolation**
7. The study of weather. **Meteorology**
8. Microscopic particles like dust and salt present in atmosphere which acts as a condensation nuclei for clouds. **Aerosols**
9. The decrease in temperature with an increase in height. **Lapse Rate**
10. The uppermost limit of mesosphere. **Mesopause** **(1 mark each)**

III. Match the following.

($\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$)

	COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.	Green house gas	Extinction of species 3
2.	CFCs	Rio 4
3.	Climate change	Air conditioners 2
4.	1992 Earth Summit	Singapore 5
5.	Torrid Zone	Methane 1

(The answer from column B must be written along with the question from column A. If only numbers are mentioned as answers then no marks)($\frac{1}{2}$ mark each)

IV. Complete the following table.

($\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$)

(1/2 marks for each)

Temperature	1.Six's Maximum and Minimum Thermometer
2. Pressure	Barometer
3.Wind Direction	Wind vane
Humidity	4. Hygrometer
5. Wind Speed	Anemometer

V. **State whether the following statements are true or false.**

(1x5=5)

(1marks for each)

1. Cerro means feather like and Strata means layer like. **True**
2. Isohyets are lines joining places having the same amount of rainfall during a given period of time. **True**
3. The average height to which the troposphere extends is 50 km near the equator and 18km near the poles. **False**
4. The thermosphere is the coldest layer having a temperature of about -100 degree Celsius. **False**
5. The atmosphere is held in place by an invisible entity called gravity. **True**

SECTION B (50 MARKS)

VI. **Give reasons for the following statements.**

(2x5=10)

1. Mountaineers carry oxygen cylinders while climbing high mountains.
 - **Higher we go air becomes rarified and pressure decreases.**
 - **As a result the molecules of oxygen and other gases also gets reduces.**

(1 for each)

2. Atmosphere is essential for life.

- **Protects us from falling meteors**
- **Protects us from harmful ultraviolet rays.**
- **Prevents extremities of temperature during day and night.**
- **Gives oxygen to breathe.**
- **Gives carbon dioxide which helps plants to manufacture the food.**
- **Gives nitrogen which is necessary to maintain the fertility of soil.**
- **Water vapour which causes precipitation.**
- **Dust particles which act as hygroscopic nuclei.**

(Any two points from above)

(1 for each)

3. Global warming will affect tourism.

- **With the increase in temperature, the snow in colder countries is melting. Thus affecting tourists in European countries as winter sports could not be carried out.**
- **Even the coastal areas and flora and fauna are affected.**

(1 for each)

4. The Curvature of the Earth affects Insolation.

- **At the equator the sun shines overhead, so heat is concentrated over a small area.**
- **At the poles, the sun shines at an angle, so the solar energy spreads over a larger area and the temperature is low.**

(1 for each)

5. Trade winds causes rainfall in the eastern coast of continents.

- **They are constant in strength and direction from east to west.**
- **They are onshore winds and lie in equatorial low pressure belts, thus picking lot of moisture and bringing rainfall in eastern coast.**

- Equatorial low pressure belts are subjected to more evaporation and formation of clouds. (1 for each)

(The words unlined must be included in the answer or else no marks)

**VII. Differentiate between the following.(2 points each)
(2x5=10)**

1. Weather and climate.

WEATHER	CLIMATE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refers to short term condition of atmosphere. 	Climate is average weather conditions over a long period of time.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study of weather is called meteorology. 	Study of climate is called climatology.

➤ **Page 33**

2. Conduction and convection.

CONDUCTION	CONVECTION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduction is transfer of heat from one body to another through contact. 	Convection is transfer of heat from one place to another by movement of fluids- liquids or gases.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horizontal transfer. 	Vertical transfer.

➤ **Page 34**

3. Relative and Absolute Humidity.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY	ABSOLUTE HUMIDITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratio between the amount of water vapour present in a given volume of air at a particular temperature to the maximum 	Amount of water vapour in a unit volume of air. It is measured in grams per cubic metre.(g/m ³)

amount of water vapour it can hold at that temperature.	
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➤ Page 45

4. Stratosphere and Thermosphere.

STRATOSPHERE	THERMOSPHERE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extends up to a height of 50 km from the earth's surface. 	Extends up to a height of 450 km above the earth's surface.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Max temperature goes to 0° Celsius 	Maximum temperature goes to 1400° Celsius.

➤ Page 21

5. Torrid and Temperate Zone.

TORRID ZONE	TEMPERATE ZONE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lies between Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn. 	Lies between Tropic of Cancer and Arctic Circle in N. hemisphere and Tropic of Capricorn and Antarctic Circle in S. hemisphere.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region of maximum heat received. 	Region of moderate climate.

(any two points of difference. The points given for difference must be on a particular point otherwise no marks) (2 marks each)

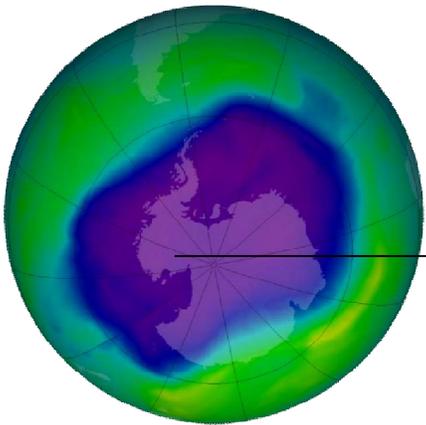
**VIII. Identify the given pictures and define them.
(2x5=10)**

1.



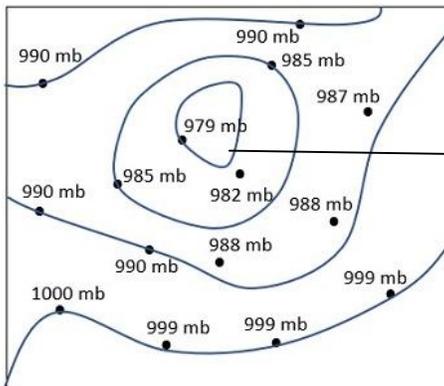
STRAIT- A narrow channel of water which separates two larger landmasses and joins 2 water bodies.

2.



OZONE DEPLETION- Scientist have detected the absence of ozone in areas near Antarctica. With the passage of time, this 'hole' seems to be increasing due to many human activities which release harmful gases and CFCs.

3.



ISOBARS- Isobars are imaginary lines which joins points of equal pressure at a given period of time in an area.

4.



ISTHMUS- A narrow stretch of land which joins two large landmasses and separated 2 water bodies.

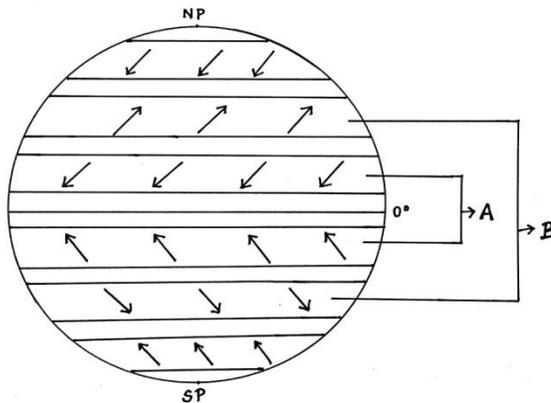


DEFORESTATION-
Deforestation is the cutting down or clearance of a large forest area for man-

5.

(1 mark for identifying and 1 mark for defining)

IX. Picture study



Scanned with CamScanner

1. Identify the winds "A". (1)
 - **Trade winds**
2. Give the extent where they blow. (2)
 - **They blow from Sub tropical high pressure belt to equatorial low pressure belt both in northern and southern hemisphere.**
3. Why are they referred to as "Easterlies"? (2)
 - **They are permanent winds, constant in strength and direction.**
 - **They blow from east to west.** *(1 mark each)*
4. What makes the convergence zone of Easterlies an area of low pressure? (2)

- This area receives the direct rays of the sun,
 - as a result the air becomes warm due to transfer of heat and being lighter it rises. Thus a low pressure is created. (1 mark each)
5. Identify the winds "B". (1)
- **Westerlies**
6. What makes them furious winds in the southern hemisphere? Give 2 popular names of it. (1+1)
- **Absence of landmasses makes them blow at a very high velocity. (1)**
 - **Roaring Forties, Furious Fifties, Shrieking Sixties. (any two) (½ for each)**
7. Why winds "A" and "B" are called Planetary winds? (2)
- **Because they blow over the same area**
 - **Throughout the year.**
 - **Same direction (any two) (1 for each)**

X. Picture Study.



1. What has caused the loss in their habitat? (1)
 - **Global warming/ Climate change**
2. What has been the immediate consequence of the above in low lying coastal areas? (1)

- **Melting and shrinking of ice sheets have led to, rise in sea level. *(both points need to be mentioned)***
3. Will the "Flora and Fauna" be affected by it? Support your answer with valid reasons. (2)
- **Yes it will be affected, as plants and animals in colder areas will not be able to withstand the increase in temperature.**
 - **This may lead to extinction of various species due to loss of habitat, desertification and deforestation. *(1 for each)***
4. Name 4 gases responsible for it. (2)
- **CFCs**
 - **Methane**
 - **Nitrous oxide**
 - **Carbon dioxide**
 - **Ozone**
 - **Water vapour (any 4) *(½ mark each)***

- XI. Draw a neatly labeled diagram of the instrument used to measure relative humidity. (2)

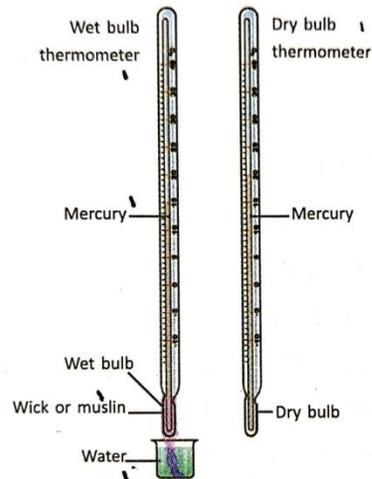


Fig 5.7 Hygrometer or Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer

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½ marks - wet bulb thermometer

½ marks - dry bulb thermometer

½ marks - mercury

½ marks - muslin or wick

COMPUTER

ST. XAVIER'S SCHOOL, DORANDA
MARKING-SCHEME / SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST / 2020-21

Std. VII

Sub.: COMPUTER

FM: 80
 TIME: 2 Hrs.

*Answers should be written using a Pen.
 You may use a pencil for drawing Diagrams, Tables etc.*

SECTION – A : 32 Marks

Ans-1>

(i) $(1101.101)_2 = (?)_{10}$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & . & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$(1 \times 2^3) + (1 \times 2^2) + (0 \times 2^1) + (1 \times 2^0) + (1 \times 2^{-1}) + (0 \times 2^{-2}) + (1 \times 2^{-3})$$

$$\text{Or, } 8 + 4 + 0 + 1 + (1 \times 1/2^1) + (0 \times 1/2^2) + (1 \times 1/2^3)$$

$$\text{Or, } 8 + 4 + 0 + 1 + (1 \times 1/2) + (0 \times 1/4) + (1 \times 1/8)$$

$$\text{Or, } 13 + 0.5 + 0 + 0.125$$

$$\text{Ans} = (13.625)_{10}$$

(ii) $(10101101)_2 = (?)_{10}$

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} 7 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$(1 \times 2^7) + (0 \times 2^6) + (1 \times 2^5) + (0 \times 2^4) + (1 \times 2^3) + (1 \times 2^2) + (0 \times 2^1) + (1 \times 2^0)$$

$$\text{Or, } (1 \times 128) + (0 \times 64) + (1 \times 32) + (0 \times 16) + (1 \times 8) + (1 \times 4) + (0 \times 2) + (1 \times 1)$$

$$\text{Or, } 128 + 0 + 32 + 0 + 8 + 4 + 0 + 1$$

$$\text{Ans} = (173)_{10}$$

(iii) $(10011.011)_2 = (?)_{10}$

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & . & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$(1 \times 2^4) + (0 \times 2^3) + (0 \times 2^2) + (1 \times 2^1) + (1 \times 2^0) + (0 \times 2^{-1}) + (1 \times 2^{-2}) + (1 \times 2^{-3})$$

Or, $16 + 0 + 0 + 2 + 1 + (0 \times 1/2^1) + (1 \times 1/2^2) + (1 \times 1/2^3)$

Or, $19 + 0 + 1/4 + 1/8$

Or, $19 + 0.25 + 0.125$

Ans = $(19.375)_{10}$

(iv) $(75.75)_{10} = (?)_2$

$2 \overline{) 75}$	$.75 \times 2 = 1.50 \dots\dots\dots 1$
$2 \overline{) 37} \dots\dots 1$	$.50 \times 2 = 1.00 \dots\dots\dots 1$
$2 \overline{) 18} \dots\dots 1$	
$2 \overline{) 9} \dots\dots 0$	
$2 \overline{) 4} \dots\dots 1$	
$2 \overline{) 2} \dots\dots 0$	
$1 \dots\dots 0$	

Ans = $(1001011.11)_2$

(v) $(67.33)_{10} = (?)_2$

$2 \overline{) 67}$	$.33 \times 2 = 0.66 \dots\dots\dots 0$
$2 \overline{) 33} \dots\dots 1$	$.66 \times 2 = 1.32 \dots\dots\dots 1$
$2 \overline{) 16} \dots\dots 1$	$.32 \times 2 = 0.64 \dots\dots\dots 0$
$2 \overline{) 8} \dots\dots 0$	$.64 \times 2 = 1.28 \dots\dots\dots 1$
$2 \overline{) 4} \dots\dots 0$	$.28 \times 2 = 0.56 \dots\dots\dots 0$
$2 \overline{) 2} \dots\dots 0$	$.56 \times 2 = 1.12 \dots\dots\dots 1$
$1 \dots\dots 0$	

Ans = $(1000011.010101)_2$

(vi) $(0.125)_{10} = (?)_2$

$.125 \times 2 = 0.250 \dots\dots\dots 0$
$.250 \times 2 = 0.500 \dots\dots\dots 0$
$.500 \times 2 = 1.000 \dots\dots\dots 1$

Ans = $(0.001)_2$

NO step-marking ; No marks to be given if calculations / working not

shown.

Ans-2(a) Tasks of the Central Processing Unit :

[ANY FOUR; 1 mark for each correct point]

- (i) Performing all required calculations.
- (ii) Comparing data-items and taking decisions.
- (iii) Controlling & coordinating all the units of the computer
- (iv) Temporarily storing data during processing.
- (v) Attending to external requests.

(b) Size of float : 32-bits ; Size of int : 16-bits.

[1 mark for each]

(c) Sub-Systems of the CPU : Memory Unit, Control Unit and ALU.

[1 mark if any two correct; 2 marks if all three correct; NO ½ mark]

Ans-3(a) Step-1 : Write down the given binary-fraction.

Step-2 : Assign place-values to the bits from left-to-right as -1, -2, -3 etc.

Step-3 : Calculate individual products using the formula

$$\text{Digit} \times \text{Base}^{\text{Place-Value}}$$

Step-4 : Add-up all the products obtained in Step-3 to obtain the Decimal Number.

Step-5 : Write the result obtained in Step-4 along with the radix as the final result.

Step-6 : End of Algorithm.

[2 marks for Steps 1, 2, 3 ; 2 marks for Steps 4, 5, 6 ; 1 mark if two out of three steps are correct ; NO ½ mark]

(b) A Barcode Reader is a hand-held device that scans a barcode, which is a pattern printed with lines of different thickness.

Barcode Readers eliminate the chance of typing errors and speed-up transactions.

[2 marks for each point]

Ans-4 (i) $rs = a / b ;$
(ii) $cin \gg x \gg y \gg z ;$
(iii) $r = 19 \% 7 ;$
(iv) $cout \ll "Sum = " \ll s ;$

1 mark for each ;
NO ½ mark.

SECTION – B : 48 Marks

#include <iostream.h> #include <math.h> (where required)	1 mark
void main() { Logic ; }	5 marks
50% weightage to Program 50% weightage to Syntax.	
NO ½ mark to be awarded.	

```
Ans-5> #include <iostream.h>
void main( )
{
cout << "\n Assembly Language \t 2GL" ;
cout << "\n C++ \t 3GL" ;
cout << "\n Visual Basic \t 4GL" ;
}
```

Should have used \n at-least twice (in the 2nd and 3rd "cout") ;
\t required thrice (multiple blank-spaces acceptable instead of \t).

```
Ans-6> #include <iostream.h>
void main( )
{
int a, b, q, r ; ..... "float" NOT
acceptable.
cout << "Enter the values of a and b : " ;
cin >> a >> b ;
q = a / b ; } Sequence of 'a' and 'b'
r = b % a ; } should be correct.
cout << "Quotient = " << q ; } Sequence of 'q' and 'r'
cout << "Remainder = " << r ; } should be correct.
}
```

```

Ans-7> #include <iostream.h> }      Both
        #include <math.h>    }      Required
void main( )
{
int N, s, c ;
float sr, r ; ..... The variables for square-root and
                    ..... reciprocal MUST be "float"
cout << "Enter the number : " ;
cin >> N ;
s = N * N ;
c = N * N * N ;
sr = sqrt ( N ) ;
r = 1.0 / N ; ..... MUST be 1.0
cout << "Square = " << s ;
cout << "Cube = " << c ;
cout << "Square-Root = " << sr ;
cout << "Reciprocal = " << r ;
}

```

```

Ans-8> #include <iostream.h>
void main( )
{
int K = 25000 ;
float f1, f2 ;
f1 = 3 / 4.0 * K ;
f2 = 75 / 100.0 * K ;
cout << "Result 1 = " << f1 ;
cout << "Result 2 = " << f2 ;
}

```

```

Ans-9> #include <iostream.h>
void main( )
{
int e, m, s, c, t ;
float p ; ..... The variable for percentage MUST be
"float"

cout << "Enter the marks obtained in Eng, Maths, Sc. and
                                           Comp. : " ;
cin >> e >> m >> s >> c ; ..... Sequence should be
correct.
t = e + m + s + c ;
p = t / 400.0 * 100 ;           Or      p = ( e + m + s + c ) / 400.0 *
100 ;

```

```

cout << "Total Marks = " << t ;
cout << "Percentage = " << p ;
}

```

```

Ans-10> #include <iostream.h>
void main( )
{
float l, w, a, p ; ..... "int" also acceptable.
cout << "Enter the length & width : " ;
cin >> l >> w ;
a = l * w ; } Should use proper symbol
p = 2 * ( l + w ) ; } for multiplication.
cout << "Area = " << a ;
cout << "Perimeter = " << p ;
}

```

```

Ans-11> #include <iostream.h>
void main( )
{
float d, t ; ..... "int" NOT acceptable.
cout << "Enter the Distance in Km : " ;
cin >> d ;
t = d / 30 ;
cout << "Time (Hours) Required = " << t ;
}

```

```

Ans-12> #include <iostream.h>
void main( )
{
float a, z, r ; ..... Both "float" and "int" acceptable.
cout << "Enter the values of a & z : " ;
cin >> a >> z ;
r = ( a * z ) / ( a + z ) ; ..... '*' MUST be
used.
..... Parenthesis required twice.
cout << "Result = " << r ;
}

```