

**NIRMALA MATHA CENTRAL
SCHOOL, THRISSUR**

CLASS VII

QUESTION BANK

PART III

2023-24

English

I Complete the sentence with proper tense form of the given verb

1. I (want) to visit you yesterday, but you... ..at home (be not).
2. By 9 o'clock, we (finish) our homework.
3. I... .. (see) many pictures of the pyramids before I went to Egypt.
4. Look! It... ..(rain),so we can't go to the beach.
5. It is already 9.30pm and I... (wait)here for over an hour. If John does not(get) here in the next five minutes, I am going to leave.
6. I ... (see) a wonderful film last night.
7. I promise that I this secret to anyone. (not tell)
8. I... ..up at 7 every morning but this morning I .. long and I ... up until 8.(get, sleep, not get)
9. Jane usually... .. (walk) to school, but today she(go) by bus.
10. What... .. now ? (you /do)

II. Readthe following sentences and change their tense as directed

1. I have watched that film. (Change into simple past)
2. He was jobless for six months (Change into present perfect)
3. We finished the job in two hours. (Change into simple future)
4. He didn't recognise me. (Change into simple present)
5. They are having lunch. (Change into future continuous)
6. She didn't know anything.(Change into simple present)
7. He earns a six figure salary. (Change into Present perfect continuous)
8. Will you be visiting this place? (Present continuous)
9. He had never lived alone. (Present perfect)
10. We want to ensure that there will be no scarcity of food and drinks. (Simple past)

III. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct verb form

1. A delicious aroma of freshly baked bread ... the air. (fill/fills)
2. She to the park every morning. (run /runs)
3. Neither the cat nor the dogs water. (like/likes)
4. Each of the solutions ... viable for different reasons. (seem/seems)
5. The newsoften sensationalized by the media. (is /are)
6. Both the mother and her children... .. the family vacation. (enjoy/ enjoys)
7. The library a wide range of books and magazines.(offer/offers)
8. The colourful kites... high in the sky. (fly/flies)
9. Someone for you on the phone. (call/calls)
10. The council.... .. every Tuesday to discuss community matters. (meet/ meets)
11. The cat and the dogchasing each other. (is /are)
12. Somebody to join the hiking club. (want/wants)

IV. Change the direct speech into indirect speech

1. He said to me, "I can't recall your name".
2. "We planted it ourselves",said the grand father.
3. "I'll go to the top",said the young lady.
4. You said, "I was right"
5. Kiran said to his friend,"Will you come tomorrow?"
6. The policeman said to the stranger, " What areyou looking for?"
7. I said to her , "Did you take tea?"
8. Father said to me, "Why are you so upset?"
9. The teacher said to the students, "keep quiet"

10. Mother said to Raju, “Don’t run in the sun”
11. He said to me, “please give mesome money “
12. He said , “What a good news!”
13. He said to you, “ May God bless you”

Answer Key

I

1. wanted,were not
2. shall/will have finished
3. had seen
4. is raining
5. have been waiting, get
6. saw
7. will not tell
8. get,slept, didn’t get
9. walks, went
10. are you doing

II

1. I watched that film
2. He has been jobless for six months
3. We will finish the job in two hours.
4. He doesn’t recognise me.
5. They will be having lunch.
6. She doesn’t know anything.
7. He has been earning a six figure salary.
8. Are you visiting the place?

9. He has never lived alone.
10. We wanted to ensure that there would be no scarcity of food and drinks.

III

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. fills | 2. runs | 3. like | 4. seems |
| 5. is | 6. enjoy | 7. offers | 8. flies |
| 9. calls | 10. meets | 11. are | 12. wants. |

IV

1. He told me that he couldn't recall my name.
2. The grandfather said that they had planted it themselves.
3. The young lady said that she would go to the top.
4. You said that you had been right.
5. Kiran asked his friend whether he would come the next day.
6. The policeman asked the stranger what he was looking for.
7. I asked her if she had taken tea.
8. Father asked me why I was upset.
9. The teacher ordered the student to keep quiet.
10. Mother advised Raju not to run in the sun.
11. He requested me to give him some money.
12. He exclaimed that it was very good news.
13. He wished you that God might bless you.

മലയാളം

പാഠം 11

തോരാമഴ

1. ഉമ്മുക്കുലുസു വേലിക്കൽ നട്ട ചെടി?
2. പിന്നിലെ കല്ലുവെട്ടാംകുഴിക്കുള്ളിലേക്ക് നിസ്സംഗയായ് പോയതാര്?
3. കാറ്റ് ചുറ്റിക്കറങ്ങിയതെവിടെ?
4. പെരുമഴ വന്നപ്പോൾ ഉമ്മ എന്തിനാണ് അകത്തേക്ക് ഓടിയത്?
5. ഉമ്മുക്കുലുസു എന്ത് പറഞ്ഞാണ് ചിണുങ്ങാറുള്ളത്?
6. ഉമ്മ കൂട കൊണ്ടുപോയത് എവിടെയ്ക്കാണ്? എവിടെയാണ് വച്ചത്?
7. 'തോരാമഴ' എന്ന കവിത എഴുതിയതാര്?
8. റഫീക്ക് അഹമ്മദ് രചിച്ച നോവലിന്റെ പേര്?

പാഠം 12

പുതിയ കേരളത്തിന്റെ തച്ചൻ

1. 'പുതിയ കേരളത്തിന്റെ തച്ചൻ' എന്ന് വിശേഷിപ്പിക്കുന്നതാരെ?
2. ഏത് പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗമായിക്കൊണ്ടാണ് വി.ടി. നമ്പൂതിരി സമുദായത്തിന്റെ കണ്ണീരൊപ്പിയത്?
3. വി.ടി.യെ കാണാൻ ഇല്ലത്ത് ചെന്നതാര്?
4. അസ്തമിച്ചാലും അസ്തമിക്കാത്ത, വാടിയാലും വാടാത്ത - എന്ന് വിശേഷിപ്പിക്കുന്നതെന്തിനെ?
5. വി.ടി.യുടെ അമ്മ ഏത് ഇല്ലത്തിൽ പെടുന്നു?
6. അച്ഛൻ ഏത് ഗോത്രത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട ആളാണ്?
7. വി.ടി. സ്വന്തം ജീവിതത്തിലൂടെ എന്തിനെല്ലാം വേണ്ടിയാണ് പോരാടിയത്?

പാഠം 13

ഉപ്പ് ഒപ്പ്

1. വാസന്തി ആരായിരുന്നു?
2. വാസന്തിയുടെ കറികൾ വീട്ടുകാർ വലിച്ചെറിയാൻ കാരണമെന്ത്?
3. വാസന്തി എഴുതിയ ഫയലുകൾ മേലധികാരി തിരിച്ചയച്ചതെന്തുകൊണ്ട്?
4. കണ്ണീരിനുള്ള കുറവെന്തെന്നാണ് കവി ചിന്തിക്കുന്നത്?
5. ഉപ്പ്, ഒപ്പ് കവിത എഴുതിയതാര്?

പാഠം 14

നഗരത്തിലെ ചുമരുകൾ

1. നഗരത്തിൽ ഒരു വീടുകളെത്തുക എന്ന ആശയം കഥാനായകനിൽ ഉദിച്ചത് എപ്പോൾ?
2. എങ്ങനെയുള്ള ജീവിതമാണ് കഥാനായകന് വേണ്ടത്?
3. 'അപ്പോൾ അവളെ ആശ്വസിപ്പിക്കാൻ എനിക്ക് അതു മാത്രമേ ചെയ്യാൻ കഴിയുമായിരുന്നുള്ളൂ' - എന്ത്?
4. ഫ്ളാറ്റുകളിൽ നന്നായി ഉറങ്ങുന്നവരെപ്പോലും നോവിപ്പിച്ചതെന്ത്?
5. അമ്പത്തിനാലാം നമ്പരിലെ കുട്ടി നിലവിളിക്കുന്നതിന് കാരണമായി ഭാര്യ പറഞ്ഞതെന്ത്?
6. പകൽമുഴുവൻ വീടിന്റെ അന്തരീക്ഷം ഏതു പോലെയാണ് ഭാര്യക്ക് തോന്നിയത്?
7. എന്ത് ആശ്വാസത്തോടെയാണ് കഥാനായകൻ ഉറക്കത്തിന്റെ സുഷിരങ്ങൾ തേടിയത്?
8. ഒഴിവുദിവസത്തിന്റെ ഭാരത്തെക്കുറിച്ച് അവർ ഓർത്തതെപ്പോൾ?
9. 'നഗരത്തിലെ ചുമരുകൾ' - എന്ന കഥ എഴുതിയതാര്?

HINDI

पाठ - 9

एक तिनका

I. एक वाक्य में उत्तर लिखो।

1. तिनका कहाँ आ गिरा?
2. कवि ने मन ही मन अपने बारे में क्या सोचता था?
3. कवि को क्या बात समझ में आ गई?
4. कवि को किसने ताने दिए?
5. तिनका कहा से उड़कर आया था?
6. कवि कहाँ खड़ा था?
7. कवि की आँखें क्यों लाल हो गई?
8. 'एँठ बेचारी दबे पाँव भगी' का अर्थ क्या है?
9. तिनका आँख में पड़ने पर क्या हुआ?
10. 'हरिऔध' द्वारा लिखी एक कविता का नाम लिखिए।

पाठ - 10

खानपाल की बदलती तसवीर

1. दाबा संस्कृति कहाँ तक फैल चुकी है?
2. बड़े शहरों में किसका प्रचलन बढ़ा है?
3. मुंबई की क्या चीज़ लोकप्रिय खान-पान में है?
4. किसका पुनरुद्धार जरूरी है?
5. खानपान की मिश्रित संस्कृति ने हमें किसका मौका दिया है?
6. मथुरा की क्या चीज़ प्रसिद्ध है?
7. स्थानीय व्यजनों को क्या कहकर पुकारने का चलान है?

8. छोले कुलचे कहाँ के प्रसिद्ध है?
9. 'खानपान की बदलती तस्वीर' पाठ की साहित्यिक विधा क्या है?
10. "विभिन्न प्रदेशों के व्यंजनों की एक खुशबू" से क्या तात्पर्य है?

पाठ - 12

भोर और बरखा

1. बंसीवारे ललना कौन है?
2. श्री कृष्ण को कौन जगाने की कोशिश कर रहा है?
3. कौन दही मथता है?
4. माखन रोटी हाथ में लेकर कौन चलते हैं?
5. मीरा के प्रभु कौन हैं?
6. कौन सी ऋतु मीरा को मनभावन लगती है?
7. किसने लोगों की रक्षा के लिए हाथों से पर्वत को उठाया था?
8. 'भोर और बरखा' किसने लिखी है?
9. सावन में मीरा बाई ने किसके आने की भनक सुनी?
10. सावन में किस तरह की पवन चलती है?

Science

Lesson-6

Physical and Chemical Changes

I. 1 mark questions.

1. Which method is used to prevent rusting?
2. What do you mean by rusting?
3. What is the nature of aqueous solution of magnesium oxide?
4. What is the colour of copper sulphate solution?
5. What are the essential condition for rusting?
6. Name the gas released when baking soda is mixed with vinegar.
7. What do you understand by crystallisation?
8. What is galvanisation?
9. What happens when carbondioxide is passed through lime water?
10. What kind of change takesplace when iron reacts with copper sulphate?

II. 2 marks questions.

11. Differentiate between physical change and chemical change.
12. Write the characteristics of a chemical change.
13. Which gas is called natural shield against the radiations? Explain how?
14. How do we prevent rusting?
15. Explain that sulphur dioxide is an acidic gas.

III. 3 mark questions.

16. Explain that carbon dioxide is an acidic oxide with the help of an activity.
17. What happen when iron nails are dipped in copper sulphate solution?

IV. 5 mark questions.

18. In addition to form new products what changes the chemical changes accompany.

Lesson-6

Respiration in Organisms

1. Explain cellular respiration
2. Why mountaineers carry oxygen with them?
3. Why we feel hungry after a physical activity?
4. How do the plants breathe in oxygen?
5. What is the total percentage of oxygen and carbon dioxide in inhaled air and exhaled air?
6. Define inhalation.
7. State aerobic respiration with the help of an equation
8. What are the functions of hair and mucus inside the nose?
9. Where are the lungs of human beings present?
10. Why does anaerobic respiration take place in our muscles sometimes?
11. Sometimes when we do heavy exercise, anaerobic respiration takes place in our muscle cells. What is produced during this process?
(a) alcohol and lactic acid (b) alcohol and CO_2
(c) lactic acid and CO_2 (d) lactic acid only
12. During the process of exhalation, the ribs move
(a) down and inwards (b) up and inwards
(c) down and outwards (d) up and outward
13. Which are the gases involved in breathing?
(a) O_2 and NO_2 (b) O_2 and SO_2
(c) O_2 and O_3 (d) O_2 and CO_2
14. After heavy exercise, due to the accumulation of which substance we get muscle cramps ?
(a) Malaic acid (b) Fumaric acid
(c) Lipoic acid (d) Lactic acid
15. In higher animals, respiration occurs through

16. Yeasts can survive in the absence of air. They are called
17. The taking in of air rich in oxygen into body is called
18. The accumulation of causes muscle cramps.
19. Yeast is used in wine and beer industries because it respire.
(a) aerobically producing oxygen (b) aerobically producing alcohol
(c) anaerobically producing alcohol (d) anaerobically producing CO₂
20. Give the name of respiratory organs in following animals.
(a) Fish (b) Human being

Lesson-9

Motion and time

1. Give the basic unit of speed.
2. Determine the number of seconds there in a day
3. Explain how time was measured when pendulum clocks were not available.
4. A spaceship travels 36000 km in one hour. Express its speed in km/s.
5. State the factors on which the time period of a simple pendulum depend.
6. What is speedometer?
7. What is non-uniform motion?
8. What is average speed?
9. The distance travelled by the vehicles is recorded by
(a) monometer (b) odometer (c) speedometer (d) motometer
10. A bus travels 54 km in 90 minutes. The speed of the bus is (hint: $s=d/t$)
(a) 0.6 m/s (b) 10 m/s (c) 5.4 m/s (d) 3.6 m/s
11. Swami walks to his school which is at a distance of 4 km from his home in 30 minutes. On reaching he finds that the school is closed and comes back in his friend's vehicle to home in 10 minutes. His average speed in km/h is
(a) 8 km/h (b) 24 km/h (c) 16 km/h (d) 20 km/h

12. The distance-time graph of an object under uniform motion is a
(a) curved line (b) straight line (c) circle (d) parabola
13. is the SI unit of time.
14. Speed of the vehicle is shown by the instrument fitted on the vehicle.
15. If an object covers 4 km in 4 minutes its speed is m/s and km/h.
16. In a simple pendulum, the metallic ball suspended by thread is called its
True/ False
17. The basic unit of speed is km/h.
18. The time period of simple pendulum is not constant.

Lesson 10

Electric Current and Its Effects

1. The path along which electric current flows is called an _____
2. Current does not flow in an _____ electric circuit.
3. Name the alloy used as the heating element in an electric toaster _____
4. Full form of MCB is _____
5. Full form of CFL is _____
6. Identify the element that is used for making the filament in bulbs.
(a) Silver (b) Copper (c) Aluminium (d) Tungsten
7. What is short-circuiting?
Give reason why:-
8. MCB'S are used in place of fuses in homes & offices nowadays.
9. We should not touch a lighted electric bulb connected to the mains
10. Why CFL is more beneficial than electric bulb?

11. Which property of a conducting wire is utilized in making an electric fuse?
12. What will happen if the current in the circuit exceeds the safety limit?
13. What is the use of a fuse? Mention the reason behind short circuit.
14. What is an electromagnet?
15. Mention the devices that work on the basis of the magnetic effects of current.
16. Why should we buy electric appliances with ISI Mark?
17. Why wires of different material, length and thickness are used?
18. Mention the working of an electric bell.

Lesson-13

Waste Water Story

1. Name the type of toilets which are most suitable for holding an outdoor music festival in a park.
2. Which day is celebrated as World Water Day?
3. Name two chemicals used to disinfect water.
4. Why chemicals should not be thrown down the drain?
5. What causes blockage of the drain?
6. Write two uses of ozone.
7. Explain the function of bar screens in a wastewater treatment plant.
8. What is sludge? Explain how it is treated.
9. Mention the use of dried sludge.
10. Mention the common process of cleaning of wastewater.
11. Cleaning of water is a process of removing
12. Wastewater released by houses is called
13. Dried is used as manure.

14. Drains get blocked by and
15. is a biogas.
16. Wastewater is:
 - (a) water from leaking tanks
 - (b) water released in industrial waste
 - (c) water in drains of town
 - (d) all of the above
17. Sewage is a kind of:
 - (a) agricultural waste
 - (b) mining waste
 - (c) domestic waste
 - (d) both (a) and (c)
18. Open drains are a hazard because:
 - (a) they become the cause of spreading malaria and dengue
 - (b) emit foul smell
 - (c) solid wastes may block the water flow
 - (d) all of the above
19. The slurry mass left after secondary treatment of wastewater is:
 - (a) scum
 - (b) sludge
 - (c) effluent
 - (d) none of these
20. Explain the relationship between sanitation and disease.
21. Outline your role as an active citizen in relation to sanitation.

HISTORY
Chapter 9
Religious Beliefs

Histictionary

1. Alvars = Saints who worship Lord Vishnu
2. Nayanars = Saints who worship Lord Shiva
3. Salvation = Path that lead a person towards God
4. Idol worship = image worshipped as God
5. Silsila = Religious order or group among Sufis
6. Khanqah = Place wear the Sufi saints lived
7. Pir= religious teacher /spiritual guide

Question Answers

1. Who were Alvar and Nayanar saints?
2. How is Ramanuja's theory of Bhakti different from that of Shankaracharya theory?
3. Where was Sant Kabir born?Who were his parents?
4. What were the three principles (strong belief that influence your actions) that according to Guru Nanak formed the essence of life.
5. What do you understand about Silsila, Khanqah and Sama.
6. Write the teachings of the Bhakti and Sufi saints. How far they were the similar?
7. Write a short note on the philosophy of Sant Kabir.
8. What did Guru Nanak preach?
9. Write a short note on Chaitanya Maha prabhu
10. Write a short note on Chishti Silsila
11. The impact of bhakti and Sufi Movements is best visible during Akbar's reign. Explain

12. Pothi padh padh jag mua, pandit bhaya na koye, Dhai akhar prem ka, padhe so pandit hoye, [Bookish knowledge does not make anyone a scholar(A person who knows a lot about an academic subject), one who understands the language of love is a true Scholar]
Which aspect of Bhakti Movement does Sant Kabir emphasize? Do you agree with what Sant Kabir says? Give reason.

Chapter 11

Political Formations in the 18 Century

Histicionary

1. Arsenal = place where weapons and explosives are made and stored.
2. Guerilla warfare = strategy (plan intended to achieve a particular purpose) of making sudden attacks on the enemy and then withdrawing quickly to hide in jungles or hills.
3. Infantry = Soldiers who fight on foot.

Question Answers

1. Who were king makers ? Why were they called so?
2. What is the significance of ‘Kangha’ (comb)and ‘Kara’(bracelet) for the Sikhs?
3. How did Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan make Mysore powerful?
4. Write three conditions that Shivaji agreed to by the treaty of Purandar.
5. Under which Peshwa was a Maratha power at its greatest. Why do you think so?
6. Who was the first independent ruler of Bengal? What measures were taken by the rulers of Bengal to make it a prosperous region?
7. Write the role of Shivaji in establishing and strengthening the Maratha empire?

8. Who are the Peshwas [C.Ms]? How did they strengthen the Maratha power?
9. Write a short note on Sawai Raja Jai Singh.
10. Write a short note on Sikh misls.
11. Write a short note on Ashta Pradhan.
12. Akbar defeated the Rajput Kings. But did not humiliate (make somebody feel ashamed) them. He took them as equal partners. Aurangzeb humiliated Shivaji, the Maratha chief, when he came to his Court. What was the result of these two contrasting policies on the Mughal empire? Which one strengthened the empire and which one weakened it?
13. The rise of Zulfiqar Khan and Sayyid brothers was a big blow to the Later Mughals. How?

CIVICS CH 8

Role of Gender Glossary

Glossary

1. Bias = a strong and often unfair feeling in favour or against a group of people
2. Feminine = having qualities considered to be typical (having the usual qualities of a particular thing or person) of women
3. Masculine = having qualities considered to be typical of men
4. Malnourished = Physically weak due to lack of healthy food

Question Answers

1. What is the difference between sex and gender?
2. What is biological determinism? How are male female relations created?

3. Write six major areas of discrimination (show a difference between people) against women in India.
4. How can gender equality be improved in schools?
5. Explain how gender inequality is closely linked to other forms of social inequality ?
6. ‘Things are changing for the better for women in India’. Do you agree? Give reasons?
7. What link do you see between ‘less girls going to school’ and not getting ‘better paid jobs’?
8. Why are certain jobs unfit for women ?

Geography

Lesson 6

Weather and Climate

I. Fill in the blanks

1. The atmosphere is heated more by than by
2. chnages their direction periodically.
3. Rainfall is of three types, and
4. Important forms of condensation are, and
5. Main forms of precipitations are,, and
6. Air blows from a area to a area
7. Heat absorbed during the day is radiated back is
8. Insolation is derived from
9. Sun radiates heat and light energy is called
10. Instrument used to measure tempearture of air is

II. Name the following.

1. Day to day changes in the atmosphere.
2. Heat absorbed during day is radiated back is called

3. Instrument to measure atmospheric pressure is
4. Weight of air is
5. Horizontal movement of air is
6. Instrument used to measure speed of wind is
7. Winds which blow permanently throughout the year -
8. Main types of planetary winds -
9. Main types of periodic winds -
10. Winds which blow periodically -

III. Answer the following.

1. What are the factors which causes variations in atmospheric pressure?
2. Explain orographic rainfall.
3. What are factors that affect the moisture?

Lesson 7

Water

I. Fill in the blanks

1. Northern hemisphere has more and southern hemisphere has
2. Antarctic ocean is called
3. Average temperature near the equator is
4. Highest salinity in Asia is
5. Rise and fall of water in a wave is and
6. Vertical distance from crest to trough is called
7. Speed of Tsunami is to per hour.
8. Tides are caused by
9. Meaning of Japanese word Tsunami is
10. currents flow from poles towards the equator.

II. Name the following.

1. A very broad ocean current is
2. Rise of water in a wave
3. Fall of water in a wave
4. Harbour wave is
5. Watery part of the earth -
6. Alternate rise and fall of sea water twice a day/

III. Answer the following.

1. What are the importance of tides?
2. Why is ocean water salty?

Lesson 9

Human Environment

I. Fill in the blanks

1. A cluster of houses form a
2. Large clustors are called or
3. Settlements for a short period is
4. Shape of rural settlements are,, and
5. was introduced in Great Britain.
6. Urban settlements mostly perform
7. Villages are called
8. and are means of mass communication.
9. Urban settlement are classification on basis of they perform.
10. Settlements are classified into and settlement.

II. Name the following

1. Settlements which have houses built very close to each other.
2. Settlement found in forested areas, hilly regions and deserts.

3. Places of temporary settlement.
4. Settlement along a road, river or canal -

III. Give examples for

1. Compact settlement
2. Scattered settlement
3. Linear settlement
4. Radial settlement
5. Cultural towns
6. Junction towns

IV. Answer the following

1. Rural and urban settlement are interdependent. Justify
2. Distinguish between temporary and permanent settlement.

Mathematics
Lesson - 8
Comparing Quantities

1. Express each of the following as percent.
a) $\frac{4}{3}$ b) $\frac{2}{5}$ c) $1\frac{3}{5}$ d) $\frac{7}{20}$
e) 0.23 f) 0.0425 g) 0.7
2. Express the following in simplest form.
a) 45% b) 0.25 % c) 150%
d) $6\frac{1}{4}\%$ e) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ f) $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ g) $16\frac{2}{3}\%$
3. Express the following as decimal.
a) 12.5 % b) 75% c) 128.8 % d) 0.05%
4. Find
a) 30% of Rs. 180 b) 16 % of 25 litres
c) 40% of 400 kg d) $3\frac{1}{3}\%$ of 90 km
e) 2.5% of 600 m f) a number whose 4% is 72?
g) What percent of 25 kg is 3.5 kg?
h) What percent of 750 m is 125 m?
i) 6 is 30% of which number
j) 25% of 3 days is hours
k) 8% of Rs. 125 is Rs.
l) $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ of 600 km is km.
5. Find 10% more than 90

6. Find 20% more than 200
7. Find 15% less than 160
8. Find 8% less than 250
9. What percent is equivalent to $\frac{3}{8}$?
10. Ashil has 24 pages to write. By the evening he had completed 25% of his work. How many pages were left?
11. A college has 2400 students, 40% of whom are girls. How many boys are there in the college.
12. Nazima's monthly salary is Rs. 15000. She spends Rs. 10200. What percent of her income does she save?
13. Aman obtained 410 marks out of 500 in an examination and Anish gets 536 marks out 600 in the same examination. Whose performance is better?
14. Mrs. Sandhya saves 28% of her income. If she saves Rs. 840 per month, find her montly income.
15. Rohit scored 180 marks in the first test and 150 marks in the second test. The maximum marks in each test is 200. What is the decrease in his performance in percentage.
16. A man makes 10% profit by selling a toy which costs Rs. 120 for him. What is the selling price?
17. A trader purchased a bicycle for Rs. 2500 and sold at Rs. 2700. Find his profit percentage.
18. A man bought a table for Rs. 2500 and sold it for Rs. 1875. Find profit or loss percent.
19. The cost price of a machine is 8500 Rs. If it sold at a loss of 10% , what is S.P?

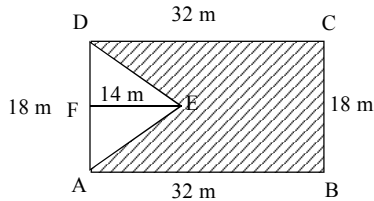
20. A fan was sold for Rs. 6175 at a loss of 5% . What was its cost price?
21. Anil bought a type writer and sold it at 15% gain. If he sold it for Rs. 4025 what did he pay for it?
22. Sonu sold a cycle for Rs. 1700 and loss 15% on it, find the cost price of the cycle.
23. A man borrowed Rs. 7200 from a bank for 3 years at 18% p.a. Find interest and amount he would have to pay after 3 years.
24. A man earns Rs. 147 as interest for 3 years at 7% p.a. How much did he invest?
25. At what rate of interest Rs. 8000 become Rs. 8800 in 2 years?
26. After how many years Rs. 6050 become Rs. 7229.75 at 6.5% p.a. as rate of interest.
27. Convert each ratio as percent a) 2 : 3 : 5 b) 2 : 5 : 9
28. 1000 liters of milk is to be filled in 3 containers in the ratio 2 : 9 : 14. What % of milk is there in each container and how many litres of milk in each container?
29. Rs. 5000 is dividing among Rakesh and Rethish in the ratio 3 : 5. Find the share of each of them.

Lesson - 11

Perimeter and Area

1. Find area of parallelogram
 - i) base = 5 cm, altitude = 12 cm
 - ii) base = 10 cm, altitude = 4.6 cm
 - iii) base = 21 cm, altitude 11 cm
 - iv) base = 6.5 cm, altitude = 9 cm
 - v) base = 16 cm, altitude = 7 cm

2. Find area of triangle whose base and altitude are as follows.
- base = 15 cm altitude = 8 cm
 - base = 20 cm, altitude = 15 cm
 - base = 42 cm, altitude = 10.8 m
 - base = 18 cm, altitude = 3.5 cm
3. ABCD is a rectangle with dimensions 32 m by 18 m. ADE is a triangle such that $EF \perp AD$, $EF = 14$ m. Find area of shaded region.



4. Find circumference and area of circles.
- $r = 10.5$ cm $\left(\pi = \frac{22}{7} \right)$
 - $d = 18$ cm $(\pi = 3.14)$
 - $r = 6$ cm $(\pi = 3.14)$
 - $d = 8.4$ cm $\left(\pi = \frac{22}{7} \right)$
5. The circumference of a circle is 308 cm, find area.
6. A circular table top has diameter 6.3 m. Find the cost of polishing the table top at the rate of Rs.15/m².
7. A circular piece of cloth has radius 3.5 m. Find length of lace required to decorate its ends.
8. A piece of wire bent in the shape of a circle of radius 7cm. Find area of circle formed. If it rebent in the shape of squares find the area.
