



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था

Atomic Energy Education Society उत्तर कुंजी / Answer Key (2026-27)

कक्षा /Class:VII विषय /Subject: Mathematics माह/ Month: April-June अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Ch.1 Large Numbers Around us. & Ch.2 Arithmetic expressions

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____

अनुक्रमांक /Roll No._____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.:_____ दिनांक /Date: _____

SECTION A: 1). (c) 2). (b) 3). (c) 4). (b) 5). (a) 6). (c) 7). (b) 8). (c) 9). (d) 10). (a)

SECTION B: 11): a) 10 lakh b) 100000 12): 15 13): a) 99999 ; b) 100 lakhs
14): 1200rs

SECTION C: 15): 50 16) Indian: 10,20,30,40,50 International: 1,020,304,050

17): a) 500 lakhs > 5 million b) $500 \div 20 < 10 \times 3$. (c) $28 + 32 = 6 \times 10$

SECTION D: 18): I) 100 crores, 20,68,13,579, Twenty crores sixty eight lakh thirteen thousand five hundred seventy-nine II) a) 66 , b) 3

SECTION E: 19). I: (a) 50 lakh; (b) 640 crores II: (a) 13 unit ; (b) 10 unit 20): I) (a) 10 clicks
(b) 23 clicks II. a) 270m b) 10 buildings



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Atomic Energy Education Society
उत्तर कुंजी / Answer Key (2026-27)

कक्षा /Class: __VII विषय /Subject: SCIENCE माह/ Month: JULY अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Chapter 2 and 3

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (1 Mark Each)

- * Q1: b (Litmus and turmeric require vision to see color changes. An olfactory indicator like onion changes its smell in basic conditions).
- * Q2: c (Rose extract turns green in bases. A mild acid like vinegar neutralizes the base to bring back the original pink color environment).
- * Q3: b (Slaked lime is basic and safely neutralizes the acid spill without creating a harsh, dangerous chemical hazard pool).
- * Q4: d (Sugar solution is neutral. Neutral substances do not alter the color of red or blue litmus strips).
- * Q5: c (Opposite terminals must touch for electricity to flow continuously through a series circuit alignment).
- * Q6: b (A broken filament creates a physical gap in the wire path, turning it into an open circuit where current cannot flow).
- * Q7: b (LEDs are directional components with specific polarity and completely block current if connected backward).
- * Q8: a (Copper, aluminum, and iron are all metals, making them excellent conductors that complete the path).
- * Q9: c (Breaking a single-loop circuit at any single point completely stops the current everywhere in the loop).
- * Q10: a (Drawing too much power increases the total current demand, overloading the wire safety capacity and tripping the breaker).

Section B: Assertion & Reason (1 Mark)

- * Q11: c (The Statement is true, but the Reason is false. Pure distilled water does not conduct electricity. Tap water or moisture on hands contains dissolved minerals that create conducting ions).

Section C: Case-Based Question (4 Marks)

* Q12:

- (i) Neutralization reaction.

(1 Mark)

- (ii) Carbon dioxide gas is produced during the reaction between the acid and the chalk base. When the fizzing stops, the acid is fully neutralized. (1 Mark)

- (iii) A strong industrial base is caustic and would create a new dangerous chemical pool if added in excess. Mild chalk is safer because any extra remains unreacted and harmless. (2 Marks)

Section D: Short Answer Type-I (2 Marks Each)

* Q13: The conclusion is incomplete because a neutral salt solution (like common salt dissolved in water) also has no effect on turmeric or blue litmus paper. It does not have to be pure water. (2 Marks)

* Q14: A bee sting is acidic, so a mild base like baking soda neutralizes it. A wasp sting is basic, so an acid like vinegar is needed. Applying a base to a basic sting makes the chemical burn worse. (2 Marks)

* Q15: Diagram requirements: Two alternating cell symbols, a plain circle for the bulb with no glowing lines, and a switch drawn in the raised, open position. Clear text labels are required. (2 Marks)

* Q16: The metal key is a conductor because it completes the path and lets current flow. The plastic ruler is an insulator because it blocks the current and keeps the circuit open. (2 Marks)

Section E: Short Answer Type-II (3 Marks Each)

* Q17:

- X is Basic (turns turmeric red). (1 Mark)

- Y is Acidic (turns blue litmus red). (1 Mark)

- Z is Neutral (no change on indicators). (1 Mark)

* Q18: Cell 1 and Cell 2 are connected negative-to-negative (-) to (-).

This opposing polarity cancels out the electrical pushing forces, preventing current from reaching the motor. Fix by reversing cell 2. (3 Marks)

* Q19: Turmeric stays yellow in neutral/acidic items but turns deep red with bases. Since soap solution is basic, rubbing it onto yellow turmeric paper creates a red color change. (3 Marks)

* Q20:

- The bulb gets hot due to the Heating Effect of Electric Current (frictional resistance to electrons inside the wire). (1 Mark)

- Useful: Electric iron or toaster. (1 Mark)
- Disadvantage: Computers or smartphones heating up and wasting power. (1 Mark)

Section F: Long Answer Question (5 Marks)

* Q21:

- (a) Drawing criteria: Insulated coil wrapped around a central rod labelled "soft iron core". Must form a closed series loop with a battery and switch. Arrows must show current flowing from positive to negative. (2 Marks)

- (b) Moving current creates a magnetic field around the coil, which temporary magnetizes the core (Magnetic Effect of Current). When the path breaks, current stops and soft iron immediately loses magnetism due to low retentivity. (2 Marks)

- (c) Steel has high magnetic retentivity. It retains a high amount of magnetism after current stops, becoming a permanent magnet and keeping paperclips stuck. (1 Mark)



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कक्षा /Class: VII विषय /Subject: Social Science माह/ Month: April to June अंक/Marks: 40
दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Chapter 1 to 4

- 1.C) The Himalayas
- 2.B) Abode of Snow
- 3.C) The Narmada
- 4.C) The Narmada
- 5.B) Troposphere
- 6.B) Wind
- 7.C) Anemometer
- 8.C) Tamil Nadu
- 9.C) A territory or kingdom ruled by a king or a clan
- 10.C) Magadha

II)

- i) A) They warn people about severe weather hazards like storms, cyclones and heavy floods, allowing them to evacuate or take safety precautions.
 B) Farmers rely on weather reports to plan activities like sowing, harvesting and irrigation.

ii) The “Second Urbanisation” refers to the reappearance of prominent towns and cities in the northern plains of India (specifically the GangaValley) around the 6th Century BCE, following the decline of the Indus Valley Civilisation (the first urbanisation).

III.

I) Here are the key geographical features of India, at a glance:

- i) The Himalayas ii) The northern Plains iii) The Peninsular Plateau iv) The Thar Desert v) The Coastal Plains

Illustrate any three points.

ii) The transition from Janapadas to Mahajanapadas marked a turning point in ancient Indian history for several key reasons: i) Rise of Organized States ii) Political

Unification iii) Economic Growth iv) Military Advancement v) Cultural & Religious Hubs.

Illustrate any three points.

IV.A

i) Resource Needs , Military & Administration.

ii) It was the most common tax, which consisted of a share of the produce collected from farmers. Craftsmen and traders also had to pay the king.

iii) a) They made the process of buying and selling goods much easier .

b) They provided a standard medium of exchange .

B)

i) Rich Alluvial Soil , water supply.

ii) The Indus , The Ganga and the Brahmaputra

iii) a) Food security b) livelihood opportunities.

V. i) Effect on economy: Climate dictates the types of crops that can be grown , influencing agriculture and trade. It also determines energy demands and impacts industries .

Effect on Culture: Traditional clothing, housing styles, architectural designs, and local festivals are often directly shaped by seasonal cycles and regional weather patterns.

Effect on Society: Climate affects where people choose to settle, their daily lifestyles, dietary habits and even human health trends due to climate-specific diseases or seasonal variations.

ii) The Ganga Valley Hub: The centres of this urbanisation were primarily concentrated in the fertile northern plains, particularly along the middle Ganga valley.

Strategic River Access: Cities grew along perennial rivers, which provided critical trade routes, reliable water supplies and natural defences

Proximity to Resources: Settlements emerged near dense forests and iron-rich regions, allowing easy access to timber and metal resources essential for expanding urban infrastructure.



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कक्षा /Class: VII विषय /Subject: English माह/ Month: August अंक/Marks: 40
दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: _: Unit-2 A funny man, Say the Right Thing

SECTION-A Reading

Q1. Answer the following questions.

Ans-a-The Great Wall of China is unique because it is said to be a man-made structure that can be seen from the moon.

Ans-b-Six horsemen could ride side by side on the top.

Ans-c-The towers were used:

1. For shooting at attackers from Mongolia.
2. For sending signals using smoke, flags and fire.

Ans-d-The wall was built to strengthen China's defences and keep out the wild nomads from the north.

Ans-e-Thousands of prisoners were put to work on the project.

Q2. Opposite of *perish* : exist

Q3. Words from the passage:

- 1- changes – varies
- 2- low walls on the sides – parapets
- 3- members of a tribe who move with their animals from place to place - nomads
- 4- a message given by signs – signal

SECTION B- GRAMMAR

Q4- Incorrect word

correct word

in	on
was	is
ignores	ignore
on	of
is	are
victim	victims
died	die

Q5. Rearrange the words

1-It is regrettable that most of us do not walk enough.

2-You should listen to your doctor's advice carefully.

Q6. Do as directed

1. Present Perfect Continuous Tense:

Mrs. Shaw has been preparing the room since morning.

2. Kind of sentence and punctuation:

The meeting starts at 11.00 a.m. in the conference room.

Assertive/Declarative sentence.

3. Suitable phrasal verb:

The lecture was so fast-paced that I couldn't take in all the information.

SECTION C - WRITING

Q7. Notice Writing

Format -(Name of school/organisation, NOTICE, date, heading, signature/designation)

(1mark)

Content (all relevant details: who, what, when, where, purpose)

(2 marks)

Accuracy & Presentation (grammar, spelling, clarity and neatness)

(1 mark)

Q8-Short story-

Title	1 mark
Use of clues / Content	2 marks
Organisation and sequence of the story	1 mark
Grammar, vocabulary and sentence construction	1 mark

SECTION D - LITERATURE

Ans-1 At first, Mary is eager to talk and impress the guests. However, as the play progress, her blunders make her more embarrassed and hesitant, especially when her remarks offended the guests.

Ans-2 Mary doesn't understand polite conversation . She says rude things, like calling Mrs. Best's clothes funny and criticizing the dog , which upsets the guests. She doesn't follow her mother's advice to be kind.

Ans10-

1- "You never heard in all your life such a funny feeling sound".

2- because she finds him amusing and non threatening.

3- His reaction shows he enjoys being absurd and does not take things seriously.

4-cheerful

Ans-11

The play "Say the Right Thing" reveals that polite conversation is about empathy and timing, not just memorized words. Mary's rude words upset the guests, making them uncomfortable, proving that careless words create awkwardness. Her mother's advice to be kind shows that politeness helps to build good relationships and preserve harmony.



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कक्षा /Class: VII विषय /Subject: English माह/ Month: June-July अंक/Marks: 40
दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Unit 2

Q1. Read the extract and answer the questions. (4 × 1 = 4m)

i. Select the phrase which shows the physical expression of the King's emotional state.

Answer: "flung himself down"

ii. Why does the poet use the word 'low' before despair?

Answer: The word 'low' emphasizes the extreme depth or severity of the King's hopelessness and deep depression.

iii. In the line, 'And after a while he pondered there', the word 'pondered' means:

Answer: b. thought

iv. The phrase 'silken filmy clue' creates an image of something that is _____. Answer:

very delicate and soft

Q2. Read the extract and answer the questions. (4×1 = 4M)

i. What does the 'delicate symmetry of a leaf' symbolise?

Answer: It symbolises the balance, perfection, and beauty found in nature's design.

ii. List two phrases from the extract that describe the texture of objects in nature. Answer:

(Any two)

"smooth skin of a silver birch"

"rough, shaggy bark of a pine"

iii. Complete the sentence appropriately:

The phrase 'awakening Nature after her winter's sleep' refers to the arrival of the spring season when plants and trees begin to bloom again.

iv. What is the tone of the writer in this extract? Answer: c. admiring

Q3. Answer the following Questions in brief. (4× 2 = 8M)

i. Why did King Bruce feel like giving up?

Answer: King Bruce felt like giving up because he had fought multiple battles to free his country but had failed each time, leading him into deep grief and despair.

ii. What lesson did the King learn from the spider?

Answer: The King learned the lesson of perseverance and persistence—that failure is temporary, and repeated efforts with determination eventually lead to success.

iii. How does the spider's journey teach about determination?

Answer: The spider failed multiple times while trying to climb up its thread, yet it never gave up. It tried repeatedly until it reached its goal, demonstrating that unwavering effort yields success.

iv. Describe the change in King Bruce's attitude from the beginning to the end.

Answer: At the beginning, King Bruce was heartbroken, defeated, and ready to quit. By the end, inspired by the spider, he gained fresh hope, courage, and determination to try again until he succeeded.

Q4. Answer the following Questions in brief. (4×2 = 8M)

i. Why did Helen Keller want to experience dawn?

Answer: Helen Keller wanted to witness the transformation of night into day to experience the breathtaking beauty, light, and new revelation of the visual world.

ii. How did Helen understand emotions without sight?

Answer: She understood emotions through touch—by feeling facial expressions, hand gestures, and the physical manifestations of feelings in others.

iii. What does Helen admire about the museums?

Answer: She admires museums because they allow her to "see" the condensed history of mankind and artistic achievements through tactile exploration of sculptures and artifacts.

iv. Summarise Helen's message to people who can see.

Answer: She advises sighted people to value and fully use their sense of sight as if they might lose it tomorrow, encouraging them to appreciate the beauty around them rather than taking their senses for granted.

Q5. State True or False. (6 ×1 = 6M)

- i. Helen Keller believed touch gave her more joy than sight. False
- ii. Helen Keller wanted to visit a city on the third day. True
- iii. King Bruce was in a cheerful mood when the poem began. False
- iv. The thread used by the spider in the poem 'Try Again' was strong and thick. False
- v. The spider in the poem 'Try Again' failed more than once before succeeding. True
- vi. Helen Keller advised people to take their senses for granted. False



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कक्षा /Class: VII विषय /Subject: Social Science माह/ Month: September अंक/Marks: 40
दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Ch.7.The Gupta Era: An Age of Tireless Creativity.

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1. (b) Samudragupta
 2. (c) Faxian
 3. (c) Art, science, and literature
 4. (b) Ashvamedha Yajna
 5. (c) Nalanda university
 6. (c) Chandragupta II
 7. (b) Meghadūtam
 8. c) Learning centres
 9. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 10. (a) Both A and R are true, but R is the correct explanation of A
 11. (a) **Outcastes**: Someone who has been rejected from a social or cultural group; in this case, a category of people considered socially too low to be part of the varṇa system. / **Rock-cut architecture** is the design and creation of buildings, caves, and sculptures by carving them directly out of solid, natural rock. Instead of stacking bricks or stones, artisans cut away and remove extra rock to form rooms, pillars, and halls. (text book pg.no.282)

(b) A **regent** is a person who temporarily governs the kingdom on behalf of a minor king until the king is old enough to rule himself. For example, after the death of the ruler of the Vakataka kingdom, Prabhavati Gupta took over the rule until her sons became adults and were old enough to govern. / A **monastery** is a building or community where monks or nuns live, work, and pray away from the rest of society. Those who live there dedicate their lives to religion. (text book pg.no. 280)

12. Aryabhata was a great mathematician and astronomer. He wrote the Aryabhatiya, explained the concept of zero, place value, and proposed that the Earth rotates on its axis.

OR

Varahamihira was a scholar of astronomy, astrology, and natural sciences. His famous work Brihat Samhita covers a wide range of topics from weather forecasting to architecture and gemology.

13. The Guptas were a powerful dynasty that ruled much of north and west India from the 3rd to 6th century CE. The Gupta period is called the 'Classical Age' due to its monumental achievements in arts, sciences, and literature. It produced great Sanskrit classics (such as the works of Kalidasa), groundbreaking mathematical discoveries (like Aryabhata's decimal system and the concept of zero), and magnificent art, including the iconic Ajanta Caves.

14. The **Pallavas** were a powerful dynasty that ruled over parts of Southern India, particularly in the region of modern-day Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh.

• They emerged after the decline of the **Sātavāhana dynasty** and played a significant role in the history of **South India**. Their capital was at Kanchipuram, which was a renowned center of

learning and art.

- The Pallavas were great patrons of art and architecture, and many of the magnificent temples and rock-cut caves associated with the Pallavas still stand today. They were also known for their contributions to Indian literature and education.

15. • In south India, the Pallavas became powerful and built temples in Kanchipuram, a major center of learning.

- In the northeast, the Kamarupa kingdom (modern Assam and Bengal) rose, known for temples and monasteries.

- These kingdoms had their own rich cultures, even while the Guptas ruled the north.

- The Gupta emperor Samudragupta defeated many southern and northeastern rulers but allowed them to continue as tributary states

OR

Aryabhata, a scientist, explained day and night, eclipses, and calculated the Earth's size and the year's length with great accuracy.

Varahamihira was an expert in astronomy, town planning, weather, and farming, combining science with observation.

Kalidasa, a poet, wrote famous works like *Meghadutam*, admired for their beauty and emotion. Their contributions in math, science, literature, and art still influence Indian and world culture today.

16. (a) Samudragupta led extensive military campaigns and integrated various regions through conquest and diplomacy.

(b) The Iron Pillar, erected during Chandragupta II's reign, remains rust-free, indicating advanced iron technology

(c) Instead of ruling all territories directly, he allowed some kings to rule under his authority by paying tribute.

(d) Harisena

17. • The **Gupta Empire** is a prime example of how periods of peace can support sociocultural development. During the reign of Chandragupta I, Samudragupta, and Chandragupta II, the Gupta Empire enjoyed a long period of stability and peace. This peaceful environment allowed people to focus on activities other than war and conflict, such as art, literature, science, and commerce.

- In terms of **literature**, this period saw the creation of some of the greatest works of Sanskrit literature, including the writings of Kālidāsa (such as the famous play *Shakuntala*), and the Puranas, which helped preserve ancient knowledge and cultural practices.

- The Gupta period also marked great advancements in **science and mathematics**. Āryabhaṭa, a famous mathematician and astronomer, made significant contributions, such as calculating the length of a year and proposing that the Earth rotates on its axis. The peaceful society also allowed for developments in metallurgy, as evidenced by the Iron Pillar of Delhi, which remains rust-free after more than 1,600 years.

- Thus, peace in the Gupta Empire allowed for the flourishing of **intellectual pursuits** and the advancement of technology, leaving a lasting impact on the world.

OR

Ayurveda was codified during the Gupta period. Texts like the Charaka Samhita and Sushruta Samhita were compiled and completed during the Gupta period. These texts provide information on

topics and classification of diseases such as, the cataloguing and diagnosing of diseases, their treatments, the importance of diet in maintaining good health, the preparation of medicines, and surgical techniques advanced for their time.

18. Governance under the Gupta rulers relied on a well-organized, decentralized administration featuring grand royal titles, territorial divisions into provinces, and strategic land grants. Rulers adopted lofty titles like Maharajadhiraja and Chakravartin to showcase supreme authority. Structure of Administration Central Authority: The king held supreme power, assisted by a council of ministers and high-ranking military and civil officers. Provincial Division: The large empire was divided into provinces (bhuktis or mandalas) governed by royal princes or appointed officers (uparika). Districts and Villages: Provinces were split into districts (vishayas) managed by district officers (vishayapatis), while villages formed the lowest unit managed by local headmen and village assemblies. Functioning and Governance Strategies Decentralized Control: Unlike stricter centralized empires, the Guptas gave regional autonomy to local rulers, priests, and chieftains who paid regular tribute. Diplomacy and Alliances: Power was consolidated through military conquest, clever diplomacy, and matrimonial alliances (such as marrying into the Vakataka dynasty). Land Grants: Rulers gifted land to religious figures and local leaders, recording these grants meticulously on copper plates to track tax rights and secure regional loyalty. Taxation and Revenue: The main source of income was land tax, alongside trade levies, mining taxes, and fines, which funded the military, infrastructure, and public welfare like rest houses.

OR

The decline of the Gupta Empire in the 6th century CE marked the end of the Classical Age. This decline was caused by a combination of external invasions, particularly from the Huna tribe, and internal political instability. The weakening of the central authority led to the rise of regional powers, which fragmented India into smaller kingdoms. Despite the collapse of the Gupta Empire, its cultural and intellectual achievements left a lasting legacy in Indian history.

19. Map skill- refer text book for the answer.



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Atomic Energy Education Society
कार्यपत्रक/Worksheet(2026-27)

कक्षा/Class:VII विषय/Subject: MATHEMATICS माह/Month: April-June 2026
अंक/Marks:40.

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Ch.1 Large Numbers Around us. & Ch.2 Arithmetic expressions.

विद्यार्थी का नाम / Name of the student _____
 अनुक्रमांक/RollNo.:_____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class/Sec.: _____ दिनांक / Date:_____

SECTION-A (10×01=10Marks)

- 1) The largest 3-digit number that can be made with 20 clicks of +1, +10, +100 buttons is
 (a) 980 (b) 990 (c) 992 (d) 999
- 2) Given that each coin has a thickness of 1 mm, calculate how many coins would need to be stacked to match the height of a matchbox of 4 cm.
 (a) 4 (b) 40 (c) 400 (d) 4000
- 3) What is the total cost if each dosa is ₹23 and tip is ₹5 for 4 dosas?
 (a) ₹92 (b) ₹95 (c) ₹97 (d) ₹100
- 4) What is the correct expression for “five times twenty-five”?
 (a) 5+25 (b) 5×25 (c) 25÷5 (d) 25–5
- 5) The value of the expression $107 \times 104 - 107 \times 44$ is
 (a) 6420 (b) 609 (c) 642 (d) 6042
- 6) Which property is applied when $10+2=2+10$?
 (a) Associative (b) Distributive (c) Commutative (d) Inverse
- 7) Which of these expressions correctly removes brackets: $200 - (40+3)$?
 (a) $200-40+3$ (b) $200-40-3$ (c) $200+40+3$ (d) $200-40 \times 3$
- 8) 1 kilogram = _____ grams
 (a) 10 (b) 100 (c) 1000 (d) 10000
- 9) Which is greater?
 (a) 1 crore (b) 10 lakh (c) 1 million (d) 1000 lakh
- 10) **Assertion (A):** If a person eats 3 varieties of rice per day, they can taste all 1 lakh varieties in 100 years.

Reason (R): $3 \times 365 \times 100 = 1,09,500 > 1,00,000$

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion(A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion(A).
- (c) Assertion(A) is true but Reason(R) is false.
- (d) Assertion(A) is false but Reason(R) is true.

SECTION-B(04×02=08Marks)

- 11) a) What is 1 million equal to in the Indian number system?
 b) What is the smallest 6-digit number?
- 12) Find $60 - (12 - 3) \times 5$
- 13) a) What is the largest 5-digit number? b) How many lakhs make 1 crore?
- 14) Rajat's father runs a sweet shop. He packs 4-besan laddoos & 6-kaju-katlis in a box. On Diwali, he sold 120 such boxes. How many sweets did he sell in all?

SECTION-C (03×03 = 09 Marks)

- 15) A bank account shows a balance of -₹450. If ₹700 is deposited and ₹200 debited
 What will be the new balance?
- 16) Place commas and write number names for 1020304050 in:
 (a) Indian system (b) International system
- 17) Compare and write '<', '>' or '=':
 (a) 500 lakhs _____ 5 million (b) $500 \div 20$ _____ 10×3 . (c) $28 + 32$ _____ 6×10

SECTION-D (01×05 = 05 Marks)

- 18) I) What is 1 arab equal to in crores? Write 246813579 in Indian place value notation (with commas) and write its number name in the Indian system.
 II) Simplify: a) $72 \times 9 \div 3 - 150$ b) $2 + 3 \times 8 \div 4 - 5$

SECTION-E(02×04=08Marks)

- 19) I) Convert: (a) 5 million into lakhs (b) 6.4 billion into crores
 II) Find the distance between given Integers: a) -8 and 5 b) -3 and 7
- 20) I) Creative Chitti is a fun calculator that can press multiple buttons like +1, +10, +100, +1000 and so on. It wants to find different ways to form large numbers using fewest clicks or most creative combinations (a) What is the smallest number of button clicks to make 10,000 using +1000 button? (b) Find number of clicks using Chitti calculator for 6953
- II) The Statue of Unity is 180 meters tall, while the Kunchikal Waterfall drops from a height of 450 meters. (a) How much taller is the Kunchikal Waterfall than the Statue of Unity.
 (b) If Somu's building is 45 meters tall, how many such buildings would be needed to match the height of the Kunchikal Waterfall and height of the Statue of Unity?



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Atomic Energy Education Society
कार्यपत्रक / Worksheet (2026-27)

कक्षा /Class: VII विषय /Subject: SCIENCE

माह/ Month: July

अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Chapter 2 and 3

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____

अनुक्रमांक /Roll No._____ **कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.:**_____ **दिनांक /Date:** _____

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions

(1 Mark each)

Q1. Many is blindfolded for a classroom game. She is given two cups: one contains a base and the other contains neutral water. She cannot see the liquids and she is not allowed to taste them. Which testing material will help her successfully find the base using only her sense of smell?

- a) Dry red litmus paper b) Cloth strip treated with onion extract
 c) Dry yellow turmeric powder d) Clean blue litmus paper

Q2. A student makes a beautiful pink liquid indicator by boiling red rose petals in hot water. When she drops this indicator into an unknown test solution, the pink color instantly changes to a dark green. Which common kitchen item can she add to this green mixture to reverse the chemical change and turn it back to pink?

- a) Baking soda solution b) Clear lime water
 c) White vinegar d) Common salt solution

Q3. A factory releases dangerous chemical acid into a local fishing lake. To fix the water safely and save the fish without making the lake basic, what should the workers add to the water?

- a) Strong sodium hydroxide b) Mild basic slaked lime
 c) Pure industrial salt d) Hydrochloric acid

Q4. Litmus paper strips are prepared using a natural extract obtained from lichens. If you put a blue litmus strip and a red litmus strip into a neutral sugar solution, what will you see?

- a) Blue turns red; red stays red b) Red turns blue; blue stays blue
 c) Both strips turn yellow d) Neither strip changes color

Q5. To make a three-cell battery work correctly to light up a heavy toy motor, how must the individual cells touch each other inside the holder?

- a) Positive terminal to positive b) Negative terminal to negative
 c) Positive terminal to negative d) Leave an air gap between cells

Q6. When a standard glass light bulb stops glowing, teachers call it a "fused bulb". Think about the complete loop needed for electricity to flow. What is physically broken inside a fused bulb that blocks the electric current from moving through it?

- a) The outer protective glass cover b) The thin curly tungsten filament wire
- c) The metal base cap at the bottom d) The safe gas trapped inside the bulb

Q7. An LED (Light Emitting Diode) is connected into a complete circuit, but it does not light up at all. When you disconnect it, flip it around, and put it back, it instantly glows brightly. What does this experiment prove about the electronic nature of an LED?

- a) It only works when it gets very hot b) It allows current in only one direction
- c) The short leg must be cut off d) It doubles the total cell voltage

Q8. A student builds a handy circuit tester to check different materials. Which group contains only good conductors that will successfully complete the loop and make the tester bulb glow?

- a) Copper wire, aluminium foil, iron nail b) Plastic spoon, nylon rope, glass rod
- c) Rubber eraser, copper key, wood stick d) Aluminium strip, sulfur, cotton string

Q9. A switch is placed near the negative side of a battery. When you turn the switch OFF, what happens to the current at the positive side?

- a) It keeps moving forward b) It turns backward
- c) It stops completely everywhere d) It leaks out into the room

Q10. Imagine plugging a heavy room heater, a toaster, and a microwave into one single multi-plug wall socket at the same time. The wires inside the wall instantly face a massive demand for electrical energy. Why does this cause the home MCB switch to trip off automatically?

- a) It overloads the circuit with current b) It makes the copper wires freeze up
- c) It changes the plastic cover's color d) It stops the main station voltage

Section B Assertion & Reason

(1 Mark)

Choose the best option (a, b, c, or d) using the following guide:

- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason explains Assertion.
- (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason does not explain Assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true, but Reason is false.
- (d) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

Q11. Assertion: You should never operate electrical switches or touch household wall plugs with wet hands.

Reason: Pure distilled water is an excellent conductor of electricity, which instantly pulls current into the body.

Section C: Case-Based Question

(4 Marks)

Q12. Read this short factory log and answer the questions below:

"A big truck spilled a large tank of strong liquid acid into a concrete pit at a factory. The safety team did not wash it with water because water would just spread the dangerous liquid everywhere.

Instead, they dumped large bags of crushed chalk powder (a mild base) onto the spill. The liquid bubbled up wildly, made a fizzing sound, and then went completely quiet. The pit was safe again."

Part i: What is the name of the chemical reaction used to fix the acid spill? (1M)

Part ii: Why did the mixture bubble and fizz when the chalk was added? (1M)

Part iii: What would happen if the team used a very strong, dangerous industrial base instead of mild chalk? Why is mild chalk safer? (2M)

Section D: Short Answer Type-I

(2 Marks Each)

Q13. A solution does not change the color of either yellow turmeric paper or blue litmus paper. A student declares: "This proves the liquid must be neutral pure water." Explain why this reasoning is incomplete. What else could the liquid be?

Q14. When a student is stung by a honeybee, the teacher immediately applies a paste of baking soda to the skin to ease the sting. However, when a wasp stings someone (which is basic), the teacher uses vinegar instead. Explain the chemical logic behind using different remedies.

Q15. Using standard scientific circuit symbols, draw a clean circuit diagram showing a battery made of two cells, a light bulb that is NOT glowing, and a switch placed anywhere in the loop. Label the components.

Q16. You have an unlabelled wooden board with two bare wire ends. When you touch a metal key to the two ends, a bulb glows. When you touch a plastic ruler to the two ends, nothing happens. Classify these materials based on their electrical properties and explain the logic.

Section E: Short Answer Type-II

(3 Marks Each)

Q17. You are given three test tubes filled with unknown colorless liquids named X, Y, and Z.

* Liquid X turns turmeric paper red.

* Liquid Y has no effect on turmeric paper but turns blue litmus paper red.

* Liquid Z has no effect on blue litmus or turmeric paper.

Identify the chemical nature (acidic, basic, or neutral) of X, Y, and Z, and explain your logical deduction for each.

Q18. A student connects three cells in a straight line to power a small toy motor. They arrange the cells as: (+)[Cell 1](-) joined to (-)[Cell 2](+) joined to (+)[Cell 3](-). The motor completely fails to rotate. Explain the troubleshooting steps and pinpoint the exact error in this terminal arrangement.

Q19. Explain the chemical process of using turmeric paste as a hidden drawing ink. How can a simple soap solution be used to turn a plain yellow painted paper into a bright red greeting card?

Q20. Why does a study lamp bulb feel hot to touch after it has been glowing for an hour? Name the scientific effect responsible for this, and list one real-world device where this effect is useful and one where it is a disadvantage.

Section F: Long Answer Question (5 Marks)

Q21. Read the setup and answer the questions:

A student wraps a long insulated copper wire around a soft iron rod and connects it to a battery through a switch. When the switch is ON, the rod acts as a strong magnet. When the switch is OFF, the magnetic power vanishes completely.

(a) Draw a neat labeled diagram of this setup. Show the path of the current using arrows and label the soft iron core. (2 Marks)

(b) Explain the underlying physics of why the iron rod shows magnetic properties only when the current flows, and why it loses this property the exact second the switch is opened. (2 Marks)

(c) The student replaces the soft iron rod with a steel rod of identical size. When the switch is turned OFF, some iron paperclips still remain stuck to the steel rod. Explain the reason behind this unexpected observation. (1 Mark)



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था

Atomic Energy Education Society

कार्यपत्रक / Worksheet (2026-27)

कक्षा /Class: VII विषय /Subject: Social Science माह/ Month: April to June अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Chapter 1 to 4

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____

अनुक्रमांक /Roll No._____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.:_____ दिनांक /Date: _____

1. Choose the correct answer from the given options: 1x10=10 m

1. Which mountain range acts as a natural barrier in the north of India?

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| A) The Aravalli Range | B) The Western Ghats |
| C) The Himalayas | D) The Vindhya Range |

2. What is the meaning of the word 'Himalaya' in Sanskrit?

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| A) Mountain of Gods | B) Abode of Snow |
| C) Land of Rivers | D) The Great Wall |

3. Which major river flows westward through central India and drains into the Arabian Sea?

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A) The Ganga | B) The Godavari |
| C) The Narmada | D) The Cauvery |

4. Which river is NOT an example of a river originating from the Himalayas?

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| A) The Ganga | B) The Brahmaputra |
| C) The Narmada | D) The Yamuna |

5. What is the lowest layer of the atmosphere where weather takes place?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (A) Stratosphere | (B) Troposphere |
| (C) Mesosphere | (D) Thermosphere |

6. What is the movement of air from high pressure to low pressure called?

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| (A) Rain | (B) Wind |
| (C) Storm | (D) Snow |

7. Which instrument measures wind speed?

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (A) Wind vane | (B) Thermometer |
| (C) Anemometer | (D) Barometer |

8. Which Indian coastal area receives rainfall from the winter monsoon?

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (A) Kerala | (B) West Bengal |
| (C) Tamil Nadu | (D) Maharashtra |

9.What was a Janapada in ancient India?

(A) A religious center

(B) A small tribal village

(C) A territory or kingdom ruled by a king or a clan

(D) A market town

10.Which Mahajanapada had its capital at Raj agriha and later at Pataliputra?

(A) Avanti

(B) Kosala

(C) Magadha

(D) Vatsa

II. Answer the following questions:

2x2=4m

i. How do weather predictions help us?

ii. What is meant by 'Second Urbanisation of India'?

III. Answer the following questions:

3x2=6m

i. What are some key geographical features of India?

ii. Why were the Janpadas and Mahajanpadas an important development in India's early history?

IV. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

(A)As cities and states grew in size, kings needed resources to build forts, maintain standing armies, and run administrations. This led to the introduction of a regular taxation system. The most common tax was the *bhaga*, which was a share of the produce collected from farmers. Additionally, craftspeople and traders also had to pay taxes, often by providing their labor or goods. The growth of trade along ancient routes, like the *Uttarapatha* and *Dakshinapatha*, boosted the economy. To make trading easier and to replace the older barter system, punch-marked coins made of silver were introduced.

i. Why did the Mahajanapada rulers need to collect regular taxes from their people?

1m

ii. What was the bhaga system, and who else had to pay taxes to the king besides farmers

1m

iii. Why were punch-marked coins considered a significant improvement over the traditional barter system?

2m

(B) The Northern Rivers and Plains

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

The Indo-Gangetic plains, formed by the Indus, Ganga, and Brahmaputra river systems, are among the most fertile regions in the world. Fed by the melting snow of the Himalayas, these rivers deposit rich alluvial soil, making the plains highly suitable for large-scale agriculture. Consequently, this region supports the largest concentration of India's population and is known as the "breadbasket" of the country

(a) Why is agriculture highly successful in the Northern Plains?

1m

(b) Name the three major river systems that shape this geographical region. **1m**

(c) Infer why a very dense population is found in this part of India. **2m**

V. Long Type Questions: **5X2=10m**

i. What is the effect of climate on economy, culture and society?

ii. Mention the key geographical features of the 'Second Urbanisation'

VI. Locate the following places: **1x2=2m**

i. Magadha ii. Andaman and Nicobar Islands



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
कार्यपत्रक / Worksheet (2026-27)

कक्षा / Class: VII विषय /Subject: ENGLISH माह/ Month: AUGUST अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: **Unit-2 A funny man, Say the Right Thing**

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____

अनुक्रमांक /Roll No. _____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.: _____ दिनांक /Date: _____

General instructions-

- 1- The question paper consists of four sections A,B,C and D.
SECTION –A Reading –10 Marks
SECTION –B Grammar-8 Marks
SECTION –C Writing- 10 Marks
SECTION –D Literature- 12 Marks
- 2- Read all the questions carefully and attempt all the questions.
- 3-Numbers to the right indicate the marks.
- 4-All the answers must be numbered as in the question paper.

SECTION - A READING

Read the following comprehension carefully and answer to the given questions:

The Great wall of China is said to be one man-made structure which can be seen from the moon. This 1500-mile-long wall one of the seven wonders of the world. It crosses the northern province of China. In the eastern section its height varies from 15 to 30 feet. There is a pathway on the top wide enough for six horse men to ride side by side. Parapets protect them from falling off. When the wall was first built it had about 25,000 towers. The defenders could shoot at attackers from Mongolia. The towers of the wall were used for sending signals with smoke of flags by day and with fire by night. The great wall was built to strengthen the nation's defences. It acted as a boundary to and kept out the wild nomads from the north. Construction was started is about 221 B.C. by emperor ship Huang. The man who did most in carrying out the emperor's plans was general Mang Tien. Who drove the Tartars back from the Yellow River. Thousands of prisoners were put on job. In dry winds, snow storms and dust storms, the work went on. Many of the workers died. Its brick walls were formed together with a white another so hard that no nail could be driven into.

Q1-Answer the following questions.**(5)**

- a) What is so unique about the Great wall of China?
- b) How many horsemen could ride side by side on the top?
- c) What two purposes did the tower serve?
- d) Why was this wall built?
- e) Who were put to work on the project?

Q2-Find out the opposite of perish from the above passage.**(1)****Q3- Find out words from the above passage which mean:****(4)**

- 1. changes
- 2. Low walls on the sides
- 3. members of a tribe who move
with their animals from place to place
- 4. A message given by signs

SECTION B- GRAMMAR

Q4-The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Identify the error and write down its correction against the correct blank. The first one has been done for you.

(3)

Sentences	Incorrect word	Correct word
Road accidents are common in the highways. The	in	on
root cause was rash driving or drunken driving.		
The youngsters are speed-crazy. They ignores the		
rules on the road, jump the red signal and try to		
overtake the other vehicle going ahead. There is		
head on collisions. Many victim are maimed to life		
or even died on the road. Let us remember the		
golden rule that life is precious.	XXX	XXX

Q5- Rearrange these words to make meaningful sentences.**(2)**

1. regrettable/most/us/of/walk/that/do/enough/is/it/not
2. to/doctor's/carefully/should/your/advice/you/listen

Q6- Do as directed:

1. **Fill in the blanks with present perfect continuous tense.** (1)

Mrs. Shaw _____ the room since morning. (prepare).

2. **Identify the kind of sentence and punctuate it.** (1)

the meeting starts at 11.00 a.m. in the conference room.

3. **Choose and fill in the blanks with suitable phrasal verb.** (1)

The lecture was so fast-paced that I couldn't _____ all the information.
(take after / take in)

SECTION C - WRITING

Q7-You are Nikhil/Nikita the Head Boy/Girl of your school. Write a notice on behalf of your school inviting all the grandparents of the students of your school to celebrate World Elders' Day.

(4)

Q8-Write a short story in about 100-150 words using the following clues and give a suitable title.

(6)

The internet stops working ----- people panic-----family find another way to communicate-----unexpected problem arises-----people discover something important about life without technology.

SECTION D - LITERATURE

Q9- Answer the following questions-

(4)

- 1- How does Mary's attitude towards the guest change throughout the play?
- 2- What can we infer about Mary's understanding of polite conversation based on her interaction with the guests ?

Q10-Read the following lines and answer the question that follow.

(4)

You never heard in all your life

Such a funny feeling sound

"My friend why, do you wear two hats

Upon your feet?" I said.

He turned the other way about,

And hopped home on his head.

1- Choose the line from the extract which tells us that the sound was unique.

2- Complete the sentence with an appropriate reason.

The poet calls the funny man 'my friend' because _____

3- What does the reaction of the funny man to the poet's question tell us about him?

4- Choose the correct option to complete the sentence.

The last line of the extract makes the readers feel _____

a- dreamy b- impatient c- cheerful d- worried

Q11 Answer the following question in 50-60 words.

1- In what way does the play show the importance of knowing how to engage in polite conversation?

(4)



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
कार्यपत्रक / Worksheet (2026-27)

कक्षा /Class: VII विषय /Subject: English माह/ Month: June-July अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Unit 2

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____

अनुक्रमांक /Roll No. _____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.: _____ दिनांक /Date: _____

Q1. Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow. (4×1=4m)

*He flung himself down in low
 despair, As grieved as man could
 be;
 And after awhile he pondered there,
 "I'll give it all up," said he.
 Now just at that moment a spider
 dropped,
 With its silken, filmy clue;*

- i. Select the phrase which shows the physical expression of the King's emotional state.
- ii. Why does the poet use the word 'low' before despair?
- iii. Choose the correct option to complete the sentence.

In the line, 'And after a while he pondered there', the word 'pondered' means _____.

- a. paused
- b. thought
- c. noticed
- d. rested
- iv. Choose the correct option from the words given in the brackets.
 The phrase 'silken filmy clue' creates an image of something that is _____ (long and light/very delicate and soft).
 Answer:

Q2. Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow. (4×1=4m)

I feel the delicate symmetry of a leaf. I pass my hands lovingly about the smooth skin of a silver birch, or the rough, shaggy bark of a pine. In spring, I touch the branches of trees hopefully in search of a bud, the first sign of awakening Nature after her winter's sleep. Occasionally, I am very fortunate; I place my hand gently on a small tree and feel the happy quiver of a bird in full song.

- i. What does the 'delicate symmetry of a leaf' symbolise?
- ii. List two phrases from the extract that describe the texture of objects in nature.
- iii. Complete the sentence appropriately.
 The phrase 'awakening Nature after her winter's sleep' refers to _____.

- iv. What is the tone of the writer in this extract?

- a. nostalgic
- b. proud
- c. admiring
- d. celebratory

Q3. Answer the following questions in brief.

(4×2=8m)

- i. Why did King Bruce feel like giving up?
- ii. What lesson did the King learn from the spider?
- iii. How does the spider's journey teach about determination?
- iv. Describe the change in King Bruce's attitude from the beginning to the end.

Q4. Answer the following Questions in brief. (4×2=8m)

- i. Why did Helen Keller want to experience dawn?
- ii. How did Helen understand emotions without sight?
- iii. What does Helen admire about the museums?
- iv. Summarise Helen's message to people who can see.

Q5. State True or False.

(6×1=6)

- i. Helen Keller believed touch gave her more joy than sight.

- ii. Helen Keller wanted to visit a city on the third day.

- iii. King Bruce was in a cheerful mood when the poem began.

- iv. The thread used by the spider in the poem 'Try Again' was strong and thick.

- v. The spider in the poem 'Try Again' failed more than once before succeeding. _____
- vi. Helen Keller advised people to take their senses for granted.

Q6. Notice writing (5m)

You are the Head Boy/Girl of Atomic Energy Central School, Narwapahar. Draft a notice informing the students about the Annual Day celebration to be held on 30th August.

Mention the date, time, venue, request all students to attend, and state whom they should contact for further details. (50 words)

Q7. Informal letter writing (5m)

Taking inspiration from King Bruce and the spider in the poem, Try Again, write a letter to your cousin explaining your plan to overcome a difficult situation. Advise them to persevere and not to quit.



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
कार्यपत्रक / Worksheet (2026-27)

कक्षा /Class: VII विषय/Subject: Social Science माह/ Month: September अंक/Marks: 40
दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Ch.7.The Gupta Era: An Age Of Tireless Creativity
विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____
अनुक्रमांक /Roll No.____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.:_____ दिनांक /Date: _____

Section-A MCQ (1X10=10 Marks)

- 1.Which Gupta ruler is known as the “Napoleon of India” due to his military conquests?
(a) Chandragupta I (b) Samudragupta (c) Chandragupta II (d) Skandagupta
2. Which foreign traveler visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II?
(a) Ibn Battuta (b) Al-Biruni (c) Faxian (d) Megasthenes
3. The Gupta period is often referred to as the “Golden Age of India” mainly due to the achievements in:
(a) Trade and commerce (b) Religion and politics (c) Art, science, and literature
(d) Agriculture and irrigation
4. Samudragupta performed which ancient Vedic ritual to legitimize his sovereignty?
(a) Rajasuya (b) Ashvamedha Yajna (c) Vajapeya (d) Agnihotra
5. Identify the monument shown in the picture.
(a) Ajanta Cave (b) Udayagiri Caves
(c) Nalanda university (d) Buddhist Viharas



6. The Iron Pillar of Delhi was erected during which ruler's reign?
(a) Chandragupta I (b) Samudragupta (c) Chandragupta II (d) Skandagupta
7. Which of the following is a famous literary work of Kalidasa?
(a) Arthashastra (b) Meghadūtam (c) Ramayana (d) Bhagavad Gita
8. Ghaṭikās were:
a) Armies b) Temples c) Learning centres d) Villages
9. There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Choose your answer as per the options given below:

Assertion (A): The Gupta Empire had a decentralized administration.

Reason (R): Local feudatories enjoyed considerable autonomy under the Gupta rule.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

10. Assertion (A): The prayāga praśasti is an important historical source for the Gupta period.

Reason (R): It was composed by the court poet Harisena to praise the achievements of Samudragupta.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

Section- B (2x2=4 Marks)

11. Define the following:

- (a) Outcastes / Rock Cut Architecture
- (b) Regent Ruler / Monastery.

12. What contributions did Aryabhata make in science?

OR

What were Varahamihira's contributions to Indian knowledge?

Section- C (3x3=9 Marks)

13. Who were the Guptas? Why is the Gupta period called the 'classical age' in Indian history?

14. Who were the Pallavas and where did they rule?

15. What was happening in the rest of the subcontinent at this time?

OR

Who were some great figures of this period, and why do their stories matter today? (Any Three)

Section- D (Case Based Question: 1x4=4 Marks)

16. During the Gupta period, powerful rulers like Samudragupta and Chandragupta expanded and unified large parts of India. Samudragupta, praised in the Prayāga Praśasti by his court poet, was known as the "Unifier of Earth" due to his numerous military victories. However, instead of annexing all defeated territories, he allowed local rulers to remain in power as tributaries. The Iron Pillar of Delhi, stands rust-free even after 1600 years,

showcasing advanced metallurgical skills. Under their rule, India experienced peace, prosperity, and cultural brilliance.

- (a) Why is Samudragupta often referred to as the “Unifier of Earth”?
- (b) What is the significance of the Iron Pillar at Mehrauli, Delhi?
- (c) How did Samudragupta deal with some of the defeated kings?
- (d) The Prayāga Praśasti was written by-----.

Section- E (5x2=10 Marks)

17. “Periods of peace support the development of various aspects of sociocultural life, literature, and the development of science and

technology.” Examine this statement in the light of the Gupta empire.

OR

Ayurveda was codified during the Gupta period. Explain this statement.

18. Explain the structure and functioning of administration and governance under the Gupta rulers.

OR

How did the decline of the Gupta Empire impact India?

Section- F (1x3=3 Marks)

19. On the outline map of India label and locate the following:

- (i) Indraprastha (ii) Vakataka kingdom (iii) Kamarupa kingdom