ANSWERS TO DAILY BASIS ASSIGNMENT OF 1ST WEEK

Subject : English

Date: 20.04.2020

1. Assertive
2. Imperative
3. Interrogative
4. Negative
5. Exclamatory

Date: 21.04.2020

1. Common noun
2. Material noun
3. Collective noun
4. Abstract noun
5. Common noun

Date: 22.04.2020

1. a group of elephants
2. a group of singers
3. a group of camels
4. a group of directors
5. the people working on a ship, aircraft etc.

Date: 23.04.2020

1. Masculine
2. Common
3. Feminine
4. Common
5. Neuter

Date: 24.04.2020

1. handkerchief
2. photo
3. calves, grass

4. women – servants
5. deer

Date: 25.04.2020

1. take care of
2. cancelled
3. search for
4. telephone
5. stopped working properly

Answer key 7 Hindi DBA 1 to 6

20.4.2020   DBA 1

1 क •भारतीय आर्य भाषा का चरम विकास अपभ्रंश भाषा में हुआ -अपभ्रंश का अर्थ है -बिगड़ा हुआ |लोक भाषा अपभ्रंश ने परिनिष्ठित प्रकृति के विरुद्ध विद्रोह किया |अपभ्रंश के अनेक नाम -ग्रामीण -भाषा, देसी भाषा ,अवहंस ,. अवहट हैं| आधुनिक आर्य भाषाओं (बांग्ला,मराठी और,पंजाबी)की उत्पति इसी से हुई है|,

2 क• हिंदी और इसकी बोलियां संपूर्ण भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में बोली और समझी जाती हैं| यह संपर्क भाषा का कार्य करती है|

  3 क•भारतवर्ष में हिंदी को राजभाषा वर्ग में रखा गया है क्योंकि यह हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा नहीं बन पाई ,जब भी इसको राष्ट्रभाषा बनाने का सोचा गया तो दक्षिण भारतीय इसका अनुवाद करने के लिए कहते थे |इसी कारण इसे अंग्रेजी के बाद आधिकारिक रूप में राजभाषा वर्ग में रखा गया है|

  4 क . भाषा के दो भेद होते हैं |
    1. मौखिक
    2. लिखित

 5 घ. हिंदी भाषा में देवनागरी लिपि को स्वीकार किया है क्योंकि इसमें ध्वनि प्रतीकों - स्वर और व्यंजन का क्रम वैज्ञानिक क्रम है| स्वरों में ह्रस्व -दीर्घ स्वरों के लिए अलग-अलग मात्राएं हैं और स्वरों की मात्रा निश्चित है|

21.4.2020   DBA 2

1 ख •संविधान में राज्य भाषा के संबंध में धारा 343 में व्यवस्था की गई है| धारा(343,1) के अनुसार भारतीय संघ की राजभाषा हिंदी और लिपि देवनागरी होगी| संघ के राजकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए अंकों का रुप भारतीय अंकों का अंतर- राष्ट्रीय स्वरूप (1,2,3)आदि का होगा|
'
 2 घ •वह भाषा जो पूरे राष्ट्र अथवा देश के द्वारा समझी बोली जाती है तथा उस राष्ट्र की संस्कृति से संबंधित होती है, उसे राष्ट्रभाषा कहा जाता है इसे संपर्क की भाषा भी कहा जाता है|

3 घ•भारतीय संविधान में हिंदी को राजभाषा अर्थात् (राज-काज की भाषा के)रूप में 14 सितंबर 1949 को मान्यता दी गई|
4 क• राजभाषा आयोग के अध्यक्ष श्री बी•जी• खरे ने राष्ट्रपति को 7 जून 1955 को प्रस्ताव भेजा और उसे 10 मई 1963 को पारित किया गया|

 5 घ• भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 343 के अनुसार संघ की राजभाषा अर्थात् राजकाज की भाषा हिंदी और लिपि देवनागरी है|

22.4.2020   DBA 3

1 ख•भारतीय राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 ईस्वी का संशोधन वर्ष 1967 ईस्वी को किया गया |

 2 ख• भारतीय राजभाषा अधिनियम 10 मई 1963 को पारित किया गया था|

 3 घ • राजभाषा अर्थात् राजकाज की भाषा विभाग की स्थापना 25 जून 1975 में गृह मंत्रालय के स्वतंत्र विभाग के रूप में की गई थी|

4 ख• भाषा शिक्षण का महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य स्वाभाविक अभिव्यक्ति, कल्पनाशीलता ,कौशल और सोच को विकसित करना होता है|

5 ख• उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर हिंदी भाषा शिक्षण का एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य बच्चों में उनकी समझ के अनुसार उनके पढ़ने और लिखने की क्षमता का विकास करना होता है|

23 .4.2020   DBA 4

1 ग• प्राथमिक स्तर पर भाषा शिक्षण का उद्देश्य है कि बच्चे विभिन्न स्थितियों में भाषा का प्रभावी प्रयोग करना सीख सकें|

2 घ• प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों के लिए चुने जाने वाली पाठ्य पुस्तकों में ऐसी रचनाओं को स्थान दिया जाना चाहिए, जो उनके परिवेश से जुड़ी हों और जिनमें भाषा की अलग-अलग छटाएं बिखरी हों|

3 घ • भाषा के आकलन में बच्चों को विभिन्न संदर्भों में भाषा के प्रयोग की कुशलता का ज्ञान प्राप्त करने पर बल दिया जाना चाहिए|

4 ख•भाषा के लिखित रूप में हम अपनी बात को दूसरों तक लिख कर पहुंचाते हैं और समझाते हैं जबकि इसके मौखिक रूप में हमें इसे बोलकर समझाते हैं|

5 क• व्याकरण हमें भाषा को शुद्ध व सुचारू रूप से लिखने के नियमों की जानकारी देता है|

24.4.2020   DBA 5

1 क• हिंदी भाषा में वर्ण दो प्रकार के हैं|
 1• स्वर वर्ण |
 2•व्यंजन वर्ण |

2 ग• हिंदी में व्यंजन वर्णों की संख्या 33 है|
  क से ज्ञ तक |

3 ख• मात्राएं तीन प्रकार की होती हैं|
1• ह्रस्व
2• दीर्घ
3• प्लुत

4 ख •स्वर वर्णों की संख्या 11 है| अ से अः तक|

5 ग• अंतस्थ व्यंजन चार प्रकार के होते हैं |
  य, र, ल, व

25.4.2020   DBA 6

1 घ• दोनों होठों के स्पर्श से बोले जाते हैं|'उ, ऊ'|

2 घ • कण्ठ और जीभ के स्पर्श से बोला जाता है| 'अ, आ, कवर्ग'|

3 क• तालु और जीभ के स्पर्श से बोला जाता है| 'चवर्ग' |

4 घ• मूर्द्धा और जीभ के स्पर्श से बोला जाता है| 'टवर्ग' |

5 ग• दोनों होठों के स्पर्श से बोला जाता है| 'पवर्ग'

	DAILY BASIS ASSIGNMENT ANSWER KEY
	SESSION 2020-2021
	DATE-20/4/2020---25/4/2020
	MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION
SUBJECT-CHEMISTRY	**CLASS-7**
Q.NO	**RIGHT OPTION WITH EXPLANATION**
date---20/4/2020	
1	a) property of acid
2	b) property of base
3	c) property of indicator
4	d)sour in taste
5	d) contains the property of indicator
date---21/4/2020	
1	d) it is naturally present in it
2	a) it is naturally present in it
3	b) it can completely dissociate in water
4	a) it is a mineral acid
5	c) it is naturally produced in stomach
date-22/4/2020	
1	c) source of dye (litmus)
2	b) it is the property of turmeric
3	d) property of phenolphthalein towards acid and base
4	a) it is the property of turmeric towards base
5	a) it is not a property of an acid
date- 23/4/2020	
1	d) all contains organic acid
2	b)it is a base
3	a)it is an acid
4	d) base changes red litmus blue
5	c) its pH value is 7
date-24/4/2020	
1	d) litmus paper is used as an indicator
2	c) basic substance only turns red litmus blue
3	b) it is the property of phenolphthalein
4	c) it is the property of base or neutral substance towards blue litmus
5	c) latin word" acere" means sour
date-25/4/2020	
1	a) an organic acid is an organic compound with acidic properties.
2	c) it is derived from mineral

3	d) it is naturally present in it
4	a) because of its many and varied application
5	b) property of china rose indicator towards acid

D B A - 1 To 6

विषय – संस्कृत   कक्षा - छः

दिनांक ◌ः 20 /4 /2020   D B A - 01

प्रश्न 1) ख∗कस्मिन्

व्याख्या – संस्कृत व्याकरण के अनुसारकिम् पु० का शब्द रुप सप्तमी विभक्तिएकवचन में कस्मिन् होता है

प्रश्न 2) ख) षष्ठी / एकवचन

व्याख्या – संस्कृत व्याकरण के अनुसारतत् पुलिंग शब्द रुप तस्य षष्ठी एकवचन कारुप है ।

प्रश्न 3) घ) पठ्

व्याख्या – क्रियाओं के मूल रुप को धातु कहते हैं, यहाँ लृट् लकार में पठिष्यति पठ् मूल शब्द से बना है ।

प्रश्न 4) ग पठामि

व्याख्या – व्याकरण के अनुसार लट् लकार में पठ् धातु का रुप पठामि होता है ।

प्रश्न 5) (ख)

व्याख्या – वर्ण संयोजन का अर्थ वर्णों को जोड़ना होता हैअतः वर्णों को जोड़ने पर कृष्णः बना ।

दिनांक ◌ः- 21 /4 /2020.   D B A - 2

प्रश्न 1) ख∗ कीदृशी

व्याख्या – पाठ के अनुसार लता परिश्रमी बालिका है ।

2) क पंचमी ,एकवचन

व्याख्या – किम् पु० शब्द का रुप कस्मात् हैजो पंचमी का एकवचन है।

3) ग द्रक्ष्यथ

व्याख्या – लृट् लकार में दृश् धातु का रुप द्रक्ष्यथ होता है।

4)ग) ग 13

व्याख्या – संस्कृत भाषा में स्वरों की संख्या 13 है ।

5) ग) क्+ ऋ+ष्+अ+क्+अः

व्याख्या – विन्यास का अर्थ होता है वर्णों को अलग करना ,अतःग विकल्प सही है

दिनांक ◌ः- 22/4/2020.   D B A - 3

प्रश्न 1) ख∗रामाभ्याम्

व्याख्या – संस्कृत व्याकरण के अनुसारराम का शब्द रुप तृतीया विभक्ति द्वि० में रामाभ्याम् होता है।

2)घ) प्रथमा /बहुवचन

व्याख्या – अस्मद शब्द का रुपप्रथमा बहुवचन में वयम् होता है ।

3) क) अपठत्

व्याख्या - लंग लकार में त् ताम् अन् रुप चलता है , अतःप्रथम पु० एक वचन में अपठत् हुआ ।

4) ख) गम्

व्याख्या - गम् मूल धातु है ,जिससे सभी लकारों में रुप बनते हैं ।

5) घ) उभयलिंग

व्याख्या - अस्मद् शब्द संस्कृत भाषा में ऐसा शब्द है जिसका प्रयोग स्त्री० और पु० दोनों में होता है।

दिनांक - 23 / 4 /2020. D B A - 4

प्रश्न 1) क) कंठ

व्याख्या – अकुहविसर्जनीयानाम् कंठः सूत्र सेअ ,आ का उच्चारण स्थान कंठ है।

2) ख) ए,ऐ

व्याख्या – इसका उच्चारण कंठ और तालु दोनों से होता है ।

3) ग) नासिका

व्याख्या – अनुस्वार तथा विसर्ग के उच्चारण में नाक का उपयोग होता है ,अतः नासिका सही उत्तर है ।

4) क) तालु

व्याख्या – च,छ,ज,झ बोलने में तालु का उपयोग होता है।

5) घ) दंत

व्याख्या – संस्कृत भाषा में ऌ वर्ण के उच्चारण में दाँत का उपयोग होता है ।

दिनांक -- 24/ 4 /2020 D B A - 5

प्रश्न 1) क∗ हूँ।

व्याख्या – संस्कृत भाषा में अस्मि का अर्थ हूँ होता है।

2) घ) अयोगवाह

व्याख्या - संस्कृत भाषा में वर्ण का तीसरा भेद अयोगवाह है, जोअनुस्वार तथा विसर्ग है ।।

3) ग पठथ

व्याख्या – लट् लकार में पठसि का बहु० पठथ होता है।

4) ग) भूतकाल

व्याख्या – संस्कृत भाषा में लंग लकार का अर्थ भूतकाल होता है ।

5) ग) अ

व्याख्या – लंग लकार की क्रिया में अ जोड कर रुप बनाया जाता है

दिनांक ◌: – 25/ 4 /2020.   D B A - 6

प्रश्न   1) ख) चलथः

व्याख्या – लट् लकार में चल् का धातु रुप म० पु ०   द्वि० मेंचलथः ही होता है ।

2) ग) अनमन्

व्याख्या - लंग लकार में प्रथम पुरुष बहुवचन रुप अनमन् होता है अतःग उत्तर सही है ।

3) घ) तानि

व्याख्या – कर्ता के अनुसार क्रिया का प्रयोग होता है अतः यहाँसन्ति बहु० की क्रिया है तो तत् का बहुवचन रुप तानि सही है ।

4) ख) आने वाला कल

व्याख्या – संस्कृत में श्वः का अर्थ आने वाला कल होता है अतः ख उत्तर सही है ।

5) ग अचलत्

व्याख्या - चलति का लंग लकार में रुप अचलत् होता है अतःग उत्तर सही है ।

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ANSWER KEY OF SST MCQ -STD VII

*DBA 1 – 20.04.2020 (MONDAY)

1.b[Islamic]- *because Sufi saints followed Islam*
2. c [7th]--*because it arose in 7th century AD*
3.a [personal devotion to God]-- *definition of bhakti*
4.b[handwritten documents] --*because they were written by hand*
5.b[8th to 18th century AD] -*this period is assumed to be mediaeval period*

*DBA 2 --21.04.2020 (Tuesday)

1.b[a travel account]-- *written about their travel journeys*
2.a [writing praising somebody] -- *definition of prashasti*
3.a[the Persian] *-- they were persians*
4.c [the Chinese] –*they were Chinese*
5.c[15th century AD] --*because it originated in 15th century AD*

*DBA 3 --22.4.2020 (Wednesday)

1.a[explorers] -- *They founded continents*
2.a[end of Vedas] –*Vedas were ended in this period*
3.a[751 AD] --*because it's spread in 751 AD*
4.a[12th century AD] --*he invaded India in this period*
5.b[Kannauj] --*because pratihara made their capital at kannauj*

*DBA 4 --23.4.2020 (Thursday)

1.a[Sufi saints] *-- because they followed sufism*

2.b [Mohammad Ghori]—*because Mohammed Ghori had organised the better cavalry and army*
3.c[Kashmira] --*because it lies between two rivers*

4.b[Ulugh Khan Balban]--*because he defeated many rulers*

5.a[Slave dynasty] --*because she was the daughter of iltutmish and iltutmish belongs to slave dynasty*

*DBA 5 --24.4.2020 (Friday)

1.b[Khilji dynasty] --*because it founded the khilji dynasty as rulers of Delhi*

2.b[Iltutmish] *because qutubuddin aibak died in the meanwhile and iltutmish completed it*
3.a[Alberuni] --*because alberuni was great writer and scholar of mediaeval age*

4.a[the art of map making] --*definition*

5.c[Rajatarangini] --*book written by kalhana*

*DBA 6 --25.4.2020 (Saturday)

1.a [Sanskrit]--*because that time Sanskrit was the only language spoken in India*

2.a[Al-Idrisi] -- *because he did the art of map making*

3.b [Rajasthan] --*they belonged to Rajasthan belong*

4.a[Quran] -- *because it is considered as the secret word of god*

5.b[archives] --*because these activities prolong the usable life of records*

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Daily basis assignment's answer

Class – VII, Sub:- Maths

Date:- 20/04/2020
Answer of DBA- 1
1. |- 3| + |- 4 | = 3 + 4 = 7

2. - 47

3. All of these

4. – 25 (-5 -20= -25)

5.   5 (-7+12= 5)

Date:- 21/04/2020
Answer of DBA- 2
1. - 3
    (-9 + 6 = -3)

2. 2 – (-3) = 2 + 3 = 5

3. 7
    (1 -(-6)= 1 +6= 7)

4. – 2 – (- 6) = -2 + 6 = 4

5.   – 4 – 4 = - 8

Date:- 22/04/2020
Answer of DBA- 3
1. - 3 – (- 5) = - 3 + 5 = 2

2. 6 – (- 3) = 6 + 3 = 9
    (Other number= sum- first number)

3. 6

4. – 150
    [(-15)×(8+2)]=-15×10=-150

5.   90
    (Dividend= divisor×qoutient)

Date:- 23/04/2020

Answer of DBA- 4
1. Not defined

   [-8-(-13)=-8+13= 5]

2. 6
   [-3-(-9)=-3+9= 6]

3. 4

4. 22
   (Other integer= sum- first integer)

Date:- 24/04/2020
Answer of DBA- 5
1. -24
   [-12 × (6-4)= -12×2= -24]

2. 152
   [Other integer= sum - first integer]

3. -11 < - 8

4. – 250
   [(-28) × (8+2)= -28×10= -280]

5. -2 – (- 8) = - 2 + 8 = 6

Date:- 25/04/2020

Answer of DBA- 6
1. 10/3
   (Denominator having whole number other than 10, 100 and 1000 etc.)

2. 9/7
   (Numerator greater than denominator)

3. 105/112

4. 144
   (First rational number÷second rational number= first rational number× reciprocal of second rational number)

5. 4/7
   (Reciprocal of a/b= b/a)

CLASS – VII   SUBJECT – COMPUTER (CH-1)   DATE: 20.04.2020 (MON)

Multiple choice questions (Select the Correct One):-

1. Which of these is not an input device?
   a) Drawing tablet   b) Touch Screen   c) Speakers   d) None of these
   Explanation: Speakers is known as an output device. So it cannot be input device.

2. This is the processing unit or brain of the PC.
   a) RAM   b) CPU   c) ALU   d) None of these
   Explanation: CPU stands for Central Processing Unit. It is the main processing unit. So it is called the brain of the computer.

3. Which one of these retains the memory always?
   a) ROM   b) RAM   c) ALU   d) None of these
   Explanation: Once data has been written onto a ROM chip, it cannot be removed and can only be read. Unlike main memory (RAM), ROM retains its contents even when the computer is turned off. ROM is referred to as being nonvolatile, whereas RAM is volatile.

4. This type of printer uses to print back and forth.
   a) Dot Matrix   b) Inkjet   c) Laser   d) None of these
   Explanation: Dot matrix printers typically use a print head that moves back and forth or in an up-and-down motion on the page and prints by impact, striking an ink-soaked cloth ribbon against the paper, much like the print mechanism on a typewriter or line printer.

5. The storage unit which is equivalent to 8 bits
   a) 1 MB   b) 1 KB   c) 1 Byte   d) None of these
   Explanation: Everything in a computer is 0's and 1's. The bit stores just a 0 or 1: it's the smallest building block of storage. Byte. One byte = collection of 8 bits

6. All the …………………together combine to form a computer system.
   a) Storage Device   b) Components   c) Programs   d) None of these
   Explanation: A computer system is a set of integrated devices that input, output, process, and store data and information.There are five main hardware **components** in a computer system: Input, Processing, Storage, Output and Communication devices.

7. There are …………………stages to computer process: input, processing and output
   a) Three   b) two   c) one   d) None of these
   Explanation: The three stages of computing are input, processing and output. A computer works through these stages by 'running' a program.

8. Computer system is designed to follow set of instruction known as …………………
   a) Output   b) Interface   c) Program   d) None of these

Explanation: A program is a set of instructions that a computer follows in order to perform a particular task. ... When you **program** a computer, you give it a set of instructions to make it able to perform a particular task.

9. Speaker is an ………………… device
   a) Output   b) Input   c) Processing   d) None of these
   Explanation: A **computer speaker** is an output hardware device that connects to a computer to generate sound. The signal used to produce the sound that comes from a computer speaker is created by the computer's sound card.

10. Computer is an ………………… device
    a) Storage   b) electronic   c) input   d) None of these
    Explanation: A **computer is an electronic device** that takes input or output such as numbers, text, sound, image, animations, video, etc., processes it, and converts it into meaningful information that could be understood, presenting the changed input (processed input) as output.

11. A graphics tablet or digitizer is a computer ………………… device
    a)Input device   b)Output device   c)Processing device   d) None of these
    Explanation: A graphics tablet (also known as a **digitizer**, **drawing tablet**, **drawing pad**, digital **drawing tablet**, **pen tablet**, or digital art board) is a **computer** input device that enables a user to hand-draw images, animations and **graphics**, with a special **pen**-like stylus, similar to the way a person draws images with a pencil.

12. Drawing tablet be used to capture …………………
    a)data   b)handwritten signature   c)both a and b   d) None of these
    Explanation: These **tablets** may also be used to capture **data or handwritten** signatures. It can also be **used** to trace an image from a piece of paper which is taped or otherwise secured to the **tablet** surface. **Capturing** data in this way, by tracing or entering the corners of linear poly-lines or shapes, is called digitizing.

13. A touch screen is a computer display screen that is also an …………………
    a) Input device   b) Output device   c) Tablet Pcs   d) None of these
    Explanation: A touchscreen is a computer screen that can be used by touching it with a finger or a stylus pen, instead of using a mouse and keyboard. So it is used as **input device.**

14. MICR is an input device which is primarily used by the …………………industry.
    a) Garment industry   b) Banking Industry   c) In school   d) None of these
    Explanation: MICR code is a code printed on cheques using MICR (Magnetic Ink Character Recognition technology). This enables identification of the cheques and which in turns means faster processing. An MICR code is a 9-digit code that uniquely identifies the **bank and branch** participating in an Electronic Clearing System (ECS).That means MICR is primarily used in **Banking Industry.**

15. An output device is used to …………………the result of data. Processing carried out by CPU of your computer system
    a) Communicate   b) Print   c) Processing   d) None of these
    Explanation: Input and Output devices are the pieces of hardware **used** by a human (or other system) to **communicate** with a computer. For instance, a keyboard or computer mouse is **an input device** for a computer, while monitors and printers are **output devices**.

16. ………………… is the most commonly used type of printer
    a) Inkjet Printer   b) Laser Printer   c)CPU   d) None of these
    Explanation: Inkjet printers are the most commonly used type of printer, because it ranges from small inexpensive consumer models to expensive professional machines.

17. …………………is a type of printer that utilizes a laser beam to produce an image
    a) Inkjet Printer   b) Laser Printer   c)Dot matrix printer   d) None of these
    Explanation: Laser printing is an electrostatic digital **printing** process. It produces high-quality text and graphics (and moderate-quality photographs) by repeatedly passing a **laser** beam back and forth over a negatively charged cylinder called a "drum" to define a differentially charged image.

18. ………………… is transferred to the paper through the combination of heat and pressure
    a) MICR   b) Toner   c) Light   d) None of these
    Explanation: Toner is a powder mixture used in laser printers and photocopiers to form the printed text and images on the paper, in general through a toner cartridge. Toner particles are melted by the **heat of the fuser**, and are thus bonded to the paper.

19. ………………… is divided into three parts
    a) MICR   b) Printer   c) CPU   d) None of these
    Explanation: The **CPU** is made up of three main **parts**, they are CU (control unit) , ALU (arithmetic and logic unit) and MU (memory unit) .

20. Processing unit is commonly known as…………………
    a) CPU   b) ATMs   c) MICR   d) None of these
    Explanation: In computer Processing unit means CUP. A central **processing unit** (CPU), also called a central **processor** or main **processor**, is the electronic circuitry within a **computer** that executes instructions that make up a **computer** program.

21. ALUs only perform …………………calculations
    a) Integer   b) Logical   c) Both a and b d) None of these
    Explanation: ALUs are designed to perform **integer** calculations. Therefore, besides adding and subtracting numbers, ALUs often handle the multiplication of two **integers**, since the result is also an **integer**. However, ALUs typically **do** not perform division **operations**, since the result may be a fraction, or a "floating point" number.

22. CU works to coordinate all the other function of the…………………
    a) Storage device   b) Computer   c) Computer memory d) None of these
    Explanation: The control unit (CU) is a component of a computer's **central processing unit** (CPU) that directs the operation of the **processor**. It tells the computer's **memory**, arithmetic and logic unit and **input** and **output** devices how to respond to the instructions that have been sent to the **processor**.

23. CU works by gathering…………………through a series of commands
    a) Input   b) Output   c) CPU   d) None of these
    Explanation: CU tells the computer's memory, arithmetic and logic unit and gathers **input** through series of commands and tells the output devices how to respond to the instructions that have been sent to the processor.

24. CU is circuitry that directs…………………

a) Computer   b) MICR   c) Operations   d) None of these

   Explanation:CU or control unit", is "digital circuitry contained within the processor that directs the sequence of operation and movements of data into, out of, and between a processor's many sub-units"

25. MU forms an important component of …………………

   a) CPU   b) MICR   c) Printer   d) None of these

   Explanation: The **CPU** is made up of three important parts, they are CU (control unit) , ALU (arithmetic and logic unit) and **MU (memory unit)** .

26. Computer is usually an electrical …………………

   a) Device   b) Component   c)Both a and b   d) None of these

   Explanation: A **computer** is described as an electrical **device** because; it is made up of electronic components and uses **electric** energy (such as **electricity**) to operate.

27. In computer system two symbol 0 and 1 are called …………………

   a) Binary digits   b) Bits   c)Both a and b   d) None of these

   Explanation: A **bit** is the short for **Binary Digit**. BIT is the smallest unit of data in a **computer**. A **bit** has a single binary value, either 0 or 1.

28. ………………… is smallest data storage unit.

   a) Bit   b) Byte   c) ROM   d) None of these

   Explanation: A **bit** (short for binary digit) is the smallest unit of data in a **computer**. A **bit** has a single binary value, either 0 or 1.

29. ………………… memory unit in computers is expressed in bit

   a) Smallest   b) Largest   c)Both a and b   d) None of these

   Explanation: A **bit** (short for binary digit) is the **smallest** unit of data in a **computer**. A **bit** has a single binary value, either 0 or 1.

30. ………………… are stored on computers as the digital numbers 1 and 0

   a) Byte   b) Bit   c) RAM   d) None of these

   Explanation: A **bit** (short for binary digit) is the smallest unit of data in a **computer**. A **bit** has a single binary value, either **0 or 1.**

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ANSWER SHEET OF DBA-1 TO DBA-6
DATE COVERED FROM 20/420 TO 25/4/20

DBA No	DATE	MCQ No	OPTION	EXPLNATION
DBA-1	20-04-2020	MCQ-1	A	UNIVERSALLY DECIDED
		MCQ-2	A	DO
		MCQ-3	A	DO
		MCQ-4	A	SPEED IS RATIO OF DISTANCE AND TIME
		MCQ-5	A	UNIVERSAL TRUTH
DBA-2	21-04-2020	MCQ-1	A	INDEPENDENT QUANTITY, KEPT ON X-AXIS
		MCQ-2	B	UNIVERSAL TRUTH
		MCQ-3	C	DISTANE=SPEED*TIME
		MCQ-4	A	DISTANCE COVERED 0 KM=REST
		MCQ-5	B	THE CAR HAS MOVEMENT
DBA-3	22-04-2020	MCQ-1	B	DEFINITION
		MCQ-2	C	RATIO OF DISTANCE AND TIME
		MCQ-3	C	RATIO OF DISTANCE AND TIME
		MCQ-4	B	1Km=1000m,1h=3600 s
		MCQ-5	A	2*DISTANCE/2*TIME=SAME SPEED
DBA-4	23-04-2020	MCQ-1	A	DEFINITION
		MCQ-2	A	DO
		MCQ-3	B	TIME=DISTANCE/SPEED
		MCQ-4	B	DISTANCE COVERED PER UNIT TIME IS NOT SAME
		MCQ-5	D	SPEED=DISTANCE/TIME
DBA-5	24-04-2020	MCQ-1	A	DISTANCE IS NOT INCREASING
		MCQ-2	C	45min=3/4h, DISTANCE=SPEED*TIME
		MCQ-3	C	SPEED IS RATIO OF DISTANCE AND TIME
		MCQ-4	C	DEFINITION
		MCQ-5	C	DISTANCE AND TIME, BOTH ARE THE FACTORS OF MOTION
DBA-6	25-04-2020	MCQ-1	A	UNIVERSAL TRUTH
		MCQ-2	D	UNIVERSAL TRUTH
		MCQ-3	A	UNIVERSAL TRUTH
		MCQ-4	C	BOTH ARE FACTORS OF MOTION
		MCQ-5	A	UNIVERSAL TRUTH

Answer to Assignment/class 7 Biology/20/4/2020

1) D

   Explanation:- This gas is the output of the process of Photosynthesis.

2) B

   Explanation :- Carbon dioxide enters the leaves through small holes called stomata present in the leaves.

3) B

   Explanation :-Starch is the only carbohydrate which turns which turns blue black with iodine solution.

4) C

   Explanation:-Grass contains chlorophyll so it can prepare its own food.

5) C

   Explanation:- Nitrogen mineral is essential to make proteins.

Answer to Assignment/class 7 Biology/21/4/2020

1) D

   Explanation:-Carbon dioxide enters through stomata which is present in the leaves.

2) B

   Explanation:-Algae contains chlorophyll so it is an autotroph.

3) B

   Explanation :-In the process of photosynthesis solar energy is converted into chemical energy and stored as food in different parts of plants.

4) C

   Explanation:- Glucose is the simple food prepared during the process of photosynthesis which is made up of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen.

5) D

   Explanation :- In plants food is prepared in the leaves because it contains chlorophyll.

Answer to Assignment/class 7 Biology/22/4/2020

1) C

   Explanation:-This plant eat only insects and it is also called partial heterotrophs.

2) A

   Explanation:- This plant derives the food from its host plant.

3) D

   Explanation:-This plant contains chlorophyll.

4) A

   Explanation :-In symbiotic both the plants live together and help each other.

5) C

   Explanation :-Alga have chlorophyll and so it does not depend on other plants for food.

Answer to Assignment/class 7 Biology/23/4/2020

1) B

   Explanation:-Alga contain chlorophyll.

2) A

   Explanation:-Nitrogen is essential to make proteins.

3) C

   Explanation :-In carnivorous plants the leaves are modified to catch their prey.

4) A

   Explanation:-Alga and fungus help each other.

5) A

   Explanation:-It transport water and minerals.

Answer to Assignment/class 7 Biology/24/4/2020

1) C

Explanation :-It has both the modes of nutrition .

2) B

Explanation:-Fungus spoils the growth of leather objects.

3) A

Explanation :-It is a parasitic plant with yellow colour.

4) B

Explanation :- It contains Rhizobium bacteria.

5) A

Explanation:-It is man made fertilizer.

Answer to Assignment/class 7 Biology/25/4/2020

1) B

Explanation :-It is an insect eating plants.

2) B

Explanation:- Both help each other.

3) A

Explanation :-Iodine solution is used to test the presence of starch.

4) B

Explanation :-It is the definition of Nutrition.

5) C

Explanation:-It is disease caused by fungus.