Answers to Daily Basis Assignment of 2ⁿᵈ week

Subject : English

Date: 27.04.2020

1. splash
2. din
3. creaking
4. rustle
5. patter

Date: 28.04.2020

1. basic
2. honour
3. sluggish
4. upright
5. precise

Date: 29.04.2020

1. abbreviation
2. biography
3. illegible
4. inaudible
5. pedestrian

Date: 30.04.2020

1. common noun
2. adjective
3. pronoun
4. verb
5. adverb

Date: 01.05.2020

1. by
2. at
3. in
4. into
5. of

Date: 02.05.2020

1. in the southern hemisphere
2. water

3. in groups
4. they can find their prey within a few feet of the surface
5. find their mate and chicks

Answer of Daily Basis Assignment

Class-7   Sub- maths

Date- 27.04.2020

1) 9/16 > 13/24
2) 5/6 [(9+16)/30 =25/30 =5/6]
3) 11/12 [13/4 -7/3 = (39-28)/12 =11/12]
4) 5/7 [other number = product ÷1 st number]
5) $2\frac{1}{4}$ [Required no. = dividend ÷quotient]

Date- 28.04.2020

1) 44km [Req. Distance= 16× 11/4 km]
2) Unlike fractions [fractions having different denominators]
3) 3/5<2/3<11/15
4) 7/10 [7/4 ÷5/2]
5) Not defined

Date- 29.04.2020

1) -3/5 [1. Find HCF Of numerator and denominato.

2.divide numerator and denominator by HCF]

2) -6/7 ["]

3) -14   [X= (6×7)/-3 =42/-3 = -14]

4) -1/6

5) -3/2   [Multiplicative inverse of a/b =b/a]

Date- 30 .04.202

1) $2\frac{2}{5}$ $\left[\frac{8}{5} \times \frac{3}{2}\right]$
2) 3/5
3) $10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. $\left[Req.time = \frac{7}{4} \times 6 \right]$
4) 21 hrs   [7/8 ×24 hrs]
5) 7/100 [fraction having denominator 10, 100, 1000 etc]

Date- 1.05.2021.

1) 4/5 [5/3 ×12/25]
2) 11/17   [1/10 ×110/17]
3) 2/3 litre [20/3 ÷10]
4) Not determinable
5) Rational number

Date- 2 .05.2020

1) -3/11   [If numerator are same then fraction having less denominator is greater]
2) -2/3   ] find HCF Of numerator and denominator, 2. Divide numerator and denominator byHCF]

3) 11/105 m[remaining cloth =5/7 -4/10 , each one get =22/70 ÷3]
4) 14/19 [7/3 ×6/19]
5) 41/60

SUBJECT-CHEMISTRY	CLASS- -7
Q.NO	**RIGHT OPTION WITH EXPLANATION**

date---27/4/2020

1	d) carbonic acid--mineral acid
2	d) sour milk-its sour taste is due to the presence of lactic acid
3	d) have sour taste--property of acid
4	c) common salt-rest all are either acid or base
5	b) carbon monoxide--rest all causes acid rain

date---28/4/2020

1	d) C and D-rest are base
2	a)B and C-rest is an acid
3	b)formic acid--its an organic acid
4	d) phenolphthalein--it is a man made indicator
5	c)C and D--property of this indicator towards base

date-29/4/2020

1	c)sulphuric acid--chemical name of oil of vitriol
2	b)red and blue
3	c)either acidic or neutral-property of phenolphthalein
4	d)pure or distilled --pH is 7 in room temperature
5	c)neutral--pH is 7

date- 30/4/2020

1	b)acids are substances which are sour in taste--property of acid
2	d)bases are substances which are bitter in taste--property of base
3	c)bases may or may not be soluble in water--property of base
4	a)citric acid--naturally present in it
5	d)blue litmus paper turns green in a basic medium--not the property of blue litmus

date-1/5/2020

1	b)apple--naturally present in it
2	a)tea--naturally present in it
3	c)nitric acid--due to its corrosive nature
4	d) phenolphthalein--
5	c)universal

date-2/5/2020

1	b)sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide--universally accepted due to its property
2	a)hydrochloric acid and sulphuric acid---universally accepted due to its property
3	c)antacid--widely used in treatment of indigestion
4	c)lemon juice--property of blue litmus
5	d)baking soda---property of red litmus

Ans keys DBA 7 Hindi 7to12 26.5.20
DBA 7
27 . 4.20
1 क• पत्र दो प्रकार के होते हैं
    1. औपचारिक पत्र -सरकारी, कार्यलय पत्र
    2. अनौपचारिक पत्र-व्यकितगत और मित्रों को |
2 क •औपचारिक पत्र में सबसे ऊपर पत्र -लेखक का पता लिखते हैं|

3 ख •औपचारिक पत्र कार्यालय के या सरकारी पत्र कहलाते हैं|

4 क•पत्र लेखक का पता सबसे ऊपर लिखा जाता है|

 5 क•पत्र लिखने का कारण बताने हेतु पत्र में विषय लिखना आवश्यक होता है |

DBA 8
28.4 20

1 क • दो वर्णो के जुड़ने से जो विकार (दोष) उत्पन्न होता है | उसे संधि कहते हैं|

2 ग • संधि 3 प्रकार की होती है|
1.स्वर संधि
2.व्यंजन संधि
3.विसर्ग संधि

3 ख. जिन शब्दों में प्रयोग की दृष्टि से बहुत कम अंतर होता है और वे लगभग एक समान ही लगते हैं वह
शब्द समानार्थक शब्द का पर्यायवाची शब्द कहलाते हैं|
.
 4 ख इन शब्दों के कई सार्थक खंड (टुकड़े)किए जा सकते हैं उन्हें यौगिक शब्द कहते हैं| जैसे- दूध -वाला
घुड़-सवार आदि|

 5 ग• जिन शब्दों की उत्पत्ति का पता नहीं चलता है| ये अपने ही देश में बोलचाल से बने हैं| उन्हें देशज शब्द
कहा जाता है- जैसे -खिड़की, चिड़िया आदि|

DBA 9
29 . 4.20

1 क •जो शब्द हमें किसी प्राणी ,स्थान ,भाव या विचार को बताते हैं | वे शब्द संज्ञा कहलाते हैं|

 2 क • व्युत्पत्ति (उत्पत्ति)के आधार पर संज्ञा के तीन भेद है|
1• व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा
2•जातिवाचक संज्ञा
3•भाववाचक संज्ञा

3 ग • 'बुढ़ापा 'एक भाववाचक संज्ञा है| हमारे मन में जो भी भाव उठते हैं या जो भाव हमें प्रत्यक्ष दिखाई देते हैं
|वे भाववाचक संज्ञा कहलाते हैं|

4 क •' शत्रुता' शब्द एक प्रकार के भाव को दर्शाता है

5 क• हिंदी व्याकरण में शब्दों का लिंग निर्धारण हम संज्ञा व उसके भेदों के आधार पर करते हैं|

DBA 10
30.4.20

1 ग •' व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा' इससे हमें किसी व्यक्ति विशेष या विशेष वस्तु का बोध होता है

2 ग• 'जातिवाचक संज्ञा यह संज्ञा हमें किसी प्राणी पदार्थ या समूह का बोध कराती है

3• 'जानवरों से घृणा मत करो' | वाक्य में 'घृणा' एक भाव है |अतः यह भाववाचक संज्ञा है|

4क •सोना ,चांदी ,लोहा इत्यादि चीजों को हम से पिघला सकते हैं और इसे ठोस रूप में भी रख सकते हैं| अत: यह द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा है|

5 घ •'सेना की टुकड़ी' हमेशा समूह में अर्थात् एक साथ चलती है |अतः यहां समूहवाचक संज्ञा है|

DBA 11
1.5.20

1ख • वीरों ने अपनी अस्थियों को बार-बार जलाकर रोशनी की और चिंगारी को सुलगाया है|

2क • कवि ने यहाँ ' जो' शब्द का प्रयोग वीरों के लिए किया है|

3 क • कवि ने 'पुण्य की वेदी 'बलिदान की वेदी को कहा है|

4 ख• 'गर्दन का मोल ना लेने' का अर्थ कवि ने निस्वार्थ भाव अर्थात् स्वार्थ रहित होकर देशभक्ति को बताया है|

 5 क• 'प्रणति 'कविता को पढ़कर हमारे मन में वीरता का भाव उठता है|

DBA 12
2.5.20

1ग • कवि ने चींटी को श्रमजीवी कहां है क्योंकि वह सदैव श्रम में लीन रहती है|

2ख • प्रस्तुत काव्यांश से हमें चींटी की अथक काम करने की विशेषता का पता चलता है|

3ख • 'जीवन की चिनगी अक्षय 'का मतलब है कि चींटी में उत्साह कभी भी कम नहीं होता है|

4 घ•' भूरे बालों की सी कतरन' के माध्यम से कवि उसके छोटे रूप और आकार की ओर इशारा कर रहा है|

 5 क • उपर्युक्त काव्यांश का' नाम चींटी'होगा क्योंकि इसमें चींटी की विशेषता और उसके बारे में बताया गया है|

EXPLANATION OF DBA-7 TO DBA-12, PHY-7

DBA No	DATE	MCQ No	OPTION	EXPLANATION
DBA-7	4/27/2020	MCQ-1	b	universal truth
		MCQ-2	d	origin of measurement
		MCQ-3	a	no distance covered
		MCQ-4	d	universal truth
		MCQ-5	d	all are units of speed
DBA-8	4/28/2020	MCQ-1	c	using formula
		MCQ-2	b	using formula
		MCQ-3	d	using formula
		MCQ-4	d	universal truth
		MCQ-5	d	universal truth
DBA-9	4/29/2020	MCQ-1	b	universal truth
		MCQ-2	d	all are units of time
		MCQ-3	c	formula
		MCQ-4	c	formula
		MCQ-5	c	metric system
DBA-10	4/30/2020	MCQ-1	c	ratio of distance and time
		MCQ-2	b	ratio of distance and time
		MCQ-3	d	universal truth
		MCQ-4	c	ratio of distance and time
		MCQ-5	c	definition
DBA-11	5/1/2020	MCQ-1	a	universal truth
		MCQ-2	d	metric system
		MCQ-3	c	ratio of distance and time
		MCQ-4	d	formula
		MCQ-5	c	universal truth
DBA-12	5/2/2020	MCQ-1	a	formula
		MCQ-2	d	universal truth
		MCQ-3	d	it is itself a soeed
		MCQ-4	d	same formula
		MCQ-5	c	formula

Answer key of IInd week of Multiple choice questions

Social Science   STD 7

DBA -7   27.4.2020

1. Aquarium

   A natural ecosystem is the interacting system of biotic and abiotic components of environment.

2 . Road

Human environment consists of human society that includes culture, economy political life ,religion etc.

3 . Growing population

Growing population is a threat to environment as it requires more resources.

4. Biosphere

Biosphere is the interactive zone of the other three spheres.

5. Hydrosphere

The liquid component of earth is known as atmosphere that includes oceans, seas ,lakes ponds.

DBA 8.   28.4.2020

1. Air, water, land
   Non living things are abiotic components
2. Water vapour
   Biotic component is related to living beings.
3. School
   A natural ecosystem consists of abiotic and biotic components.

 4 . Cactus

  Heterotrophs are organisms that depend on plants and animals for food.

  5   .Factories

  Human environment includes all human creations and activities.

  DBA 9.   29.4.2020

  1.Ozone layer

  Ozone layer acts as a shield and protects us from harmful radiation coming from the Sun.

  2. Biosphere

Biosphere is also called the zone of life on earth. It is the narrow zone where we find land water.

3. Autotrophs
   Autotrophs are organisms that produce their own food directly from the environment for example plants.
4. Environment

Excessive cutting of trees has disrupted the natural habitat of many animals.

5. Global warming

Global warming is a rise in temperature of the earth's atmosphere.

DBA 10.   30.4.2020

1. Aquarium

An ecosystem is a community of living and nonliving things which interact with each other and function as a unit.

2. Land

Human environment includes all human creations and activities.

3. Road

Natural environment includes both the physical and the biological environment containing biotic and abiotic components.

4. Growing population

Growing population increases the demands of resources.

5. Lithosphere

Lithosphere is the solid,thin outer covering of the earth.

DBA 11.   31.4.2020

1. 5th June

Environment day was started in 1972 by the United Nations general assembly. It is celebrated every year on 5th June.

2. Industrial revolution
   The industrial revolution now also known as the first industrial revolution was the transition to new manufacturing processes in Europe and the United States.
3. All of these

 Natural environment includes both the physical and the biological environment containing biotic and abiotic components.

4. Hydrosphere

 Hydrosphere is the domain of water which comprises nearly three fourth of the Earth's surface including oceans rivers lakes seas and other water bodies.

5. Environment

The surroundings and the conditions in which we live constitutes our environment.

DBA 12.   1.5.2020

1. Atmosphere

Atmosphere is the blanket of Air which surrounds our planet. It is held to the surface of the earth by gravitational force.

2. Biotic and abiotic components

The natural environment has two components biotic and abiotic.

3. Chloro fluorocarbon

Chlorofluorocarbon are fully or partly halogenated paraffin hydrocarbons that contain carbon hydrogen chlorine and fluorine produced as volatile derivative of methane ethane and propane.

4. Deforestation

Excessive cutting of trees has disrupted the natural habitat of many animals and posted a threat on environment.

5. Biosphere

Biosphere is the narrow belt encompassing the lithosphere hydrosphere and pause your in which the living beings exist.

उत्तर कुंजी

विषय – संस्कृत   कक्षा - सप्तम

दिनांक ः 27 /4 /2020   D B A - 07

प्रश्न 1) ग देवता के लिए

व्याख्या – सम्प्रदान का अर्थ के लिए होता है,अतः देवाय शब्द चतुर्थी वि० का है अर्थ हुआ देवता के लिए

प्रश्न 2) ग स्त्रीलिंग

व्याख्या – रमा शब्द स्त्रीलिंग है तथा मूल शब्द है अतः उससे बना शब्द रुप रमायाः स्त्री ० है । ।

प्रश्न 3) क सप्तमी बहुवचन

व्याख्या – रमा शब्द का रुप सप्तमी वि० बहुवचन में रमासु होता है ।

प्रश्न 4) घ देव

व्याख्या – देव मूल प्रकृति है जिससे देवाभ्याम् शब्द रुप बन है ।

प्रश्न 5) क षष्ठी ,सप्तमी / द्विवचन

व्याख्या – देव शब्द का रुप षष्ठी और सप्तमी वि०द्विवचन में देवयोः होता है ।

दिनांक ः- 28 /4 /2020.   D B A - 8

प्रश्न 1) ख भविष्यावः

व्याख्या - लृट् लकार में उत्तम पुरुष द्विवचन में भू धातु का रुप भवष्यावः होता है ।

2) ग लङ्.

व्याख्या – संस्कृत भाषा में भूत काल के लिएलंग लकार लगता है ।

3) ख खाया था

व्याख्या – लंग लकार में अखादत् का अर्थ खाया था होता है अतःख उत्तर सही है ।

4)ग) ग नम्

व्याख्या – उत्तम पुरुष एकवचन का रुप नमामि नम् मूल क्रिया से बना है ।

5) क अहसन्

व्याख्या – संस्कृत भाषा में हस् क्रिया लंग लकार में अहसन् होता है ।

दिनांक ः- 29/4/2020.   D B A - 9

प्रश्न 1) क अचलत्

व्याख्या – चल् (चलना) धातु का लंग लकार प्र० पु० एकवचन में रुप अचलत् होता है ।

2) ग अपठत्

व्याख्या – पठ् पढ़ना धातु का रुप लंग लकार में प्र० पु० एकवचन में पढ़ना होता है ।

3) घ अक्रीडत्

व्याख्या –संस्कृत भाषा में क्रीड़ति लट् लकार में है तथा इसका लंग लकार अक्रीडत् घ उत्तर सही है ।

4)ग अगच्छः

व्याख्या - गम् मूल धातु का रुप लट् लकार मध्यम पु० एक० में गच्छसि है तथा इसका लंग लकार में अगच्छः सही उत्तर है।

5) क अवसम्

व्याख्या - वस् मूल धातु रुप लट्लकार में वसामि का प्रयोग हुआ है ,जिसका लंग लकार उत्तम पु० एक० में अवसम् रुप होता है ।

दिनांक -   30/ 4 /2020.   D B A - 10

प्रश्न   1) ग नपुंसकलिंग

व्याख्या – संस्कृत भाषा में चार का तीनो लिंगो में रुप चलता है ,चत्वारः चतस्त्रः चत्वारि अतः ग उत्तर चत्वारि सही है ।

2) क षोड्श

व्याख्या – संस्कृत में 16 का संस्कृत षोड्श होता है।

3) ग   विंशतिः

व्याख्या – 20 की सही वर्तनी ग विंशतिः सही है ।

4) क)   त्रीणि

व्याख्या – फलानि शब्द नपुं० बहुवचन है अतः उसके साथ क त्रीणि संख्यावाचक शब्द भरेंगें ।

5) घ) तीस

व्याख्या – संस्कृत भाषा में त्रिंशत् का अर्थ ध विकल्प सही है।

दिनांक -- 01/ 5 /2020   D B A - 11

प्रश्न 1) ग खादिष्यामि

व्याख्या – खादिष्यामः बहुवचन है ,जिसका एकवचन ग विकल्प खादिष्यामः है।

2) घ खादामः

व्याख्या - खादामि लट् लकार उत्तम पु० का एकवचन है जिसका बहुवचन घ विकल्प सही है ।

3) घ) द्रक्ष्यामि

व्याख्या – द्रक्ष्यामः लृट् लकार उत्तम पु० का बहुवचन है,जिसका एकवचन घ विकल्प द्रक्ष्यामि सही है।

4) क स्थास्यावः

व्याख्या - स्थास्यामि का द्विवचनलृट् लकार में क विकल्प स्थास्यावः सही है।

5) ख पक्ष्यामः

व्याख्या – लृट् लकार में पक्ष्यावःका बहुवचन ख विकल्प पक्ष्यामः होता है।

दिनांक ☼ – 2/ 5 /2020.   D B A - 12

प्रश्न   1) ग तीन

व्याख्या – संस्कृत भाषा में तीन पुरुष होते हैं1)प्रथम पु० ,2) मध्यम प० 3)उत्तम पु०

2) क बोलने वाले को

व्याख्या - क विकल्प उत्तम पुरुष की परिभाषा है ।(वक्ता को)

3) क प्रथम पुरुष

व्याख्या – क विकल्प प्रथम पुरुष की परिभाषा है ।

4) ख मध्यम पुरुष

व्याख्या – लट् लकार मध्यम पुरुष में पक्ष्यथः होता है ।

5) क पचति

व्याख्या - पच् धातु में ति प्रत्यय जोडने से पचति प्र० पु ० एकवचन का रुप बना ।

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ANSWERS OF MCQ QUESTIONS

Q. Multiple choice questions (Select the correct one):-

1-Which of the following retains the information it's storing when the power to the system is turned off?

(A) CPU

(B) ROM

(C) RAM

(D) DIMM

Explanation – Read Only Memory (ROM) is the memory that cannot be changed by a program or user. ROM retains its memory even after the computer is turned off. For example, ROM stores the instructions for the computer to start up when it is turned on again.

2-A network of computers and other devices that is confined to a relatively small space is called?

(A) Wide Area Network

(B) Local Area Network

(C) Global Network

(D) Peer-to-Peer Network

Explanation – A local-area network (LAN) is a computer network that spans a relatively small area. Most often, a LAN is confined to a single room, building or group of buildings. Typically, LANs use wired connections to link the computers to each other and to a variety of peripheral devices such as printers.

3-Every computer connected to the Internet is identified by a unique four-part string, known as

(A) IP address

(B) Host name

(C) Domain name

(D) None of the above

Explanation - An Internet Protocol address (IP address) is a numerical label assigned to each device connected to a computer network that uses the Internet Protocol for communication. An IP address serves two main functions: host or network interface identification and location addressing.

4-ENIAC was the first general-purpose electronic computer. ENIAC stands for

(A) Electronic Network Interactive Analytic Computer

(B) Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer

(C) Electronic Network Integrated Analytical Computer

(D) Electronic Numerical Integrated Automatic Computer

Explanation - Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer was the first electronic general-purpose digital computer. It was Turing-complete, and able to solve "a large class of numerical problems" through reprogramming.

5-Which of the following statement is correct?

(A) 1 KB = 1024 bytes

(B) 1 MB=2048 bytes

(C) 1 MB = 1000 kilobytes

(D) 1 KB = 1000 bytes

Explanation - The kilobyte has traditionally been used to refer to 1024 bytes , a usage still common. The usage of the metric prefix kilo for binary multiples arose as a convenience, because 1024 is approximately 1000.

6-Which of the following memories must be refreshed many times per second?

(A) Static RAM

(B) <mark>Dynamic RAM</mark>

(C) EPROM

(D) ROM

Explanation - Dynamic RAM must be refreshed many times per second. Memory refresh is the process of periodically reading information from an area of computer memory and immediately rewriting the read information to the same area without modification, for the purpose of preserving the information.

7-.PNG refers to

(A) <mark>Image file</mark>

(B) Movie/animation file

(C) Audio file

(D) MS Office document

Explanation - A PNG file is an image saved in the Portable Network Graphic (PNG) format. It contains a bitmap compressed with lossless compression similar to a .GIF file. PNG files are commonly used to store web graphics, digital photographs, and images with transparent backgrounds.

8-USB is a device used to store data and it stands for

(A) Unlimited Service Band

(B) Unlimited Serial Bus

(C) <mark>Universal Serial Bus</mark>

(D) Universal Service Bus

Explanation - A PNG file is an image saved in the Portable Network Graphic (PNG) format. It contains a bitmap compressed with lossless compression similar to a .GIF file. PNG files are commonly used to store web graphics, digital photographs, and images with transparent backgrounds.

9- _____ is a technology that allows telephone calls to be made over computer networks like the Internet.

(A) <mark>VoIP</mark>

(B) GSM

(C) Modem
(D) CDMA

Explanation - VoIP is the technology that converts your voice into a digital signal, allowing you to make a call directly from a computer, a VoIP phone, or other data-driven devices. It includes sending voice info in digital form in discrete packets rather than by using the traditional circuit-committed protocols of the public switched telephone network.

10-To identify TCP/IP errors such as connection problems _____ command can be used

(A) FTP

(B) <mark>Ping</mark>

(C) POP3

(D) STP

Explanation - Ping is a computer network administration software utility used to test the reach ability of a host on an Internet Protocol network. It is available for virtually all operating systems that have networking capability, including most embedded network administration software.

11-A program that runs in the background on your computer, sending information about your browsing habits to the company that installed it on your computer is called as

(A) Pop-ups

(B) Adware

(C) <mark>Grayware</mark>

(D) Spyware

Explanation - Coined as a term in September 2004, grayware (or greyware) refers to an unwanted software program (small or large) that causes damage to a computer system. Anti-spyware and anti-malware programs can be used to remove grayware and help prevent future grayware from infecting a computer.

12-Software is a set of programs, which is designed to perform a well defined function and there are two types of software, application and system. The following are all application software except for

(A) Microsoft Word

(B) Microsoft Excel

(C) Microsoft Power Point

(D) Microsoft Windows

Explanation - Microsoft Windows is a group of OSs manufactured by Microsoft. Windows is available in 32 and 64-bit versions and offers a graphical user interface (GUI), multitasking functionalities, virtual memory management capabilities, and support for several peripheral devices.

13-1 Gigabyte (GB) is equal to

(A) 1024 bytes

(B) 1024 KB

(C) 1024 MB

(D) 1024 TB

Explanation - GB is an abbreviation for gigabyte. A gigabyte is a measurement of data storage for computers, tablets, smartphones, gaming consoles, and other computing devices. In fact, most people have smart phones and have heard of the longer abbreviations for GB. 1 GB = 1024 MB.

14-The fourth generation computers are based on

(A) Transistor

(B) Integrated circuit

(C) VLSI microprocessor

(D) ULSI microprocessor

Explanation - The period of fourth generation was from 1971-1980. Computers of fourth generation used Very Large Scale Integrated (VLSI) circuits. VLSI circuits having about 5000 transistors and other circuit elements with their associated circuits on a single chip made it possible to have microcomputers of fourth generation.

15-All the following are computer input devices except for

(A) Keyboard

(B) Printer

(C) Mouse

(D) Joy Stick

Explanation - Printer is an output device. It takes the input from the user and gives the output in the form of a texted document. It is called hard copy of our document. Printer gives output in form of texted document or graphical document.

16-A CD-RW has a speed rating of 12x 10x 32x. What do the three numbers refer to in order?

(A) Write, rewrite, read

(B) Read, write, rewrite

(C) Rewrite, read, write

(D) Write, read, rewrite

Explanation -   They represent write rewrite read in order of the speed rating given as 12 x 10 x and 32 x. This also represents the read maximum speed as 32 x, write maximum speed as 12 x and rewrite maximum speed as 10 x.

17-The information stored in _____ is erased when the computer is turned off

(A)ROM

(B) RAM

(C) BIOS

(D) CPU

Explanation - Volatile memory is computer storage that only maintains its data while the device is powered. RAM (random access memory) is used for primary storage in personal computers is volatile memory. Volatile memory contrasts with non-volatile memory, which does not lose content when power is lost.

18-Malware is the short form for malicious software and used to refer to

(A) Spyware

(B) Worm

 (C) Virus

(D) All of the above

Explanation - Malware, or malicious software, is any program or file that is harmful to a computer user. Types of malware can include computer viruses, worms, Trojan horses and spyware.

 19-What is the best way to protect your hard drive data?

(A) Scanning

(B) Backup

(C) Defragmentation

(D) Delete junk

Explanation – Hard disk backup means making a precise, physical-level copy of some hard drive. All hard disk backup solutions must have a capability to make bootable disk images and virtual drives. Handy Backup allows such operations, as well as realizes any hard disk backup strategy including scheduling, encrypting etc

20-The following device is used to connect two systems using different protocols
(A) Modem

(B) Repeater

(C) Gateway

(D) Bridge

Explanation - Gateway device is used to connect two systems, especially if the system use different protocols. Unlike less advanced network hubs, a network switch forwards data only to one or multiple devices that need to receive it, rather than broadcasting the same data out of each of its ports.

21-The computer language used for artificial intelligence is

(A)   FOTRAN

(B) PROLOG

(C) C

(D) COBOL

Explanation - Gateway device is used to connect two system, especially if the system use different protocols. Unlike less advanced network hubs, a network switch forwards data only to one or multiple devices that need to receive it, rather than broadcasting the same data out of each of its ports.

 22-Open source software is software whose source code is available for modification or enhancement by anyone. Which of the following is an example of open source software?

(A) Adobe Photoshop

(B) Microsoft Word

(C) Libre Office

(D) Skype

Explanation - LibreOffice is a free and open-source office suite, a project of The Document Foundation. It was forked in 2010 from OpenOffice.org, which was an open-sourced version of the earlier StarOffice..

 23-JPEG seen with the .jpg or .jpeg filename extension is commonly used method for compression of digital images. What does JPEG stand for?

(A) Joint Picture Encoding Graphics

(B) <mark>Joint Photographic Experts Group</mark>

(C) Joint Photo Edit Grid

(D) Joint Picture Express Grid

Explanation - JPEG stands for "Joint Photographic Experts Group". It's a standard image format for containing lossy and compressed image data. Despite the huge reduction in file size JPEG images maintain reasonable image quality.

24-A "URL" is a formatted text string used by web browsers, email clients and other software to identify a network resource on the Internet. It stands for

(A) Universal Resource Link

(B) <mark>Uniform Resource Locator</mark>

(C) Unlimited Resource Locator

(D) Universal Reference Link

Explanation - URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator, and is used to specify addresses on the World Wide Web. A URL is the fundamental network identification for any resource connected to the web (e.g., hypertext pages, images, and sound files). The protocol specifies how information from the link is transferred.

25-SD Card is a memory cards used in electronic equipments including digital cameras and cell phones. What does SD stands for?

(A) <mark>Secure Digital</mark>

(B) Scan Disk

(C) Short Drive

(D) Slot Disk

Explanation - An SD Card (Secure Digital Card) is an ultra small flash memory card designed to provide high-capacity memory in a small size. SD cards are used in many small portable devices such as digital video camcorders, digital cameras, handheld computers, audio players and mobile phones.

26-A byte is equivalent to

(A) 2 bits

(B) 6 bits

(C) <mark>8 bits</mark>

(D) 10 bits

Explanation - The byte is a unit of digital information that most commonly consists of eight bits. Historically, the byte was the number of bits used to encode a single character of text in a computer and for this reason it is the smallest addressable unit of memory in many computer architectures.

27-A standard computer keyboard has how many keys?

(A)   84

(B)   94

(C) <mark>104</mark>

(D) 114

Explanation - A standard windows keyboard has 104 keys which include alphabetic characters, punctuation symbols, numbers and a variety of function keys.

28-HTTP stands for:

(A) <mark>Hyper Text Transfer Protocol</mark>

(B) Hyper Timed Text Protocol

(C) Hopper Transfer Text Protocol

(D) Hopper Text Timer Protocol

Explanation - Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is an application-layer protocol for transmitting hypermedia documents, such as HTML. It was designed for communication between web browsers and web servers, but it can also be used for other purposes.

29-The capacity of 3-1/2 inch floppy is:

(A) 1.33MB

(B) 1.44MB

(C) 1.34MB

(D) 1.43MB

Explanation - The maximum storage capacity of a floppy disk is around 1.44 megabytes

30-A character has how many bits:

(A)   4

(B)   8

(C) 12

(D) 16

Explanation - An ASCII character in 8-bit ASCII encoding is 8 bits (1 byte)

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Answer to Assignment/class 7 Biology/27/4/2020

1) D

Explanation:-Nepenthes is an insectivorous plant.

2) B

Explanation :-In the process of photosynthesis carbon dioxide is taken in and oxygen is produced.

3) B

Explanation :-Stomata controls the rate of loss of water to the air.

4) B

Explanation:-Insects provide nutrients to the plant.

5) C

Explanation:- Mushroom ,yeast and bread mould have saprophytic mode of nutrition.

Answer to Assignment/class 7 Biology/28/4/2020

1) D

Explanation:-Raw materials for photosynthesis include light, water and organic nutrients.

2) D

Explanation:-Guard cells are kidney shaped.

3) C

Explanation :-Chlorophyll is found in chloroplast.

4) B

Explanation:- It grows in soil deficient in nitrogen.

5) B

Explanation :- Carbon dioxide is available in air for photosynthesis.

Answer to Assignment/class 7 Biology/29/4/2020

1) A

Explanation:-Fungi are grown on rotting wood during the rainy season.

2) A

Explanation:- It is the definition of digestion.

3) D

Explanation:-Amoeba is unicellular organism.

4) B

Explanation :-Birds do not have teeth. They use their beaks.

5) B

Explanation :-Calcium is required for healthy bones and teeth.

Answer to Assignment/class 7 Biology/30/4/2020

1) **D**

Explanation: Nutrition, excretion and respiration are the features of living beings.

2) A

Explanation:-Cow can digest cellulose carbohydrate because they have enzymes .

3) **B**

Explanation :-Milk is not obtained from plants.

4) **B**

Explanation:-Amoeba does not have mouth and digestive system.

5) D

Explanation:-Incisors are used for biting and cutting the food.

Answer to Assignment/class 7 Biology/1/5/2020
1) **B**

   Explanation :-Starch is digested by saliva.
2) **C**

   Explanation:-Canines are used to tear the food.
3) **C**

   Explanation :-Length of small intestine is 7.5m
4) **C**

   Explanation :- Amoeba uses its pseudopodia to capture food particles.
5) A

   Explanation:-In large intestine the digestion of food does not take place.

Answer to Assignment/class 7 Biology/2/5/2020
1) B

   Explanation :-Euglena is heterotrophic organism which can synthesize it's food.
2) C

   Explanation:- Leeches are blood sucking parasites.
3) A

   Explanation :-It is the definition of Egestion.
4) B

   Explanation :-Cellulose is the important diet of herbivorous animal.
5) B

   Explanation:-Bile juice is secreted by liver.