

# LaPIS Diagnostic Test Workbook - Mathematics

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Name : Akshay R

Class : 7

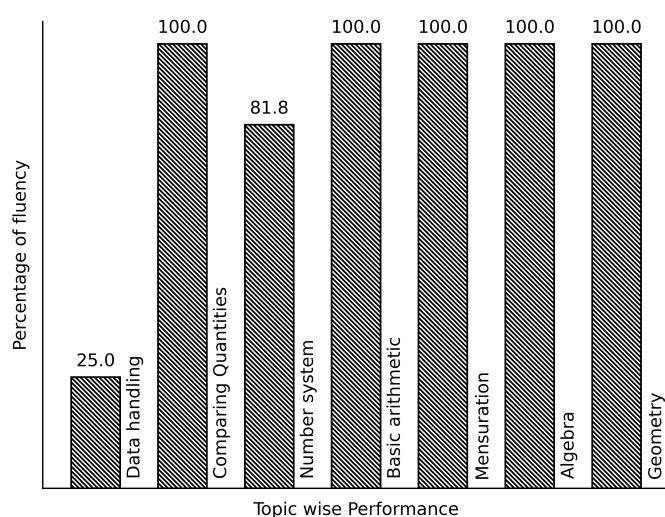
Section : A

School : AKV Public School

Login ID : AKV099

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## Akshay R's Performance Report



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Score: 35/40

Percentage: 87.5%

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## Akshay R's Study Planner

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Date	Topics Planned	Q. Numbers	Teacher Remark	Teacher Sign	Parent Sign

Teacher's Feedback to Student

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Class Teacher Signature

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Principal Signature

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## Data handling

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Topics to be Improved	
Chance of probability	Sample space in probability, Basis of probability
Arithmetic mean, mode and median	Mean, Median and Mode

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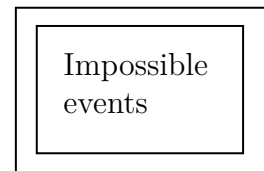
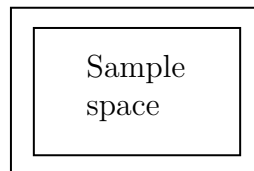
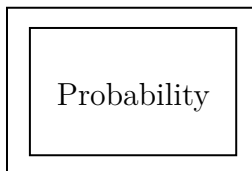
Hi, here in this video you will learn **Basics of probability**

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**Question: 1** .....

Which of the following contains list of all possible outcomes.



**Answer:**

Probability is the measure of \_\_\_\_\_ ( chance /number) of an events happenings.

Sample space consists of \_\_\_\_\_ ( possible/ impossible) outcomes.

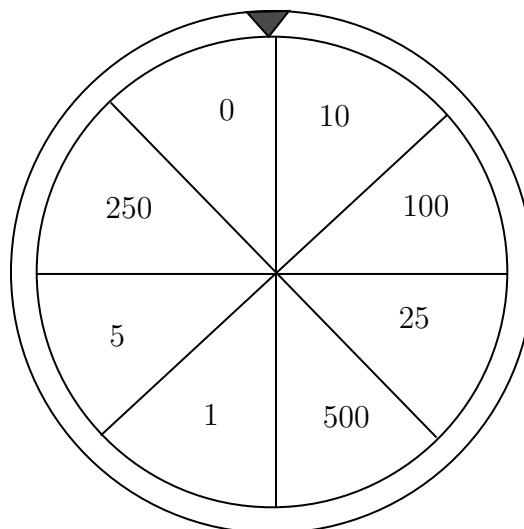
Sure events always \_\_\_\_\_ (occurs/don't occurs).

Impossible events \_\_\_\_\_ (occurs/ don't occurs).

Therefore, \_\_\_\_\_ contains list of possible outcomes.

**Question: 2** .....

Write the possible outcomes while spinning the given wheel.



**Answer:**

Outcomes are \_\_\_\_\_ (possible/impossible) results of an experiment.

The possible outcomes while spinning wheel are ₹0, ₹10, \_\_\_\_\_

**Question: 3** .....

A bag contains three balls of colour blue, green and red. Write the possible outcomes if two balls are taken out.

**Answer:**

A bag contains \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ balls.

If one of the ball is blue in colour, then other ball can be \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_

If one of the ball is green in colour, then other ball can be \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

If one of the ball is red in colour, then other ball can be \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

Therefore, if two balls are taken out then possible outcomes are blue + \_\_\_\_\_ ,

\_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_

Hi, here in this video you will learn **Mean, Median, Mode**



**Question: 4** .....

Find the mode of the following data: 5, 15, 23, 5, 32, 44, 72, 55, 6, 3, 5, 65, 45, 67, 24, 19 and 98.

**Answer:**

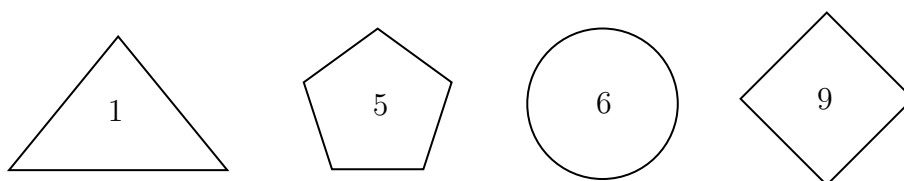
Mode is the number that occurs \_\_\_\_\_ (frequently / rarely) in a given list of observations.

Arranging the data in ascending order: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ occurs most number of times. Then, mode of the given data is \_\_\_\_\_

**Question: 5** .....

Which shape contains median of the given data 3, 5, 6, 2, 7, 9, 6, 4 and 1



**Answer:**

Median is the \_\_\_\_\_ (first/central/last) value of a data when the data is arranged in ascending or descending order.

Arrange the given data in ascending order : \_\_\_\_\_

Central value of the given data is \_\_\_\_\_ and it is the \_\_\_\_\_ of a data.

**Question: 6** .....

\_\_\_\_\_

Marks scored	100	90	80	70
Number of students	4	5	2	1

Mean = \_\_\_\_\_ , Median = \_\_\_\_\_ and Mode = \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:**

Mean =  $\frac{\text{sum of all observation}}{\text{number of observation}}$ .

Here s sum of all observation = \_\_\_\_\_ , number of observation = \_\_\_\_\_

Therefore, mean = \_\_\_\_\_

Arrange the data in ascending order : \_\_\_\_\_

Here, median = \_\_\_\_\_ , mode = \_\_\_\_\_.

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Hi, here in this video you will learn **Basics of probability**

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**Question: 7** .....

Identify the sure events and impossible events

- (i) The sun rises in the west.
- (ii) Water is colourless.
- (iii) Clock rotates in clock wise direction.
- (iv) Ball is square in shape.

**Answer:**

Events that always occur are called \_\_\_\_\_ (sure/ impossible) events.

Events that cannot occur are called \_\_\_\_\_ (sure/ impossible) events.

Here, The sun rises in the west is \_\_\_\_\_ event. Water is colourless is \_\_\_\_\_ event.

Clock rotates in clock wise direction is \_\_\_\_\_ event. Ball is square in shape is \_\_\_\_\_ event.

**Question: 8** .....

Probability of sure events is \_\_\_\_\_ (greater / smaller) than probability of impossible events.

**Answer:**

Probability of sure event = \_\_\_\_\_ (0/ 1/ any number).

Probability of impossible event = \_\_\_\_\_ (0/ 1/ any number).

Therefore, Probability of sure event \_\_\_\_\_ Probability of impossible event.

**Question: 9** .....

Raju has pencil, an eraser, a scale, sharpener, colour pencil and protractor in his box. What is the probability of getting a pen from his box.

**Answer:**

Things Raju have \_\_\_\_\_

Does Raju have pen in his box, \_\_\_\_\_ (Yes/ No).

Then probability of getting pen from his box is \_\_\_\_\_ (0/1)

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## Number system

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Topics to be Improved	
Law of Exponents	Law of Exponents
Operations on rational numbers	Subtraction of rational numbers

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Hi, here in this video you will learn **Law of exponents**

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**Question: 10** .....

$(x)^0$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:**

\_\_\_\_\_ (Exponents/Base) tells us how many times a number should be multiplied by itself to get the desired result.

In  $(x)^0$  base = \_\_\_\_\_

Power = \_\_\_\_\_

Any number or variable with power zero is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.

Therefore,  $(x)^0$  equal to \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question: 11** .....

i.  $a^m \times a^n =$  \_\_\_\_\_

ii.  $a^m \div a^n =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer:**

Multiplication of two numbers with same base with different power, their exponents are \_\_\_\_\_ (added/ subtracted)

Division of two numbers with same base with different power, their exponents are \_\_\_\_\_ (added/ subtracted).

**Question: 12** .....

Circle the result of the expression  $(a^0 \times b^1) + (m^1 \times n^0) + (x^0 \times y^1)$

$a + n + x$     bmy    1     $ab + mn + xy$     0     $anx$      $b + m + y$

**Answer:**

Any number with power zero is equal to \_\_\_\_\_ (One/ Zero).

Any number with power one is equal to \_\_\_\_\_ (same/ different) number.

$$(a^0 \times b^1) + (m^1 \times n^0) + (x^0 \times y^1) = (\text{_____}) + (\text{_____}) + (\text{_____})$$

$$= \text{_____} + \text{_____} + \text{_____}$$

$$= \text{_____}$$

Hi, here in this video you will learn **Operation on rational numbers**



**Question: 13** .....

Solve:  $\frac{-3}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$

**Answer:**

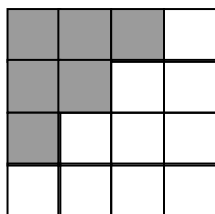
Fractions with same denominators are called \_\_\_\_\_ (like/ unlike) fractions.

Fraction can be added only if they are \_\_\_\_\_ (like/ unlike) fractions.

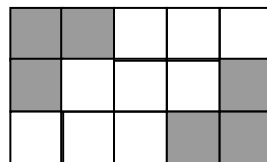
$$\frac{-3}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{\text{---}}{3} =$$

**Question: 14** .....

Find the addition of shaded part of box A and shaded part of box B.



A



B

**Answer:**

Total number of square in box A = \_\_\_\_\_.

Number of shaded square in box A = \_\_\_\_\_

Shaded part of box A in fraction = \_\_\_\_\_

Total number of square in box B = \_\_\_\_\_.

Number of shaded square in box B = \_\_\_\_\_.

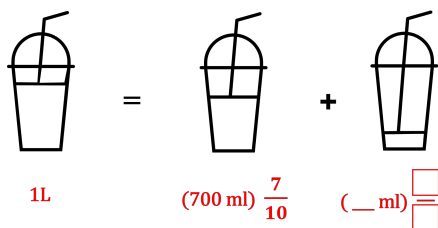
Shaded part of box B in fraction = \_\_\_\_\_.

Shaded part of box A + Shaded part of box B = \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

**Question: 15** .....



Find the missing values in the given figure.



**Answer:**

One litre = \_\_\_\_\_ ml

$\frac{7}{10}$  of one liter =  $\frac{7}{10}$  x \_\_\_\_\_ ml = \_\_\_\_\_ ml

Given:  $1 = \frac{7}{10} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Transposing  $\frac{7}{10}$  to other sides,  $1 - \frac{7}{10} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Therefore, result is \_\_\_\_\_.