# LaPIS Diagnostic Test Workbook - Mathematics

Name : Gokulakrishna S

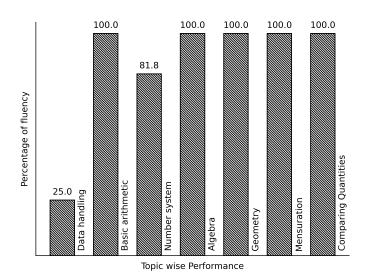
Class : 7

Section : A

School : AKV Public School

Login ID : AKV105

# Gokulakrishna S's Performance Report



Score: 35/40 Percentage: 87.5%

# Gokulakrishna S's Study Planner

Date	Topics Planned	Q. Numbers	Teacher Remark	Teacher Sign	Parent Sign
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	Class Teacher S	oignature	_ =	1 - 0 - 0	

# Data handling

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

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



Question: 1	 	

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.

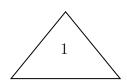
### Answer:

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

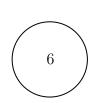
Arranging the data in ascending order: \_\_\_\_\_ occurs most number of times. Then, mode of the given data is \_\_\_\_\_

Question: 2

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.

### $\underline{Question: 3}$

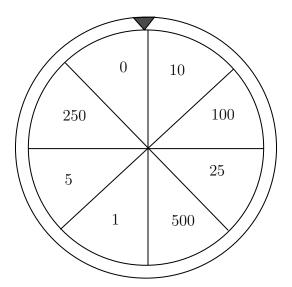
Marks scored	100	90	80	70
Number of students	4	5	2	1

 $Mean = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ ,  $Median = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  and  $Mode = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .

Answer:
$Mean = \frac{\text{of all observation}}{\text{number of observation}}.$
Here s sum of all observation = $\_\_\_$ , number of observation = $\_\_\_$ Therefore, mean = $\_\_\_$
Arrange the data in ascending order:
Here, $median = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ , $mode = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .
Hi, here in this video you will learn Basics of probability
Question: 4
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.
$\underline{Question: 5}$
Probability of sure events is (greater / smaller) than probability of impossible events.
Answer:
Probability of sure event = $(0/1/\text{ any number})$ .
Probability of impossible event = $(0/1/4)$ any number).
Therefore, Probability of sure event Probability of impossible event.
Question: 6
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 $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ $(0/1)$

# Hi, here in this video you will learn Basics of probability Question: 7 Which of the following contains list of all possible outcomes. Sample space Probability Sure events 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.

Write the possible outcomes while spinning the given wheel.



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Answer:	
Outcomes are	(possible/impossible) results of an experiment.
The possible outcomes	while spinning wheel are ₹0, ₹10,
$\underline{\textit{Question: 9}}  \dots$	
A bag contains three baare taken out.	lss of colour blue, green and red. Write the possible outcomes if two balls

Answer:

Question: 8

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	n in colour, then other ball can be	or
If one of the ball is red i	n colour, then other ball can be	or
Therefore, if two balls as	re taken out then possible outcomes are	blue +,
	$\perp$	

# Number system

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

Hi,	here in	this	${\rm video}$	you	will	$\operatorname{learn}$	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 = \_\_\_\_\_

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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.

$$(a^{0} \times b^{1}) + (m^{1} \times n^{0}) + (x^{0} \times y^{1}) = (\underline{\hspace{1cm}}) + (\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \ddot{O} \underline{\hspace{1cm}}) + (\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$$

$$= \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$= \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

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



Question: 13

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

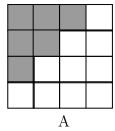
Answer:

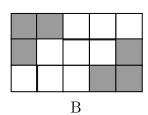
Fractions with same denominators are called \_\_\_\_\_\_ (like/ unlike) fractions. Fraction can be added only if they are \_\_\_\_\_\_ (like/ unlike) fractions.

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

Question: 14

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





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Answer:

Total number of square in box  $A = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .

Number of shaded square in box  $A = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ 

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

Total number of square in box  $B = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .

Number of shaded square in box  $B = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .

Shaded part of box  $\hat{B}$  in fraction =  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .

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

Question: 15

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Find the missing values in the given figure.

### Answer:

One litre =  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  ml  $\frac{7}{10}$  of one liter =  $\frac{7}{10}$  x  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  ml =  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  ml

Given:  $1 = \frac{7}{10} +$  \_\_\_\_ Transposing  $\frac{7}{10}$  to other sides, 1 \_\_\_\_  $\frac{7}{10} =$  \_\_\_\_ Therefore, result is \_\_\_\_.