

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION (2019-20)

CLASS : VII

Time : 2 Hrs. 30 Min.

SUBJECT : SCIENCE

MM. 80

Q.1. MCQ

(1x15=15)

Tick mark (✓) the correct answer in each of the following :

1. Cuscuta is an example :

(a) Autotroph (b) Parasite (c) Saprotroph (d) Host

2. Fat is completely digested in the:

(a) Stomach (b) Mouth (c) Small intestine (d) large intestine

3. Which of the following does not yield wool ?

(a) Yak (b) Camel (c) Goat (d) Woolly dog.

4. Water from the undigested food is absorbed mainly in the stomach.

(a) Stomach (b) foodpipe (c) Small intestine (d) large intestine

5. The silkworm is : Choose the correct option

(a) a caterpillar (b) a larve.
(c) both a and b (d) neither a nor b.

6. A wooden spoon is dipped in a cup of ice-cream. It other end.

(a) becomes cold by the process of conduction.
(b) becomes cold by the process of convection.
(c) becomes cold by the process of radiation.
(d) does not become cold.

7. Stainless steel pans are usually provided with copper bottoms. The leason for this could be that :

(a) Copper bottoms makes the pan more durable.
(b) Such pans appear colourful.
(c) Copper is a better conductor of heat than the stainless steel.
(d) Copper is easier to clean than the stainless steel.

8. Which of the following is a physical change :

(a) Rusting of iron (b) heating of iron.
(c) Burning of wood (d) Ripening of a fruit.

9. Which option best describes a tropical region:

(a) Hot and Humid
(b) Moderate temperature, heavy rainfall.
(c) Cold and humid.
(d) Hot and dry.

VI- Science (1)

10. Which one of the following place is unlikely to be affected by a cyclone:
 (a) Chennai (b) Amritsar (c) Mangaluru (d) Puri
11. A cyclone is called a in the American continent.
 (a) Hurricane (b) Typhoon (c) Tornado (d) Thunder storm
12. helps us announce a cyclone alert.
 (a) Satellite (b) Stars (c) Sun (d) Moon.
13. What is distilled water is :
 (a) Acidic (b) Basic (c) Neutral (d) None of above.
14. The instrument for measuring temperature is :
 (a) thermometer (b) anemometer (c) Kelvinator (d) None of above.
15. Name the most common indicator used in a laboratory.
 (a) Methyl orange (b) Universal indicator
 (c) Red litmus (d) Phenolphthalein

Q.2. Fill in the missing word in the blank spaces. (1x5=5)

- Wind is air.
- Winds are due to heating of the earth.
- The average weather taken over a long time is called.....
- The chemical name of baking soda is
- is a substance which shows different colours in acidic and basic solutions.

SA (I)

(2x8=16)

- Distinguish between a parasite and a saprotrophs ?
- Show with the help of a sketch that plants are the ultimate source of food ?
- What are Villi ? What is their location ?
- State similarities and differences between the laboratory thermometer and the clinical thermometer ?
- Give two examples each of conductors and insulators of heat ?
- Name the source from which litmus solution is obtained ? What is the use of this solution ?
- Explain how painting of an iron gate prevents it from rusting ?
- Classify the changes involved in the following processes as Physical or Chemical change.

1. Photosynthesis
2. Dissolving sugar in water
3. Burning of coal
4. Digestion of food.

SA (I)

(3x8=24)

- (a) Why do farmers grow many fruits and vegetable crops inside large green houses.
- (b) What is meant by the following terms :
Rearing, Shearing, Sericulture
- (c) Make a sketches of the different of stages in the life history of the silk moth ?
- (d) Discuss why wearing more layers of clothing during winter keeps us warmer than wearing just one thick piece of clothing ?
- (e) The tropical rainforest has a large population of animals. Explain why it is so ?
- (f) Explain how soil is formed ?
- (g) List the similarities and differences between aerobic and anerobic respiration ?
- (h) How is clayey soil useful for crops ?

L.A.

(4x5=20)

- (a) How will you help your neighbours in case cyclone approaches your village/town?
- (b) Explain why we find animals of certain kind living in particular climatic conditions ?
- (c) Why factory waste is neutralised before disposin it into the water bodies.
- (d) Draw a diagram of a human digestive system ? Show Oesophagus, Liver, Stomach, Small intestine, Large intestine.

Science

CLASS VII

Half Yearly Examination
Answer Key.

Q1 MCQ

1 (b) Parasite

2 (c) Small intestine

3 (d) Woolly dog

4 (d) Large intestine

5 (c) Both (a) and (b)

6 (d) does not become cold.

7 (c) Copper is a better conductor of heat than the stainless steel.

8 (b) heating of iron

9 (b) Moderate temperature, heavy rainfall.

10. (b) Amristar

11 (a) Hurricane

12 (a) Satellite

13 (c) Neutral

14 (a) thermometer

15 (c) Red litmus.

Q2:- Fill in the missing word in the blank spaces.

a) moving

b) generated ; - uneven

c) Climate

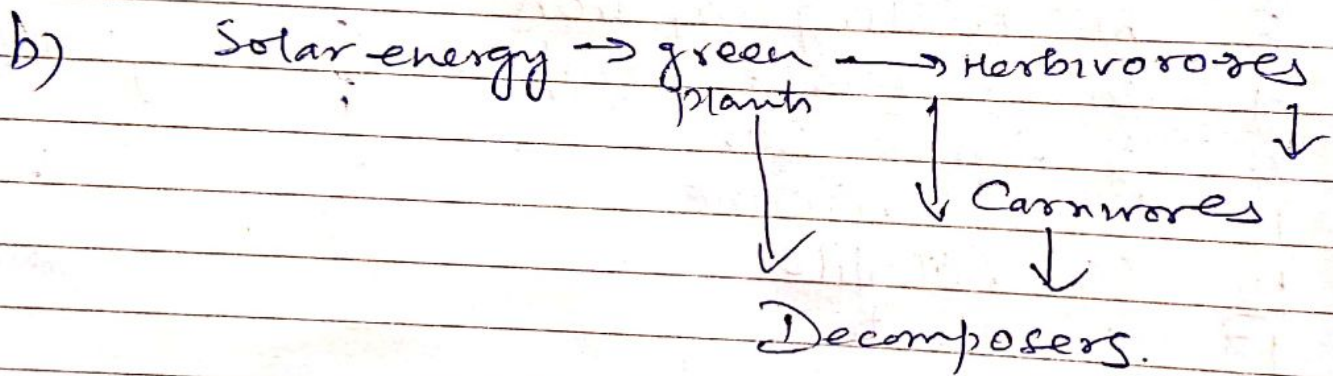
d) NaHCO_3

e) methyl orange or Phenolphthalein

SAM

a) Saprotrophs \Rightarrow An organism that feeds on or derives nourishment from decaying organic matter

Parasite: - An organism that lives on or in an organism of another species known as the host and gets its food from it.



c) Villi are tiny finger like projections originating from the walls of the small intestine. They increase the surface area for absorption of the digested food. The blood vessels present inside the villi absorb the nutrients from the digested food.

d) Similarities

i) Both thermometers consist of long narrow uniform glass tubes.

ii) Both have a bulb at one end.

iii) Both contain mercury in bulb

d) both use Celsius Scale on the glass tube.

Differences! - A clinical thermometer reads temperature 35°C to 45°C while the range of laboratory thermometer is 10°C to 110°C .

Clinical thermometer has a kink near the bulb while there is no kink in the laboratory thermometer.

e) Conductors aluminium, iron
insulators plastic wood.

f) Litmus solution is extracted from lichens. It is used to determine whether the given solution is acidic or basic.

g) It is known that for rusting the presence of oxygen and moisture is essential. Painting prevents the iron gate from coming in contact with oxygen and moisture.

h	Physical Change	Chemical Change
1	Photosynthesis	→ Chemical change.
2	Physical Change	
3	Chemical Change	
4	Chemical Change.	

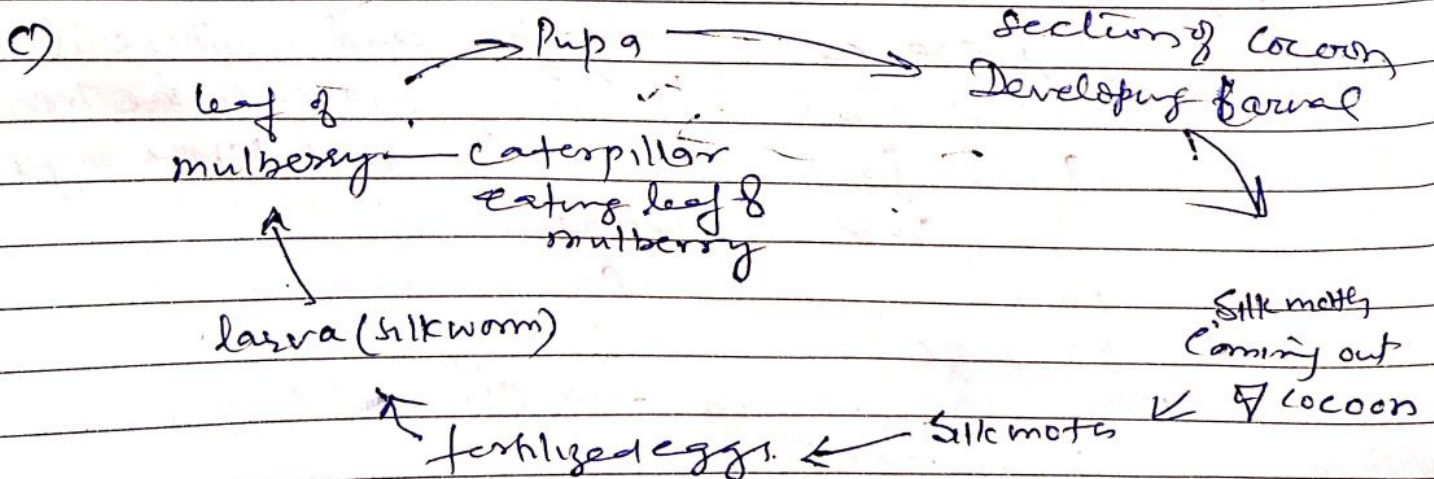
SA (1)

(a) As green house protects the plants to inside it from the climatic conditions outside and gives it suitable temperature for growth that's why farmers do so.

(b) Rearing: The process of keeping, feeding, breeding and medical care of useful animals is called Rearing of animals.

Shearing: - The process of removing the fleece of the sheep along with thin layer of skin is called Shearing.

Sericulture: The rearing of silkworms for obtaining silk is called Sericulture.



- d) More layers of clothing keep us warm in winters as they have a lot of space between them. This space gets filled up with air. Air is a bad conductor, it does not allow the body heat to escape out.
- e) Because of continuous warmth and rain, the tropical region supports an enormous number and a wide variety of animals.
- f) Soil is formed through the process of weathering. Weathering is a process of physical breakdown and chemical decomposition of rocks and minerals near or at the surface of the earth. This physical and chemical decomposition is primarily done by wind, water and climate. As a result, large rocks pieces are converted into smaller pieces and eventually soil is formed.
- g) In both aerobic and anaerobic respiration, food is broken down to release energy. Both takes place inside cells. Both produces by products.
- | Differences:- | Aerobic Respiration | Anaerobic Respiration |
|---|---------------------|--|
| 1) It takes place in the presence of oxygen | | It takes place in the absence of oxygen. |
| 2) It is a slow process | | It is a fast process |
| 3) Energy is released in higher amount | | Energy is released in lesser amount |

k) Clayey soil has very good water holding capacity.

It is rich in organic matter.

For growing crops such as wheat, gram and paddy, the soil that is good at retaining water and rich in organic matter is suitable.

LA

a) will make them aware of cyclone forecast and warning services.

ii) Rapid communication of warning to the government agencies.

iii) Construction of cyclone shelters in the cyclone prone areas.

b) Animals are adapted to survive in the conditions in which they live. Features and habits which help them to adapt to their surroundings are the result of evolution. To survive in a particular type of climate the animals must have certain adapted features. This is the reason we find animals of certain kind living in particular climatic conditions.

c) The wastes of factories contain acids. If acids are disposed off in the water body, the acids will harm the organisms. So factory wastes are neutralized by adding basic substances.

(9)

