Goa Board
Class VII Science
Term 1
Sample Paper - 5

Time: 3 hrs **Total Marks: 100**

General Instructions:

1. The question paper consists of 44 questions and is divided into four sections, A, B, C and D.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A comprises question numbers 1 to 20. These are multiple choice questions carrying one mark each. You are to select one most appropriate response out of the four provided options.
4. Section B comprises question numbers 21 to 30. These are SAQs carrying two marks each.
5. Section C comprises question numbers 31 to 40. These are SAQs carrying four marks each.
6. Section D comprises question numbers 41 to 44. These are SAQs carrying five marks each.

SECTION A

Q.1 The peristaltic movements are performed by the (1)

A. Oesophagus
B. Stomach
C. Small intestine
D. Large intestine

Q.2 What do we call the slimy green patches in ponds or in other stagnant water bodies? (1)

A. Algae
B. Lichen
C. Fungi
D. Plants

Q.3 Forests found in coastal regions are (1)

A. Mangroves
B. Dry forests
C. Evergreen forests
D. Deciduous forests

Q.4 When does a tornado develop? (1)

A. When moist hot air rises and falls down as rain
B. When rising hot air meets a horizontal cool current
C. A storm develops over the sea
D. Both A and B

Q.5 How can acidity of soil be corrected? (1)

A. By adding soda
B. By adding lime
C. By adding fertilisers
D. All of the above

Q.6 Before reaching the lungs, the inhaled air passes through the (1)

A. Chest cavity
B. Diaphragm
C. Stomach
D. Wind pipe

Q.7 A female silk moth lays approximately how many eggs at a time? (1)

A. 10–15 eggs
B. 50–60 eggs
C. 100s of eggs
D. 1000s of eggs

Q.8 The small fluffy fibres which are picked from the hair is known as (1)

A. Fluffy wool
B. Fluff
C. Burrs
D. Sweaters

Q.9 The process of separation of woollen hair of different textures is known as (1)

A. Shearing
B. Sorting
C. Scouring
D. Washing

Q.10 Which of the following acids is used in car batteries? (1)

A. Hydrochloric acid
B. Sulphuric acid
C. Nitric acid
D. Acetic acid

Q.11 Which of the following substances can be used to neutralise the effect of acidic soil?(1)

A. Acetic acid
B. Slaked lime
C. Hydrochloric acid
D. Magnesium hydroxide

Q.12 Which of these can be used to neutralise the effect of nitric acid? (1)

A. Vinegar
B. Sodium hydroxide
C. Lemon juice
D. Orange juice

Q.13 Phenolphthalein does not show pink colour with which of these substances? (1)

A. Ammonia
B. Lime water
C. Sour milk
D. Baking soda

Q.14 The range of a laboratory thermometer is generally from (1)

A. −10°C to 110°C
B. −50°C to −10°C
C. 0°C to 100°C
D. 15°C to 110°C

Q.15 The silvered glass walls in a vacuum flask prevent transfer of heat by _____. (1)

A. Conduction
B. Convection
C. Radiation
D. Conduction and convection

Q.16 Which of the statements correctly shows the relation between the SI unit of temperature and other units of temperature? (1)

A. 273 K = 98°C
B. 273.15 K = 0°C
C. 32° F = 0°C
D. 212° F = 100°C

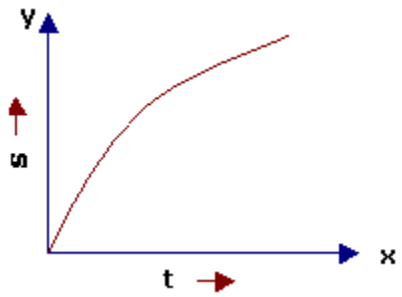
Q.17 A pendulum takes 10 sec to complete 5 oscillations. What is the time period of the pendulum? (1)

A. 1 second
B. 2 seconds
C. 1.5 seconds
D. 2.5 seconds

Q.18 How many seconds are there in one day? (1)

A. 86000 seconds
B. 86400 seconds
C. 36000 seconds
D. 90000 seconds

Q.19 The graph shown below shows a vehicle moving with (1)



A. Constant speed
B. Increasing speed
C. Decreasing speed
D. Zero speed

Q.20 Which of the following clocks shows the most accurate time? (1)

A. Sand clock
B. Water clock
C. Sundial
D. Quartz clock

SECTION B

Q.21 How does a cyclone affect marine life and soil? (2)

Q.22 Write the functions of hydrochloric acid secreted by the inner lining of the stomach.(2)

Q.23 List any two properties of healthy soil. (2)

Q.24 Does the breathing rate increase during exercise? Why? (2)

Q.25 Name the four stages of the silkworm's life cycle? (2)

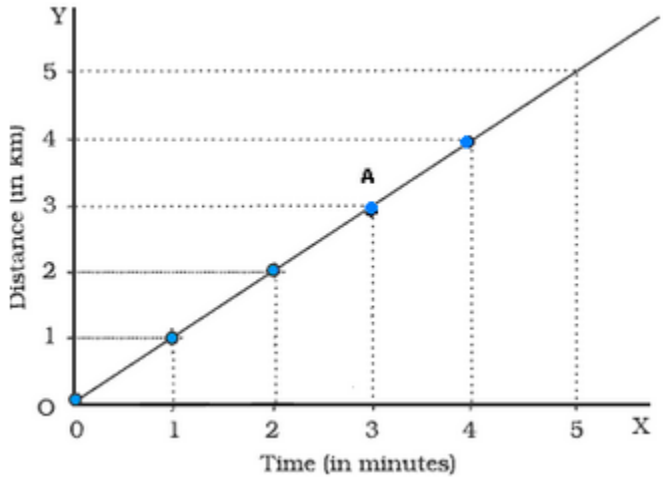
Q.26 Give two damages caused by acid rain? (2)

Q.27 What colour change is observed when few drops of an antacid (solution) are put on turmeric paste? Explain why the antacid changes the colour of turmeric paste? (2)

Q.28 If air is a bad conductor of heat, why do we not feel warm without clothes? (2)

Q.29 What happens when heat falls on an object? (2)

Q.30 Find the speed of the car in km/hr between points O and A. (2)



SECTION C

Q.31 (4)

(i) Name the largest gland in the human body. Where is it situated?

(ii) Where is the pancreas located? What are its functions?

Q.32 (4)

(i) How do winter monsoon winds cause rainfall in Tamil Nadu?

(ii) Why does land breeze blow during the night?

Q.33. (4)

(i) Why does potato grow well in sandy soil?

(ii) Does planting trees affect soil erosion? How?

Q.34 (4)

(i) How do plants respire?

(ii) If a potted plant is over-watered for a long time, then the plant may die. Give reason.

Q.35. Briefly describe how wool is obtained from sheep and processed to make woollen yarn. (4)

Q.36 (4)

(i) Which acid is produced in our stomach? Write its chemical formula.

(ii) What is the use of this acid?

(iii) What happens if there is an excess of acid in the stomach?

(iv) How can its effect be cured?

Q.37 Write the names and formulae of the bases and acids from which the following salts are formed: (4)

Salt
Sodium sulphate (Na_2SO_4)
Potassium nitrate (KNO_3)
Ammonium chloride (NH_4Cl)
Sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3)

Q.38 (4)

(i) How does the convection current form?

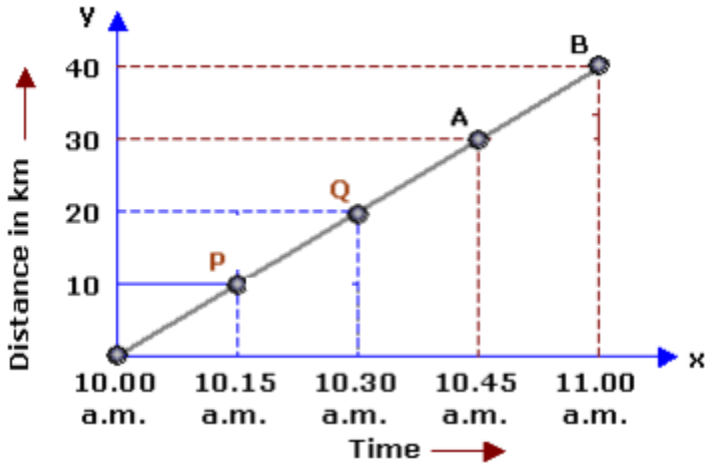
(ii) A hot utensil kept away from the flame cools down. How?

Q.39 Name one of the biggest pendulum clocks in the world. Where is it located? How long is its pendulum and what is its time period? (4)

Q.40 (4)

(i) What do you understand by uniform motion? Give some examples of uniform motion?

(ii) Calculate the speed of the object at points A and B? At which point the speed is higher?



SECTION D

Q.41 (5)

(i) What is symbiosis?

(ii) Name one organism which shows symbiosis.

(iii) How do lichens show symbiotic relationship?

Q.42 (5)

(i) Where does the exchange of gases take place in the human respiratory system?

(ii) Draw a neat well-labelled diagram of the human respiratory system.

Q.43 A is an insect which looks like a butterfly. A is not formed as such from its eggs directly. The hatching of eggs produces a stage called B or C, and then an encased form D which ultimately forms insect A. The worm-like stage of B or C is also known by another name E. The stage E is important because it leads to the formation of an important fibre F. (5)

(a) Name the insect A.

(b) What are stages (i) B, (ii) C, (iii) D and (iv) E known as?

Q.44 (5)

(i) How do the feathers of birds keep them warm in cold weather?

(ii) Look at the figure given alongside. Mark where the heat is being transferred by conduction, by convection and by radiation.