CBSE Board Class VII Science Sample Paper – 2 Term II

Time: 2 ¹/₂ hrs

Total Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- 1. The question paper consists of 34 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 15. 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 16 to 22. These are SAQs carrying two marks each.
- 5. Section C comprises question numbers 23 to 31. These are SAQs carrying four marks each.
- 6. Section D comprises question numbers 32 to 34. These are SAQs carrying five marks each.

SECTION A

1.	By which instrument is blood pressure measured? (a) Barometer (b) Hygrometer (c) Manometer (d) Sphygmomanometer	[1]
2.	Vegetative reproduction does not take place by (a) Cutting (b) Seed formation (c) Grafting (d) Tissue culture	[1]
3.	 What term is used for cutting down more and more trees from the forest? (a) Afforestation (b) Deforestation (c) Conservation (d) Harvesting 	[1]

4.	 Which process in plants supplies oxygen continuously? (a) Photosynthesis (b) Respiration (c) Transportation (d) Excretion 	[1]
5.	In galvanization, iron metal is coated with which metal to prevent rusting? (a) Copper (b) Zinc (c) Gold (d) Nickel	[1]
6.	Neutralisation of calcium hydroxide with hydrochloric acid is an example of (a) Chemical change (b) Physical change (c) Both chemical and physical change (d) No change	[1]
7.	Magnesium burns in oxygen to form (a) Magnesium oxide (b) Magnesium hydride (c) Magnesium hydroxide (d) Magnesium carbonate	[1]
8.	Which of the following pictures show physical changes? I II III IV	[1]

Boiling of Water

Melting of Ice





Lightning of Electric bulb

- (a) Pictures I, II, and IV
- (b) Picture III only
- (c) Pictures I and IV
- (d) Pictures II and III
- **9.** Which of the following is not a property of acids?
 - (a) Acids are sour in taste.
 - (b) Acids find use in preparing fertilisers.
 - (c) Acids can be corrosive or non-corrosive.
 - (d) Acids are used in the soap and detergent industry.

(1)

10. The filament of an electric bulb is made of a thin wire of

(a) copper

- (b) aluminium
- (c) nichrome
- (d) tungsten

11. An electric bulb is used for light but it also gives heat. This is not desirable. This results in wastage of electricity. This wastage can be reduced by using [1]

[1]

[1]

[1]

(1)

- (a) Heaters
- (b) Coolers
- (c) Light emitting diodes (LEDs)
- (d) Compact fluorescent lamps

12.A current carrying coil of an insulated wire wrapped around a piece of iron is called

- (a) Permanent magnet
- (b) Temporary magnet
- (c) Bar magnet
- (d) Electromagnet

13.A _____ object is one that does not produce its own light, although it can still reflect light from other sources. [1]

- (a) luminous
- (b) non-luminous
- (c) transparent
- (d) opaque

14. The size of the image formed by a plane mirror is

- (a) Smaller than the object
- (b) Same as that of the object
- (c) Larger than the object
- (d) None of the above

15. The pupil of your eye is a net

- (a) Absorber of radiant energy
- (b) Emitter of radiant energy
- (c) Both of these
- (d) Neither of these

SECTION-B

16. What are septic tanks? Give two examples of places where they are used.	[2]
17. Give two examples each of:(a) fruits which are fleshy and juicy.(b) seeds dispersed when fruits burst with sudden jerks.	[2]
18. How is tooth decay prevented?	[2]
19. Most physical changes are reversible. Give two examples to support this statement.	[2]
20. How is rusting of iron prevented using chromium?	[2]
21. 'Light has a dual nature'. Comment.	[2]
22. What is a spherical mirror? How can you identify that the mirror is concave?	[2]
SECTION C	
23.	[4]
 (a) Give reason: i. Though pulmonary artery carries carbon-dioxide rich blood, it is still called artery and not a vein. ii. Arteries have thick, elastic walls. iii. Blood of all humans is red in colour. (b) Which blood cells form the clot? 	d an
24.	[4]
(a) What is the reeling of silk? How is the reeling carried out? (b) What are the varieties of silk? Which silk is most commonly used? Why?	
25. Draw the human excretory system and label any two of the following parts: kidney, urethra, ureter, urinary bladder.	[4]
26.	[4]
(a) What is an indicator?(b) Three liquids are given to you. One is sulphuric acid, another is sodium hydro: and the third is a salt solution. How will you identify them? You have only turm	xide ieric

paper indicator.

27.

- (a) The brown layer is formed when an iron article is left exposed in an open area. Name the process and explain it. What is its effect on the object? Write the chemical equation to show the process of rusting of iron.
- (b) Why is rusting of iron considered a chemical change?
- **28.** A pinch of baking soda is added to vinegar in a test tube. A hissing sound is heard and bubbles of gas are observed. This gas is passed through freshly prepared lime water.
 - i. What is lime water?
 - ii. What happens to the lime water when gas is passed through it?
 - iii. Identify the gas evolved.
 - iv. Write all the reactions involved.
- **29.** Why should air coolers be kept higher up in the room, and not down like the heaters?

[4]

[5]

[5]

[4]

- **30.** [4]
 - (a) What are the causes of short circuiting and overloading?
 - (b) Give two advantages of electromagnets over permanent magnets.
- **31.**Draw a diagram to show the splitting of white light into seven colours on passing through a prism. [4]

SECTION D

- **32.** (a) How are seeds dispersed by animals? Give two examples of such seeds?
 - (b) Diagrammatically represent fertilisation in plants.

33.	[5]
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- (a) List out any four characteristics of chemical changes.
- (b) Chemical changes are essential for our lives. Explain this statement with the help of an example.

34.

(a) Identify the given symbols.



(b) How a fuse wire prevents damages to electrical circuits and possible fires?