

**CBSE Board
Class VII
Science - Term II
Sample Paper – 2**

BIOLOGY

Q1. Bile juice in human is stored by the ____.

- (a) Salivary gland
- (b) Gall bladder
- (c) Stomach
- (d) Intestine

Sol. (b)
Bile Juice in human is stored by the gall bladder.

Q2. In grass – eating animals, caecum is a sac – like structure present between the ____

- (a) Stomach and small intestine
- (b) Oesophagus and stomach
- (c) Small intestine and large intestine
- (d) Large intestine and rectum

Sol. (c)

Q3. The ____ of food takes place in amoeba by pseudopodia.

- (a) Digestion
- (b) Ingestion
- (c) Assimilation
- (d) Absorption

Sol. (b)
The ingestion of food takes place in amoeba by pseudopodia.

Q4. Raw materials for photosynthesis are all except ____

- (a) Water
- (b) Carbon dioxide
- (c) Sunlight
- (d) Oxygen

Sol. (d)
Chlorophyll, sunlight, carbon dioxide and water are necessary to carry out the process of photosynthesis.

- Q5. Insectivorous plants grow in ___ areas.
- (a) Ammonia deficient
 - (b) Nitrogen oxides rich
 - (c) Nitrogen deficient and phosphorus rich
 - (d) Nitrogen rich and phosphorus deficient

Sol. (c)
An insectivorous plant thrives on nitrogen deficient and phosphorus rich soil in which they fulfill their nitrogen requirements by feeding on insects.

- Q6. Plants obtain nitrogen from ____
- (a) The air
 - (b) The soil
 - (c) Animals
 - (d) Water

Sol. (b)
Plants obtain nitrogen from the soil in the form of nitrates.

- Q7. The upward movement of water and minerals through xylem is also known as ____
- (a) Transpiration
 - (b) Translocation
 - (c) Ascent of sap
 - (d) Evaporation

Sol. (c)

- Q8. Blood vessels with a narrow lumen are ____.
- (a) Veins
 - (b) Arteries
 - (c) Aorta
 - (d) Capillaries

Sol. (b)

- Q9. The value that prevents backward flow of blood from the left auricle to the right circle is the ____
- (a) Mitral value
 - (b) Auriculo – ventricular value
 - (c) Tricuspid value
 - (d) Semilunar value

Sol. (c)

- Q10. ____ is the technique of joining parts of two plants so as to form a composite plant.
- (a) Layering
 - (b) Budding
 - (c) Cutting
 - (d) Grafting

Sol. (d)

- Q11. Living organisms produce young ones of their own kind. This is known as ____.
- (a) Respiration
 - (b) Circulation
 - (c) Reproduction
 - (d) Germination

Sol. (c)

- Q12. In nature, the same kinds of plants grow at difference places, This happens because of ____.
- (a) Transpiration
 - (b) Conduction
 - (c) Seed dispersal
 - (d) Plantation

Sol. (c)

- Q13. Which of the following is correct sequence of aquatic food chain?
- (a) Small fish → Large fish.
 - (b) Algae → Large fish → Small fish.
 - (c) Alage → small fish → Large fish
 - (d) Large fish → Algae → Small fish.

Sol. (c)

- Q14. The branches of the tall trees look like a roof over the other plants in the forest. This is called a ____.
- (a) Roof cover
 - (b) Canopy
 - (c) Crown
 - (d) Plant cover

Sol. (b)

- Q15. Water on the earth is present in the form of ____.
- (a) Liquid only
 - (b) Liquid and gas
 - (c) Solid and liquid
 - (d) Liquid, solid and gas

Sol. (d)
Water on the earth is present in all three forms – solid, liquid and gas. In the liquid form, it is present in oceans, in solid form it is present as ice, and water vapour is the gaseous form.

- Q16. Which of the following is an aquifer?
- (a) Underground water below the water table.
 - (b) The water of a fresh water lake.
 - (c) The water of a lagoon.
 - (d) Rain water stored in artificial storage.

Sol. (a)

- Q17. In waste water plants, large object like rags, sticks, plastics, cans, etc, are removed by passing the water through ____.
- (a) A muslim cloth
 - (b) A filter paper
 - (c) Bar screens
 - (d) A silk cloth

Sol. (c)

- Q18. Chemicals are used in chemical toilets to ____.
- (a) Degrade human waste
 - (b) Generate biogas
 - (c) Disinfect the waste
 - (d) Generated chemical energy

Sol. (c)

- Q19. Breathing involves the movement of the
- (a) Nose and rib cage
 - (b) Lungs and rib cage
 - (c) Diaphragm and lungs
 - (d) Diaphragm and rib cage

Sol. (d)
During inhalation, ribs move up and outwards and diaphragm moves down. This movement increases space in our chest cavity and air rushes into the lungs. During exhalation, ribs move down and inwards, while diaphragm moves up to its former position.

- Q20. A large, muscular sheet called _____ forms the floor of the chest cavity.
- (a) Diaphragm
 - (b) Lungs
 - (c) Windpipe
 - (d) None of the above

Sol. (a)
Lungs are the organs in which air is purified. Windpipe is a tube like portion of the respiratory (breathing) tract that connects the larynx (the voice box) with the lungs.

CHEMISTRY

- Q21. Acidity of the stomach is also known as ____
- (a) Constipation
 - (b) Digestion
 - (c) Indigestion
 - (d) Absorption

Sol. (c)
The acidity of the stomach is also known as indigestion

- Q22. Which of the following compounds are formed during neutralization?
- (a) Salt and acid
 - (b) Water and base
 - (c) Salt and water
 - (d) Complex compound and alkali

Sol. (c)
In a neutralization reaction, salt and water are formed.

- Q23. A litmus paper is a dried strip of ___ paper soaked in a litmus solution.
- (a) Crape
 - (b) Tissue
 - (c) Hand – made
 - (d) Filter

Sol. (d)
A litmus paper is a dried strip of filter paper soaked in a litmus solution.

- Q24. The silk produced in the Brahmaputra valley is called ___ silk.
- (a) Sheer
 - (b) Natural
 - (c) Mooga
 - (d) Wild

Sol. (c)
The silk produced in the Brahmaputra valley is called mooga silk. This variety of silk is the strongest natural fibre, which actually improves with aging and washing. Garments from it outlast those made from ordinary silk.

- Q25. The silk moth, in its larval stage is called a _____.
- (a) Worm
 - (b) Caterpillar
 - (c) Pupa
 - (d) Cocoon

Sol. (b)
The silk moth, in its larval stage is called a caterpillar.

- Q26. The common name given to the soft, curly fibres obtained chiefly from fleece of domesticated sheep is
- (a) Wool
 - (b) Cotton
 - (c) Silk
 - (d) Terry cotton

Sol. (a)
Wool is a natural, smooth, and curly fibre chiefly obtained from the fleece of domesticated sheep.

Q27. The temperature at the poles in the winter can be as low as ____.

- (a) -37°C
- (b) 0°C
- (c) -10°C
- (d) -100°C

Sol. (a)

Q28. Which among following is found in polar region?

- (a) Bustard
- (b) Snake
- (c) Penguin
- (d) Lemur

Sol. (c)

Q29. The process in which a rock breaks due to the action of acids is called ____.

- (a) Mechanical weathering
- (b) Chemical weathering
- (c) Erosion
- (d) Land site

Sol. (b)

Q30. ____ is considered to be the ideal soil for growing most plants.

- (a) Sandy soil
- (b) Soil with more silt
- (c) Clayey soil
- (d) Loamy soil

Sol. (d)

Q31. Bases turn a phenolphthalein solution pink. It becomes colourless when an acid is added to it. This is because ____.

- (a) No reaction take place
- (b) Of the neutraliasiton of the base with the acid
- (c) An incomplete reaction takes place
- (d) The acid absorbs the pink colour

Sol. (b)

The pink colour of a mixture of base and phenolphthalein turn colourless when an acid is added to it because of neutralization.

Q32. Which of the following is not a variety of processed silk?

- (a) Tassar
- (b) Crap
- (c) Mooga
- (d) Kosa

Sol. (c)

Mooga is a wild silk produced in Brahmaputa Valley. It is the strongest natural fibre and has a beautiful golden colour.

Q33. The ___ breed of sheep is found in Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana.

- (a) Bhakarwal
- (b) Rampur bushair
- (c) Nali
- (d) Rohi

Sol. (c)

The nail breed of sheep is mainly found in Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana and the wool obtained from these sheep is used for making carpets.

Q34. Galvanization is a process used to prevent the rusting of which of the following?

- (a) Iron
- (b) Zinc
- (c) Aluminum
- (d) Copper

Sol. (a)

Q35. Paheli's mother made concentrated sugar syrup by dissolving sugar in hot water. On cooling, crystals of sugar got separated. This indicates a –

- (a) Physical change that can be reversed.
- (b) Chemical change that can be reversed.
- (c) Physical change that cannot be reversed.
- (d) Chemical change that cannot be reversed.

Sol. (a)

Q36. Which of the following statement is incorrect for a chemical reaction?

- (a) Heat may be given out but never absorbed.
- (b) Sound may be produced.
- (c) A colour change may take place.
- (d) A gas may be evolved.

Sol. (a)

- Q37. Which of the following techniques would be used to remove water insoluble compounds with a higher density?
- (a) Evaporation
 - (b) Decantation
 - (c) Churning
 - (d) Distillation

Sol. (b)
Insoluble compounds with a higher density can be removed from water by decantation. Decantation is the process by which, a clear liquid obtained after sedimentation, is transferred into another container, without disturbing the settle particles.

- Q38. ___ change their colour and help to identify acidic and basic solutions.
- (a) Metal salt solutions
 - (b) Indicators
 - (c) Electrolytes
 - (d) Non – metallic liquids

Sol. (b)
Indicators change their colour and help in identifying the acidic or basic nature of a solution

- Q39. In addition to the rock particles, the soil contains_____
- (a) Air and water
 - (b) Water and plants
 - (c) Minerals, organic matter. Air and water
 - (d) Water, air and plants

Sol. (c)

- Q40. The average weather pattern taken over a long time is called the _____
- (a) Climate of the place
 - (b) Temperature of the place
 - (c) Humidity of the place
 - (d) rainfall of the place

Sol. (a)

PHYSICS

- Q41. The thermometer used by the doctor to measure temperature of human body is of ___ range.
- (a) Short
 - (b) Medium
 - (c) High
 - (d) Very high

Sol. (a)
Doctors use thermometer to measure body temperature which vary over a small range. Hence the thermometer used by the doctor to measure the temperature of human is of short range.

- Q42. The bulb in the thermometer is made up of the thin glass because ____.
- (a) Mercury can be seen clearly through the bulb
 - (b) It looks good
 - (c) It can conduct heat quickly
 - (d) It can be cleaned properly

Sol. (c)
The bulb in the thermometer is made up of the thin glass because it conductor heat quickly.

- Q43. Heating of water is due to ____.
- (a) Transmission of heat
 - (b) Conduction
 - (c) Radiation
 - (d) Convection

Sol. (d)
Heating of water is due to convection. When the water is heated from the bottom, the molecules which are heated rise upwards while the molecules which are cold descend downwards to take its place. Thus, the convection current are set up and the heating of water takes place throughout.

- Q44. A magnet suspended freely always point in the ___ direction.
- (a) North – south
 - (b) North – east
 - (c) East – west
 - (d) South – east

Sol. (a)

Q45. When the flow of current stops in an electric bell, the coil of the electric bell ____.

- (a) Attracts the iron strip
- (b) Starts ringing
- (c) Does not behave like an electromagnet
- (d) Behaves like an electromagnet

Sol. (c)

Q46. ____ is the safety device present in an electric circuit, which works based on the heating effects of electric current.

- (a) Electric cell
- (b) Switch
- (c) Electric bulb
- (d) Electric fuse

Sol. (d)

Q47. Devices like torch, fan and washing machines work on ____.

- (a) Magnetism
- (b) Heat
- (c) Electricity
- (d) Resistance

Sol. (c)

Q48. A wire wound closely together is called a ____.

- (a) Conductor
- (b) Coil
- (c) Insulator
- (d) Circuit

Sol. (b)

Q49. The mirrors used as side mirrors in scooters are ____ mirrors.

- (a) Convex
- (b) Concave
- (c) Plane
- (d) Plane concave

Sol. (a)

Q50. In a photographic camera, ____ lens is used.

- (a) Convex
- (b) Concave
- (c) Plano – convex
- (d) Concave – o – convex

Sol. (a)

Q51. Light is white because it is mixture of ____ colours of the rainbow.

- (a) All the
- (b) Blue and red
- (c) Blue and green
- (d) Red and orange

Sol. (a)

Q52. In a plane mirror the image is formed behind the mirror at ____ distance from the mirror as the object is in front of it.

- (a) Half the
- (b) Double the
- (c) Triple the
- (d) The same

Sol. (d)

Q53. Boil water in a can until steam driven out the air present inside the can. Remove the can from the flame and the place stopper immediately. When, cold water is poured over the can, it is observed that the can collapses inward. Which of the following is the correct reason for it?

- (a) Pressure inside the can is more than the pressure outside it.
- (b) Pressure inside the can is equal to the pressure outside it.
- (c) Pressure inside the can is less than the pressure outside it.
- (d) The temperature inside the container is less than the outside temperature.

Sol. (c)

On pouring the cold water, steam present inside the can condenses due to which pressure inside the container becomes less than the pressure outside. Hence, when cold water is poured on the can it collapses inward.

- Q54. Sudden fall in barometric height indicates ____.
- (a) Rain
 - (b) Storm
 - (c) Dry weather
 - (d) Fair weather

Sol. (b)
The sudden fall in barometric height indicates the sudden decreases in atmospheric pressure. Due to a sudden decrease in atmospheric pressure a storm occurs, hence a sudden fall in barometric height indicates a storm.

- Q55. ____ destroy many houses, property and it makes many agricultural lands infertile.
- (a) Earthquakes
 - (b) Rains
 - (c) Cyclones
 - (d) Winds

Sol. (c)

- Q56. People should be given guide lines regarding protection, during cyclones through ____
- (a) News letters
 - (b) Pamphlets
 - (c) Television and radios
 - (d) A group of volunteers

Sol. (c)

- Q57. The bulb of the thermometer is cylindrical because it ____.
- (a) Is easy to handle
 - (b) Looks good
 - (c) Increase the length of the thermometer
 - (d) Touches the larger part of the body

Sol. (d)
The bulb of thermometer is made cylindrical because it touches the larger part of the body. So, it extracts more heat from the body.

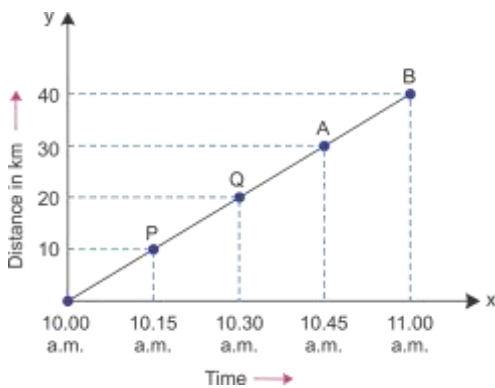
- Q58. A simple pendulum takes 15 seconds to complete 5 oscillations. What is the time period of the pendulum?
- (a) 15 Sec
 - (b) 5 Sec

- (c) 3 Sec
- (d) 45 Sec

Sol. (c)
(Time taken in one oscillation = $15/5 = 3$ Sec.)

- Q59. A bus covers a distance from A to B at 40 km/h and while returning it travels at 50 km/h. Calculate the average speed.
- (a) 5 m/s
 - (b) 7.5 m/s
 - (c) 10 m/s
 - (d) 12.5 m/s

Sol. (d)
Q60. A body moves along a path. Its distance-time graph is shown below. How much time will it take to cover 100 km distance?



- (a) 1 hour 10 minutes
- (b) 2 hour 20 minutes
- (c) 2 hour 30 minutes
- (d) 3 hour 20 minutes

Sol: (c)

$$\text{Speed} = \text{Distance/Time} = 40 / 60 = 2/3 \text{ km/min}$$

Therefore, time required to travel 100 km is given by,

$$\text{Time} = \text{Distance/Speed} = 100 / (2/3) = 100 \times (3/2) = 50 \times 3 = 150 \text{ minutes}$$

$$\text{Therefore, Time} = 150 \text{ minutes} = 2 \text{ hour } 30 \text{ minutes}$$