

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN LUCKNOW REGION
SESSION ENDING RE-EXAM- (2023-24)
SUBJECT: SCIENCE
CLASS:VII

M.M. : 60

Time: 2 Hrs 30 min

General Instructions:-

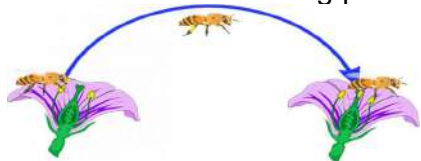
1. Section A comprises of question numbers 1 to 8. These are MCQ carrying one mark each. You have to select one most appropriate response out of the four provided options.
2. Section B comprises question numbers 9 to 13. These are VSAQs carrying two marks each.
3. Section C comprises question numbers 14 to 17. These are SAQs carrying three marks each.
4. Section D comprises question numbers 18 to 20. These are LAQs carrying five marks each.
5. Section E comprises question numbers 21 to 23. These are CCTQs carrying five marks each

SECTION-A

Multiple- Choice Questions-

(1x8=8)

1. Heartbeats can easily be heard through an instrument called _____.
 - a. Gyroscope
 - b. Telescope
 - c. Microscope
 - d. Stethoscope
2. Bryophyllum reproduce through _____.
 - a. Leaves
 - b. Stem
 - c. Root
 - d. Buds
3. Which of the following phenomenon is represented by the given diagram



- a. Fertilisation
 - b. Zygote
 - c. Dispersal
 - d. Pollination
4. The distance-time graph of vehicle moving with constant speed is _____ line.
 - a. Curved
 - b. Horizontal
 - c. Straight
 - d. Parallel



AA

Identify the mirror in the above picture

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| a. Concave mirror | c. Convex mirror |
| b. Diverging mirror | d. Both b and c |
6. Algae is a-
- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| a. Parasite | c. Autotroph |
| b. Saprotroph | d. none of these |
7. Water polluted by various human activities causes a number of water-borne diseases. Which of the following is not a waterborne disease?
- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| a. Cholera | c. Asthma |
| b. Typhoid | d. Dysentery |
8. Which of the following is/are products of wastewater treatment?
- | | |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| a. Biogas | c. Both biogas and sludge |
| b. Sludge | d. Aerator |

SECTION-B

2x5=10

9. What is the function of chlorophyll?

10. What is speed? What is its SI unit?

or

A simple pendulum takes 48 s to complete 20 oscillations, what is the time period of the pendulum?

11. What is heating effect of current? Write two appliances which use the heating effect of current.

12. Why is it harmful to discharge untreated sewage into rivers and seas?

13. What is waste water?

SECTION-C

3x4=12

14. What is a physical change? Give two examples.

OR

What is a Chemical change? Give two examples.

15. Why does pitcher plant eat insects? What types of mode of nutrition are shown by it?

16. What are decomposers? Write their role in forests.

17. How would you say that setting of curd is a chemical change.

SECTION- D

5x3=15

18. What is reflection?

Write three characteristics of the image formed by a plane mirror.

19. Name the following -

- a). A plant which reproduces by its leaves.
- b). A plant that has winged seeds.
- c). A spore producing plant.
- d). A unisexual flower.
- e). The reproductive part of a plant.

20.a). What is an electric circuit?

- b). Draw a circuit diagram having a cell, a bulb and a switch in 'OFF' position.

SECTION -E

5X3=15

CCT-Based questions-

21. The heart is an organ which beats continuously to act as a pump for the transport of blood, which carries other substances with it. Imagine a pump working for years without getting fatigued! Absolutely impossible. Yet our heart works like a pump non-stop. The heart is located in the chest cavity with its lower tip slightly tilted towards the left. Heart is roughly the size of fist. The heart has four chambers. The two upper chambers are called the atrium and the two lower chambers are called the ventricles. The partition between the chambers helps to avoid mixing up of blood rich in oxygen with the blood rich in carbon dioxide.

Que. 1) Which organs acts as a pump in the body to transport blood to all the different tissues, muscles and cells?

Que. 2) The two upper chambers of heart are called

Que. 3) The size of heart equivalent to which part of the human body?

Que. 4) What avoids the mixing of blood rich in oxygen with the blood rich in carbon dioxide?

22. Prof Ahmad asked children to pick up leaves from the forest floor and observe them under a hand lens. They found tiny mushrooms over the decaying leaves. They also saw an army of tiny insects, millipedes, ants and beetle on them. They were wondering how these organisms live there Paheli wondered what mushroom and other micro-organisms eat. Prof Ahmad replied that they feed upon the dead plant and animal tissues and convert them into a dark coloured substance called humus. The micro-organisms which convert the dead plants and animals to humus are known as decomposers. These micro-organisms play an important role in the forest. Soon, Paheli removed some dead leaves and discovered under them a layer of humus on forest floor. The presence of humus ensures that the nutrients of the dead plants and animals are released into the soil. From there, these nutrients are again absorbed by the roots of the living plants. "What happens if an animal dies in the forest? " Sheila asked. Tibu replied the dead animals become food for vultures, crows, jackals and insects." In this way, the nutrients are cycled. So, nothing goes waste in a forest.

Que. 1) Children found.....over the.....

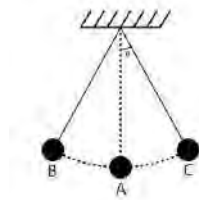
Que. 2) The nutrients in the soil are absorbed by which part of the plant?

Que. 3) What does the presence of humus ensures?

Que. 4) What happens if an animal dies in the forest?

23.In 1583, Galileo for the first time demonstrated characteristics of a simple pendulum. The measurement of small time intervals (less than an hour) was made possible when pendulum clocks were developed.

A simple pendulum displays to and fro or oscillatory motion (a type of periodic motion) at fixed intervals of time. A simple pendulum consists of a small metal ball suspended from a fixed point such that it can swing freely under the influence of gravity. The small metal ball is called a bob. The length of the thread from the point of suspension to the centre of the bob is called length of the pendulum. The time-period of the pendulum depends on its length.



When the pendulum is at rest, it is at position A. This is called its mean position (or rest position). The movement of bob to and away from its mean position (from A to B to A and then from A to C to A), or one full swing (from B to A to C and then back from C to A to B) is called one oscillation.

Ques.1. Who demonstrated the characteristics of a simple pendulum?

Ques.2. What type of motion is illustrated by a simple pendulum?

Ques.3. What does the time period of the pendulum depend upon?

Ques.4. What do you mean by length of the pendulum?

Ques.5. Give one other example of oscillation.