**JEM FOUNDATION SCHOOLS**

**SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT I**

**SESSION 2016-17**

**SUB: SCIENCE TIME:3 Hours**

**CLASS: VII MM: 90**

Instructions : All questions are compulsory. Read the question paper carefully and answer the questions

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**SECTION –A 81 Marks**

I Give one word answer for the following *1 x 3 = 3 marks*

1. The anaerobic breakdown of sugars into alcohol .
2. The to and fro motion of the bob about its mean position.
3. Finger-like projections from the body of Amoeba that helps in locomotion and food capture.
4. Short answer type I:- 2 *x 11 = 22 marks*
5. Name the parts of a Ruminant’s stomach.
6. Define uniform and non uniform motion.
7. What are insulators? Give two examples.
8. Give the composition of inhaled and exhaled air.
9. What are formed –
10. When a nail is kept in copper sulphate solution.
11. When magnesium ribbon is burnt.
12. List the steps involved in the process of nutrition of Amoeba.
13. A car is travelling at a speed of 90 km/h. How long will it take to complete a journey of 300 km without stopping anywhere?
14. What is the range of clinical and laboratory thermometer in Celsius scale?
15. Why do whales and dolphins often come up to the surface of water and release a fountain of water?
16. Give one example showing that heat transfers into other forms of energy, and one example for change of other forms of energy into heat energy.
17. Explain one example from everyday life where principle of convection current is applied.
18. Short answer type II 3 *x 12 = 36 marks*
19. Give 3 differences between clinical thermometer and laboratory thermometer.
20. What do you mean by rust? Represent the chemical change that occurs during rusting.
21. a) Define average speed. How is it calculated?
22. Give the submultiples of speed.
23. What happens to the following during digestion

a)starch b) protein c) fat

1. Give one example for each where chemical change is accompanied by –
2. Change in colour
3. Release or absorption of energy in the form of heat or light.
4. Production of sound.
5. Give one difference between conduction, convection and radiation.
6. Explain any two factors that affect the absorption of heat by an object.
7. What happens when glucose is broken down –
8. In the absence of oxygen
9. In the presence of oxygen
10. In the absence of oxygen in the muscle cells.
11. Give 3 differences between physical and chemical changes.
12. Why is laboratory thermometer not used to measure human body temperature.
13. Explain two types of respiration and its end products.
14. Write 3 precautions to be taken while using a clinical thermometer.
15. Long answer type :- 5 *x 4 = 20 marks*
16. What is inhalation and exhalation. Describe the mechanism of breathing in human

beings.

1. Explain, with diagram, how sea breeze and land breeze are formed.
2. How is the small intestine best adapted for absorption of digested food?
3. Draw the distance-time graph for the following data and answer the question given below.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| T  Time taken (h) | 1.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 8.0 |
| Distance travelled (Km) | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 |

1. What is the distance travelled at 6.30 hours?

**SECTION –B 9 Marks**

1. **Multiple choice questions:-**  1 *x 9 = 9 marks*
2. Ocean currents are caused due to
3. convection b) land breeze c) conduction d) none of these
4. Energy is released during this phase of respiration
5. external respiration b) cellular respiration c) tracheal respiration d) internal respiration
6. In humans, this type of teeth is used for tearing
7. molars b) pre molars c) incisors d) canines
8. Carbon dioxide gas turns lime water
9. brownish b) reddish c) solid d) milky
10. This is the normal body temperature of human beings
11. 98.6˚C b) 37˚F c) 98.6˚F d) 35˚C
12. The speed of a moving vehicle is measured with
13. sundial b) odometer c) speedometer d) distance-time graph
14. Which of these cannot prevent rusting of iron
15. alloying b) dipping in water c) galvanization d) greasing
16. The materials which conduct heat through them are known as
17. radiators b) spiracles c) calibration d) good conductors
18. The freezing point of water is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ F
19. 32˚F b) 212˚F c) 100˚C d) 28˚F