



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

TERM-1 EXAM (2026-27)

SET- 1

SCIENCE

Class: VII

Time: 3hours

Date: 07/09/26

Max Marks: 80

Admission no:

Roll No -

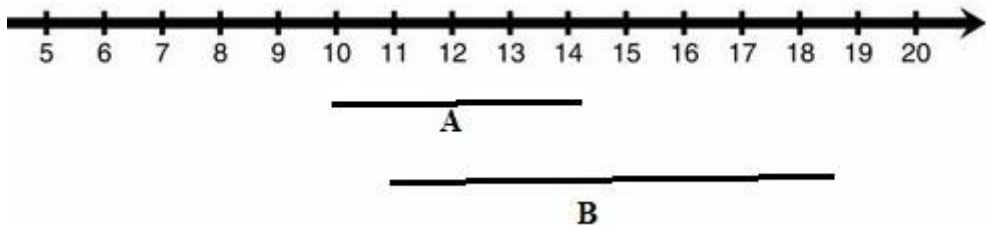
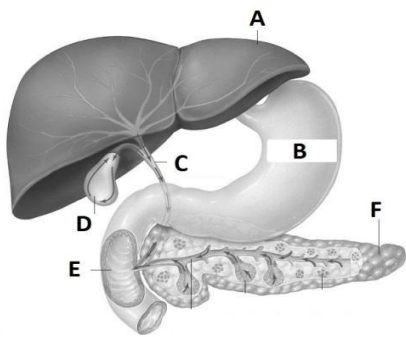
General Instructions:

(i) This question paper consists of 39 questions in 3 sections. Section A is Biology, Section B is Chemistry and Section C is Physics.

(ii) All questions are compulsory. However, an internal choice is provided in some questions.

(iii) Student is expected to attempt only one of these questions.

Q. No	SECTION- A BIOLOGY	MARKS
1.	During adolescence, cognitive abilities such as abstract thinking and problem-solving develop due to _____. a) increased brain development b) increased height c) increased social interactions d) increased muscle mass	1
2.	Puberty involves _____. a) only physical changes b) physical and emotional changes c) emotional and mental changes d) physical, emotional and mental changes	1
3.	Which of the following is NOT a secondary sexual characteristic in males? a) Growth of facial hair b) Broadening of shoulders c) Widening of hips d) Deepening of voice	1
4.	Through which of the following air enter the lungs? a) Tracheae b) Bronchi c) Bronchioles d) Alveoli	1
5.	Where does absorption takes place in humans? a) Small intestine b) Large intestine c) Liver d) Mouth	1
6.	Which of the following structures store bile juice temporarily? a) Gall bladder b) Pancreas c) Oesophagus d) Liver	1
7.	Which of these terms refers to the cycle of one inhalation and exhalation? a) Breathing rate b) Respiration c) Pulse d) Breath	1
	Assertion (A): Scientific knowledge changes over time as new discoveries are made. Reason (R): Scientists accept new evidence and revise earlier explanations when required. a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.	

	c) A is true, but R is false. d) A is false, but R is true.	
8.	Assertion (A): Adolescence is the period between childhood and adulthood. Reason (R): During adolescence, rapid physical and emotional changes occur.	1
9.	Assertion (A): Digestion begins in the mouth. Reason (R): Saliva contains enzymes that start the digestion of starch.	1
10.	Why do adolescents sometimes get acne and pimples?	2
11.	In Fig. identify the letters that represent puberty and adolescence in boys and girls. 	2
12.	Define the following terms: • Defecation • Rumination	2
13.	Answer the following questions based on Fig.  a) Name the secretions of the organs A, B, and F. b) Which organ sends food to the organ marked B. c) Which organ comes next after the organ marked B in the digestion process? d) Which among them is a part of alimentary canal? OR Rohit was performing an experiment to prove that exhaled air contains carbon dioxide. his teacher suggested that he use lime water to get the required result. Why do you think his teacher suggested this?	3

14.	Explain how government programmes such as RKSK, MHS, and Jan Aushadhi Suvidha Sanitary Napkin Initiative help adolescents.	3
15.	Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Riya is 13 years old. Recently, she has noticed that she is growing taller, her voice sounds slightly different, and she feels more emotional than before. Her teacher explained that these changes are a normal part of adolescence. Questions a) Which stage of life is Riya experiencing? b) Name one physical change that Riya noticed. c) Why does Riya experience emotional changes during adolescence? OR d) Mention any two healthy habits Riya should follow during adolescence.	4
16.	List the various secretions of the stomach and briefly describe their roles in digestion. OR Explain the mechanism of breathing in a fish with the help of a flowchart.	5
SECTION- B CHEMISTRY		
17.	Which of the following best explains why science is called an ever-evolving field? a) Scientific facts never change. b) New discoveries and evidence improve scientific knowledge. c) Scientists always agree with one another. d) Experiments always give the same results.	1
18.	A scientist repeats an experiment several times before announcing the results. What is the main purpose of doing this? a) To increase the cost of the experiment b) To confirm that the results are reliable c) To make the experiment more difficult d) To save time	1
19.	A student tests lemon juice with blue litmus paper, and it turns red. What does this indicate? a) Lemon juice is basic. b) Lemon juice is neutral. c) Lemon juice is acidic. d) Lemon juice is a metal.	1
20.	Which of the following substances is most likely to be neutral? a) Vinegar b) Soap solution c) Distilled water d) Lemon juice	1
21.	Why are copper and aluminium commonly used for making electrical wires? a) They are brittle. b) They are good conductors of electricity and can be drawn into wires.	1

	c) They are non-metals. d) They are poor conductors of heat.	
22.	Which of the following properties is generally found in non-metals? a) Malleability b) High electrical conductivity c) Dull appearance and poor conductivity d) Sonority	1
23.	Which of the following pairs correctly matches the material with its type? a) Copper – Non-metal b) Sulphur – Metal c) Graphite – Non-metal that conducts electricity d) Iron – Non-metal	1
24.	Assertion (A): Scientific knowledge changes over time as new discoveries are made. Reason (R): Scientists accept new evidence and revise earlier explanations when required. a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. c) A is true, but R is false. d) A is false, but R is true.	1
25.	Explain why science is called an ever-evolving field. Give two reasons to support your answer.	2
26.	Differentiate between acidic, basic, and neutral substances. Give one example of each and mention one property of each substance.	3
27.	Why are copper and aluminium used for making electrical wires? Give any three reason OR A student accidentally leaves an iron nail and an aluminium foil outside in the rain for several weeks. Predict what will happen to each and explain the reason.	3
28.	Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. During a science activity, Meera tested three household substances using litmus paper. She observed that lemon juice turned blue litmus paper red, soap solution turned red litmus paper blue, and distilled water showed no change with either red or blue litmus paper. Questions a) Which substance is acidic? b) Which substance is basic? c) Which substance is neutral? d) Write one observation that helps identify an acid using litmus paper.	4
29.	Compare metals and non-metals on the basis of the following properties. Give one example of each. 1. Appearance (Lustre)	5

	2. Conductivity of heat and electricity 3. Malleability 4. Ductility 5. Sonority	
SECTION – C PHYSICS		
30.	Which of the following is an insulator of electricity? (a) Silver foil (b) Iron nail (c) Aluminium wire (d) Wooden piece	1
31.	Which mode of heat transfer does not require a material medium? (a) Conduction (b) Convection (c) Radiation (d) Evaporation	1
32.	Assertion (A): A lamp is said to be fused when it does not glow because its filament is broken. Reason (R): A broken filament breaks the electric circuit inside the lamp, preventing the flow of electric current. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. (c) A is true, but R is false. (d) A is false, but R is true.	1
33.	Why do we generally wear light-coloured clothes in summer and dark-coloured clothes in winter?	2
34.	Draw and label the diagram of an incandescent lamp. Explain its working	2
35.	Explain how a torch works. What are the main components inside a torch and how are they connected?	3
36.	Describe the construction and working of a simple electric circuit using a cell, lamp, switch, and connecting wires. Draw a labelled circuit diagram.	3
37.	What are Insulators? Why are the handles of cooking utensils made of insulators?	3
38.	Electric circuit: It is an arrangement made of electrical devices or components. It is connected to a source of electricity with wires that provide a continuous path for electric current to flow. The electric current flows from the positive terminal of a cell to its negative terminal. An electric circuit can be divided into the following categories: •Closed circuit: A circuit that provides an uninterrupted path for electric current to flow from the positive terminal to the negative terminal of a cell •Open circuit: A circuit with a gap that breaks the continuous path of electric current. a. What is an electric circuit? b. In which direction does electric current flow in an electric circuit? c. Differentiate between a closed circuit and an open circuit. or d. Why is a continuous path necessary for the flow of electric current?	4
39.	Draw a neat and labelled diagram of the water cycle. Explain the processes of evaporation and condensation or Describe the process of heat transfer by convection. Explain how sea breeze is caused due to convection currents.	5

*****ALL THE BEST*****