BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

PERIODIC TEST-2 (2024-25)

SCIENCE

Class: VII **Duration: 1Hr**
Date: 3/12/24 **Max. Marks: 25**

Marking Scheme

SECTION-A

Select and write the most appropriate option out of the four options given for each of the questions 1 - 3.

1. (b) Cutting 1

2. (a) Motion of a butterfly 1

3. (c) Nephron 1

1

SECTION B

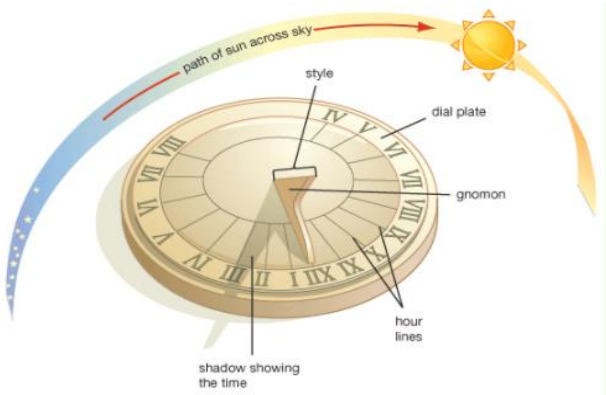
Question No. 4 to 8 are very short answer questions

4. (a) $NaHCO_3$ and (b)AgCl 1+1

5. Rusting is a chemical reaction that occurs when iron or steel is exposed to oxygen and water, causing the iron to form a reddish-brown flaky coating called rust (1) Galvanisation is another method of protecting iron from rusting by coating iron with a thin layer of zinc. (2) Corrosion of iron is prevented by coating iron with noncorrosive substance like carbon.

1+1

6. Sundial works on the principle that the sun takes up similar positions each day. Depending on the location of the sun with respect to the dial, the dial would have different shadows by which people can approximately tell the time of the day. 1+1



7.

S = d/t 400km/5h = 80 km/h 1+1

8. a. The greenish-blue lines below our skin are called Veins.
Impure blood flows in them. 1

b.cardiac cycle: It refers to the sequence of events that take place in one heartbeat.
The cardiac cycle involves a complete contraction and relaxation of both the atria and ventricles . 1

SECTION C

Question No. 9 to 12 are short answer questions

9. (a) Complete the following reactions. 1+1

(i) $CuSO_4$ + Fe —> _$FeSO_4$_____ + __Cu____

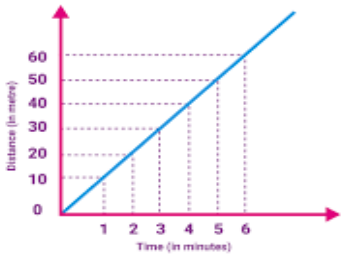
(ii) Mg + O_2 —> ____MgO_____

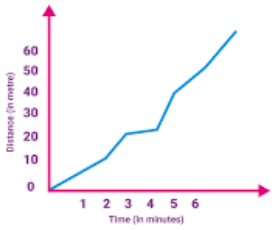
(b) Classify the following changes as physical or chemical: ½ + ½

(i) melting of ice_____Physical____

(ii) Milk changing to curd____Chemical_____

10. Uniform motion: Equal distance travelled by an object in equal intervals of time. 1+1+1





11. Human heart consists of four chambers. Namely:

- Right atrium / auricle
- Left atrium / auricle
- Right ventricle
- Left ventricle
- Blood vessels : Superior venacava ,inferior venacava, Pulmonary Artery, Pulmonary Vein,
- Aorta (Biggest blood vessel) .

  Valves are: Bicuspid, Tricuspid, Aortic and Pulmonary valves.
- .Atria are chambers smaller than ventricles. These are the blood-receiving chambers.
- Right Atrium receives impure blood from different parts of the body through superior venacava and inferior venacava.
- Left Atrium receives pure blood from Lungs through pulmonary veins.
- Ventricles are larger chambers responsible for pumping and pushing blood out into circulation.
- Right ventricle: receives impure blood from Right Atrium through tricuspid valve.
- Left ventricle: receives pure blood from left Atrium through bicuspid (mitral) valve.

1 ½ +1 ½

12. **Blood Cells:** There are two types of blood cells, viz. Red Blood Cells (RBCs) and White Blood Cells (WBCs).

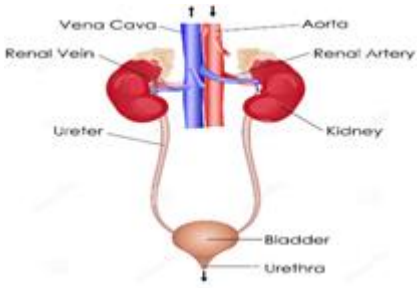
Red Blood Corpuscles (RBCs): These are of red colour because of the presence of haemoglobin which is a pigment. Haemoglobin readily combines with oxygen and carbon dioxide. The transport of oxygen happens through haemoglobin. Some part of carbon dioxide is also transported through haemoglobin.

White Blood Corpuscles (WBCs): These are of pale white colour. They play important role in the immunity of the body.

Platelets: Platelets are responsible for blood clotting. Blood clotting is a defence mechanism which prevents excess loss of blood; in case of an injury. 1+1+1

OR

12. Excretion is the process of removing waste materials and excess water from the body.



1+1 +1

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