B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

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

PRE-MIDTERM (2025-26)

MARKING SCHEME SCIENCE

Class: VII **Time: 1hour**
Date: 04/08/'25 **Max Marks: 25**

SECTION- A

1. (b) Carbon dioxide 1
2. (c) Incisors 1
3. (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false. 1

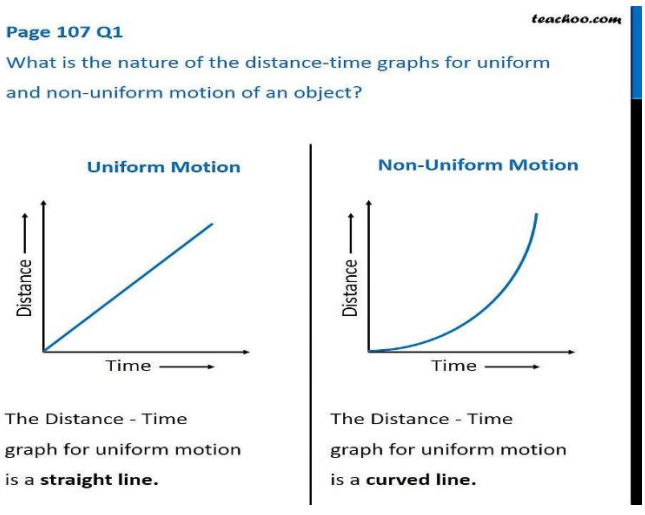
SECTION- B

4.

Distance	Displacement
1. It is the length of the actual path covered by an object, irrespective of its direction of motion. 2. Distance is a scalar quantity. 3. Distance covered can never be negative. It is always positive or zero. 4. Distance between two given points may be same or different for different path chosen.	1. Displacement is the shortest distance between the initial and final positions of an object in a given direction. 2. Displacement is a vector quantity. 3. Displacement may be positive,negative or zero. 4. Displacement between two given points is always the same.

1+1

5. 1+1



6. 1. Moisture, 2. Oxygen. 3. Iron material 1 + 1

7. A physical change alters the form or appearance of a substance without changing its chemical composition, while a chemical change involves a transformation where new substances with different chemical compositions are formed. Physical changes are often reversible, whereas chemical changes are usually irreversible. 1 + 1

8. When we chew a piece of wheat roti for a long time, the starch in it gets broken down into simple sugars by an enzyme called salivary amylase present in saliva. These sugars taste sweet, so the roti starts tasting sweet. 2

SECTION-C

9. a = v- u / t : change in velocity / time

u = 30 m/s
v = 0 m/s
t = 10s
a = 0 – 30 / 10
-30/10 = - 3 m/s^2

1+1+1

10. (a) Zinc + Sulphuric acid → Zinc sulphate + Hydrogen. 1

(b) Evolution of gas, formation of a precipitate, change in colour, and change in temperature

½ + ½ + ½ + ½ =2

11. **Swallowing** – Some animals take in food and swallow it directly.

Example: Snake.

Chewing – Some animals chew their food with teeth before swallowing.

Example: Cow, human.

Sucking – Some animals suck liquid food.

Example: Butterfly, mosquito. 3

12. **Ingestion** – Amoeba surrounds the food particle using finger-like extensions called **pseudopodia**.

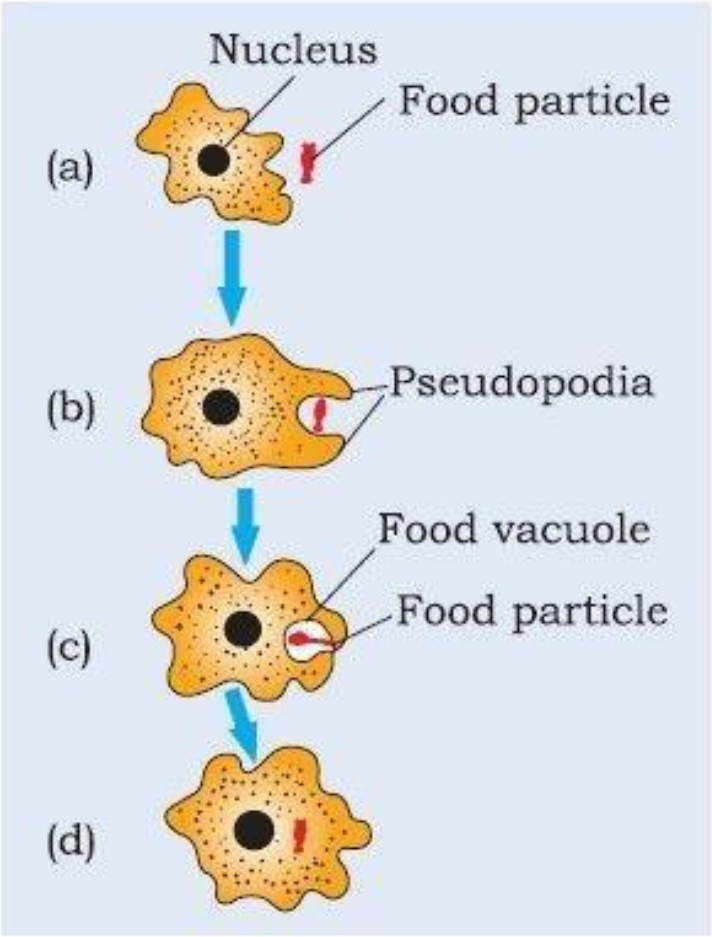
Digestion – A food vacuole forms around the food. Digestive juices break the food into simpler substances.

Absorption – The digested food is absorbed into the body of Amoeba.

Assimilation – The absorbed food is used for growth and energy.

Egestion – The undigested food is thrown out of the body.

3


Nucleus
Food particle
(a)
(b)
Pseudopodia
Food vacuole
Food particle
(c)
(d)

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