

GREENLAWNS SCHOOL, WORLI
FINAL EXAMINATION 2025-26
SCIENCE

Std: VII

Marks: 80

Date:23/02/2026

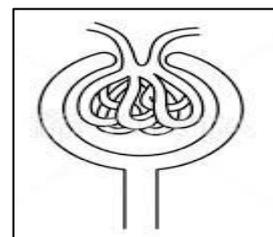
Time: 2 hours

Attempt all questions. Diagrams to be drawn with a pencil. You will not be allowed to write during the first 10 minutes. This time is to be spent in reading the Question paper.

Figures to the right indicate the marks []

Q 1) Choose one correct answer to the questions from the given options: [10]

- a. Yug was asked to bring an apparatus to measure the volume of a given solution. He went to the science lab and collected the following. Which one out of these is not suitable to measure the required volume:
(i) Measuring beaker (ii) Graduated cylinder
(iii) Beam balance (iv) Tumbler measure
- b. Ligament connects:
(i) Muscle to muscle (ii) Muscle to skin
(iii) Muscle to bone (iv) Bone to bone
- c. The most ductile and malleable metal amongst the following is:
(i) Gold (ii) Silver (iii) Copper (iv) Aluminium
- d. The pairs of lobes present in the forebrain and are concerned with sense of smell are the:
(i) Pons (ii) Neural lobes (iii) Olfactory lobes (iv) Midbrain
- e. The SI unit of work is:
(i) Joule (ii) Calorie (iii) Dyne (iv) Hertz
- f. A reaction in which heat is absorbed is known as _____ reaction.
(i) Exothermic (ii) Endothermic (iii) Chemical (iv) Physical
- g. The total number of protons and neutrons present in the nucleus of an atom is called:
(i) Atomic number (ii) Valency (iii) Mass number (iv) Chemical formula
- h. Modern resistors are made up of:
(i) Carbon (ii) Metal (iii) Metal-oxide film (iv) All of these
- i. Involuntary actions in the body are controlled by:
(i) Medulla in forebrain (ii) Cerebellum in forebrain
(iii) Cerebellum in hindbrain (iv) Medulla in hindbrain
- j. A network of capillaries present in the capsule as shown in the figure is called:
(i) Nephron (ii) Glomerulus
(iii) Ureter (iv) Urethra



Q II A) State whether the following statements are true or false. If false, rewrite the correct statement by changing the underlined word / words: [5]

- The disease in which excessive urea is retained in the blood is termed as Glycosuria.
- The type of bond formed by the transfer of electrons between two atoms is called covalent bond.
- Iodine is a crystalline non-metal used for the preparation of tincture of iodine.
- Water is unusual in that it expands and increases in density, as it is cooled below 3.98°C.
- The blood plasma without RBCs and proteins is known as lymph.

Q II B) Fill in the blanks: [5]

- The metallic hemisphere which is struck by the hammer to produce sound in an electric bell is called _____.
- _____ nerves carry impulse from brain and spinal cord to the body parts like muscles and glands.
- Many chemical reactions are characterized by the formation of insoluble solid known as _____.
- The energy possessed by a body by virtue of its motion is known as _____ energy.
- The chemicals which are not reabsorbed stay in the nephrons and are excreted, the stage being known as _____.

Q II C) Match the following: [5]

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| a. Battery | i. Kinetic energy plus potential energy |
| b. Mechanical energy | ii. Poisonous and suffocating |
| c. Lead | iii. Chemical energy to electrical energy |
| d. Chlorine | iv. Prone to corrosion |
| e. Silver | v. Used as antiseptic |
| | vi. Car batteries |

Q II D) Complete the correlation: [5]

- Sulphur: _____ :: Ozone : triatomic
- _____ : dead cells :: Parenchyma : living isodiametric cells
- Density : _____ :: Speed : Distance/Time
- Sodium carbonate : Na_2CO_3 :: Barium chloride : _____
- Spinal nerves : 31 pairs :: _____ : 12 pairs

Q II E) Define the following terms: [5]

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a. Metalloid | d. Permanent tissues |
| b. Resistor | e. Osmoregulation |
| c. Electric circuit | |

Q II F) Distinguish between the following with reference to what is stated within the brackets: [5]

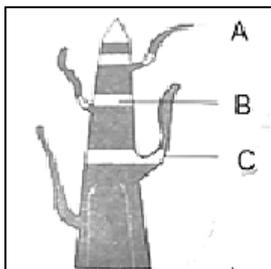
- Squamous epithelial and Cuboidal epithelium tissue (location)
- Striated Muscle and Unstriated Muscle (nucleus)
- Electron and Neutron (electrical charge)
- Positive catalyst and Negative catalyst (one example each)
- Midbrain and Hindbrain (function)

Q III A) Calculate the following:

- a. If 46.5 gram of rock has a volume of 3 cm³, what is the density of the rock that you have? [2]
- b. An airplane flies with a constant speed of 750 kmph. How long will it take to travel a distance of 4500 kilometres? [2]

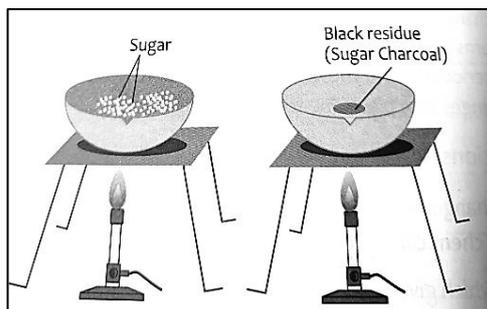
Q.IV) Answer the following diagram-based questions:

A) Nehal went to her aunt's place to see plants having such tissues growing in her nursery. She got curious to know more about these parts.



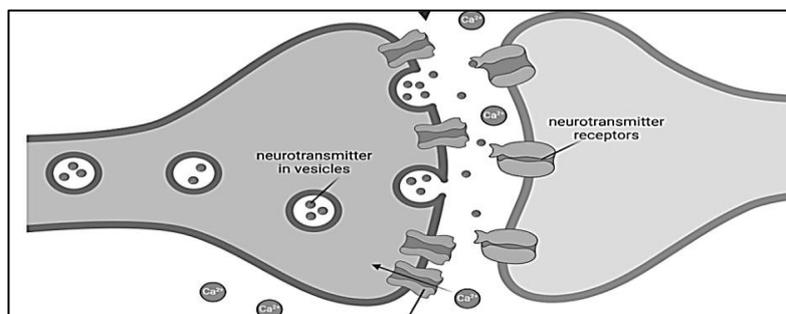
- a. Can you help her by labelling parts 'A' and 'B'? [1]
- b. What is the location of part 'C'? [1]
- c. Give the important characteristic of this type of tissue. [1]
- d. Mention any two functions of this type of tissue. [2]

B) Harsh carried the following experiment to find a black residue inside the bowl in sometime. He went and asked his teacher about the reason for this change.



- a. What reason do you think the teacher must have given to Harsh? [1]
- b. If the above condition would not be fulfilled, will this change happen? Why do you think so? [1½]
- c. Write a chemical reaction requiring sunlight as its one of the requirements. [1½]

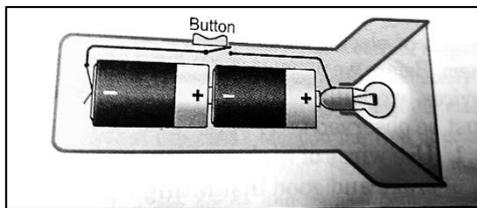
C) Anishka saw the following picture in her science textbook and was amazed at the very first sight. She researched about the same and came up with the following questions:



- a. Name the phenomenon seen in the above figure. [1]
- b. What is the role of this phenomenon in our body? [1]

- c. How does this take place in our body? [1]
- d. Which organ system is this structure a part of? What is its smallest and functional unit known as? [1]

D) Ahaan happened to see the electrical circuit inside a torch. He could not resist to ask the following questions to his father:



- a. Which type of electric circuit does a torch have? (Series/Parallel) [1/2]
- b. Draw a circuit diagram for the same. [2]
- c. Which type are the household circuits usually made up of? [1/2]

Q.V) Give one scientific reason for the following: [6]

- a. Alloying is a very good method for improving the properties of a metal in general.
- b. Lungs are said to be the additional excretory organ.
- c. Repulsion is the surest test for magnetism.
- d. The long bones are usually hollow containing a marrow cavity.
- e. Metals are good conductors of electricity.
- f. Hydrogen does not have octet stability.

Q VI A) Answer the following questions:

- a. What is capacity? Give the formula to calculate volume of a regular solid body? [2]
- b. Explain the principle on which production of hydroelectricity works [2]
- c. Illustrate with suitable examples, how an electrovalent bond is different from a covalent bond? [2]
- d. What are the three stages of urine formation? Explain the first stage. [3]
- e. Ramesh sets up an arrangement to maintain a potential difference between the two ends of a conductor. Answer the following question based on this arrangement: [3]
 - i. Why did Ramesh maintain a potential difference?
 - ii. Define a source of emf.
 - ii. Give two sources of emf.

Q VI B) Draw a neat labelled diagram of a Neuron. [2]
