Myfuture CBC Revision

Integrated Science - Grade 7

Question Paper

1. The process of dissolving a solid and a liquid to form a homogeneous mixture is called.....

A. Dissolving

B. Stirring

C. Solute

D. Solution

2. Which of the following laboratory apparatus is used for measuring mass?

A. Balance

B. Beaker

C. Thermometer

D. Graduated cylinder

3. .....of harmful substances may result from swallowing poisonous chemicals.

A. burn

B. digestion

C. scald

D. ingestion

4. What should you do before conducting an experiment in the laboratory?

A. Hurry to finish quickly

B. Ignore the safety precautions

C. Read and understand the lab instructions

D. Skip wearing safety goggles

5. The fertilized egg cell is called .....

A. Zygote

B. Baby

C. Embryo

D. Foetus

6. Three of the following are career related to study of Integrated science.Which one is not?

A. Material Engineer

B. Doctor

C. Chemist

D. Retailer

7. Which of the following is NOT a source of scientific data?

A. Observations

B. Personal beliefs

C. Surveys

D. Experiments

8. Which one is a conductor of electricity?

A. Ceramic

B. Aluminum

C. Wood

D. Leather

9. What is the function of the placenta during pregnancy?

A. Develop eggs

B. Produce hormones

C. Transport sperm

D. Exchange of nutrients and waste

10. What happens when two objects with opposite charges are brought close together?

A. They remain neutral

B. They explode

C. They repel each other

D. They attract each other

11. What should you do if you are unsure about a safety procedure in the laboratory?

A. Guess and continue

B. Skip the procedure

C. Ask your classmates for advice

D. Consult your teacher for clarification

12. If a fire erupts, immediately.....

A. throw water on the fire.

B. open the windows.

C. notify the teacher.

D. run for the fire extinguisher.

13. What is laboratory safety?

A. proper laboratory practices and safe working conditions.

B. A laboratory is a facility that provides controlled conditions in which scientific or

C. the condition of being protected from or unlikely to cause danger, risk, or injury.

D. Place where scientific research and development is conducted and analyses

15. The density of kerosene is 0.8 grams per cubic centimetres.Express this density in kilograms per cubic metres.

A. 0.008 kilograms per cubic metres

B. 800 kilograms per cubic metres

C. 8000 kilograms per cubic metres

D. 0.0008 kilograms per cubic metres

16. There are.....types of indicators.

A. 3

B. 4

C. 1

D. 2

17. Which of the following is true of a bar magnet?

A. The north pole is stronger than the south pole.

B. The south pole is stronger than the north pole.

C. Its magnetic field is strongest near its center.

D. It is surrounded by a magnetic field.

18. A magnet has ..... and ..... poles.

A. East and North

B. South and West

C. East and West

D. South and North

19. In which direction does a compass needle always point?

A. Towards West

B. Towards East

C. Towards North pole

D. Towards South pole

20. When a mixture is formed, how are the components mixed?

A. Physically

B. Electrically

C. Chemically

D. Mentally

21. ..... is a second set of lenses used in combination with eyepiece lenses to bring the desired magnification.

A. fine adjustment knob

B. objective lens

C. coarse adjustment knob

D. mirror

22. What is the female reproductive cell called?

A. Ovum

B. Sperm

C. Egg

D. Zygote

23. What is the purpose of a compass?

A. to tell where the sun is

B. to tell what time you left

C. to tell how far you have walked

D. to tell you directions

24. .....brings the image into sharp focus by raising or lowering body tube slowly through a short distance.

A. eyepiece

B. fine adjustment knob

C. diaphragm

D. coarse adjustment knob

25. .....is the measure of duration.

A. time

B. watch

C. thermometer

D. length

26. Bases have a pH value ranging from?

A. 8 to 14

B. 1 to 2

C. 4 to 6

D. 7 to 14

27. What happens to the electric charge of an object when it gains electrons?

A. It becomes neutral

B. It becomes negatively charged

C. It becomes positively charged

D. It becomes grounded

28. Neutral substances have a pH value of?

A. 7

B. 1

C. 8

D. 14

29. 1 grams per cubic centimeters is equivalent to?

A. 100 metres

B. 1000 kilograms per cubic metres

C. 0.001 kilograms per cubic metres

D. 0.001 kilometres

30. The mass of a loaf of bread is 400 g.What is its mass in SI unit?

A. 0.4 m

B. 0.004 kg

C. 0.4 kg

D. 0.04 km

31. Which of the following is a proper attire for a science laboratory?

A. A lab coat

B. Shorts

C. Open-toed shoes

D. Jeans

32. Which of the following is an important skill in scientific investigation?

A. Guessing

B. Ignoring data

C. Observing

D. Jumping to conclusions

33. Where does sperm production primarily occur in the male reproductive system?

A. Testes

B. Vas deferens

C. Seminal vesicle

D. Epididymis

34. Which of the following is a proper way to handle sharp objects in the laboratory?

A. Carry them with care and point downwards

B. Throw them in the trash bin without a cover

C. Point them towards others

D. Hold them loosely

35. What does it mean if a mixture is heterogeneous?

A. cannot tell one part from another

B. made of elements

C. very well blended

D. you can see the different parts

36. Which one is not a use of electricity?

A. Reading

B. Moving power tools

C. Heating

D. Lighting

37. Which of the following is not a part of a simple electric circuit?

A. Geothermal

B. Bulb

C. Cell

D. Voltmeter

38. Which of the following is an example of a qualitative observation?

A. The plant is 10 centimeters tall

B. The volume of gas is 2 liters

C. The liquid is at 25 degrees Celsius

D. The sky is blue

39. What happens when you rub a balloon against your hair and then place it near a wall?

A. Nothing happens

B. Your hair will turn blue

C. The wall will be electrified

D. The balloon will stick to the wall

40. What is a Hazard?

A. expected occurrence.

B. items showing the risks associated with those items.

C. unexpected occurrence .

D. conditions that are likely to cause accidents.

41. A solute and a solvent make a .....

A. Solvent

B. Dissolves

C. Solution

D. Solute

42. Which of the is a basic solution?

A. Baking powder

B. Lemon juice

C. Distilled water

D. Phenolphthalein

43. Below are health related careers except?

A. Nursing

B. Mechanical engineer

C. Public health

D. Therapy

44. Which one is not parts of the kidney?

A. Renal vein

B. Bladder

C. Ureter

D. Renal artery

45. Which of the following is a non-conductor of electricity?

A. Graphites

B. Steel

C. Ceramic

D. Silver

46. .....brings the image into rough focus by raising and lowering the body tube through a large distance.

A. Coarse adjustment knob

B. Fine adjustment knob

C. stage

D. mirror

47. .....charges are produced when two materials are rubbed against each other.

A. Static

B. Induction

C. Mobile

D. Dynamic

48. Which one is a social challenges related to menstrual cycle?

A. Irregular periods

B. Hygiene

C. Stigmatisation

D. Menstrual pain

49. .....is caused an allergic reaction to certain medicine or infection in the kidney.

A. Marasmus

B. Kidney failure

C. Nephritis

D. Kidney stones

50. What is the tube that connects the kidneys to the bladder called?

A. Ureter

B. Pancreas

C. Urethra

D. Small intestine