



Myfuture CBC Revision

Integrated Science - Grade 7

Question Paper

1. Why is it important to have a control group in an experiment?

- A. To make the experiment more complicated
- B. To compare the results to no treatment
- C. To increase the cost of the experiment
- D. To eliminate variables

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

- A. Thermometer
- B. Test tube
- C. Beaker
- D. Graduated cylinder

3. Where do the egg and sperm meet?

- A. The ovary
- B. The uterus
- C. Vagina
- D. oviduct

4. If a fire erupts, immediately.....

- A. notify the teacher.
- B. throw water on the fire.
- C. open the windows.
- D. run for the fire extinguisher.

5. What is a Hazard?

- A. conditions that are likely to cause accidents.
- B. expected occurrence.
- C. items showing the risks associated with those items.
- D. unexpected occurrence .

6. After completing an experiment, all chemical wastes should be.....

- A. taken home.
- B. left at your lab station for the next class.
- C. dumped in the sink.
- D. disposed of according to your teacher's directions.

7. The following are parts of an ammeter. Which one is not?

- A. Terminals
- B. Scale
- C. Arm
- D. Pointer

8. What is the function of the urethra in the excretory system?

- A. To absorb nutrients
- B. To transport urine out of the body
- C. To filter blood
- D. To store urine

9. 1 grams per cubic centimeters is equivalent to?

- A. 0.001 kilograms per cubic metres
- B. 0.001 kilometres
- C. 1000 kilograms per cubic metres
- D. 100 metres

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

- A. Produce hormones
- B. Exchange of nutrients and waste
- C. Develop eggs
- D. Transport sperm

11. Which one is a conductor of electricity?

- A. Leather
- B. Wood
- C. Aluminum
- D. Ceramic

12. What type of poles attract each other?

- A. North and North poles
- B. East and West poles
- C. South and North poles
- D. South and South poles

13. Matter can be found in form of.....

- A. Gas and Solid only
- B. Liquid and solid only
- C. Solid only
- D. Solid, liquid and gas

14. Which of the following is NOT a step in the scientific method?

- A. Communicating results
- B. Forming a hypothesis
- C. Conducting experiments
- D. Making assumptions

15. Why are apparatus used to measure volume made of glass or plastic?

- A. Transparency
- B. To reduce them
- C. To save money
- D. for easier use

16. Which one is an example of toxic substance?

- A. poisonous fumes
- B. naked cables
- C. acid
- D. spirit

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

- A. It is surrounded by a magnetic field.
- B. Its magnetic field is strongest near its center.
- C. The north pole is stronger than the south pole.
- D. The south pole is stronger than the north pole.

18. Which of the following is not a derived quantity?

- A. Volume
- B. Area
- C. Length
- D. Density

19. ---- supports the body tube and stage.

- A. limb
- B. mirror
- C. clip
- D. base

20. What does the term Gestation mean?

- A. The release of an egg cell.
- B. The joining of the egg and sperm.
- C. The release of sperm.
- D. The time it takes for the young to develop inside the mother.

21. What is the purpose of a watch glass in the laboratory?

- A. To cover beakers or watch reactions
- B. To culture microorganisms
- C. To measure mass
- D. To heat substances

22. The removal of waste products from the body is known as

- A. Excretory organ
- B. Sweat glands
- C. Excretion
- D. Excretory system

23. Which one is not a way of managing sex-related challenges?

- A. Develop sex awareness and skills to guard against early pregnancies.
- B. Engage in sex before marriage .
- C. Abstain from sex.
- D. Avoid unhealthy boy-girl relationships.

24. What happens when you touch a metal doorknob after shuffling your feet on a carpet?

- A. Your feet become sticky
- B. You turn invisible
- C. You get a shock
- D. The doorknob turns hot

25. Below are parts of a thermometer. Which one is not ?

- A. Bulb
- B. Capillary tube
- C. Scale
- D. Hook

26. Which one is an example of corrosive substance?

- A. Poisonous chemicals
- B. Spirit
- C. Acid
- D. wet floor

27. Reproduction in human beings involves a and a

- A. mature male ,mature female
- B. mature female, mature female
- C. mature male, mature male
- D. mature male, child

28. What happens when one balloon is rubbed and brought close to another uncharged balloon?

- A. They discharged each other
- B. They repelled
- C. Nothing happened
- D. They attracted

29. What is Integrated Science?

- A. the study of the development, structure, and functioning of human society.
- B. a multidisciplinary field that combines knowledge and methods from various sciences,
- C. a part of a school curriculum concerned with the study of social relationships and the
- D. study of three subjects

30.allows the flammable gas to mixed with air to move to the top of the Bunsen burner.

- A. Gas jet
- B. Gas inlet
- C. Chimney
- D. Collar

31. Blood drains from the kidney through the

- A. Renal artery
- B. Renal vein
- C. Ureter
- D. Bladder

32.is used to regulate the amount of air entering the chimney.

- A. Base
- B. Collar
- C. Flame
- D. Gas hose

33. What is the final step in the scientific investigation process?

- A. Conducting experiments
- B. Forming a hypothesis
- C. Analyzing data
- D. Sharing results

34. Where does bladder receive urine from?

- A. Ureter
- B. Urethra
- C. Renal vein
- D. Kidney

35. What is the name of the female reproductive organ where a fertilized egg grows during pregnancy?

- A. Ovary
- B. Vagina
- C. Cervix
- D. Uterus

36. What is an indicator?

- A. Is anything that changes colour.
- B. Is used to manufacture antibiotics.
- C. Is a substance that changes colour when added to a basic or an acidic solution.
- D. Is anything that can be used to give directions.

37. Which of the following is a compound?

- A. Iron
- B. Milk
- C. Salt
- D. Air

38. Which of the following is a characteristic of a neutral solution?

- A. Feels slippery
- B. Tastes sour
- C. Turns blue litmus paper red
- D. pH of 7

39. What is the colour observed when litmus solution is added to a neutral solution?

- A. Red
- B. Blue
- C. Green
- D. Remains purple

40. Where are egg cells stored and released from?

- A. The cervix.
- B. The testes.
- C. The ovaries.
- D. The uterus.

41. One specific type of homogeneous mixture is.....

- A. A compound
- B. A solution
- C. An element
- D. An atom

42. Which one are strong acids?

- A. Lemon juice and orange juice
- B. Sulphuric acid and Hydrochloric acid
- C. Lemon juice and Sulphuric acid
- D. Orange juice and Hydrochloric acid

43. Which device is used to measure electrical current flowing through a circuit?

- A. Ammeter
- B. Voltmeter
- C. Scale
- D. Microscope

44. What is laboratory safety?

- A. A laboratory is a facility that provides controlled conditions in which scientific or
- B. the condition of being protected from or unlikely to cause danger, risk, or injury.
- C. proper laboratory practices and safe working conditions.
- D. Place where scientific research and development is conducted and analyses

45. Which method can be used to separate a mixture of water and salt?

- A. Simple distillation
- B. Decantation
- C. Filtration
- D. Paper chromatography

46. What should you do if you see a fire in the laboratory?

- A. Use the fire extinguisher if trained to do so
- B. Try to put it out yourself
- C. Throw water on it
- D. Run away and inform others

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

- A. Steel
- B. Ceramic
- C. Graphites
- D. Silver

48. Which of the following are weak acids?

- A. Calcium hydroxide and Orange juice
- B. Lemon juice and Orange juice
- C. Distilled water and Calcium hydroxide
- D. Lemon juice and sodium hydroxide

49. Which one is not a source of electricity?

- A. Candle
- B. Hydro-electric power.
- C. Geothermal power
- D. Solar power

50. What are the two types of Mixtures?

- A. Homogeneous and Heterogeneous
- B. Protons and Electrons
- C. Elements and Subatomic Particles
- D. Atoms and Compounds