



**INDIAN SCHOOL SOHAR**  
**FORMATIVEASSESSMENT- II**  
**SUBJECT—SCIENCE**

**SET - 1**

**CLASS:VII**  
**DATE: 16.8.15**

**TIME:40mts**  
**MARKS: 20**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

**This question paper contains 13 questions. Read the instructions carefully and answer.**

- 1. Questions 1 to 5 carry one mark each. Choose the right answer from the given options.**
- 2. Question 6 to 9 carry one mark each. Answer in one or two words.**
- 3. Questions 10 to 12 carry two marks each. Answer in one or two sentences.**
- 4. Questions 13 carry five marks. Answer in detail.**

1. Animal fibres are made of: 1x5=5  
a. cellulose   b. starch   c. fat   d. protein
2. Room heater works on the principle of:  
a. radiation   b. convection   c. insulation   d. conduction
3. The best quality of wool is obtained from:  
a. marino sheep   b. goat   c. camel   d. yak
4. Which of the following is the most appropriate liquid used in thermometers?  
a. water   b. glycerin   c. alcohol   d. mercury



**INDIAN SCHOOL SOHAR**  
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**SUBJECT—SCIENCE**

**SET - 2**

**CLASS: VII**  
**DATE: 16.8.15**

**TIME: 40mts**  
**MARKS: 20**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

**This question paper contains 13 questions. Read the instructions carefully and answer.**

- 1. Questions 1 to 5 carry one mark each. Choose the right answer from the given options.**
- 2. Question 6 to 9 carry one mark each. Answer in one or two words.**
- 3. Questions 10 to 12 carry two marks each. Answer in one or two sentences.**
- 4. Questions 13 carry five marks. Answer in detail.**

1. Air conditioner works on the principle of: 1x5=5  
a. convection   b. radiation   c. insulation   d. conduction
2. Which of the following is the most appropriate liquid used in thermometers?  
a. water   b. glycerin   c. alcohol   d. mercury
3. An example of an occupational hazard is:  
a. measles   b. sorter's disease   c. mumps   d. chicken pox
4. Animal fibres are made of:  
a. starch   b. cellulose   c. protein   d. fat

5. An example of an occupational hazard is:  
 a. measles            b. mumps            c. sorter's disease            d. chicken pox
6. Mention the upper and lower fixed points of Fahrenheit scale of temperature. 1x4=4
7. Name the following:  
 a) The process through which transfer of heat take place in solids.  
 b) A thermometer that has plastic body and gives accurate readings.
8. Mention any two factors that determine the quality of wool.
9. What is ahimsa silk?
10. Convert 50°C to °F. 2x3=6
11. Differentiate between convection and radiation.(2 points)
12. Give reasons:  
 a) There are gaps between railway tracks.  
 b) People prefer to wear woollen clothes during winter.
13. a) Draw a neat labeled diagram of the life cycle of a silk worm . 5x1=5  
 b) Explain the working of thermos flask?(3 points)

\*\*\*\*\*THE END\*\*\*\*\*

5. The best quality of wool is obtained from:  
 a. marino sheep            b. goat            c. camel            d. yak
6. Mention the upper and lower fixed points of Fahrenheit scale of temperature. 1x4=4
7. Name the following:  
 (a) The process through which transfer of heat take place in liquids and gases.  
 (b) A thermometer that has plastic body and gives accurate readings.
8. Mention any two factors that determine the quality of silk.
9. What is rayon?
10. Differentiate between conduction and radiation. (2 points) 2x3=6
11. Convert 140°F to °C.
12. Give reasons:  
 a) People prefer to wear light colour clothes during summer.  
 b) There are gaps between railway tracks.
13. a) Draw a neat labeled diagram of the life cycle of a silk worm . 5x1=5  
 b) Explain the working of thermos flask? (3 points)

\*\*\*\*\*THE END\*\*\*\*\*