

Science

Practice Sample Paper – 2

(Session 2026–27)

(Class 7)

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

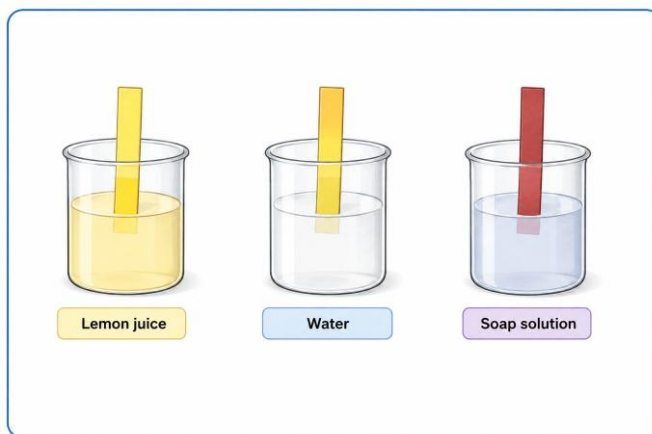
General Instructions

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper is divided into Sections A, B, C and D.
3. Draw neat and labelled diagrams wherever required.
4. Answer all questions in clear and concise language.

SECTION A – OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

(Questions 1 to 10 carry 1 mark each. Question 4 is image-based.)

1. Which of the following is an important part of scientific investigation? [1]
(a) Guessing without testing
(b) Making observations and asking questions
(c) Accepting every claim as true
(d) Avoiding experiments
2. A solution that does not change the colour of either red or blue litmus is generally [1]
(a) acidic (b) basic
(c) neutral (d) metallic
3. Which substance is likely to be used as an antacid? [1]
(a) A suitable base (b) A strong acid
(c) Copper wire (d) Sulfur powder
4. Which sample is likely to be basic? [1]



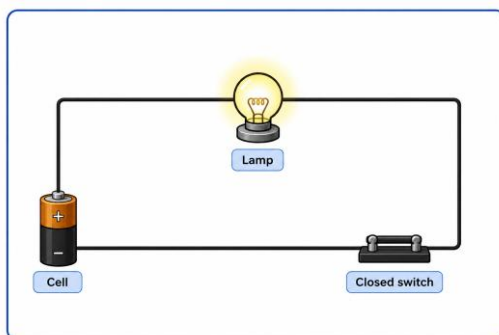
- (a) Lemon juice (b) Water
(c) Soap solution (d) All three

5. Which part of an electric circuit provides electrical energy? [1]
(a) Switch (b) Cell
(c) Connecting wire (d) Lamp
6. Which property allows a metal to be beaten into thin sheets? [1]
(a) Ductility (b) Malleability
(c) Sonority (d) Transparency
7. Which gas is necessary for ordinary combustion? [1]
(a) Nitrogen (b) Oxygen
(c) Carbon dioxide (d) Hydrogen
8. Which of the following is a slow change? [1]
(a) Breaking a glass (b) Rusting of iron
(c) Switching on a fan (d) Tearing paper
9. The period of life when the body undergoes rapid changes before adulthood is called [1]
(a) infancy (b) adolescence
(c) old age (d) middle age
10. Which habit is most helpful for maintaining health during adolescence? [1]
(a) Skipping breakfast (b) Taking a balanced diet
(c) Sleeping very little (d) Avoiding physical activity

SECTION B – SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

(Questions 11 to 14 carry 3 marks each. Question 12 is image-based.)

11. What is neutralisation? Give one example from everyday life where neutralisation is useful. [3]
12. Observe figure and answer: [3]



- (a) Is the circuit complete?
(b) What will happen to the lamp and why?
(c) What is the function of the switch?

13. State any three differences between metals and non-metals on the basis of their physical properties. [3]

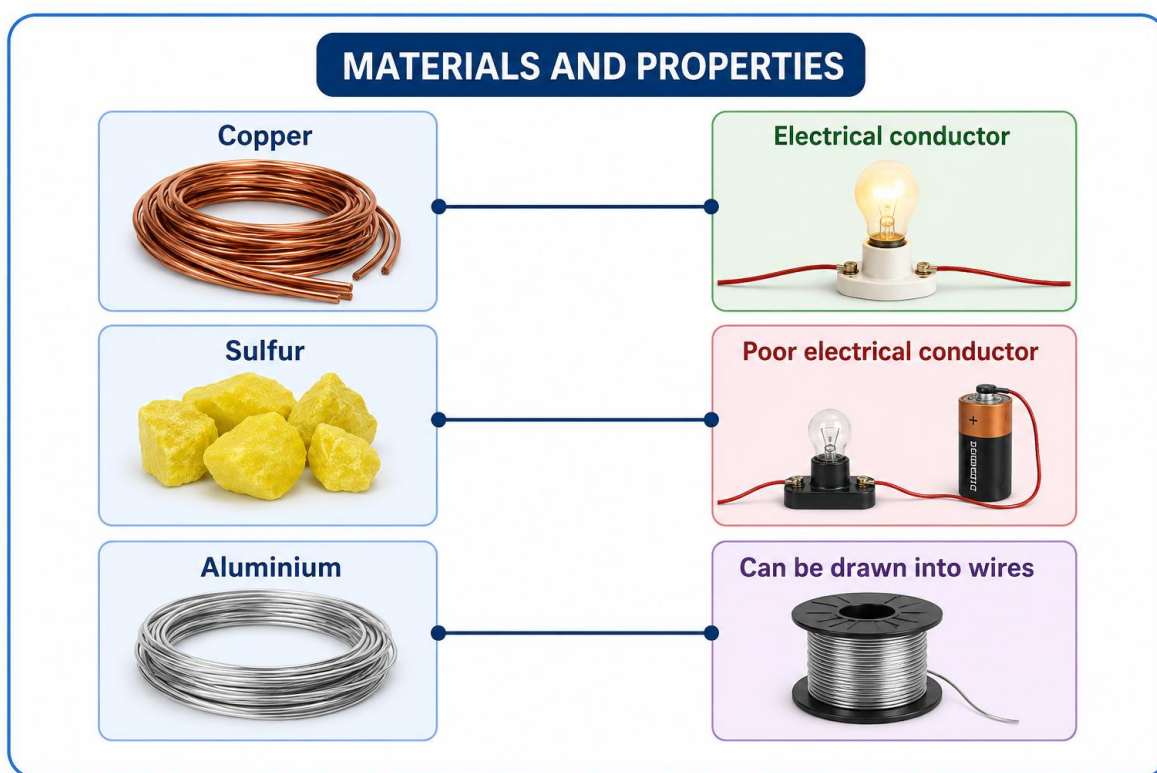
14. What is ignition temperature? Why does a substance not start burning below its ignition temperature? [3]

SECTION C – DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

(Questions 15 to 18 carry 5 marks each. Question 16 is image-based.)

15. Explain how indicators help us identify acidic and basic substances. Name two indicators and describe one colour change shown by each. [5]

16. Study Figure: [5]



- (a) Which material is a good electrical conductor?
- (b) Which material is a non-metal?
- (c) Which property makes aluminium suitable for making wires?
- (d) Give one use of a non-metal based on its property.

17. Explain the conditions necessary for rusting of iron. Mention three ways of preventing rusting in daily life. [5]

18. Describe any five important changes that may occur during adolescence. Include physical, emotional or behavioural changes. [5]

SECTION D – CASE-BASED / COMPETENCY-BASED QUESTIONS

(Questions 19 and 20 carry 19 marks each. Answer all parts.)

19. A student performed an activity using lemon juice, soap solution, salt solution and water. The student also observed an electric circuit and compared different materials for their ability to conduct electricity. Answer the following:

- (a) Which of these liquids are likely to be acidic? Give a reason. [4]
- (b) Which liquid is likely to be basic? How can an indicator help confirm this? [4]
- (c) What does a neutral solution do to red and blue litmus paper? [3]
- (d) Why does an electric bulb glow only when the circuit provides a continuous conducting path? [4]
- (e) Name two materials that are commonly used as electrical conductors and explain why. [4]

20. Study the given image and answer the following:

FOUR CHANGES

Ice melting



Paper tearing



Milk turning to curd



Iron rusting



Classify each change as physical or chemical.

- (a) Classify each of the four changes shown as physical or chemical. [4]
- (b) Which change produces a new substance? Explain. [4]
- (c) Why is melting of ice different from rusting of iron? [3]
- (d) What is combustion? State the three essential requirements for combustion. [4]
- (e) Give two examples of slow changes that occur in nature. [4]