

Science

Practice Sample Paper – 3

(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 5 is image-based.)

1. A scientist observes that a wet cloth dries faster under a fan. Which skill of science is most directly involved in finding the reason? [1]

- (a) Observation (b) Guessing
(c) Memorising (d) Drawing

2. Which of the following would be classified as a basic substance? [1]

- (a) Vinegar (b) Lemon juice
(c) Soap solution (d) Tamarind water

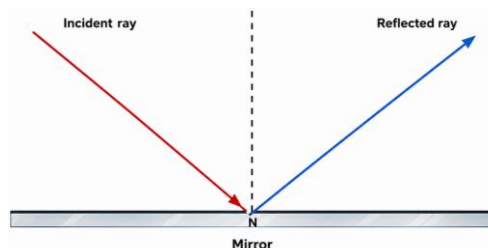
3. When an acid reacts with a base, the reaction is called [1]

- (a) combustion (b) neutralisation
(c) evaporation (d) condensation

4. Which material is most suitable for making the filament of an electric bulb because it can withstand high temperature? [1]

- (a) A suitable metal wire (b) Rubber
(c) Wood (d) Plastic

5. At the point where the ray strikes the mirror, the line drawn perpendicular to the mirror is called the [1]



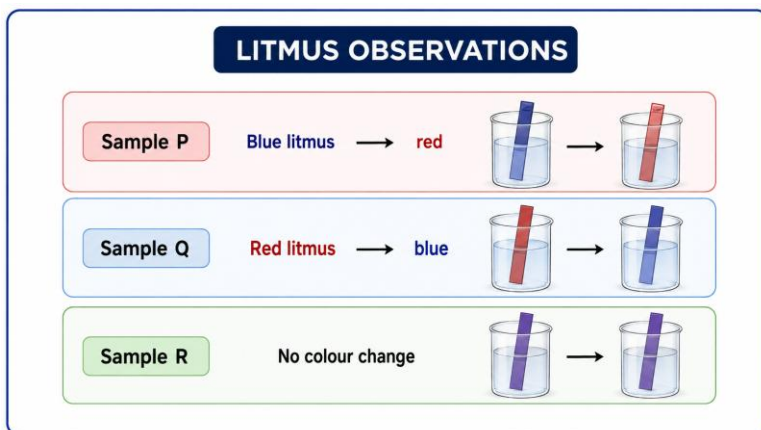
- (a) incident ray (b) normal
(c) reflected ray (d) screen

6. Which property of a metal makes it useful for making bells? [1]
(a) Sonority (b) Transparency
(c) Solubility (d) Softness
7. Which of the following helps a fire continue burning? [1]
(a) Removal of oxygen
(b) Keeping the fuel below ignition temperature
(c) Providing oxygen and sufficient heat
(d) Adding water continuously
8. A new substance is formed when [1]
(a) ice melts (b) paper is folded
(c) iron rusts (d) water freezes
9. Which stage comes after childhood and before adulthood? [1]
(a) Infancy (b) Adolescence
(c) Old age (d) Newborn stage
10. Which is a responsible way of dealing with emotional changes during adolescence? [1]
(a) Talking to a trusted adult or teacher (b) Ignoring every feeling
(c) Using harmful substances (d) Skipping meals

SECTION B – SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

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

11. What is an indicator? Name one natural indicator and one laboratory indicator. State one observation that helps identify an acidic substance. [3]
12. Observe Image and answer: [3]



- (a) Which sample is acidic?
(b) Which sample is basic?
(c) What can you conclude about Sample R?

13. Why are copper and aluminium commonly used for electrical wiring? State two properties that make them suitable. [3]

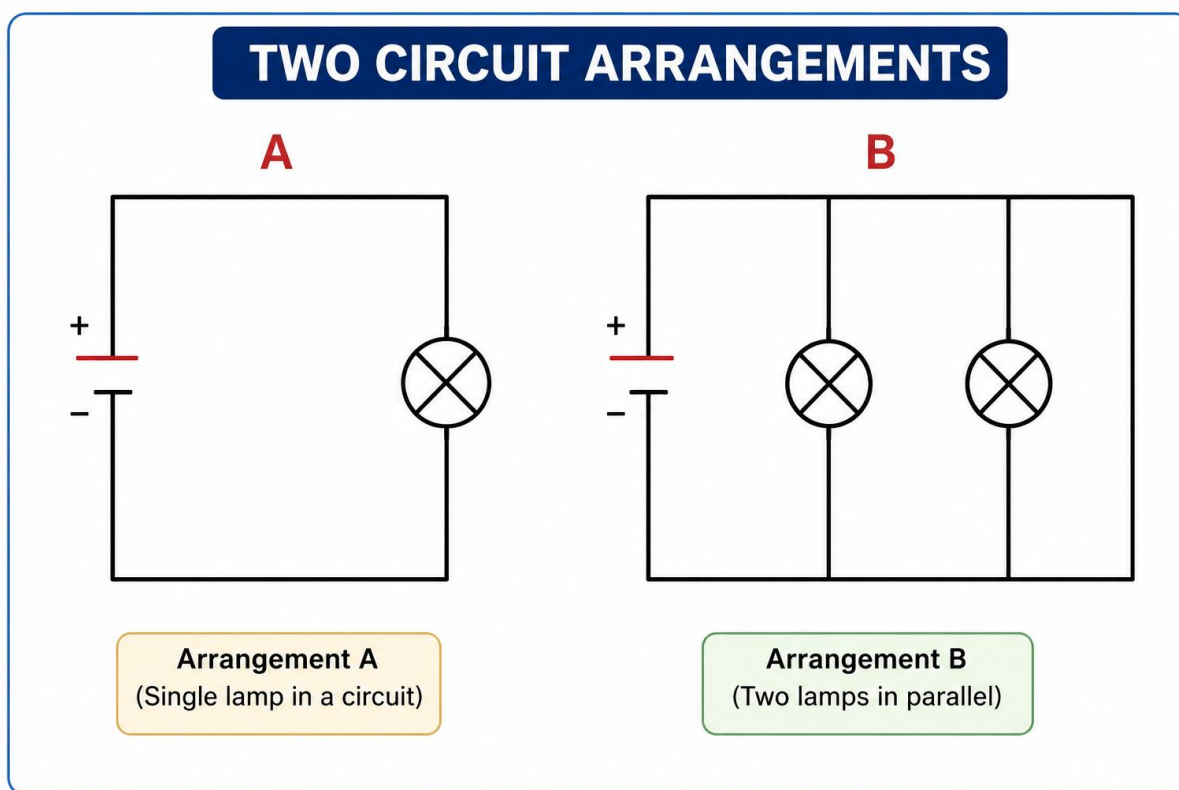
14. What is ignition temperature? Explain why a matchstick catches fire only when its head is rubbed against the rough striking surface. [3]

SECTION C – DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

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

15. Explain how an electric circuit can be tested when a lamp does not glow. Mention any three possible reasons for a faulty circuit and one way of checking each. [5]

16. Study Figure Compare arrangements A and B. [5]



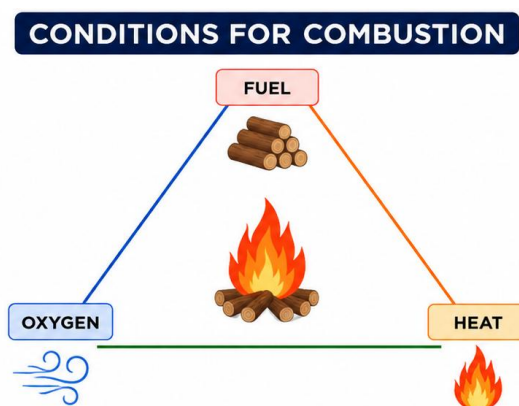
- (a) How are the lamps connected differently?
- (b) What happens to the other lamp if one lamp in arrangement A stops working?
- (c) Which arrangement is more useful when each lamp needs to work independently? Give a reason.

17. Different materials are chosen for different uses because their properties are different. Explain this statement with four suitable examples involving metals and non-metals. [5]

18. What are hormones? Explain their role during adolescence and describe how they bring about changes in the body. [5]

SECTION D – CASE-BASED / COMPETENCY-BASED QUESTIONS

(Questions 19 and 20 carry 19 marks each. Read each case carefully and answer all parts.)



19. A group of students was studying why a small fire continues to burn and why it sometimes goes out. They noticed that a dry piece of paper caught fire when brought close to a flame, but the fire stopped after the paper was covered with an inverted metal container. In another activity, they compared a dry leaf and a wet leaf and found that the wet leaf was more difficult to ignite. Their teacher explained that burning depends on more than just the presence of a fuel. Study Figure and answer the following.

- (a) Name the three conditions represented in Figure that are necessary for combustion. [3]
- (b) Why did the fire stop when the burning paper was covered with the container? [3]
- (c) Why is a wet leaf more difficult to ignite than a dry leaf? [3]
- (d) What is ignition temperature? Why is it important in combustion? [3]
- (e) Differentiate between combustible and non-combustible substances and give one example of each. [4]
- (f) State one situation in which removing one condition of combustion is used to control a fire. [3]

20. During a school health activity, a teacher asked students to observe how people of the same age may not always grow at exactly the same rate. The class discussed that adolescence is a period of rapid growth and development and that physical changes may be accompanied by emotional and behavioural changes. The teacher also explained that the body begins producing hormones that regulate many of these changes. Students then discussed the importance of nutritious food, personal hygiene, exercise, adequate sleep and responsible behaviour during these years. Study the situation and answer the following.

- (a) What is adolescence and what is its approximate age range? [3]
- (b) Why may two adolescents of the same age show changes at different times? [3]
- (c) What are hormones? Name any two hormones mentioned in the textbook and state one role of either. [4]
- (d) Mention four physical changes that may occur during adolescence. [4]
- (e) Why is a balanced and nutritious diet important during this stage? [2]
- (f) State three responsible habits that support physical and emotional well-being during adolescence. [3]