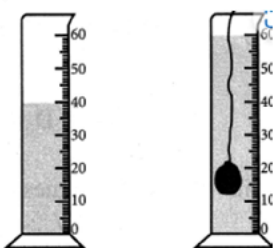


Quarterly Common Examination Sep – 2023**Science – Answer Key****VII Standard**

Question No.	Answer Key	Marks								
PART-A										
I.1.	(a) distance	1								
2.	(a) moving with uniform accelerations	1								
3.	(d) Air	1								
4.	(a) knot	1								
5.	(c) Gas	1								
6.	(a) Iron	1								
7.	(a) element	1								
8.	(a) bryophyllum	1								
9.	(b) peridontis	1								
10.	(c) photographer	1								
PART-B										
II.11.	a) kilogram b) Iron	2								
12.	a) Density (D) = $\frac{Mass}{Volume}$ b) Water	2								
13.	One astronomical unit is defined as the average distance between the earth and the sun. 1 AU = 1.496 5 10 ⁶ km = 1.496 × 10 ¹¹ m.	2								
14.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>a) Displacement</td> <td>Metre</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) speed of ship</td> <td>Knot</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) centre of gravity of geometrical shaped Objects</td> <td>Geometric centre</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) Stability</td> <td>Larger base area</td> </tr> </table>	a) Displacement	Metre	b) speed of ship	Knot	c) centre of gravity of geometrical shaped Objects	Geometric centre	d) Stability	Larger base area	2
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15.	The centre of gravity of an object is the point through which the entire weight of the object appears to act.	1 1								
16.	Initial velocity = 0 Final velocity = 20 m/s Time taken = 10s Acceleration = $\frac{Change\ in\ velocity}{Time} = \frac{(20-0)\ m/s}{10\ s} = 10\ m/s^2$	2								
17.	A compound is a pure substance that is formed when the atoms of two or more elements combine chemically in definite proportions. Example : H ₂ O, NaCl,	1 1								
18.	a) H b) C	1 1								
19.	Atomicity is the total number of atoms present in one molecule of an element, compound or a substance.	2								
20.	A molecule of sulphuric acid (H ₂ SO ₄) consists of 2 hydrogen atom, 1 Sulphur atom and 4 oxygen atoms. Hence its atomicity 2 + 1 + 4 = 7.	2								

21.	Atoms of the same element can have different number of neutrons. Such atoms will have same atomic number but different mass numbers. These atoms are called isotopes. For example Hydrogen has three isotopes – Hydrogen, Deuterium, Tritium	2
23.	1. Stigma 2. Pistil 3. Filament	2
24.	Transfer of pollen grains from the anther to stigma is called pollination.	2
25.	Sexual Reproduction. Asexual Reproduction.	2
26.	1. Corm-e.g Colocasia 2. Tuber – e.g Potato.	2
27.	Hygiene refers to the good habits and their practices which is followed to prevent disease, maintain good health, especially through cleanliness, consumption of safe drinking water and proper disposal of sewage. It refers to all those activities that are done for improving and maintaining good health and sound mind.	2
28.	1. Do not rub the eyes 2. Do not watch TV / Computer for a long time. 3. Use cold water for cleaning the eyes. 4. Eat lot of carrots which is rich in vitamin A needed for good vision. 5. Eat fruits like oranges, sweet lemon etc., regularly.	2
29.	1. The regular hair wash and massage of the scalp will remove the dead skin cells, excess oil and dust. 2. Rinsing the hair well with clear water and using good toothed comb for hair dressing is highly essential for their maintenance.	2
30.	1. Cholera 2. Typhoid	2

PART-C

31.	<p>In order to determine the density of a solid, we must know the mass and volume of the stone. The mass of the stone is determined by a physical balance very accurately. Let it be 'm' grams.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>In order to find the volume, take a measuring cylinder and pour in it some water. Record the volume of water from the graduations marked on measuring cylinder. Let it be 40 cm³. Now tie the given stone to a fine thread and lower it gently in the measuring cylinder, such that it is completely immersed in water. Record the new level of water. Let it be 60 cm³ ∴ Volume of the solid = (60-40) cm³ = 20 cm³ = V cm³ (assume) Knowing the mass and the volume of the stone, the density can be calculate by the formula: Density (D) = $\frac{Mass}{Volume}$</p>	5
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(OR)

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32.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydrogen – H • Carbon – C • Sulphur -S • Nitrogen – N • Helium -He 	5								

OR

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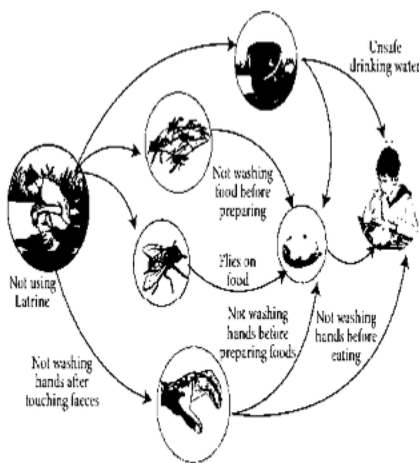
OR

	<p>Transfer of pollen grains from the anther to the stigma is called pollination. There are two types of Pollination.</p> <p>(a) Self Pollination</p> <p>(b) Cross Pollination</p> <p>(a) Self pollination</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pollen grains are transferred from the anther to the stigma of the same flower or to another flower of the same plant. 2. Plants do not need to produce pollen grains in a large quantity for self pollination. 3. It does not produce changes in the characteristics of new plants <p>Cross Pollination</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pollen grains are transferred from the anther of one flower to the stigma of 	5
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- another flower of the same kind or different plant.
- Plants need to produce pollen grains in larger quantities to increase the chance of pollination.
 - Cross pollination does introduce variations in characteristics of new plants, e.g (apples, plums)
 - Agents like wind, water, insects and animals are helpful for pollination and are known as pollinators.
 - Wind pollinated plants produce pollen which are light. Insect pollinated flowers are brightly coloured and produce lot of pollen which sticks to the body of insects and are caused to other plants.
 - Pollination that occurs in nature is called Natural pollination.
 - Pollination between desired plants can be brought about by artificial methods

34.

Communicable Diseases are those that spread from one person to another. Diseases spread through contaminated air, water, food or vectors (insects and other animals) are called as Communicable diseases.



- The communicable diseases are caused by disease causing microbes such as Bacteria, viruses etc.
- These microbes are found in contaminated food, water, air etc.
- Some of them like the malarial parasite complete their life cycle in the body of a mosquito.
- Thus air food and water, sweat act as modes of transmitting these microbes from an infected person to a healthy person.
- E.g. The cycle given shows how food and water borne diseases are transmitted.

5

OR

Raster graphics	Vector graphics
Raster graphics are created on the basis of Pixels	Vector graphics are created on the basis of Mathematics
Raster File types are .png, .jpg, .gif, .tiff, .psd	Vector file types are .eps, .ai, .pdf, .svg, .sketch
Software used to edit Raster Graphics is Adobe Photoshop	Software used for Vector Graphic Images – Adobe Illustrator, Sketch

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