DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, JAMMU
REVISION SHEET FOR PT-III
Session-(2017-18)

CLASS: VII   **SUBJECT: SCIENCE**

Very Short answer type questions:

Q1.Give one point of difference between virtual image and real image.

Q2.What are indicators?

Q3. What is rectilinear propagation of light?

Q4. Name the mirror that always forms an upright and small image.

Q5.What are the three modes of heat transfer?

Q6. Name one natural indicator and one synthetic indicator.

Q7.Name the acid-base indicator extracted from lichens.

Q8.Which type of lens always forms a virtual image?

Q9.Name the process which is involved in the formation of a rainbow.

Q10.Name one organism which can live without oxygen.

Short answer type questions: I

Q11.Explain how painting of an Iron gate prevents it from rusting.

Q12. What is spectrum? What happens when a beam of sunlight is passed through a glass prism?

Q13. Define anaerobic respirations? Write a word equation for this process.

Q14. Convert

  (a) $60°C$ to $°F$ (b) $75 °F$ to $°C$

Q15. a) State two differences between a Concave lens & Convex lens.

   b) Give one use of convex lens & one of Concave lens.

Q16. What happens when magnesium ribbon is burnt in air? Write a word equation for this process.

Q17. What is a thermometer? Name different types of thermometer.

Q18. Distinguish between

   (a) Strong and Weak Base

   (b) Breathing and Respiration

Short answer type questions: II

Q19. Write three applications of conductors & insulators.

Q20. State the characteristics of the image formed by a plane mirror.

Q21. Explain the mechanism of Conduction.

Q22. Draw a labeled diagram of human respiratory System.

Q23. Write three uses of concave mirrors.

Q24. What is Yeast? What type of respiration is carried out by yeast?

Q25. What is the range of clinical thermometer? Explain why a clinical thermometer cannot be used to measure high temperatures.

Q26. When a candle burns, both Physical and Chemical change takes place identify these changes.

Long answer type questions

Q27. Explain how exchange of gases occurs in human respiratory system.

Q28. How is radiation different from other modes of heat transfer? Explain its mechanism with a few applications?

Q29. Write a note on PH & its relation with the universal indicator ?

Q30. a)What is neutralization ? Explain why, an antacid tablet is taken when you suffer from acidity.
   b) Give one importance of milk of magnesia in our everyday life.
Q31. Explain convection & Radiation of heat in detail.
Q32. (a) What is a lens? Name two types of lenses? Name any three things which use lens.
   (b) What kind of lens is used as a magnifying glass?

Multiple Choice Questions

Q33. The gas which turns lime water milky is:
   (a) Sulfur dioxide   (b) Nitrogen dioxide
   (c) Hydrogen chloride   (d) Carbon dioxide

Q34. The animal which can breathe through the lungs as well as through skin is :
   (a) Fish   (b) Dolphin
   (c) Frog   (d) Crocodile

Q35. During exhalation, the rib cage:
 (a) moves upward and outwards   (b)moves downward and inwards
 (c) moves from side to side   (d) does not move at all

Q36. The ozone layer in the upper atmosphere of earth absorbs most of :
   (a) Infrared radiation   (b) Infrasonic radiation
   (c) Ultraviolet radiation   (d) Ultrasonic radiation

Q37.Which of the following is not a part of human respiratory system?
   (a) Lungs   (b) Oesophagus
   (c) Trachea   (d) Diaphragm

Q38. Which of the following mirror can form a real image of an object?
(a) Concave   (b) Convex
 (c) Plane mirror   (d) Either Concave or Convex

Q39. The splitting up of white light into seven colors on passing through a prism is called:
(a) Refraction   (b) Deflection
 (c) Dispersion   (d) Scattering

Q40. The normal temperature of a healthy person is thirty seven degrees on :
(a) Kelvin scale   (b) Roemer scale
(c) Celsius scale   (d) Fahrenheit scale

Q41. The expansion of one of the following liquids is used for measuring the temperature in ordinary thermometer. This liquid is:
(a) Alcohol   (b) Water
 (c) Glycerol   (d) Mercury

Q42. A virtual image larger than the object can be produced by a:
(a) Concave lens   (b) Concave mirror
 (c) Convex mirror   (d) Plane mirror