

Central College - Anuradhapura

Science and Technology

Grade 7

Test - 1

Time – 1 ½ Hours

Name :.....

1. Underline the correct answer.

I. Examples for **non-flowering** plants are,

1) Cycas, Curry leaves 2) Cycas, Ferns 3) Rose, Sal 4) Idda, Ferns

II. An example for a plant with root nodules is,

1) Mimosa 2) Kadol 3) Kirala 4) Banyan

III. An example for a plant with weak stem which grow up along a supporter,

1) Gotukola 2) Ginger 3) Betel 4) Weera

IV. Not an example for a plant with an underground stem is,

1) Sugar cane 2) Ginger 3) Onion 4) *Colocasia*

V. An example for plant that store foods in aerial stem is,

1) Sugar cane 2) Rose 3) Onion 4) Manioc

VI. Examples for plants having simple leaves are,

1) Teak, Mango 2) Mimosa, Tamarind 3) Mango, Tamarind 4) Teak, Mimosa

VII. An example for a plant that produces new plants by leaves,

1) Mango 2) Akkapana 3) Rose 4) Bed fruit

VIII. The scientist who introduced the electrostatic charge is,

1) Michael Faraday 2) William Gilbert 3) Fleming 4) Newton

IX. The symbol of SI unit of measuring amount of charge store in capacitors is,

1) N 2) m 3) F 4) V

X. **Not** an instrument which uses electro static charges,

1) Photocopy machine 2) Television 3) Radio 4) Electric cell

XI. Method of supplying electricity to head lamp of bicycle is,

1) Solar cell 2) Dynamo 3) Simple cell 4) Battery

XII. The instrument that produces electricity by moving magnet or conductive coil is,

1) Electric motor 2) Solar cell 3) Dry cell 4) Dynamo

XIII. The appliance that hasn't positive and negative terminals,

1) LED 2) Ammeter 3) Torch bulb 4) Dry cell

XIV. Type of energy used by solar cells to produce electricity,

1) Light 2) Heat 3) Sound 4) Electricity

XV. Not an instance where dynamo is used,

- 1) Hydropower stations
- 2) In vehicles
- 3) Fuel driven electric generators
- 4) In clocks

XVI. The substance that dissolves well in water,

- 1) Paraffin wax
- 2) Salt
- 3) Turmeric powder
- 4) Coconut oil

XVII. The substance that dissolves little in water,

- 1) Paraffin wax
- 2) Salt
- 3) Turmeric powder
- 4) Coconut oil

XVIII. Not a product that produced by separating the substance dissolved in water,

- 1) Sugar
- 2) Salt
- 3) Treacle
- 4) Kerosene oil

XIX. The mammal that lives in water,

- 1) Water snake
- 2) Thilapiya
- 3) Dolphin
- 4) Toad

XX. An example for excretory matter in our body,

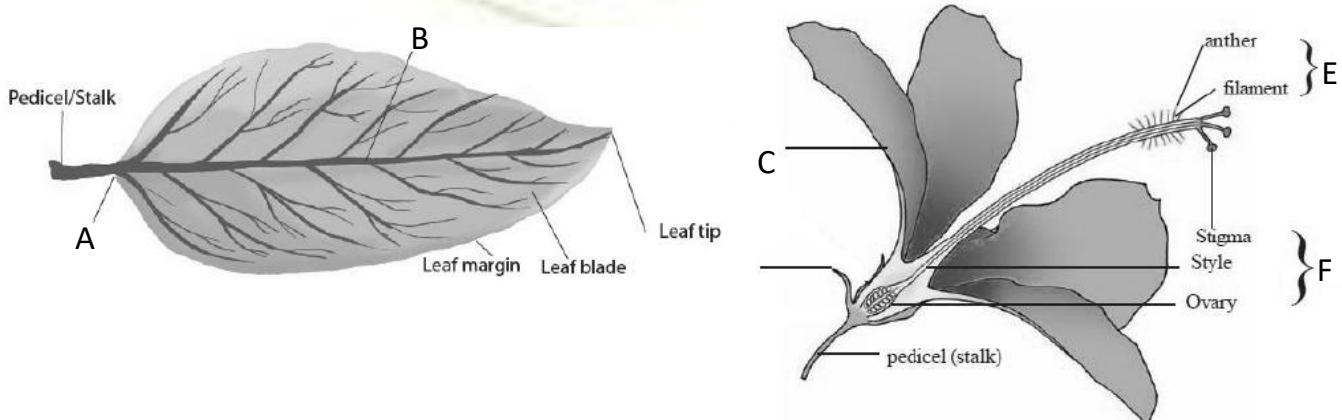
- 1) Urea
- 2) Faeces
- 3) Blood
- 4) Vitamins

2. Select the suitable words from given words in the brackets and fill in the blanks.

(*like charges, negative particles, repel, positive, negative, light things, two, static, charged, rubbed, charged*)

Some objects get (a) , when those objects are (b) each other. As a result those objects can attract (c)..... . Those charges are called (d)..... electrical charges. There are (e)..... types of such charges as (f) and (g) These charges are formed due to remove of (h) from objects. If we bring two positive charged objects towards each other they will (i) Such two same charged objects are called objects with (j)

3. Diagrams of leaf and a flower of a plant is given below.



D

I. Name the parts denoted by A,B,C,D,E and F.

A.

D.

B.

E.

C.

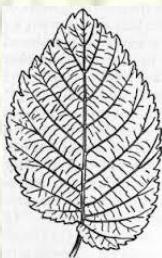
F.

II. Mention a function each for parts named as C and D.

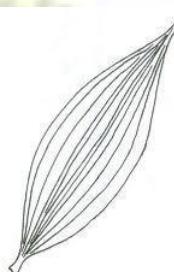
C.

D.

III. Name two types of leaf venations shown by diagrams.



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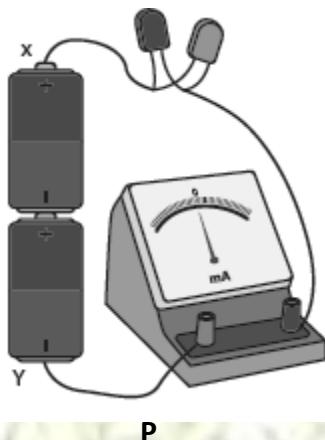
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4. Put “✓” mark if the given statement is correct or “✗” mark if the given statement is wrong in given brackets.

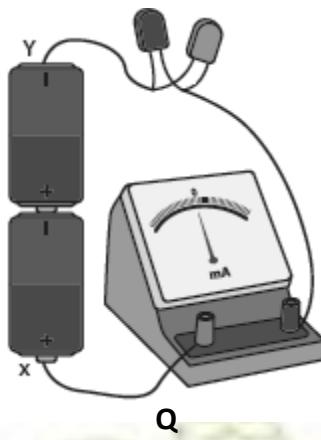
- 1) Fruits and seeds dispersed by wind is light. ()
- 2) Hora is not an example for seed dispersed by wind. ()
- 3) Some fruits and seeds have shapes like insects to disperse by animals. ()
- 4) Tomato is an example for fruit dispersed by animals. ()
- 5) The covering of fruits and seeds that dispersed by water is permeable to water. ()
- 6) Coconut is an example for fruit dispersed by water. ()
- 7) Monocotyledonous plants have one cotyledon in the seed. ()
- 8) All monocotyledonous plants are branched. ()
- 9) The object removes negative particles become positively charged. ()
- 10) When it brings two unlike charges closer, they will repel from each other. ()

5. Two setups which are prepared to observe the flowing of current in electric cells and dynamos are shown below.

Setup A

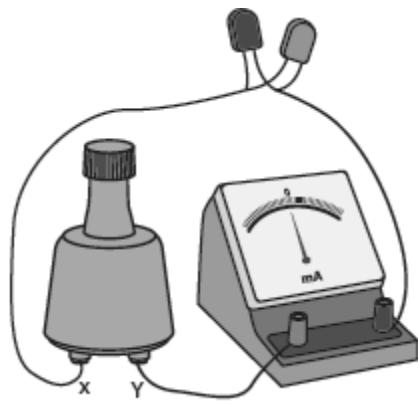


P



Q

Setup B



I. The terminals of setup A is changed in two instances of the activity. Mention the observations of the activity.

Setup		Observation of LEDs	Observation of milliammeter
A	P instance		
	Q instance		
B			

II. It can be conclude that there are two types of currents flow along setups A and B. Name the type of current flowing through A and B.

A.

B.

III. Mention the type of current generated by following appliances.

Solar cells :-

Electric generators :-

6. Select the suitable words from given words in the brackets and fill in the blanks.

(heat, cool, coolant, water, from, engines, radiator, reduces, travels, avoid)

Water absorbs (a) , from objects and (b) the heat of them. As a result those objects get (c)..... . Because of this feature of water, it is considered as a good (d)..... when our hand contact with water, heat (e)..... hand (f) to (g)

There for we feel cool. This property of water is used to cool the (h) of vehicles. There is a part called (i) in engines for that. Water is used in factories to (j) overheating of machines while operating.

7. Many things that we are using at our homes contain different types of chemicals.

I. Mention which type of chemical among acid, base and neutral substance is included in following substances.

Lemon		Sugar solution	
Lime water		Vinegar	
Ash		Salt solution	

II. Mention the colours of litmus in acids and bases.

	Acids	Bases
Red litmus		
Blue litmus		

