

# QUAID E AZAM PUBLIC COLLEGE

Annual Examination March, 2014

Class: 7<sup>th</sup>

Time: 30 Minutes

Subject: Science

Max Marks: 20

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**OBJECTIVE TYPE**

Roll No: \_\_\_\_\_

Invigilator: \_\_\_\_\_

Examiner: \_\_\_\_\_

Checker: \_\_\_\_\_

**Note:** Cutting, erasing and over writing is not allowed.

**Q. 1:** Encircle the correct answer.

(1×20=20)

1. Star distances are usually measured in

- (a) meters                      (b) yards                      (c) kilometers                      (d) light years

2. Bright stars may appear dimmer than others because they are

- (a) older                      (b) farther away                      (c) younger                      (d) Closer to the earth

3. The last stage in the life of a massive star is

- (a) white dwarf                      (b) black hole                      (c) black dwarf                      (d) red giant

4. Electric current is the

- (a) Flow of atoms                      (b) flow of protons  
(c) flow of electrons                      (d) flow of neutrons

5. Which one is an insulator?

- (a) copper                      (b) glass                      (c) iron                      (d) aluminium

6. The device to measure potential difference in a circuit is called

- (a) ammeter                      (b) voltmeter                      (c) barometer                      (d) thermometer

7. When there are more than one paths for a current to flow, the circuit is called

- (a) Series circuit                      (b) open circuit                      (c) parallel circuit                      (d) closed circuit

8. The speed of sound in air is

- (a) Greater than that of light                      (b) 100 meters per hour  
(c) 330 meter per second                      (d) None of these

9. A sound wave is a

- (a) Transverse wave                      (b) standing wave  
(c) longitudinal wave                      (d) None of these

10. Sound waves travel more quickly through

- (a) solids                      (b) gases                      (c) liquids                      (d) air

**P.T.O**

11. An example of a chemical change is

- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Boiling of water     | (b) burning of paper |
| (c) evaporation of water | (d) melting of ice   |

12. The red colour of a rose turns brown. It is a

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Physical change | (b) reversible change |
| (c) chemical change | (d) sudden change     |

13. The vegetable oil is changed into bhaspati ghee (solid fat) by the addition of

- |              |            |            |              |
|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| (a) nitrogen | (b) carbon | (c) oxygen | (d) hydrogen |
|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|

14. Burning of match stick is an example of a

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) physical change    | (b) chemical change  |
| (c) change in pressure | (d) change in colour |

15. The part of the plant that forms seeds is the

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|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| (a) stem | (b) root | (c) leaf | (d) flower |
|----------|----------|----------|------------|

16. Which structure is helpful to the pollen grains to carry sperms to the ovary

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|---------------|------------|-----------------|----------|
| (a) cotyledon | (b) carpel | (c) pollen tube | (d) seed |
|---------------|------------|-----------------|----------|

17. The sticky part of the flower is called

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|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| (a) sepal | (b) stamen | (c) ovary | (d) stigma |
|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|

18. The sunlight energy enters in an ecosystem through

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|------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|
| (a) plants | (b) decomposers | (c) animals | (d) water |
|------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|

19. Organisms that make their own food are called

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|---------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| (a) producers | (b) decomposers | (c) consumers | (d) heterotrophs |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|

20. Bacteria and fungi are

- |                 |             |               |              |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| (a) decomposers | (b) grazers | (c) producers | (d) predator |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|

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**The End**