

Self Assessment Model Paper 2 (2025-26)

Science - Grade 7

Q. No.	Correct Answer/Rubric
1	D
2	A
3	C
4	B
5	A
6	C
7	A
8	B
9	C
10	A
11	A
12	D
13	A
14	A
15	B
16	Award full marks if student gives complete answer. (Ozone layer protects us by absorbing the harmful ultraviolet (UV) rays of the Sun and thus acts like a natural shield for life on Earth.----2marks)
17	Award full marks if student gives complete answer. (1)The reaction between an acid and a base is known as neutralisation. ---2marks)
18	Award full marks if student gives complete answer. ((a) Ferrous sulphate.----1mark b) Copper.----1mark C) Chemical change .----1mark d) No, we can not get blue colour again.----1mark)
19	Award full marks if the answer is completely correct or relevant. The answer should contain - 1. Cockroaches have small openings on the sides of their bodies called spiracles. 2. Air enters the body through spiracles and moves into a network of tracheal tubes. 3. Oxygen from the air diffuses into body tissues and reaches all cells. 4. Carbon dioxide from the cells moves into the tracheae and exits through spiracles. 5. Spiracles and tracheae are important because they allow efficient gas exchange, supplying oxygen to cells and removing carbon dioxide. Any 4 correct points award 4 marks. Award 3/4th of the marks if any 3 points are correct. Award 1/2nd of the marks if any 2 points are correct. Award 1/4th of the marks if any 1 point is correct. No marks will be awarded if the answer is completely incorrect.
20 A	Award full marks if student gives complete answer. (i) Galvanisation : 1)This process of depositing a layer of zinc on iron is called galvanisation. ----2marks, 2)The iron pipes we use in our homes to carry water are galvanised to prevent rusting.----2marks, ii) Chemical change: 1)A change in which one or more new substances are formed is called a chemical change.----2marks, 2) examples for Chemical change are a) rusting of Iron b) Digestion of food e.t.c 2) It is generally irreversible.-----2marks.

Q. No.	Correct Answer/Rubric
20 B	<p>Award full marks if the answer is completely correct or relevant. The answer should contain -</p> <p>Aim: (1 mark) To show how the lungs expand and contract during breathing.</p> <p>Apparatus: (1 mark)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide plastic bottle (bottom removed) • Y-shaped glass or plastic tube • Two deflated balloons • Bottle lid • Thin rubber or plastic sheet • Large rubber band • Sealant or adhesive <p>Procedure: (3 marks)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make a hole in the bottle lid so that the Y-shaped tube can pass through it. 2. Fix two deflated balloons to the forked ends of the tube. 3. Insert the tube into the bottle through the lid and cap it tightly, making the bottle airtight. 4. Stretch the rubber/plastic sheet over the open bottom of the bottle and secure it with a rubber band. 5. Pull the rubber sheet downwards and observe the balloons. 6. Push the rubber sheet upwards and observe the balloons again. <p>Observation: (1 mark)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the rubber sheet is pulled down, the balloons inflate. • When the rubber sheet is pushed up, the balloons deflate. <p>Inference: (2 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The balloons represent the lungs. • The rubber sheet represents the diaphragm. • Pulling the rubber sheet simulates inhalation (lungs expand), and pushing it simulates exhalation (lungs contract). <p>Award 3/4th of the marks as per the relevant answer and key given. Award 1/2nd of the marks as per the relevant answer and key. Award 1/4th of the marks as per the relevant answer and key. No marks will be awarded if the answer is completely incorrect.</p>