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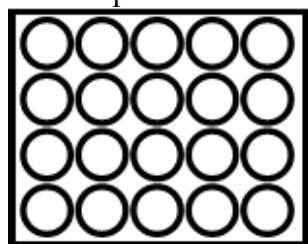
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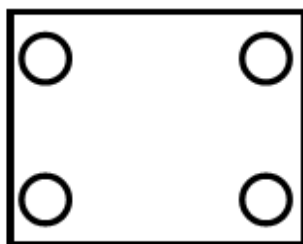
END OF FIRST TERM EXAMINATION
SCIENCE BASIC 7

Practical [40 marks]

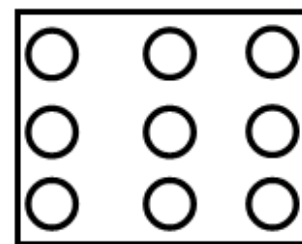
1. a. The diagrams below represent particles of materials. Study them carefully and answer the questions that follow.



A



B

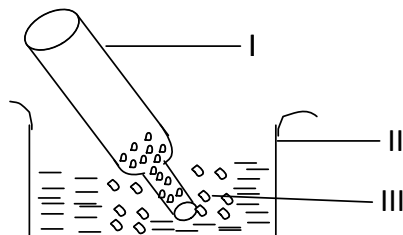


C

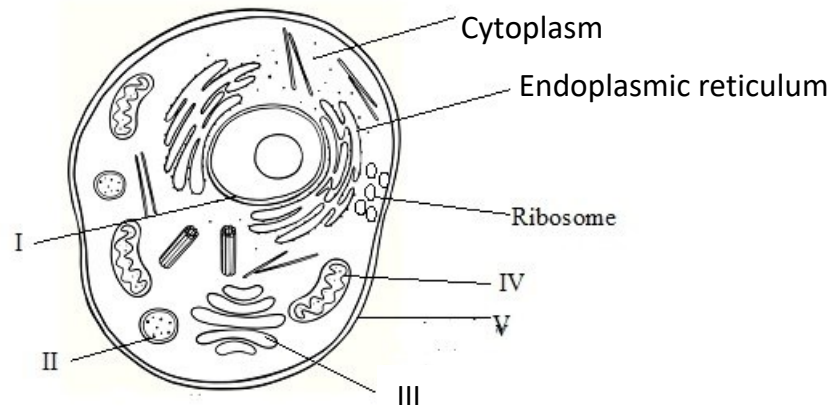
- Identify each of the diagram A, B and C
- State two structure difference between A and B
- Which of the diagrams doesn't flow?
- State the reason to support your answer in (iii)
- Give two materials that can be group under C.

[10 marks]

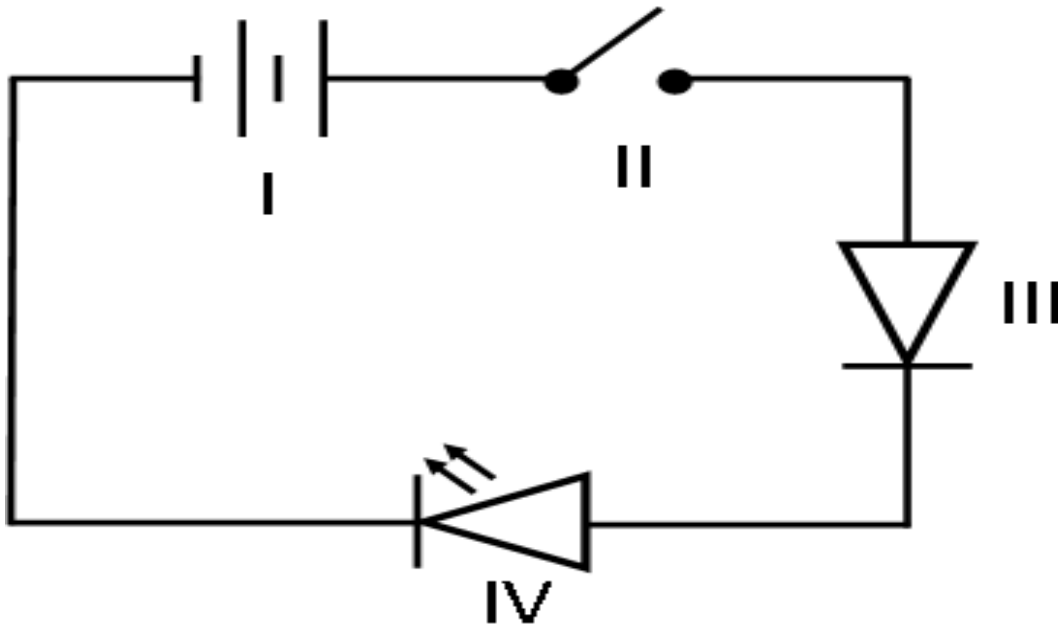
- b. A B7 pupil carried out an experiment to demonstrate the presence of a substance in fresh water. Study it carefully and answer the question that follow.



- Identify the parts labelled I, II and III
 - State the aim of the experiment
 - What observation can you inference from the diagram?
 - What conclusion can be drawn from the experiment?
- C. The diagram represents a cell observed under a microscope. Study it carefully and answer the questions that follow.



- Identify the cell illustrated above.
- Name the parts labelled I, II, III, IV and V
- Which part is referred as the “power house”?
- State the function of the part labelled V.
- The deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is found in which part of the diagram? [10 marks]
- Study the simple circuit diagram shown below and answer the questions that follow



- Identify the components labelled I, II, III and IV
- Which component is used to close the circuit?
- State the observation that would be made when the circuit is closed.
- Name the type of bias illustrated above. [10 marks]

Part B – 60 marks
Select four (4) questions from this part.

2. a. i. Define a material [2 marks]
ii. Classify these materials into liquid, solid and gas wood, oxygen, lemon juice, vinegar, sand, soap, palm wine, water vapour, carbon dioxide. [3 marks]
b. Briefly explain why it is difficult to compress solid easily. [3 marks]
c. Why do liquid have higher kinetic energy than solids, explain briefly. [3 marks]
d. State four reasons why water is needed in the system of humans [4 marks]
3. a. i. What is an element? [2 marks]
ii. State the chemical symbol of for these elements:
Lithium, Beryllium, Oxygen, Sodium, Argon and Potassium [3 marks]
b. i. Explain briefly two (2) roles of dry ice [2 marks]
ii. Why do solids have a fixed shape but liquid no not, explain briefly [3 marks]
c. State two examples of noble gases [2 marks]
d. Differentiate between period and group as used in the periodic table [3 marks]
4. a. i. What are metals? [2 marks]
ii. State two properties of metals [2 marks]
b. i. What are semi-metals? [2 marks]
ii. State the reason why metals are malleable [2 marks]
c. i. State the difference between prokaryotic cell and eukaryotic cell [3 marks]
ii. List an example of prokaryotic cell [1 mark]
d. List the types of fertilizer [3 marks]
5. a. i. Briefly explain hydrological cycle [2 marks]
ii. List the four stages of hydrological cycle [4 marks]
b. There are four distinct developmental stages of musca domestica, state them in their respective order. [4 marks]
c. List two ways to reduce the activities. [2 marks]
d. State three features of domestic animals [3 marks]
6. a. i. Define enteric infections [2 marks]
ii. Briefly explain two activities of the housefly that affect humans [2 marks]
b. i. What are crop nutrient? [2 marks]
ii. State two examples of organic nutrients. [2 marks]
c. i. Explain the broadcasting method of applying fertilizer [3 marks]
ii. State two characteristics of inorganic fertilizer [2 marks]
d. What is cud-chewing? [2 marks]

Section A [40 marks]

Choose the correct answer from the options

1. Which of these enzymes acts on beans in the body?
 - a. Lipase
 - b. Protease
 - c. Amylase
 - d. Maltase
2. The end product of digestion of a ball of kenkey is
 - a. aminoacid
 - b. glucose
 - c. peptises
 - d. fatty acids
3. Which of these enzymes are associated with digestion?

I. Pepsin	II. Renin
III. Lipase	IV. Amylase

 - a. I and III only
 - b. III and IV only
 - c. I, III and IV only
 - d. I, II, III and IV only
4. An organ that produces all three types of digestive enzyme is
 - a. liver
 - b. salivary gland
 - c. pancreas
 - d. stomach
5. Where are faeces stored temporarily until are removed from the body?
 - a. Anus
 - b. Rectum
 - c. Caecum
 - d. Colon
6. Excess glucose in the body is converted into
 - a. urea
 - b. glycogen
 - c. amino acid
 - d. glycerol
7. Which of the following produces bile?
 - a. Liver
 - b. Pancreas
 - c. Gall bladder
 - d. Salivary gland
8. The process of taking in food into the body is known as
 - a. digestion
 - b. egestion
 - c. absorption
 - d. ingestion
9. Indigestion can be caused by the following except
 - a. lack of roughage in diet
 - b. eating too fast
 - c. exercising the body regularly
 - d. overeating
10. In humans, protein digestion begins in the
 - a. mouth
 - b. stomach
 - c. liver
 - d. colon
11. The small intestine in humans consists of

- a. the duodenum and the ileum
 - b. the duodenum and the liver
 - c. the ileum and the colon
 - d. the duodenum and the colon
12. Domestic animals can be grouped into monogastric and
- a. ruminants
 - b. gastric
 - c. invertebrates
 - d. insects
13. Which of the following domestic animals is typically raised as pet?
- a. Chicken
 - b. Cow
 - c. Parrot
 - d. Pig
14. In birds like chicken, which part of their digestive system grinds food?
- a. Crop
 - b. Gizzard
 - c. Liver
 - d. Large intestine
15. Which part of the ruminant's digestive is the true stomach?
- a. Rumen
 - b. Reticulum
 - c. Omasum
 - d. Abomasum
16. Which of the following domestic animals is used for working and ploughing?
- a. Dogs
 - b. Cats
 - c. Pigs
 - d. Donkeys
17. In which part of the monogastric digestive system does microbial digestion takes place?
- a. Large intestine
 - b. Rectum
 - c. Caecum
 - d. Oesophagus
18. All the following animals are poultry except
- a. turkey
 - b. duck
 - c. pigs
 - d. chicken
19. One major advantage of using inorganic fertilizer is that
- a. it contains all necessary plant nutrients
 - b. it build organic matter in soil
 - c. it improves soil structure
 - d. it prevents leaching
20. Plants nutrients that are needed in smaller quantities are called
- a. micronutrients
 - b. macronutrients
 - c. nanonutrients
 - d. meganutrients
21. All the following are plant nutrients except
- a. nitrogen
 - b. potassium
 - c. zinc
 - d. helium
22. Loss of soil nutrients through water seepage is known as
- a. drainage
 - b. erosion
 - c. irrigation
 - d. leaching
23. Natural fertilizer that are made from plant and animal waste are called
- a. inorganic fertilizer
 - b. organic fertilizer
 - c. chemical fertilizer
 - d. artificial fertilizer
24. The body of a housefly is divided into three main parts, these are head, abdomen and
- a. leg
 - b. antenna
 - c. wings
 - d. thorax
25. The series of changes that occur during development of a housefly is called
- a. growth
 - b. cycle
 - c. reparation
 - d. metamorphosis

26. Houseflies feed on all the following except
a. rotten food
b. plastics
c. manure
d. faeces

27. Which of the following is not a breeding site of houseflies?
a. Garbage
b. Water body
c. Sewage
d. Organic manure

28. What is the period of larva development in eggs?
a. 1 – 3 hours
b. 4 – 10 hours
c. 8 – 24 hours
d. 24 – 48 hours

29. The pupa of a housefly respire through a
a. nose
b. spiracles
c. stomata
d. mouth

30. All the following diseases are caused by houseflies except
a. cholera
b. typhoid
c. anthrax
d. malaria

31. Which one of the following processes is not part of the water cycle?
a. Evaporation
b. Conduction
c. Precipitation
d. Transpiration

32. One of the following is not a liquid form of precipitation.
a. rain
b. dew
c. mist
d. sleet

33. The movement of water through the layers of soil or gravity is called
a. precipitation

b. percolation
c. evaporation
d. condensation

34. All the following human activities negatively affect the water cycle except
a. road and building construction
b. removal of forest cover
c. excessive drawing of underground water
d. conservation of water

35. Which of the following is not an importance of the water cycle?
a. Improvement of the earth's water table
b. Water erosion
c. Provision of clean water
d. Carries plant nutrients

36. A group of cells which perform the same function is called
a. tissue
b. organ
c. system
d. organism

37. The small specialized structures in a cell is called
a. tissue
b. organ
c. system
d. organelle

38. Amoeba and euglena are examples of
a. organs
b. unicellular organisms
c. multicellular organism
d. system

39. Magnesium has atomic number of 12, how many electrons are in its last shell?
a. 1
b. 2
c. 3
d. 4

40. Gas can be compressed easily because
a. it has no fixed shape
b. its particles are widely spread
c. it has no fixed size
d. it can flow

