



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
POST-MIDTERM (2025-26)

SCIENCE MARKING SCHEME

Class: VII

Duration: 1 Hr

Date: 08 /01/2026

Max. Marks: 25

Section A

1. c) stem tuber	1
2. (d) Evergreen	1
3. (d) Assertion is false, but reason is true.	1
:	

Section B

4.	2
The layers of forests that together make up the forest profile are:	

1. Emergent layer	
2. Canopy	
3. Understory	
4. Forest floor	
5. i) prevent soil erosion	2
ii) prevent floods	
iii) provide shelter	
iv) act as a barrier against strong winds	
6. Objects that do not give out their own light are known as non-luminous objects.	2

Books and chairs are examples of non-luminous objects.

We see non-luminous objects when light from a luminous object bounces off them and reaches our eyes.

1+1

7. Whenever an opaque object blocks light, a dark patch is usually formed behind it. This dark patch is called a shadow. A shadow only shows the outline of an object and is not an image.	1+1
8. Asexual reproduction is the type of reproduction in which a single parent produces offspring without the fusion of gametes (without male and female cells). The offspring are identical to the parent.	2
Example:	
Hydra reproduces asexually by budding.	

Section C

9. (a) tea ,coffee beans, seeds, honey etc
(b) neem, amla, cinchona and eucalyptus.
(c) teak, sal ,redwood, pine, deodar etc

10. Observe how light from the flame of the candle travels in all directions, as shown in Fig. 13.4. But due to the small pinhole, only a few rays pass through it and go on to hit the screen. The rays from the top of the flame hit the bottom of the screen, and the rays from the bottom of the flame hit the top of the screen.

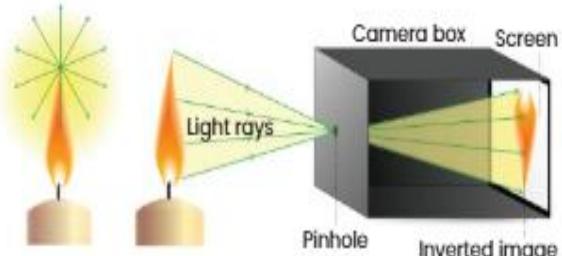


Fig. 13.4: A few rays from the candle's flame enter the pinhole.

Fig. 13.5: A pinhole camera forms an inverted image of the candle's flame.

1+1+1

11. Vegetative propagation is a type of asexual reproduction in plants where new plants grow from stems, leaves, or roots instead of seeds. 3

1. Through Stem:

Some plants can grow new plants from their stems.

Example: Potato has "eyes" or buds that grow into new plants.

2. Through Leaf:

In some plants, leaves can produce new plants when they fall on moist soil.

Example: Bryophyllum grows new plantlets from the edges of its leaves.

3. Through Root:

Certain plants can grow new plants from their roots.

Example: Carrot and sweet potato can grow new plants from their roots.

12. Budding is a type of asexual reproduction in yeast. A small outgrowth called a bud appears on the parent cell. The nucleus divides, and one part moves into the bud. The bud grows in size and finally separates to form a new yeast cell. 3

*****ALL THE BEST*****