

YEAR 7 SCIENCE
EXAMINATION - SEMESTER 2, 2015



**KINROSS
COLLEGE**
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MULTIPLE CHOICE BOOKLET 1

STUDENT'S NAME:
TEACHER'S NAME
DATE:

TIME ALLOWED FOR THIS PAPER:

Reading time before commencing work: 10 minutes
Working time for this paper: 1 hour 50 minutes

MATERIAL REQUIRED / RECOMMENDED FOR THIS PAPER:

To be provided by the supervisor:
- This question and answer booklet

To be provided by the candidate:
- Pens, pencils, ruler, eraser

IMPORTANT NOTE TO CANDIDATES:

No other items may be taken into the examination room.

It is your responsibility to ensure that you do not have any unauthorised notes or other items of a non-personal nature in the examination room. If you have any unauthorised material with you, hand it to the supervisor **BEFORE** reading any further. All iPads, mobile phones must be turned off and in your bag along with any other devices and notes. Bags are to be closed and placed under the desk.

INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES:

1. **Read** through the paper to familiarise yourself with all of the questions.
2. Use a blue or black ballpoint / ink pen. Use pencil for drawing the graph for written answer.
3. Write your answers in this booklet.
4. Should you require more space than you have been given please use lined paper and ensure that you include your name and the question / statement that you are responding to.

AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION:

- Any planning sheets or other pieces of paper **MUST** be handed in with this booklet.
- At the end of the examination make sure that your name is on your booklet and any other pieces of paper used.

Note: Please do not turn this page until you are asked to do.

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE.

Circle the answer that best fits the statement or question.

1. The definition of the term 'resource' is:
 - (a) The building blocks of all living things
 - (b) Materials made by man
 - (c) Anything supplied by Earth to satisfy a particular need of humans or other living things
 - (d) A material supplied to Earth to improve its quality.

2. Which of the following is an example of a non-renewable resource?
 - (a) Sunlight
 - (b) Air
 - (c) Fossil Fuels
 - (d) Water

3. Which of the following does NOT belong in the Water Cycle?
 - (a) Weathering
 - (b) Precipitation
 - (c) Run off
 - (d) Evaporation

4. The amount of water vapour in the air is referred to as:
 - (a) Infiltration
 - (b) Run off
 - (c) Transpiration
 - (d) Humidity

5. Soil is made up of:
 - (a) Sediment
 - (b) Living things
 - (c) Dissolved gases and minerals
 - (d) All of the above

6. Humus is a term used when referring to:
 - (a) Dirt
 - (b) Dissolved minerals
 - (c) Bacteria
 - (d) Decaying wastes and dead organisms

7. The galaxy we live in is called the:
 - (a) Milky Way Galaxy
 - (b) Centurion Galaxy
 - (c) Mars Bar Galaxy
 - (d) Capricorn Galaxy

8. Stars are massive burning balls of:
 - (a) Carbon Dioxide Gas
 - (b) Methane Gas
 - (c) Hydrogen Gas
 - (d) Oxygen Gas

9. Which of the following is NOT a terrestrial planet?
 - (a) Earth
 - (b) Mars
 - (c) Venus
 - (d) Uranus

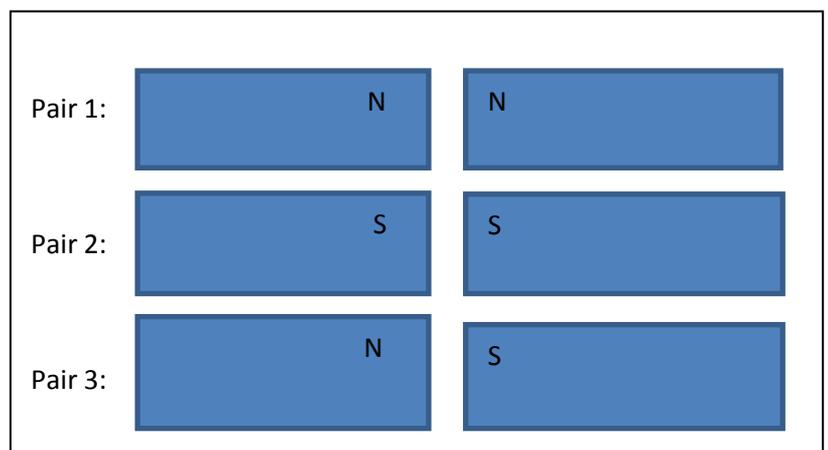
10. The time taken for the Earth to revolve around the Sun is?
 - (a) One Month
 - (b) One Day
 - (c) One Year
 - (d) Twelve Hours

11. The planet closest to the Sun is called:
 - (a) Mars
 - (b) Mercury
 - (c) Venus
 - (d) Jupiter

12. Comets are primarily made of:
 - (a) Soil
 - (b) Space junk
 - (c) A mixture of precious metals
 - (d) A mixture of ice, dust and frozen gases

13. When the southern hemisphere is experiencing winter, the northern hemisphere is experiencing:
 - (a) Winter
 - (b) Summer
 - (c) Spring
 - (d) Autumn

14. Pluto, Ceres, Makemake are types of what:
(a) Rocky Planets
(b) Terrestrial Planets
(c) Dwarf Planets
(d) Alien Planets
15. Astronomy is the study of:
(a) Star signs
(b) Planets, Stars and objects in space
(c) Only stars
(d) Aliens
16. The definition of a Force is:
(a) A push, pull or a twist
(b) The gravity of an object
(c) Balancing of objects
(d) All of the above
17. The units used to measure forces are:
(a) Newton (N)
(b) Centimetre (Cm)
(c) Decibel (Db)
(d) Kilogram (Kg)
18. Which of the following does NOT reduce Friction?
(a) Lubricating the surfaces of objects
(b) Reducing the amount of pressure on the objects
(c) Reducing the amount of contact between objects
(d) Increasing the roughness of the surface of objects.
19. Which of the following is not a type of magnet?
(a) Neutron Magnet
(b) Permanent Magnet
(c) Electromagnet
(d) Temporary Magnet



Question 20 and 21 (next page) refers to the picture above:

20. The picture shows a number of magnets with their North and South poles indicated by the letters. Which magnets will repel each other?

- (a) Pair 1 and 2
- (b) None of them
- (c) All of them
- (d) Pair 3

21. Which magnets will attract each other?

- (a) All of them
- (b) None of them
- (c) Pair 3
- (d) Pair 2 and 3

22. The definition for the term 'Magnetic Field' refers to:

- (a) The place where two magnets stick together
- (b) The space around a magnet where a magnetic force is experienced
- (c) A place where magnets come from
- (d) The objects that magnets attract

23. What three particles are atoms made up of?

- (a) Proteins, Neutrons and Electrons
- (b) Positrons, Neutrons and Electrodes
- (c) Protons, Neutrons and Electrons
- (d) None of the above

24. Simple Machines that magnify the force you apply to do a job are called?

- (a) Force Multipliers
- (b) Force Minimiser
- (c) Force Magnifier
- (d) Gravity

25. A zip is an example of which type of Simple Machine:

- (a) Lever
- (b) Pulley
- (c) Wheel
- (d) Wedge

26. An inclined plane is also known as:

- (a) Lever
- (b) Zip
- (c) Ramp
- (d) Screw

27. A wheelbarrow is an example of:
- (a) A first class lever
 - (b) A second class lever
 - (c) A third class lever
 - (d) A fourth class lever
28. Aircraft propellers and boat propellers are both examples of which type of Simple Machine?
- (a) Lever
 - (b) Pulley
 - (c) Wedge
 - (d) Screw
29. Gears are:
- (a) Wheels with smooth rims
 - (b) Wheels with teeth around their rim
 - (c) A fancy word for a wheel and an axle
 - (d) A type of axle
30. Gravity is the force of:
- (a) Attraction
 - (b) Addition
 - (c) Subtraction
 - (d) Repulsion

END OF PART A

PROCEED TO PART B (Book 2)