



Class – VII (Going to VIII)
Duration : 2 hrs. | Maximum Marks : 180

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1. This Booklet is your Question Paper. DO NOT break seal of Booklet until the invigilator instructs to do so.
2. Fill your APRE Roll No. & Answer Sheet No. in the space provided on the cover page.
3. Please make sure that paper you received is of your class only.
4. The Answer Sheet is provided to you separately which is a machine readable Optical Response Sheet (ORS).
You have to mark your answers in the ORS by darkening bubble, as per your answer choice, by using black or blue ball point pen.
5. After breaking the Question Paper seal, check there are 9 pages in the booklet. This Question Paper contains 60 MCQs with 4 choices (Subjects: Physics: 15, Chemistry: 15, Maths: 15, Biology: 15)
6. Think wisely before darkening bubble as there is negative marking for wrong answer. Answer once marked by pen cannot be cancelled.
7. Marking Scheme:
 - a. If darkened bubble is RIGHT answer: 3 Marks.
 - b. If darkened bubble is WRONG answer: 1 Mark (Minus One Mark).
 - c. If no bubble is darkened in any question: No Mark.
8. If you are found involved in cheating or disturbing others, then your ORS will be cancelled.
9. Do not put any stain on ORS and hand. It over back properly to the invigilator.

Name of the Candidate: _____

Registration Number: _____

PHYSICS

1. The hammer of an electric bell has motion:
(A) circular motion (B) periodic motion (C) linear motion (D) vibratory motion
 2. The pictorial representation of two variables inter dependent of one another is known as:
(A) motion (B) speed (C) graph (D) time
 3. The distance moved by the object in a unit time is:
(A) time (B) distance (C) speed (D) can't say
 4. $72 \text{ km/h} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
(A) 20 m/s (B) 72 m/s (C) 36 m/s (D) 12 m/s
 5. The standard unit of time is:
(A) hour (B) second (C) minute (D) all of these
 6. The speed of a car is 40 km/h. What is time taken to reach from one city to another city if the distance between the two cities is 480 km:
(A) 10 hours (B) 11 hours (C) 14 hours (D) 12 hours
 7. The path of the light is
(A) always a straight line (B) a curved line
(C) a zig-zag line (D) depends on the medium
 8. A convex lens is
(A) thick at centre (B) thin at the centre
(C) thick at edges (D) hollow at the centre
 9. If an object is placed at a distance of 0.5 m in front of a plane mirror, the distance between the object and the image formed by the mirror will be
(A) 2 m (B) 1 m (C) 0.5 m (D) 0.25 m
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10. In a bulb there is a thin wire called
(A) filament (B) coil (C) element (D) fuse wire
11. When the bulb gets fused, the electric current
(A) flows in the circuit (B) does not flow in the circuit
(C) sometimes flows and sometimes not (D) none of these
12. A glowing bulb becomes warm due to the
(A) heating effect of current (B) magnetic effect of current
(C) chemical effect of current (D) physical effect of current
13. The transfer of heat which does not require any medium is called
(A) conduction (B) convection (C) radiation (D) evaporation
14. Normal body temperature is
(A) 39°C (B) 17°C (C) 27°C (D) 37°C
15. Fuse wire is made up of alloys of
(A) Low melting point (B) High boiling point
(C) High melting point (D) Low boiling point

CHEMISTRY

16. Which of the following is a divalent radical ?
(A) Hydroxide (B) Nitrate (C) Sulphate (D) Phosphate
17. The valency of sulphur in sulphur dioxide is
(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4
18. Wool is a/an:
(A) fibre obtained from cocoon (B) artificial fibre
(C) plant fibre (D) animal fibre
19. Which fibres are used to make clothes?
(A) Natural (B) Synthetic (C) Both (D) None of these
20. Which of these is not a plant fibre?
(A) Seed fibre (B) Fruit fibre (C) Avian fibre (D) None of these
21. _____ is a cellulose fibre:
(A) Cotton (B) Wool (C) Silk (D) None of these
22. Acids are formed when
(A) metals combine with oxygen
(B) oxides of nonmetals dissolve in water
(C) metals react with water
(D) bases dissolve in water
23. Hydrochloric acid can be neutralised by
(A) nitric acid (B) sulphuric acid (C) citric acid (D) sodium hydroxide
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24. Which of the following is not a reversible change?
(A) The changing of water into steam (B) The melting of iron
(C) The burning of kerosene (D) The freezing of water
25. Which of the following is a reversible change ?
(A) The burning of wax (B) The melting of wax
(C) The curdling of milk (D) The cooking of food
26. Water which is absolutely pure and free from any impurity is known as
(A) boiled water (B) mineral water
(C) distilled water (D) None of these
27. Which of these statements is true ?
(A) Density of ice is more than the density of water.
(B) Volume of ice is more than the volume of water
(C) Temperature of ice is more than the temperature of water
(D) None of these
28. Solubility of gases in water.
(A) increase with increase in temperature
(B) decreases with decrease in temperature
(C) decrease with increase in temperature
(D) None of these
29. Water has maximum density at
(A) 0°C (B) 10°C (C) 4°C (D) None of these
30. The ratio of the number of hydrogen atoms and those of oxygen in water is
(A) 2 : 1 (B) 1 : 2 (C) 2 : 2 (D) None of these
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MATHEMATICS

31. The additive identity of integers is
(A) -1 (B) 1 (C) 0 (D) none of these
32. When 0 is multiplied by any negative integer, their product will be
(A) a positive integer (B) a negative integer (C) zero (D) none of these
33. The additive inverse of -6 is:
(A) 6 (B) 0 (C) -5 (D) -7
34. How much less than -8 is -3?
(A) -5 (B) 5 (C) 11 (D) -11
35. $0.088 \div 2.2$ is equal to
(A) 4 (B) 0.4 (C) 0.04 (D) none of these
36. 0.35×0.2 is equal to
(A) 7.0 (B) 0.7 (C) 70.0 (D) 0.070
37. 7204 m is equal to _____
(A) 7.204 km (B) 72.04 km (C) 0.7204 km (D) none of these
38. If $\frac{x}{4} - \frac{x-3}{6} = 1$, then x is equal to:
(A) 12 (B) 6 (C) 3 (D) 4
39. If twice a certain number is diminished by five, the result is equal to twelve added to the number. Find the number:
(A) 18 (B) 16 (C) 15 (D) 17
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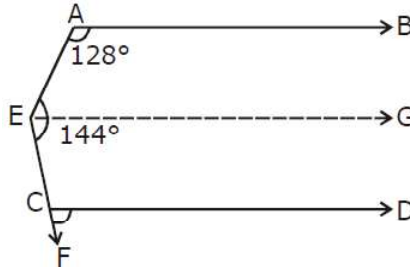
40. Solve for x : $0.5x + \frac{x}{3} = 0.25x + 7$

- (A) 12 (B) 14 (C) 21 (D) 82

41. Two parallel lines have:

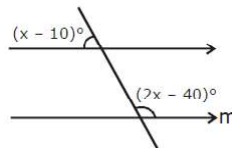
- (A) a common point (B) two common point (C) no common point (D) infinite common points

42. In the givne figure, $AB \parallel CD$, $\angle A = 128^\circ$, $\angle E = 144^\circ$. Then $\angle FCD$ is equal to:



- (A) 72° (B) 64° (C) 136° (D) 92°

43. For what value of x will line ℓ be parallel to line m ?



- (A) 50° (B) 53° (C) 52° (D) 51°

44. Find the average of first 5 prime numbers:

- (A) 5 (B) 6 (C) 7.6 (D) 5.6

45. The arithmetic mena of the numbers 12, 19, 13 and 16 is:

- (A) 12 (B) 13 (C) 14 (D) 15

BIOLOGY

46. Bile is produced in
(A) Gall bladder (B) Blood (C) Liver (D) Spleen
47. Cud is the name given to the food of ruminants which is:
(A) swallowed and undigested. (B) swallowed and partially digested.
(C) properly chewed and partially digested. (D) properly chewed and completely digested.
48. Human beings can be categorised as
(A) heterotrophs (B) autotrophs (C) parasites (D) saprotrophs
49. The process of breakdown of food in the cell is known as
(A) breakdown process (B) cellular respiration
(C) food breakdown (D) none of these
50. The pumping organ of our circulatory system is
(A) heart (B) artery (C) vein (D) all of these
51. Plants produced by vegetative propagation take
(A) long time to grow (B) Less time to grow
(C) both (A) and (B) (D) none of these
52. Part of the plant that take part in sexual reproduction is
(A) seed (B) fruit (C) flower (D) branch
53. Which of the following trees provides medicine for treating malaria?
(A) Eucalyptus tree (B) Cinchona tree (C) Bamboo tree (D) None of these
54. Forests are also known as _____
(A) Green kidney (B) Green lungs (C) Green heart (D) Non of these
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55. Which organism converts human excreta into vermi-cakes in vermi processing toilets?
(A) Bacteria (B) Earthworms (C) Microorganisms (D) None of the above
56. Which of the following settles as a solid in the bottom during wastewater treatment?
(A) Sewage (B) Sludge (C) Litter (D) All of these
57. Which part of the plant is called its food factory ?
(A) Fruits (B) Seeds (C) Leaves (D) Flowers
58. During photosynthesis plants
(A) take oxygen and release carbon dioxide
(B) take carbon dioxide and release oxygen
(C) take carbon dioxide but do not release oxygen
(D) take oxygen but do not release carbon dioxide
59. When breakdown of glucose occurs with the use of oxygen, it is called
(A) anaerobic respiration (B) aerobic respiration
(C) regular respiration (D) all of these
60. In fungus, reproduction takes place by
(A) budding (B) spore formation (C) fragmentation (D) binary fision

