ELIMU254 TOPICAL REVISION

Kenya CBC | Junior School | Grade 7

Name		**Class**	
School		**Year**	

TOPICAL REVISION QUESTIONS

GRADE 7: INTEGRATED SCIENCE: ALL STRANDS

95 questions in 9 exercises, with all the answers at the back

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

1. Each subject follows the KICD curriculum design strand by strand. There is one exercise for every sub-strand, in the order it is taught.
2. Do an exercise after the sub-strand is taught, for revision before a test, or as homework and holiday work.
3. Answer in the spaces provided. For a multiple-choice question, circle the letter (A, B, C or D) of the correct answer.
4. The marks for each question are shown in brackets. Show your working where a question needs it.
5. The answers for every exercise are at the back of the book, subject by subject, for the teacher or parent to mark.

SUBJECTS IN THIS BOOK

Subject	Exercises	Questions
Integrated Science	9	95

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INTEGRATED SCIENCE

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INTEGRATED SCIENCE

Revision questions

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION

Exercise 1: Introduction to Integrated Science (23 marks)

1. Which component of Integrated Science studies living things? (1 mark)

A Biology **B** Chemistry

C Physics **D** Geography

2. A doctor uses science mainly to: (1 mark)

A build bridges **B** treat and prevent disease

C make paint **D** produce electricity

3. Which of these is a product of chemistry used at home? (1 mark)

A A ladder **B** A wooden stool

C Soap **D** A clay pot

4. Name the three components of Integrated Science and say what each one studies. (3 marks)

5. Say which component of Integrated Science (biology, chemistry or physics) each activity belongs to.

(a) Studying how the kidneys remove waste (1 mark)

(b) Getting salt from sea water (1 mark)

(c) Making a bulb light using a cell (1 mark)

(d) Finding out which materials a magnet attracts (1 mark)

6. Give one way science is important in each of these areas.

(a) Health (1 mark)

(b) Agriculture (1 mark)

(c) Industry (1 mark)

(d) Transport (1 mark)

7. Give two products of science that are used at home and say how each one helps the family. (2 marks)

8. Name two careers that need Integrated Science and say what a person in each career does. (2 marks)

9. Wanjiru says she does not need science because she wants to be a farmer. Give two reasons why science is useful to her. (2 marks)

CHALLENGE: harder questions to stretch the best learners

10. Which of these is NOT one of the sciences combined in Integrated Science at junior school? (1 mark)

A Biology **B** Chemistry

C Physics **D** Geography

11. Give two ways in which science has improved health care in Kenya. (2 marks)

Exercise 2: Laboratory Safety (30 marks)

1. A substance that can cause cancer is said to be: (1 mark)

A flammable **B** corrosive

C toxic **D** carcinogenic

2. What is the correct first aid for a small burn? (1 mark)

A Cool it under clean running water **B** Apply butter or oil

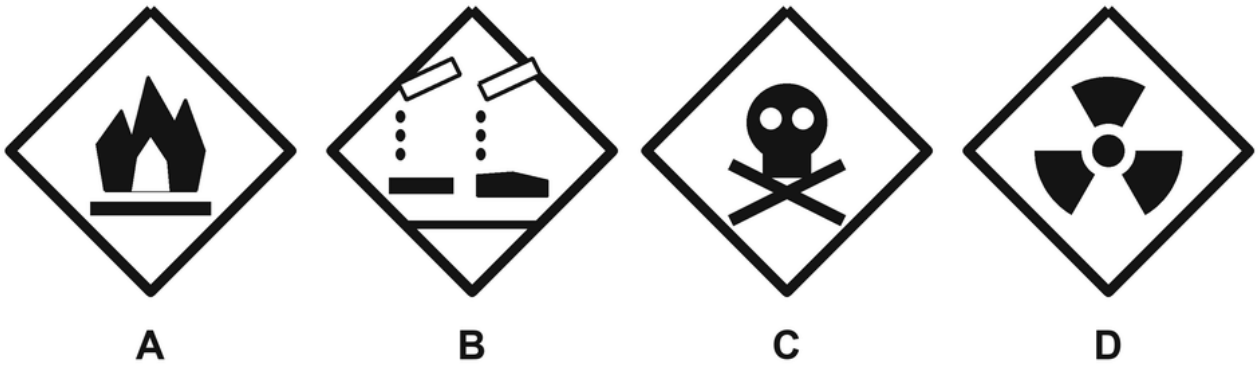
C Burst the blisters **D** Apply toothpaste

3. Which of these can cause cuts in the laboratory? (1 mark)

A Wearing goggles **B** Using chipped or broken glassware

C Tying back long hair **D** Wearing closed shoes

4. The diagram below shows four hazard symbols.



Hazard symbols

(a) Name the hazard shown by each symbol A, B, C and D. (4 marks)

(b) Give one substance that would carry symbol A on its container. (1 mark)

(c) Why must a bottle with symbol C never be used to store drinking water? (1 mark)

5. What is a carcinogenic substance? Give one example. (2 marks)

6. Give one cause of each of these laboratory accidents.

(a) Burns and scalds (1 mark)

(b) Cuts (1 mark)

(c) Swallowing harmful substances (1 mark)

7. Describe the first aid for each of these accidents.

(a) A learner is scalded by hot water. (2 marks)

(b) A learner gets a small cut from broken glass. (2 marks)

(c) A learner swallows a laboratory chemical. (2 marks)

8. Give four safety rules for working in the laboratory, with a reason for each. (4 marks)

9. Achieng saw a learner running across the laboratory carrying a beaker of acid. Explain two dangers and say what should be done. (3 marks)

CHALLENGE: harder questions to stretch the best learners

10. A bottle in the laboratory has a FLAME symbol on its label. This means the substance (1 mark)

A is hot **B** catches fire easily

C burns the skin **D** is poisonous

11. A learner spills a dilute acid on her hand. Give the first aid steps in order. (2 marks)

Exercise 3: Laboratory apparatus and instruments (15 marks)

1. What is the SI unit of mass? (1 mark)

A Gram **B** Newton

C Kilogram **D** Litre

2. Which apparatus measures the volume of a liquid most accurately? (1 mark)

A Beaker **B** Conical flask

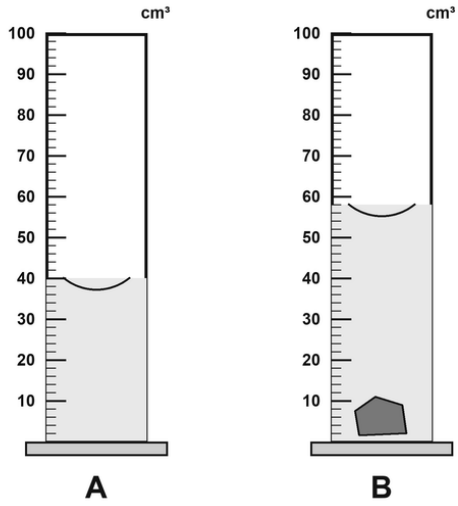
C Test tube **D** Measuring cylinder

3. A microscope has a ×10 eyepiece and a ×40 objective. What is the total magnification? (1 mark)

A 400 **B** 50

C 30 **D** 4

4. Measuring cylinder A shows some water. A stone was then placed in the water, as in B.



Measuring cylinders

(a) Read the volume in A and in B. (2 marks)

(b) Find the volume of the stone. (1 mark)

(c) Where should your eye be when reading the volume? (1 mark)

5. A stone has a mass of 120 g and a volume of 40 cm³.

(a) Find its density in g/cm³. (2 marks)

(b) Will the stone float or sink in water (density 1 g/cm³)? Give a reason. (1 mark)

6. A shopkeeper weighs sugar on a scale. Give two ways a buyer can tell that the scale is fair. (2 marks)