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Multiple Choice Questions

1. **The chapter encourages students to think like a scientist by:**
   (a) Memorising facts
   (b) Buying new science tools
   (c) Asking questions and exploring
   (d) Reading only the textbook

2. **According to the chapter, science is mainly a:**
   (a) Collection of facts
   (b) Way of thinking and exploring
   (c) Difficult subject
   (d) List of formulas

3. **What inspired early scientific explorations of flight?**
   (a) Rockets
   (b) Aeroplanes
   (c) Paper planes
   (d) Satellites

4. **To understand scientific ideas deeply, students must:**
   (a) Stay indoors
   (b) Read more storybooks
   (c) Avoid asking questions
   (d) Perform activities and experiments

5. **In Grade 7, we ask deeper questions such as:**
   (a) Why is homework given?
   (b) Why do events happen the way they do?
   (c) Why do friends fight?
   (d) Why is lunch tasty?

6. **Which of the following is a reversible change?**
   (a) Melting of ice
   (b) Ripening of fruits
   (c) Burning coal
   (d) Rusting of iron

7. **The flow of water in nature involves:**
   (a) Only rivers
   (b) Only rain
   (c) Only underground water
   (d) Evaporation and rainfall

8. **Early humans measured time using:**
   (a) Mobile phones
   (b) Digital watches
   (c) Shadows of objects
   (c) Hourglasses only

9. **The movement of Earth around its axis causes:**
   (a) Seasons
   (b) Day and night
   (c) Eclipses
   (d) Tides

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10. **Life processes in animals include:**
(a) Reading and writing
(b) Standing in sunlight
(c) Growing without food
(d) Circulation of nutrients

Fill in the blanks :

11. Science is a _____ that welcomes curiosity and questioning.

12. The world of science covers everything from tiny cells to the movement of the _____.

True / False

13. Science is only about memorizing facts from textbooks.

14. The movement of the Earth and Moon can cause phenomena such as day, night, and eclipses.

Very Short Type Questions

15. What does the chapter say about learning science?

16. Why do we need to perform activities and experiments?

Short Type Questions

17. How are human activities linked to the natural world?

18. How do changes in materials help us learn science?

Essay Type Questions

19. Science is not just a subject but a way of thinking." Explain this statement with suitable examples from the chapter and describe how this scientific way of thinking can influence a student's life.

20. Discuss how curiosity, observation, and experimentation together make the learning of science more meaningful. Support your explanation with examples from the chapter.

HOTS

21. **Assertion (A):** Experiments that confirm what we expect can still lead to new questions and deeper scientific understanding.
Reason (R): Science progresses only when experiments give surprising or unexpected results.
Choose the correct option:
a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
c) A is true, but R is false
d) A is false, but R is true

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1. **(c)** Asking questions and exploring
2. **(b)** Way of thinking and exploring
3. **(c)** Paper planes
4. **(d)** Perform activities and experiments
5. **(b)** Why do events happen the way they do?
6. **(a)** Melting of ice
7. **(d)** Evaporation and rainfall
8. **(c)** Shadows of objects
9. **(b)** Day and night
10. **(d)** Circulation of nutrients
11. Way of thinking
12. Stars / Sun
13. False
14. True
15. The chapter says that learning science means asking questions, exploring, and making discoveries rather than just memorising facts.
16. Activities and experiments help us understand scientific ideas through real experiences.
17. The chapter explains that while exploring and discovering new ideas is important, we must also understand how human actions affect nature. Science helps us realise our responsibility toward the environment and encourages us to make sustainable choices.
18. Whenever we observe how materials change, such as melting or dissolving, we learn how they behave under different conditions. These simple observations help us build a deeper understanding of scientific concepts.
19. Science is not just a subject because it teaches us to think, question, and explore the world around us. The chapter explains that even simple things, like a paper plane, can spark scientific curiosity and lead to big discoveries. When students learn to ask “why” and “how,” they begin to understand deeper connections in nature. This scientific way of thinking helps them solve problems, make thoughtful decisions, and understand the impact of their actions on the environment. In this way, science becomes a practical and meaningful approach to life, not just a topic in a book.

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20. Curiosity, observation, and experimentation make science more interesting and meaningful by turning learning into an active process. Curiosity encourages students to wonder about things, observation helps them notice patterns like how shadows change, and experiments confirm ideas or lead to new questions. The chapter shows that even simple activities with materials or light can teach important scientific ideas. When these three elements work together, students learn through real experiences instead of memorising facts, making science more enjoyable and easier to understand.

21. Correct Answer: c) A is true, but R is false

Explanation: The Assertion is TRUE

The chapter clearly says that even experiments that seem to confirm what we think will happen may still lead to additional questions and further exploration. This means expected results can also deepen scientific thinking

The Reason is FALSE.

Science does not progress only when experiments give surprising results. It progresses through careful observation, repeated verification, expected results, unexpected results, and new questions that arise from all kinds of outcomes.

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