SMARTWIZ

GRADE 7 NATURAL SCIENCE EXAM

MARKS: 75	MARKS	
TIME: 1 hour 30 minutes		I
school		
CLASS (e.g. 4A)		
SURNAME		
NAME		-

Instructions for Students:

- > Read all instructions carefully before beginning the exam.
- > Write your name and student ID clearly on the answer sheet/booklet.
- > Answer all questions unless otherwise stated.
- > Show all your work/calculations where applicable.
- > Write clearly and legibly.
- > Use blue or black ink only. * Do not use correction fluid/tape.
- > No electronic devices (calculators, phones, etc.) are allowed unless explicitly permitted.
- > Raise your hand if you have any questions.
- > Do not talk to other students during the exam.
- > Any form of cheating will result in disqualification.

This test consists of 4 pages, excluding the cover page.

SECTION A: NUTRITION AND FOOD CHAINS (15 Marks)

2.	Explain the difference between herbivores, carnivores, and omnivores.
3.	Draw a simple food chain that includes: grass, grasshopper, frog, and eagle.
4.	Why is the sun important in a food chain?
	Why is the sun important in a food chain?
	WITYST PACIFIED WORKS
— Е(
	CTION B: MATERIALS AND THEIR PROPERTIES (20 rks)
la	CTION B: MATERIALS AND THEIR PROPERTIES (20 rks)
la	CTION B: MATERIALS AND THEIR PROPERTIES (20
la	CTION B: MATERIALS AND THEIR PROPERTIES (20 rks) Match the materials to their properties: Write the correct letter next to each material.
la	CTION B: MATERIALS AND THEIR PROPERTIES (20 rks) Match the materials to their properties:
[a]	CTION B: MATERIALS AND THEIR PROPERTIES (20 rks) Match the materials to their properties: Write the correct letter next to each material. a) Glass b) Rubber c) Wood
[a]	CTION B: MATERIALS AND THEIR PROPERTIES (20 rks) Match the materials to their properties: Write the correct letter next to each material. a) Glass b) Rubber
la	CTION B: MATERIALS AND THEIR PROPERTIES (20 rks) Match the materials to their properties: Write the correct letter next to each material. a) Glass b) Rubber c) Wood
la	CTION B: MATERIALS AND THEIR PROPERTIES (20 rks) Match the materials to their properties: Write the correct letter next to each material. a) Glass b) Rubber c) Wood d) Metal Properties:
la	CTION B: MATERIALS AND THEIR PROPERTIES (20 rks) Match the materials to their properties: Write the correct letter next to each material. a) Glass b) Rubber c) Wood d) Metal Properties: 1. Non-conductor of electricity
la	CTION B: MATERIALS AND THEIR PROPERTIES (20 rks) Match the materials to their properties: Write the correct letter next to each material. a) Glass b) Rubber c) Wood d) Metal Properties: 1. Non-conductor of electricity 2. Transparent and brittle
la	CTION B: MATERIALS AND THEIR PROPERTIES (20 rks) Match the materials to their properties: Write the correct letter next to each material. a) Glass b) Rubber c) Wood d) Metal Properties: 1. Non-conductor of electricity
la	CTION B: MATERIALS AND THEIR PROPERTIES (20 rks) Match the materials to their properties: Write the correct letter next to each material. a) Glass b) Rubber c) Wood d) Metal Properties: 1. Non-conductor of electricity 2. Transparent and brittle 3. Strong and shiny

	c) d)
6.	What does it mean if a material is biodegradable?
	Give one example each of a material that is: a) Magnetic: b) Flexible: c) Waterproof:
8.	c) Waterproof: Explain why metals are used to make cooking pots.
	CTION C: ECOSYSTEMS AND ENVIRONMENT (20 Marks) Define the term "ecosystem".
	Name any two types of ecosystems found in South Africa. a) b) Describe how humans can harm ecosystems.

12. Study the image of the polluted river below and answer the question:



 List two ways this environment has been negatively impacted: a) b) 	
13. Suggest two actions we can take to protect the environment. a) b)	
SECTION D: STATES OF MATTER AND CHANGES (20 Marks) 14. List the three states of matter and describe each with an example. a)	
a)	
	_
 17. Circle the correct option for each question (1 mark each): a) Ice turning to water is called: evaporation / condensation / melting 	
b) Steam forming on a mirror is:	
• condensation / freezing / melting	
e) Boiling water gives off:	
• gas / solid / plasma	

SECTION E: ENERGY IN DIFFERENT FORMS (Bonus 5 Marks)

18. List five forms of energy and give an example of each:

_	
•	
•	
•	
•	
•	

TOTAL: 75 MARKS



MEMO

SECTION A: NUTRITION AND FOOD CHAINS (15 Marks)

1. Three main nutrients:

- Carbohydrates
- Proteins
- Fats (3)

2. Differences:

- Herbivores eat only plants.
- Carnivores eat only other animals.
- Omnivores eat both plants and animals. (3)

3. Food chain with arrows:

- Grass \rightarrow Grasshopper \rightarrow Frog \rightarrow Eagle (3)
- 4. Importance of the sun:
- The sun provides energy for plants (producers), which start the food chain. (2)

SECTION B: MATERIALS AND THEIR PROPERTIES (20 Marks)

5. Matching materials:

- a) 2 Transparent and brittle
- b) 1 Non-conductor of electricity
- c) 4 Floats and is biodegradable
- d) 3 Strong and shiny (4)

6. Biodegradable:

• A material that can be broken down by natural processes or organisms. (2)

7. Examples:

a) Magnetic: ironb) Flexible: rubber

c) Waterproof: plastic (3)

8. Why metals are used in pots:

• Metals conduct heat well and are strong and durable. (3)

SECTION C: ECOSYSTEMS AND ENVIRONMENT (20 Marks)

9. **Definition of ecosystem:**

An ecosystem is a community of living organisms interacting with each other and their non-living environment. (3)

10. Types of ecosystems:

Forest, desert, grassland, wetland, marine (any two correct) (2)

11. How humans harm ecosystems:

Through pollution, deforestation, overfishing, littering, etc. (2)

12. Polluted river image (examples):

- a) Water is dirty or littered
- b) Smoke from nearby area (2)

13. Actions to protect environment:

Recycle, reduce pollution, conserve water, plant trees (any two) (2)



SECTION D: STATES OF MATTER AND CHANGES (20 Marks)

14. States of matter with examples:

- a) Solid brick
- b) Liquid water
- c) Gas oxygen (6)

15. Condensation:

Gas turning into a liquid (e.g., water droplets on a cold glass) (2)

16. Particle changes:

Particles in a solid gain energy, move faster, and break away to form a liquid. (3)

17. Multiple choice:

- a) Melting (1)
- b) Condensation (1)
- c) Gas (1)

♦ SECTION E: ENERGY IN DIFFERENT FORMS (Bonus 5 Marks)

18. Forms and examples (any five):

- Light energy from the sun
- Sound energy from a speaker
- Heat (thermal) energy from fire
- Electrical energy from a battery
- Kinetic energy from moving car (5)

END OF MEMO

75 MARKS

