

WORKSHEET - SA-1 (2014-2015)
STD-VII SUBJECT: SCIENCE

CH-1 : NUTRITION IN PLANTS

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ is the mode of taking food by an organism and its utilisation by the body.
2. Components of food which are necessary for our body are called _____.
3. Green plants synthesise their own food themselves by the process of _____.
4. The synthesis of food in plants occurs in _____.
5. _____ gas is produced during photosynthesis.
6. _____ are the tiny pores present on the surface of the leaves and are surrounded by guard cells.
7. The bodies of living organisms are made of tiny units called _____.
8. _____ is the ultimate source of energy for all living organisms.
9. Organisms which derive their nutrition from dead decaying matter are called _____.
10. Some organisms live together and share shelter and nutrients, this is called _____.
11. Complex chemical substances such as _____ are the products of photosynthesis.
12. Organisms that are dependent on others for their nutrition are called _____.

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. The mode of nutrition in mushrooms.
2. A bacteria that can take atmospheric nitrogen and convert it into a soluble form.
3. The green pigment present in the leaves.
4. The indicator used to test the presence of starch in leaves.
5. Some plant nutrients presents in fertilizer in fertilisers and manures.

III. WRITE TRUE OR FALSE

1. Some fungi are used in medicines.
2. Most of the pulses are obtained from leguminous plants.
3. Lichens, an alga and a fungus show symbiotic relationship.
4. In desert plants, green stems carry out photosynthesis.

IV. DEFINE THE FOLLOWING

1. Autotrophs
2. Heterotrophs
3. Nutrition

V.DISTINGUISH BETWEEN

1. Autotrophs and heterotrophs

V. DIAGRAMS

1. Cell
2. Photosynthesis in plants

CH-2 : NUTRITION IN ANIMALS

I.FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The mode taking food into the body is called _____.
2. The alimentary canal and the associated gland together constitute the _____.
3. In the process of _____ food is broken down into simpler substances.
4. _____ glands are present in mouth.
5. The saliva breaks down _____ into sugar.
6. _____ are sensory cells present in mouth.
7. The digestive juices of the stomach break down the _____ in the food.
8. The _____ released by the bacteria in the mouth causes tooth decay.
9. Star fish feeds on animals covered by hard shells _____.
10. During the process of digestion proteins breakdown into _____.
11. _____ of the amoeba helps to capture food.
12. The process of utilizing absorbed food particles (nutrients) into the living cell is called _____.
13. Partially digested food in rumen of herbivores is called _____.
14. The patient suffering diarrhea should be treated with _____.

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. Four types of teeth.
2. Acid produced in stomach.
3. Scientist who discovered the working of stomach.
4. Digestive glands in human body.

III. TRUE OR FALSE

1. Incisors are meant for cutting and biting teeth.
2. Small intestine is larger than larger intestine.

3. Partially digested food in the rumen of herbivores is called cellulose.
4. The grass is rich in proteins.
5. The largest gland in human body is pancreas.

IV. DEFINE

1. Digestion
2. Rumination

V. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN:

Milk teeth and Permanent teeth

VI. DRAW AND LABEL

1. The human digestive system
2. The feeding and digestion in amoeba

CH-3 : FIBRE TO FABRIC

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Silk fibres from _____ are separated out and reeled into silk threads.
2. Silk fibre is made up of a _____.
3. In _____ the sheared skin is cleaned.
4. _____ bacterium causes sorter's disease.
5. Wool is obtained from the _____ of the sheep.

II. TRUE OR FALSE

1. Silk fibres are spun into silk threads.
2. A female moth lays only a very few eggs at a time.
3. In winters, sheep are kept outdoors.
4. The hair of sheep have small fluffy fibre called burrs.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. The most common silk moth.
2. Two types of silk.
3. Two Indian breeds of sheep.
4. The process of separating hair of different textures for making wool.
5. The process of taking out threads from the cocoon for use as silk.

IV. DEFINE

1. Selective breeding
2. Sericulture
3. Rearing

CH-4: HEAT

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Temperature is a measure of degree of _____ of an object.
2. _____ thermometer is used to measure the temperature of water.
3. The materials which do not allow heat to pass through there are called _____ or _____ conductors.
4. In _____ generally the heat is transferred by conduction.
5. The _____ near the bulb of a clinical thermometer prevents mercury level from falling on its own.
6. _____ thermometer do not use mercury.

II. TRUE OR FALSE

1. Clinical thermometer is used to measure our body temperature.
2. The normal temperature of human body is 31°C .
3. The materials that allow heat to pass through them easily are called conductors.
4. Dark coloured clothes are preferred during summers.
5. Wool has air trapped between the fibres.
6. One thick blanket will be more effective in winters than two thin blankets joined together.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. The process by which heat from the sun gets transferred to the earth.
2. The mode of heat transfer responsible for land breeze and sea breeze.
3. A scale used in thermometer to express temperature
4. Two conductors of heat.
5. Two insulators of heat.

IV. DEFINE

1. Temperature
2. Conduction
3. Radiation
4. Convection

V. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN:

1. Conductors and insulators
2. Clinical and laboratory thermometer.

VI. DRAW AND LABEL

1. Laboratory thermometer
2. Clinical thermometer

CH-5 : ACIDS, BASES AND SALTS

I.FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The word acid comes from the Latin word _____ which means sour.
2. _____ is the reaction between an acid and base.
3. Substances which are neither acidic nor basic are called _____.
4. _____ acid is found in vinegar.
5. Curd contains _____ acid.
6. The chemical name of lime water is _____.
7. Calamine solution contains _____.

II. WRITE TRUE OR FALSE

1. All bases turn red litmus blue.
2. Neutral solution can change the colour of litmus.
3. A salt may be acidic, basic or neutral in nature.
4. Too much of base in stomach causes indigestion.
5. Tartaric acid is present in spanish.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. An acid found in spinach.
2. Two natural indicators.
3. Two artificial indicators.
4. A base found in soap.
5. Two acids found in citrus fruits.
6. Two pollutants in the air which causes acid rain.
7. A base found in milk of magnesia.

IV. DEFINE

1. Indicators
2. Neutral solution

CH-17: FOREST - OUR LIFELINE

I.FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Forest are the _____ for the forest dwelling communities.
2. The various components of the forests are _____ on one another.
3. Forest protect the _____ from erosion.
4. Decomposers convert dead plants and animals into _____.
5. _____ forms the uppermost layer in the forest.

II. WRITE TRUE OR FALSE

1. We get various useful products from the forests surrounding us.
2. Forests must be cleared to make the human life safe and comfortable.
3. The different horizontal layers in the forest are known as understoreys.

4. Forests are called green lungs.
5. Forests influence climate water cycle and air quality.
6. Forests help in causing floods.
7. Forest is a dynamic living entity.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. Two forest products.
2. The lowest layer of vegetation in a forest.
3. Sequence that represent the series of eating and being eaten.
4. The branchy part of a tree above the stem.

IV. DEFINE

1. Forest
2. Deforestation
3. Canopy
4. Crown