

Chapter 1 : Nutrition in Plants

Fill in the blanks :

1. The components of food which are necessary for our body are called _____.
2. Green plants synthesise their own food themselves by the process of _____.
3. _____ is the mode of taking food by an organism and its utilization by the body.
4. Complex chemical substances such as _____ are the products of photosynthesis.
5. _____ gas is produced during photosynthesis.
6. Organisms that are dependent on others for their nutrition are called _____.
7. _____ are the tiny pores present on the surface of the leaves and are surrounded by guard cells.
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. Carbohydrates are made up of _____, _____ and _____.

Name the following :

1. A bacterium that can take atmospheric nitrogen and convert it into a soluble form.
2. An insectivorous plant.
3. The mode of nutrition in mushrooms.

4. The indicator used to test the presence of starch in leaves.

II) Write True or False :

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

III) Define the following

1. Autotrophs
2. Saprotrophs
3. Heterotrophs
4. Nutrition

IV) Diagrams :

1. Cell
2. Photosynthesis in plants.

Chapter 2 : Nutrition in Animals

Fill in the blanks :

1. The mode of taking food into the body is called _____
2. In the process of _____ food is broken down in to simpler substances.
3. The _____ canal start with mouth and ends in anus.
4. _____ glands are present in mouth.
5. Saliva helps in the digestion of _____ in food.
6. _____ are the sensory cells present in mouth.
7. The digestive juices of the stomach digest the _____ in the food.
8. The _____ released by the bacteria in the mouth causes tooth decay.
9. Liver secretes _____ and helps in the digestion of _____ in the food.

10. During the process of digestion, the carbohydrates break down to _____, the proteins into _____ and the fats into _____.
11. Faecal matter is removed from the body by the process of _____.
12. _____ of amoeba helps to capture food.
13. The patient suffering from diarrhea should be treated with _____.
14. We get hiccups or cough, if by chance food particles enter the ____.
15. Partially digested food in the rumen of herbivores is called _____.
16. The process of utilizing absorbed food particles (nutrients) into the living cells is called _____.

II) Name the following :

1. 4 types of teeth.
2. Digestive glands in human body.
3. Acid produced in stomach.
4. Scientist who discovered the working of stomach.
5. The sac-like structure present between the small intestine & large intestine in ruminants.

True or False :

1. Canines are meant for tearing flesh. []
2. Oesophagus is also known as food pipe. []
3. Mouth cavity contains teeth and salivary glands only. []
4. Deer is a ruminant. []
5. Large intestine is longer than small intestine. []

Define :

1. Digestion.
2. Rumination

Distinguish between : Milk teeth and permanent teeth

Draw and label:

- 1) The human digestive system
- 2) The feeding and digestion in Amoeba

Chapter 3 : Fibre to Fabric

1. Wool is obtained from the _____ of the sheep or yak.
2. _____ is the name of the breed of sheep from which we get Kashmiri shawls.
3. By the process of _____ we get off springs with special characters.
4. Washing of sheared skin is known as _____
5. In _____ the hairs of different textures are separated.
6. Silk fibre is made up of a _____
7. The silk fibre is obtained from the covering of pupa known as _____
8. The larva of silk worm are called _____
9. Inside cocoon, the pupa develops into _____

Name the following :

1. Two wool giving animals.
2. Two Indian breeds of sheep.
3. Two types of silk.
4. Name the most common silk.
5. Bacterium which causes sorter's disease.
6. The country from where silk industry started.
7. Process of taking out silk – threads from cocoon.

Write true or false:

1. Soft silk yarn is strong as comparable thread of steel.
2. Shearing hurts the sheep.
3. Small fluffy fibres are called burrs.

Define :

- Shearing
- Seri culture.
- Selective breeding
- Rearing

Chapter 4 : Heat

Fill in the blanks :

1. _____ is a device used for measuring temperature.
2. The materials which allow heat to pass through them easily are _____ of heat.
3. Clinical thermometer is used to measure our _____
4. Wool is poor _____ of heat and it has air trapped in between the fibres.
5. In _____ generally the heat is transferred by conduction.
6. _____ metal is used in the bulb of the thermometer.
7. The normal temperature of the human body is _____

True or False :

1. The materials which do not allow heat to pass them easily are called insulators.
2. In liquids and gases the heat is transferred by conduction.
3. A kink near the bulb of a clinical thermometer prevents mercury level from falling of its own.
4. We get heat from the sun by radiation.
5. Digital thermometers contain mercury.

Define :

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

Name the following:

1. The movement of cool air from land towards sea.
2. Two conductors of heat
3. Two insulators of heat

Distinguish between

- Conductors and insulators.
- Clinical and laboratory thermometer

Diagram

❖ Clinical Thermometer

Laboratory Thermometer.

Chapter 5 : Acids, Bases and salts

Fill in the blanks :

1. Spinach contains _____ acid while tamarind contains _____ acid.
2. The gas which escapes out from many aerated soft drink is _____
3. Carbon burns in air to form _____
4. The chemical name of lime water is _____
5. _____ is the reaction between an acid and base.
6. An aqueous solution of sodium oxide changes _____ litmus to blue.
7. Phenolphthalein indicator turns acidic solutions to _____ and basic solutions to _____.
8. The chemical name of moist baking soda is _____
9. Calamine solution contains _____ (a base).
10. Litmus is obtained from the _____
11. Curd contains _____ while vinegar contains _____

Complete the following word equations :

1. Zinc + hydrochloric acid $\longrightarrow$ _____ + _____
2. Sodium hydroxide + Hydrochloric acid $\longrightarrow$ _____ + _____
3. Calcium hydroxide + sulphuric acid $\longrightarrow$ _____ + _____

True or False :

1. All acids turn blue litmus red. True / False
2. Neutral solution can change the colour of litmus. True / False
3. Orange juice turns blue litmus red. True / False
4. Substances which are neither acidic nor basic are called neutral.
True/ False
5. An acid and a base neutralize each other and form a salt. True / False.
6. China rose indicator turns acidic solution to green. True / False

Name the following :

1. Two natural indicators.
2. One artificial indicator
3. Two pollutants in the air which causes acid rain.
4. Two substances which can neutralize an ant's bite.
5. Two acids found in citrus fruits.

Define

1. Indicators
2. Neutral solution

Chapter 6 : Physical and Chemical Change

Fill in the blanks :

1. Changes that lead to the formation of new substances are called _____
2. Melting of candle wax is a _____ change but its burning is a _____ change.
3. Growth of a plant is a _____ change while formation of clouds is a _____ change.
4. A brown layer formed when an iron article is left exposed in air in an open area is called _____
5. Large crystals of pure substance are obtained by _____
6. The brown layer deposited on an iron nail dipped in copper sulphate solution is due to _____

Name the following

1. Write the chemical formula of lime water.
2. Write the chemical name of $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$
3. Write the chemical name and formula of rust.
4. Write the chemical name of blue vitriol.

Complete the following chemical reactions :

1. Magnesium oxide (MgO) + water (H₂O) $\longrightarrow$ _____
2. Iron (Fe) + oxygen (O₂) + water (H₂O) $\longrightarrow$ _____
3. Carbondioxide (CO₂) + Lime water [Ca(OH)₂] $\longrightarrow$ _____ +

4. Copper sulphate + Iron $\longrightarrow$ _____ + _____

Define

1. Crystallization
2. Galvanization

Distinguish between

1. Physical change and chemical change

Chapter 7 : Weather, Climate and Adaptations of animals to climate :

Fill in the blanks :

1. _____ is the measure of moisture in air.
2. The weather reports are prepared by the _____ department of the government.
3. The day today condition of the atmosphere in a place is called _____ at that place.
4. The maximum temperature of the day occurs in the _____ while minimum temperature occurs in the _____.
5. Polar regions are situated near _____ and tropical region is situated around the _____.
6. Special features of an animal to live in its surrounding is called _____
7. Penguins are good swimmer because their bodies are _____ and their feet have _____.

8. All the changes in the weather are driven by the _____
9. One of the important feature of tropical region is _____
10. The _____ regions are very cold throughout the year.
11. The temperature, humidity, rainfall and other factors are called _____ of the weather.
12. The typical desert climate is _____ and _____.
13. The climate of the north-east of India is _____
14. _____ is a means which is adapted by some birds to escape the harsh, cold conditions.

Name the following

1. An instrument used to measure rainfall.
2. The thermometer used to record maximum and minimum temperature.
3. Two animals living in polar regions.
4. Two animals living in tropical regions.
5. Two animals with ability to camouflage with the surroundings.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Long tailed macaque is also known as (Beard ape / Monkey)
2. (Weather / Climate) changes frequently.
3. Tusks of elephants are modified (teeth/bones)

Write true or false :

1. Mammals, many types of fish and insects are also known to migrate seasonally. _____
2. Polar regions doesn't see the sun for six months. _____
3. Days are longer than nights in winter. _____

Define the following :

- Weather
- Climate
- Adaptation.

Lesson 8 : Winds, Storms and Cyclones

Fill in the blanks :

1. _____ around us exerts pressure.
2. Difference of temperature between two regions sets _____ in air.
3. Increased wind speed is accompanied by _____ air pressure.
4. Air moves from the region where the air pressure is _____ to the region where the pressure is _____.
5. Air _____ on heating and _____ on cooling.
6. The warm air is _____ than the cold air.
7. Uneven heating on the earth is the main cause of _____
8. Winds carrying _____ bring rain.
9. The word monsoon is derived from the Arabic word _____ which means season.
10. The monsoon winds carry _____ and it rains.
11. Falling water droplets along with rising air create lightning and sound and is known as _____
12. High speed winds and air pressure difference can cause _____
13. The calm area in the centre of a cyclone is called _____
14. A cyclone is called a _____ in the American continent and _____ in Japan and Philippines.

Name the following

1. A dark funnel shaped cloud that reaches from the sky to the ground.
2. The instrument that measures the wind speed
3. Two modern technologies that help us to monitor cyclones.
4. The coastline of India that is more vulnerable to cyclones.

Define the following :

1. Cyclone
2. Tornado
3. Thunderstorm

Choose the correct answer:

1. In India, monsoon wind blows in south west direction in (summer/winter).
2. In winter, the direction of wind is from (land to ocean/ocean to land).
3. A cyclone watch is issued (24/48) hours in advance of any expected storm.
4. (Thunderstorms/tornadoes) are frequent in India.

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