**Worksheet**

**Class – VII Science (Nutrition in Animals)**

1. What is the mode of nutrition in animals?

a. Heterotrophic

b. Autotrophic

c. Symbiotic

d. All of these.

2. Which of the following is the longest part of the digestive system?

a. Large intestine

b. Small intestine

c. Oesophagus

d. Rectum

3. Bile juice secreted by the liver plays an important role in the digestion of

a. Protein

b. Carbohydrates

c. Cellulose

d. Fats

4. Finger-like projection called villi are found in the inner wall of

a. Small intestine

b. Large intestine

c. Rectum

d. Pharynx

5. Match the following

Column A Column B

a. Liver i. Acid release

b. Large intestine ii. Release of faecal matter

c. Rectum iii. Absorption of digested food

d. Stomach iv. Bile release

e. Villi v. Absorption of water

6. Fill in the blanks.

a. Saliva is secreted in the mouth by ----------------.

b. Largest gland in human body is -----------------.

c. Tongue help in --------------- and -----------.

d. Insulin is released by -----------------.

e. HCl is released by ---------------- in the stomach.

7. What is mastication?

8. What are enzymes? Give one example.

9. What is digestion? Why it is important?

10. Complete the diagram



11. Name the enzyme released from the following glands in human digestive system.

a. Salivary glands

b. Gastric glands

c. Pancreas

d. Liver

Answer key

1. a

2. b

3. d

4. a

5. (a) – (iv), (b) – (v), (c) – (ii), (d) – (i), (e) – (iii).

6. (a) Salivary glands (b) Liver(c) Chewing, mixing (d) Pancreas (e) Gastric gland.

7. The process of chewing of food is called mastication. In this process, saliva is

mixed with food.

8. Enzymes are bio-catalyst that helps in digestion of food. They are released from

the endocrine glands present in different parts of digestive system. For example

pepsin is released from gastric gland help in digestion of protein.

9. The mechanism of breaking down complex organic foods into simpler form by the

action of enzyme is called digestion. It is essential for utilization of food

components to obtain energy and maintenance of body.

11. Enzyme released from

a. Salivary glands – Salivary amylase.

b. Gastric glands - pepsin

c. Pancreas- pancreatic amylase, lipase and trypsin.

d. Liver – Bile salts.

**Worksheet-6 Class – VII Science (Winds, Storms and Cyclones)**

1. Benjamin Franklin discovered that

a. Building can be protected by using lightening rod at top of building.

b. Effects of flood on life of man

c. Causes of earthquake

d. Wind blows from high to low pressure.

2. A balloon when taken near candle burst because

a. Balloon melts

b. Balloon reduced in size

c. Air inside expands

d. Air inside condense

3. The centre of cyclone is known as

a. Ear of hurricanes

b. Nose of hurricanes

c. Eyes of hurricanes

d. Middle of hurricanes

4. Temporary submergence of large areas is called

a. Cyclone

b. Hurricanes

c. Thunder

d. Flood

5. Match the following

Column A Column B

a. Strom i. Rapid expansion of air due to lightening.

b. Cyclone ii. Negatively charged clouds meet with positive charge.

c. Floods iii. Difference pressure of two places.

d. Lightening iv. Submergence of large area under water

e. Thunder v. Violent storms with high speed wind.

6. Write T for true and F for false statements.

a. Lightening is followed by thunder.

b. Cyclone occurs in desert area.

c. Wind mill is used to measure speed of wind.

d. Boiled water should be used in flood affected area.

e. Skyscrapers do not need lightening rod.

7. What is flood? Name two flood prone areas of India.

8. List some safety measures that should be taken in cyclone hit areas.

9. Mention some activities that should be followed during flood.

10.Why natural disaster can not be predicted? Name some disasters that harm life and

property.

**Answer key**

1. a

2. c

3. c

4. d

5. (a) – (iii), (b)- (v), (c) – (iv), (d) – (ii), (e) – (i).

6. (a) T (b) F(c) F (d) T (e) F.

7. Floods are temporary submergence of large areas due to rivers flooding their banks

because of heavy rains, high winds, cyclones or dam bursts.

Flood prone areas are the Ganga and Meghna basin in the indo Gangetic -Brahmputra

plains in north and north east.

8. Safety measures in cyclone hit areas:

a. A hazard map should be drawn to mark the most vulnerable areas that may get

struck by cyclone.

b. Minimum use of marked area to minimize the loss.

c. Multipurpose cyclone shelters of suitable design should be constructed.

9. During flood following activities should be used:

a. To evacuate people from the flood affected area.

b. To control spread of water borne disease.

c. Water should be boiled before drinking.

10. Natural disaster can not be predicted as they occur suddenly in very short interval of

time. On the basis of direction of wind, development of low pressure is cyclone and

flood can be warned in advance. Earthquake, cyclone, floods are common natural

disasters.

**Worksheet-7 Class – VII Science (Winds, Storms and Cyclones)**

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**Answer key**

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2. c

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disasters.

**Worksheet-01 Class – VII Science (Nutrition in Plants)**

1. Plants prepare their food by the process of

a. Respiration

b. Photosynthesis

c. Transpiration

d. All of these.

2. The organism that can prepare their own food are called

a. Heterotrophs

b. Consumers

c. Decomposers

d. Autotrophs

3. Which of the following is not required by plant for food synthesis?

a. Water

b. Oxygen

c. Carbon dioxide

d. Chlorophyll

4. Which one is an insectivorous plant?

a. Banyan tree

b. Cuscuta

c. Pitcher plant

d. Neem plant

5. Match the following.

Column A Column B

a. Autotrophs i. Tiger

b. Heterotrophs ii. Mushroom

c. Carnivores iii. Cuscuta

d. Saprophytes iv. Green plants

e. Parasite v. Animals

6. Fill in the blanks

a. Green plants are called -----------------, since they synthesize their own food.

b. Oxygen is released by plants during ------------------.

c. -------------------- live on dead and decaying animals.

d. -------------------- is the green coloured pigments present in leaves.

e. The food synthesized by the plants is stored as -------------------.

7. What is photosynthesis?

8. Distinguished between parasite and saprophytes.

9. Recoginse the picture and label the arts.



10. Tick the correct answer:

(a) Amarbel is an example of: (i) autotroph (ii) parasite (iii) saprotroph (iv) host

(b) The plant which traps and feeds on insects is: (i) cuscuta (ii) china rose (iii) pitcher plant (iv) rose

Answers

1. b

2. d

3. b

4. c

5. (a) – (iv), (b) – (v), (c) – (i), (d) – (ii), (e) – (iv).

6. (a) Autotrophs (b) photosynthesis (c) saprophytes (d) chlorophylls(e) starch

7. The process by which green plants synthesis their food using sunlight, carbohydrates,

water and chlorophyll is called photosynthesis.

8. Those organisms that obtain their food from other organism by harming them are

called parasite. For example-Cuscuta, lice, mosquito. Those organisms that obtain food

from dead and decaying materials are called saprophytes. For example- bacteria and

fungi.

9. Stomata guard cell stomatal opening

10. (A) (ii) (B) (iii)

**Worksheet-3 Class – VII Science (Fibre to Fabric)**

1. Silk worm is a

a. Caterpillar

b. Larva

c. Egg

d. Adult moth

2. Which of the following do not yield wool?

a. Yak

b. Camel

c. Goat

d. Wooly dog

3. Sheep are reared for getting

a. Cotton

b. Jute

c. Wool

d. Rayon

4. Silk was discovered in

a. Indian

b. Indonesia

c. Malaysia

d. China

5. Match the following

Column A Column B

a. Scouring i. Yield silk fibre

b. Yak ii. Food of silk worm

c. Cocoon iii. Hair of sheep

d. Mulberry leaves iv. Wool yielding animal

e. Fleece v. Cleaning seared skin

6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words

a. Silk was discovered in --------------.

b. A weaver weaves silk thread into -------------.

c. Cotton and jute are --------------- fibre.

d. A female silk moth lays -------------.

e. Sorters disease is caused by bacterium -----------------.

7. What are caterpillars?

8. Why wool yielding animals bears thick hair on their body?

9. Name any three Indian breads of sheep along with state in which they are found.

10. Arrange the following as sequence of steps in processing of wool.

Sorting, Shearing, cleaning, silver, carding, woolen cloths.

**11.** Recognize the pictures of the wool-yielding animals

 

12. Recognize the pictures and write their names. (Life cycle of a silk moth)

  

**Answer key**

1. a

2. d

3. c

4. d

5. (a) – (v), (b) – (iv), (c) – (i), (d) – (ii), (e) – (iii).

6. (a) China (b) silk cloth(c) plant (d) eggs (e) anthrax.

7. The silkworms hatch from the tiny eggs on the mulberry. From the eggs caterpillar

are released. On reaching adult stage, they start producing threads of silk.

8. Wool yielding animals bears thick hair coat on their body that protect them form

cold condition as the wooly hair is bad conductor of heat.

9. Indian breads of sheep States

a. Lohi Rajasthan, Punjab

b. Bakharwal Haryana, Punjab

c. Marwari Gujarat

10. Steps of wool processing:

a. Shearing

b. Cleaning

c. Sorting

d. Silver

e. Woolen clothes.

11. Yak, Alpaca

12. silk moth laying eggs silkworm cocoon

**Worksheet-4 Class – VII Science (Heat)**

1. A wooden spoon is dipped in cup of ice-cream, its other end

a. Become cold by conduction

b. Become cold by convection

c. Become cold by radiation

d. Does not become cold.

2. The bottom of stainless steel pan have copper because

a. Copper is more durable

b. Copper is more attractive

c. Copper is better conductor

d. Copper is easier to clean.

3. Heat is a form

a. Temperature

b. Energy

c. Power

d. Work

4. 100C is equal to

a. 173 K

b. 273 K

c. 283 K

d. 183 K

5. Match the following

Column A Column B

a. Boiling point of water i. 273 K

b. Freezing point of water ii. 270C

c. Normal body temperature iii. 1000C

d. 300K = iv. 00C

e. 00 C = v. 370C

6. Write T for true F for false statements.

a. S.I unit of temperature is joule.

b. Kink is present in clinical thermometer.

c. Mercury is used in thermometer as it expands uniformly.

d. Convection is the fastest mode of heat transfer.

e. 1000C is equal to 373 K.

7. What is radiation? Give an example of heat transfer through radiation.

8. Why metals are good conductor of heat?

9. Why is the handle of a metallic kettle covered with strips of cane?

10. Answer the following:

a. Which material has the highest melting point?

b. Which material has the lowest melting point?

c. What is the temperature range of laboratory thermometer?

d. What is temperature?

ANSWER KEY

1. d

2. c

3. b

4. c

5. (a) – (iii), (b) – (iv), (c) – (v), (d) – (ii), (e) – (i).

6. (a) F (b) T (c) T (d) F (e) T.

7. When the heat is passed from one object to another without the help of any medium

the transfer is called radiation. Sun’s energy reaches to earth by radiation.

8. Metals are good conductor of heat as the metals are solid and particles are very close

to each other. Heat is transferred from one molecule to other very quickly through

metals.

9. Handles of metallic kettle is covered with strips of cane as cane is bad conductor of

heat. Kettle can be handled easily using strips of cane.

10. (a) Gold

(b) Mercury

(c) 00C to 1100C

(d) Degree of hotness or coldness.

**Worksheet-5 Class – VII Science (Acids, Bases and Salts)**

1. Reaction between acid and base to form salt is called

a. Combination reaction

b. Neutralization reaction

c. Decomposition reaction

d. Addition reaction

2. Which of the following is a natural indicator

a. Methyl orange

b. Phenolphthalein

c. Turmeric

d. Oxalic acid.

3. In case of indigestion, we use

a. Antacids

b. Antipyretic

c. Antibiotic

d. Alcohols

4. All acids contain

a. Oxygen

b. Nitrogen

c. Carbon

d. Hydrogen

5. Match the following

Column A Column B

a. Turns blue litmus red i. Carbon dioxide

b. Turns red litmus blue ii. Hydrogen

c. Reaction between acid and base iii. Acids

d. Gas released when acid react with metal iv. Bases

e. Gas turns lime water milky v. Salts

6. Write T for true and F for false statement.

a. Sulphuric acid is a strong acid.

b. Sodium chloride is a base.

c. Litmus is a natural indicator.

d. Water soluble bases are called alkalies.

e. Bases are non-corrosive in nature.

7. What is difference between concentrated and dilute acid?

8. Why acid solutions are good conductor of electricity?

9. Write the properties of bases?

10.Write the colour change when HCl and NaOH is added to

a. Blue litmus b. Red litmus c. Methyl orange d. Phenolphthalein

**Answer key**

1. b

2. c

3. a

4. d

5. (a) – (iii), (b) – (iv), (c) – (v), (d) – (ii), (e) – (i).

6. (a) T (b) F(c) T (d) T (e) F.

7. The acids that contain very less amount of water are called concentrated acid. On the

other hand acids that contain more water and less acid are called dilute acids.

8. Acid solution are good conductor of electricity as acids produce hydrogen ions (H+) in

water that conduct the electric current.

9. Properties of bases:

a. They are soapy to touch.

b. They are bitter in taste.

c. They are corrosive in nature.

d. They are antacids.

10. Colour changes of HCl and NaOH with indicators are:

Indicators HCl NaOH

Blue litmus Red No change

Red litmus No change Blue

Methyl orange Red Yellow

Phenolphthalein No change Pink

**Worksheet-8 Class – VII Science (Water: A Precious Resource)**

1. Rainwater harvesting is a method of

a. Producing water for future use

b. Using rain water for daily purpose

c. Collecting rainwater and directing into ground

d. All of these

2. Which sector is measure user of water in India?

a. Agricultural sector

b. Textile sector

c. Petrochemical sector

d. Leather sector

3. There is acute shortage of water due to

a. Growing population and overuse

b. Melting of ice at poles

c. Pollution of rivers

d. Lack of technique to purify water

4. In irrigation, which technique reduces the water loss?

a. Drip irrigation

b. Canal system

c. Tube well system

d. Planting crops in rainy season

5. Match the following

Column A Column B

a. Chlorination i. Increasing water table

b. Sedimentation ii. Reducing water loss in irrigation

c. Filtration iii. killing germs in drinking water

d. Drip irrigation iv. Removing soils and heavy particles

e. Rain water harvesting v. Removing insoluble particles

6. Write T for true and F for false statements.

a. Human body contains about 70% water.

b. Ocean water can be used for washing and cooking.

c. Deforestation is responsible for decreasing water table.

d. Recycling of waste water is not possible.

e. Water is non-renewable natural resource.

7. What is drip irrigation?

8. What are main reasons for decreasing of water table in cities?

9. Write difference between ocean water and rivers water.

10. Give one word for the following:

a. Passing chlorine gas through water to destroy germs.

b. A technique by which rainwater is collected and diverted to underground

storage.

c. Surface from which the ground water supply can be obtained.

d. Judicious and careful use of resources.

1. c

2. a

3. a

4. a

5. (a) – (iii), (b) – (iv), (c) – (v), (d) – (ii), (e) – (i).

6. (a) T (b) F(c) T (d) F (e) F.

7. Drip irrigation is a technique in which water is supplied slowly drop by drop near the

plant roots through small opening called drippers. It is efficient system because there

is no loss of water due to seepage.

8. Main reasons for decreasing in water table are

a. Excessive consumption of ground water due to increase in population.

b. Deforestation or cutting down of trees.

c. Shortage of open land surface.

9. Ocean water is hard or salty which can not be used for drinking or washing cloths.

River water is soft and can be used for drinking and other domestic purpose. Main

salts in sea water are sodium, calcium and magnesium ions.

10. (a) Chlorination

(b) Rainwater harvesting

(c) Water table

(d) Water management.