Class - VII - Science

(1) Nutrition in plants

Some questions with answers

Q - (1) Why do organisms need to take food?

Ans - organisms need food to:

(a) Get energy to do work (b) Build up body (c) Repair damages in the body (d) maintain the functions of the body.

Q. 2 - Give the correct answer:

(a) Amarbel is an example of:

(i) Autotroph (ii) parasite (iii) Host

(b) The plant which traps and feeds on insects is:

(i) cuscuta (ii) Rose (iii) pitcher plant

Ans - (a) - (ii) parasite (b) - (iii) pitcher plant

Q. (3) match column I with column II

Column I	Column II
Chlorophyll	Bacteria
Nitrogen	Heterotrophs
Amarbel	pitcher plant
Animals	Leaf
insects	parasite

Ans -

Column I	Column II
chlorophyll	Leaf
Nitrogen	Bacteria
Amarbel	parasite
Animals	Heterotrophs
insects	pitcher plant

Q. (4) Choose the correct answer from the following:

(a) Which part of the plant takes in CO_2 from the air for photosynthesis?

(i) Root hair (ii) Stomata (iii) Leaf veins (iv) Sepals

(b) Plants take CO_2 from the atmosphere mainly through their:

(i) roots (ii) stem (iii) flowers (iv) leaves

Ans - (a) - (ii) stomata (b) - (iv) leaves

multiple choice questions with Answers

(1) Rhizobium is an example of:

(a) Symbiosis (b) Parasites (c) Insectivorous (d) None of these

(2) Which of the following is not an end product of photosynthesis?

(a) oxygen (b) carbon dioxide (c) water (d) Glucose

(3) The life processes that provides energy is/are:

(a) nutrition (b) Respiration (c) Both a and b (d) Transpiration

(4) Which of the following organisms gets its food from dead and decaying matter?

(a) To prepare food (b) To prevent disease (c) To support the plant (d) To give a proper shape

Ans — 1 — (a); 2 - (b); 3 - (b); 4 - (b); 5 - (a)

(2) Nutrition in Animals

Some questions with answers

(1) Where is the bile produced? which componesit of the food does it help to digest?

Ans - Bile is produced in liver. The bile juice stores in the gall bladder. It helps in the digestion of fats.

(2) Why do we get instant energy from glucose?

Ans - Glucose easily breaks down in the cell with the help of oxygen which provides instant energy to the organism. It is directly absorbed into the blood.

(3) Choose correct answer.

(a) Fat is completely digested in the

(i) Stomach (ii) Small intestine (iii) Large intestine

(b) Water from the undigested food is absorbed mainly in the

(i) stomach (ii) mouth (iii) Large intestine

Ans - (a) - (ii) (b) - (iii)

(4) What is digestion? digestion (पाचन)

Ans - The break down of complex components of food into simple substances is called digestion.

(5) What is ingestion?

Ans - The process of taking food into the body is ingestion

Q·6 – How many kinds of teeth do you have?

Ans – We have four types of teeth:

(a) incisor (b) canine (c) premolars (d) molars

(7) Multichoice questions with answers

(i) The walls of large intestine absorb:

(a) water (b) proteins (c) cellulose (d) Roughage

(ii) Amylase enzyme is present in:

(a) Bile juice (b) saliva (c) Gastric juice

(iii) Bile juic is stored in:

(a) liver (b) pancreas (c) Gall bladder (d) stomach

Ans – i – (a) (ii) – (b) (iii) – (c)

(8) match column I with column II

(a) Salivary gland	(i) Bile juice secretion
(b) Stomach	(ii) Storage of undigested food
(c) Liver	(iii) Saliva secretion
(d) Rectum	(iv) Acid release
(e) Small intestine	(v) Digestion is completed
(f) Large intestine	(vi) Absorption of water
	(vii) Release of faeces

Ans –

Column I		Column II
(a) Salivary gland	–	Saliva secretion (iii)
(b) stomach	–	Acid release (iv)
(c) Liver	–	Bile juice secretion (i)
(d) Rectum	–	(ii) Storage of undigeste food + vii
(e) small intestine	–	(v) Digestion is completed
(f) Large intestine	–	(vi) Absorption of water

(3) Fibre to Fabric - रेशा से कपड़ा निर्माण तक

Exercises With Answers

Q1. (I) The Silkworm is (a) a caterpillar, (b) a larva, Choose the correct option.

(i) a (ii) b (iii) both a and b (iv) neither a nor b.

Ans — (i) - a.

Q1. (II) Which of the following does not yield wool?

(a) Yak (b) Camel (c) Goat (d) Woolly dog

Ans — (d)

Q3 — What is meant by the following terms?

(a) Rearing (b) Shearing (c) Sericulture

Ans (a) Rearing:— The process of keeping, feeding, breeding and medical care of useful animals is called rearing of animals.

(b) Shearing: The process of removing the fleece of the sheep along with thin layer of skin is called shearing.

(c) Sericulture: The rearing of Silkworm for obtaining silk is called ~~Sericult~~ Sericulture.

Q.4 — Match column I with column II

column I	column II
1 Scouring	a Yields silk fibres
2 mulberry leaves	b Wool yielding animal
3 Yak	c Food of silk worm
4 cocoon	d Reeling
	(e) cleaning sheared skin

Ans — 1 Scouring — (e) cleaning sheared skin

2 mulberry leaves — (c) Food of silk worm

3 Yak — (b) Wool yielding animal

4 cocoon — (a) Yield silk fibre, (d) Reeling

Additional questions With Answers

(1) Where angora goats are found in India?
Ans - Angora goats are found in hilly regions such as Jammu and Kashmir.

(2) Where Alpaca is found?
Ans - Alpaca is found in South America.

multple choice question with answer

Q. 1 Which of the following process is not part of wool extraction
(a) Shearing (b) scouring (c) Sorting (d) Reeling

(2) Animal fibres are made up of:
(a) Cellulose (b) protein (c) Nylon (d) Rayan

(3) Which of the following is not a vegetable fibre?
(a) Flax (b) Silk (c) Hemp (d) Jute

(4) Yak Wool is common in:
(a) Indonesia (b) Japan (c) Tibet (d) Sri Lanka

Ans:- (1) - (d), (2) - (b); (3) - (b) (4) - (c)

4 Heat : ताप

Exercises with answers

Q-1 - Give two examples each of conductors and insulators of heat

Ans - conductors :— steel, copper

Insulators :— wood, plastic

Q.2— match the following :—

(i) Land breeze blows during — (a) Summer

(ii) Sea breeze blows during (b) Winter

(iii) Dark coloured clothes are preferred during (c) day

(iv) Light coloured clothes are preferred during (d) night

Ans - (i) - (d), (ii) - (c), (iii) - (b), (iv) - (a)

Q(3) — one litre of water at 30°c is mixed with one litre of water at 50°c. The temperature of the mixture will be :

(a) 80°c (b) more than 50°c but less than 80°c

(c) 20°c (d) between 30°c and 50°c

Ans — (d)

(4) An iron ball at 40°c is dropped in a mug containing water at 40°c. The heat will

(a) blow from iron ball to water.

(b) not blow from iron ball to water or from water to iron ball.

(c) blow from water to iron ball.

(d) Increase the temperature of both.

Ans - (b)

Q(5) - Define temperature. What are the units used to measure temperature?

Ans - The degree of hotness or coldness is called temperature. It is measured in degree celcius (°c), Fahrenheit and Kelvin (SI unit)

Q(6) Define heat.

Ans - Heat is a form of energy which produces a sensation of hotness or coldness. It is measured in Joules (J) or in Calories.

Heat is an enternal energy of the substance due to molecular motion of the substance.

(5) Acids, Bases and Salts

Q (1) State differences between acids and bases

Ans - Acids are sour and turns blue litmus paper red. Bases are bitter and turns red litmus paper blue.

(2) Describe the process of neutralisation with the help of an example.

Ans — The reaction between an acid and a base is known as neutralisation. Salt and water are produced in this process with the evolution of heat.

Acid + Base ⟶ Salt and water

$HCl + NaOH \longrightarrow NaCl + H_2O$

Additional questions with Answers

Q (3) what are indicators? why do we use it?
(a) Give examples.

Ans Indicators are the special type of substances which are used to identify acids, Bases and neutral solution by showing colour changes. We use indicator because we cannot check nature of every substance by testing it.
Few examples of indicators are: litmus, turmeric, china rose extract etc.

(4) What is salt?

Ans - In neutralisation reaction a new substance is formed which called Salt.
Salt may be acidic, basic or neutral in nature.

multiple choice questions with answers.

(1) substances which are bitter in taste, feel soapy on touching are known as:
(a) Acids (b) Bases (c) indicators (d) Neutral solution

(2) Acid turns blue litmus to:
(a) Green (b) Yellow (c) Red (d) Black

(3) The word acid comes from the latin word 'acere' which means:
(a) sweet (b) pink (c) orange red (d) colourless

(4) Acetic acid is found in:
(a) curd (b) spinach (c) vinegar (d) citrus fruits.

(5) Latic acid is found in:
(a) curd (b) soap (c) Apple (d) lime

Ans – 1. (b);
2. (c);
(3). (c)
(4) - (c)
(5) - (a)

⑥ physical and chemical changes

Q(1) classify the changes involved in the following processes as physical or chemical changes:

(a) photosynthesis (b) dissolving sugar in water
(c) Burning of coal (d) melting of wax
(e) digestion of food

Ans:- chemical changes – (a), (c), (e)
physical changes – (b), (d)

② How would you show that setting of curd is a chemical change?

Ans- We can say that setting of curd is a chemical change because we cannot get the original substance and a new substance is formed with different taste, smell and other chemical properties.

③ Explain why rusting of iron objects is faster in coastal areas than in deserts.

Ans:- As content of moisture in the air in coastal areas is higher than in the air in deserts. So the process of rusting is faster in coastal areas

Addition questions with their answers

① What do you mean by chemical change? Give an example.

Ans- A change in which one or more new substances are formed is called a chemical change.

example:- Burning of wood is a chemical change.

It gives off heat and gases leaving a residue of ashes. In this process the wood is changed to several new substances.

② What do you mean physical changes?

Ans: physical changes are changes in the physical properties of substances. No new substances are formed in these changes. These changes may be reversible

Ex - melting of ice.