ST. THOMAS SCHOOL

WORKSHEET **CLASS - 7** **SCIENCE**

1. FILL IN THE BLANKS :-
   A. Ice is the _____ forms of water.
   B. Milk of magnesia is used as an _____.
   C. The reaction between acid and base is called _____.
   D. Soil is formed by _____ of rocks.
   E. Soil erosion can be prevented by _____.
2. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :-
   1. What are natural indicators ? Explain with the help of examples .
   2. What is the effect of acid and base on various type of litmus.
   3. What do you mean by soil treatment.
   4. What are neutralization reactions ? explain with one example.
   5. What do you mean by the term soil texture ?
   6. Do all the soils absorb water to the same extent ?
   7. What are horizons ? which horizon of soil is most suitable to grow plants ?
   8. List the different kind of particles present in the soil.
   9. What is the harvesting of rain water ?
   10. List four important reasons for depletion of water table.
   11. What are Bawris ?
   12. The distribution of water over the globe is not even. why? give reason.
   13. What are the ways to stop water leakage at individual level ?
3. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS
   1. Draw a diagram to show water table and ground water.
   2. Explain the water cycle with labeled diagram.
   3. Classify the soil on the basis of the size of the particles of the soil.
   4. Explain the soil profile.
   5. What is acid rain ? how it is caused ? write its all effects .
   6. What is litmus? How is it prepared ?

BIO

1. Fill in the blanks

a) Green plants are called …….. since they synthesise their own food.

b) In photosynthesis solar energy is captured by the pigment called……..

c) _____ is the air tubes of the insects.

d) The muscular floor of the chest cavity is called _____.

2. How are saprophytes, parasites & symbiotic different from each other?

3. How would you test the presence of starch in leaves?

4. Give a brief description of the process of synthesis of food in green plants with the help of example.

5. Differentiate between nutrients and nutrition

6. Differentiate between autotrophs and heterotrophs.

7 Draw a diagram of stomata showing guard cells in it.

8. What is the role of leguminous plants in replenishing soil fertility?

9. What are Milk teeth and permanent teeth?

10. What role does villi performs in the small intestine?

11. Describe nutrition in amoeba.

12. Differentiate between assimilation and egestion.

13. How does digestion occur in ruminants grass-eating animals?

14. What is the site of production of bile? Which component of the food does it digest?

15. Draw a labelled diagram of human digestive system.

16. Draw a labelled diagram showing digestive system of cow.

17. How is breathing is different from respiration?

18 Why does athlete feels breathless after running a long race?

19. Why do we often sneeze when we inhale lot of dust- laden air?

20. With the help of a labelled diagram describe the respiratory system in humans.

PHYSCIS

1. Fill in the blanks

a) _____ is the device used for measuring temperature.

b) The normal temperature of human body is _____

c) _____ metal is used in the bulb of thermometer.

d) Land breeze blows during ____

e) Liquid and gas transfer the heat by _____

f) The bouncing of light by any smooth surface, like a mirror, is called_____

g) Ravi is looking in a mirror; his right hand will appear to be at _____ in its image in the mirror.

h) An image formed by a_____mirror is always of the same size as that of the object.

i) An image which can be obtained on a screen is called a_____ image.

2. Give reason for the following

a) Table mats are made from plastics.

b) We cannot use laboratory thermometer to measure our body temperature.

c) Solar cooker are painted black from inside.

d) We prefer to wear white cloth in summer.

e) The mercury is chosen as thermometric liquid.

f) Stainless steel cooking utensils are usually provided with copper bottoms.

g) Shopkeeper selling ice blocks usually cover them with jute bags.

3. Differentiate clinical thermometer and laboratory thermometer and draw their diagram also.

4. What is the range of laboratory and clinical thermometer?

5. A cold steel spoon is dipped into a cup of hot coffee, it will transfer heat to its other end or not? If yes then by which process?

6. What is the use of maximum-minimum thermometer?

7. Discuss why wearing more layers of clothing during winter keeps us warmer than wearing just one thick piece of clothing.

8. Give an example to show the transfer from heat from one body to another.

9. What is the use of kink in a clinical thermometer?

10. Why we should not hold the thermometer by the bulb while holding it?

11. Why do we feel warm when we rub our palms and touch our cheeks with them?

12. What is land and sea breeze explain?

13. You may have noticed that few sharp jerks are given to clinical thermometer before using it? Why is it done so?

14. Explain conduction, convection and radiation with the help of an example.

15. Mention two uses of concave mirror and convex mirror.

16. Differentiate between real image and virtual image.

17. Define reflection with the help of diagram.

18. Why the word ‘AMBULANCE’ is painted left-right inversed on the vehicle?

19. What kind of image is formed by concave and convex lens?

20. How rainbow is formed in the sky?

21. What type of mirror – the inner surface of the Spoon acts as and the outer surface of the spoon acts as ?

22. Which concave mirror called a converging mirror and a convex mirror called a diverging mirror?

23. Why a convex lens is called a converging lens and a concave lens a diverging lens?

24. Where else you can see seven colours of sunlight?

25. State the characteristics of the image formed by a plane mirror.

26. What is lateral inversion?

27. Identify the spherical lens which is thinner at the center and thicker at the edges.

28. Identify the spherical lens which is thicker at the center and thinner at the edges.

29. David is observing his image in a plane mirror. The distance between his image and mirror is 5cm. if he moves 1 cm towards mirror, then find the distance between David and his image