

**ST. THOMAS SCHOOL, SAHIBABAD**

**ANSWER KEY**

**Subject: Science**

**Class –VII**

**Date: 13/04/2020**

**Worksheet-1**

<b>1.</b>	<b>What is a nutrient?</b>
Ans.	The components of food that provide nourishment to the body are called nutrients
<b>2.</b>	<b>Write the equation of photosynthesis.</b>
Ans.	Carbon dioxide + water $\xrightarrow{\text{Sunlight}}$ glucose (food) + oxygen
<b>3.</b>	<b>Which type of nutrition found in lichens?</b>
Ans.	Symbiosis mode of nutrition is found in lichens.
<b>4.</b>	<b>Write the definition of saprophytes.</b>
Ans.	Organisms that obtains nutrition from dead and decaying plants and animals. Examples: mushrooms, moulds, bacteria
<b>5.</b>	<b>In which type of nutrition present in pitcher plant?</b>
Ans.	Insectivorous mode of nutrition is present in pitcher plant.
<b>6.</b>	<b>Write the meaning of photo and synthesis.</b>
Ans.	Photo means light; synthesis means to combine.
<b><u>Worksheet-2</u></b>	
<b>1.</b>	<b>Fill in the blanks:</b>
a)	Green plants are called <b>autotrophs</b> since they synthesis their own food.
b)	The food synthesized by plants is stored as <b>glucose</b> .
c)	In photosynthesis solar energy is absorbed by the pigment called <b>chlorophyll</b> .
d)	During photosynthesis plants take in <b>carbon dioxide</b> and release <b>oxygen</b> gas.
<b>2.</b>	<b>Mark 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if it is false:</b>
a)	Carbon dioxide is released during photosynthesis. <b>False</b>
b)	Plants which synthesis their food are called saprotrophs. <b>False</b>
c)	The product of photosynthesis is not a protein. <b>True</b>
d)	Solar energy is converted into chemical energy during photosynthesis. <b>True</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Tick the correct answer:</b>
a)	Cuscuta is an example of:
ii)	Parasite
b)	plant which traps and feeds on insects is:
iii)	Pitcher plant

<b>4.</b>	<b>Name some components of food.</b>
Ans.	Carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals.
<b>5.</b>	<b>Give an example of autotrophs.</b>
Ans.	All green plants.
<b>6.</b>	<b>Give an example of heterotrophs.</b>
Ans.	Animals and human beings.
<b>7.</b>	<b>Why photosynthesis is named so?</b>
Ans.	Photosynthesis is named so because the synthesis of food occurs in presence of sunlight.
<b>8.</b>	<b>Why algae present in stagnant water bodies are green in colour?</b>
Ans.	Algae present in stagnant water bodies are green in colour because they contain green colour pigment chlorophyll.

### Worksheet-3

<b>1.</b>	<b>Fill in the blanks.</b>
a)	Plants prepare their food by using raw materials present in <u>surrounding</u> .
b)	<u>Chlorophyll</u> helps leaves to capture the energy of sunlight.
c)	During photosynthesis plants take in <u>carbon dioxide</u> and releases <u>oxygen</u> .
d)	Lichen is a symbiotic association between <u>algae</u> and fungi.
<b>2.</b>	<b>State true and false.</b>
a)	Sun is the ultimate source of energy for all living organisms. <b>True</b>
b)	Carbon dioxide is released during photosynthesis. <b>False</b>
c)	During photosynthesis solar energy is converted into chemical energy. <b>True</b>
d)	Animals are autotrophs. <b>False</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Choose the correct option.</b>
a)	In saprotrophic mode of nutrition organisms take in nutrients from i) Oxygen mask                      ii) Water mask
b)	Where we can see Rhizobium bacteria? iv) None of these In root nodules of gram, peas, moong, beans and other leguminous plants.
c)	Amarbel is an example of i) Parasite
d)	The product of photosynthesis is i) Carbohydrate
<b>4.</b>	<b>Answer the following questions in one word.</b>
a)	Name a plant that has both autotrophic and heterotrophic mode of nutrition.
Ans.	Insectivorous plants

b) Ans.	Name a parasitic plant with yellow, slender and tubular type of stem. Amarbel												
c) Ans.	Name the pores present in leaves through which exchange of gas takes place. Stomata												
d) Ans.	Name the organism responsible for converting atmospheric nitrogen into soluble forms. Stomata												
e) Ans.	Name the edible fungi. Mushroom												
f) Ans.	Some organisms live together and share shelter and nutrients, name the type of relationship. Symbiotic relationship												
g) Ans.	Name the food factories of plants. Leaves												
h) Ans.	Name the tiny pores present on the surface of leaves. Stomata												
i) Ans.	Name the green pigment present in leaves. Chlorophyll												
<b>5.</b>	<b>Match column-I with column-II</b>												
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Column- I</th> <th>Column-II</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Chlorophyll</td> <td>Rhizobium</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nitrogen</td> <td>Heterotrophs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cuscuta</td> <td>Pitcher plant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Animals</td> <td>Leaf</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Insects</td> <td>Parasite</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Column- I	Column-II	Chlorophyll	Rhizobium	Nitrogen	Heterotrophs	Cuscuta	Pitcher plant	Animals	Leaf	Insects	Parasite
Column- I	Column-II												
Chlorophyll	Rhizobium												
Nitrogen	Heterotrophs												
Cuscuta	Pitcher plant												
Animals	Leaf												
Insects	Parasite												
Ans.	<table> <tbody> <tr> <td>Column- I</td> <td>Column-II</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chlorophyll</td> <td>Leaf</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nitrogen</td> <td>Rhizobium</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cuscuta</td> <td>Parasite</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Animals</td> <td>Heterotrophs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Insects</td> <td>Pitcher plant</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Column- I	Column-II	Chlorophyll	Leaf	Nitrogen	Rhizobium	Cuscuta	Parasite	Animals	Heterotrophs	Insects	Pitcher plant
Column- I	Column-II												
Chlorophyll	Leaf												
Nitrogen	Rhizobium												
Cuscuta	Parasite												
Animals	Heterotrophs												
Insects	Pitcher plant												