

Lesson No: 5 ACIDS ,BASES AND SALTS

Text Book Page No: 49 to 57

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Which of the following is a base?
(lime water, vinegar, lemon juice, ascorbic acid)
2. Which of the following changes blue litmus red?
(soap solution, vinegar, lime water, milk of magnesia)
3. Which of the following is neutral?
(sugar solution, baking soda, hydrochloric acid, shampoo)
4. The chemical name of quick lime
(calcium oxide, calcium hydroxide, calcium carbonate, sodium chloride)
5. The acid present in spinach
(tartaric acid, citric acid, formic acid, oxalic acid)
6. Which of the following is present in window cleaner?
(magnesium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, ammonium hydroxide, calcium oxide)

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Substances used to test whether a substance is acidic or basic are called _____.
2. _____ is the acid present in curd.
3. The solutions which do not change the colour of blue and red litmus paper are called _____.
4. Litmus is extracted from _____.
5. Carbon dioxide dissolve in water to form _____.

III. Name the following.

1. Name an artificial indicator.
2. Chemical name of lime water.
3. The acid present in spinach.
4. Two acids present in our body.
5. Acid present in ant.

IV. Answer the following

1. What is neutralization reaction?
2. Why should factory waste be neutralized?
3. Write a note on litmus.
4. What is acid rain?
5. Why do we take antacid during indigestion?

L - 7 WEATHER, CLIMATE AND ADAPTATIONS OF ANIMALS TO CLIMATE (Tb. pg.no.68 to 79)

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Rain fall is measured by an instrument called _____.
2. All changes in the weather are driven by the _____.
3. _____ is a means to escape from the harsh and cold conditions.
4. Tropical animals have thick skin and skin colour to _____ with their surroundings.
5. _____ migrates from Siberia to Rajasthan when winter sets in.

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WORKSHEET for ANNUAL EXAM – 2019

CLASS: VII

SUBJECT: GENERAL SCIENCE

II. QUESTION AND ANSWERS

1. Define weather.
2. Name the elements that determine the weather at any place.
3. Explain why the tropical rainforests have a large population of animals?
4. How is the climate of a place defined?

III. MENTION THE ADAPTATIONS OF THE FOLLOWING

- a) Polar Bear b)Penguin c)Red Eyed Frog d)Toucan e)Elephant

CLASS : VII L 8 – WINDS, STORMS AND CYCLONES

Text book. pg.no :80 to 93

FILL IN THE BLANKS :

1. Air exerts _____
2. On heating the air _____ and occupies more _____ .
3. Wind currents are generated due to _____ on the earth.
4. _____ carry water and bring rain.
5. A _____ is a violently rotating mass of air in the atmosphere.

NAME THE FOLLOWING :

1. The centre of a cyclone.
2. The names by which a cyclone is known in
 - I. The American continent
 - II. Philippines and Japan
3. A dark funnel shaped cloud that reaches from the sky to the ground.
4. The winds which flow from the oceans towards the land in summer.
5. The Arabic word from which the word monsoon is derived. (Ans. mausam)

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

1. How are the monsoon winds formed?
2. Write a short note on thunderstorm.
3. List the factors that contribute to the development of cyclones.
4. What is the role of advanced technology in helping people prepare for the oncoming cyclones?

Chapter – 10 Respiration in Organisms

Text book. pg.no.108 to 120

I.Name the following

1. Muscular floor of chest cavity.
2. Process of breaking down of food in cell.
3. An anaerobic organism.
4. Tiny pores on the surface of leaf.
5. Organism with tracheal system.

II.CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

- 1.Normal rate of breathing per minute in an adult at rest is
(9-12, 21-24, 15-18, 30-33)
- 2.Fishes breathe with the help of _____ .
(lungs, gills, skin, spiracles)

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3. During exhalation, the diaphragm moves _____ .
(outwards, downwards, upwards, does not move)
4. In cockroaches, the air enters the body through _____ .
(spiracles, trachea, skin, gills)
5. During heavy exercise, we get cramps in the muscles due to the accumulation of
(carbon dioxide, lactic acid, alcohol, water)

II. Fill in the blanks

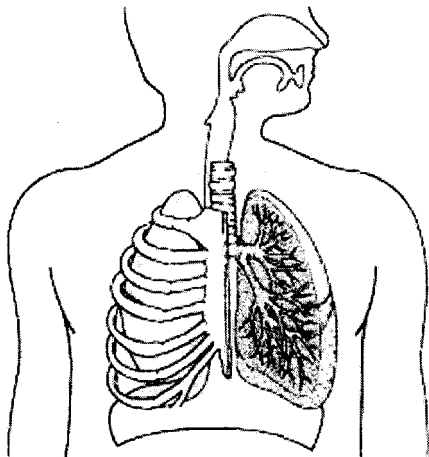
1. During heavy exercise we get cramps due to accumulation of _____ in muscle cell.
2. Yeast respire _____ producing _____, _____ & _____.
3. Skeletal structure that surrounds the chest cavity is called _____.
4. Taking in of air rich in oxygen is called _____.
5. Insects take in air through small openings called _____.

III. Answer the following

1. Why do we get muscle cramps after heavy exercise?
2. During heavy exercise, the breathing rate of a person increases. Why?
3. Why do we feel hungry after a physical exercise?
4. Define cellular respiration.
5. Explain breathing in cockroach.
6. Distinguish between aerobic and anaerobic respiration .

IV. Identify the system and label the following parts.

- a) lungs b) ribs c) diaphragm d) nasal cavity



L – 11 TRANSPORTATION IN ANIMALS AND PLANTS

Text book. pg.no. 121 to 132

Q1. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. The rhythmic contraction and relaxation of heart muscles
2. Removal of waste products from the body is called

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3. The major excretory product in human
4. The device used by doctors to amplify the sound of the heart
5. The two upper chambers of the heart

Q2. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Carry blood from all parts of the body to the heart.
2. Circulatory system consists of and
3. From kidneys urine goes in to the urinary bladder through
4. The walls of the chambers of the heart are made up of
5. The pigment that gives red colour to blood is

Q3. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. The fluid part of the blood (platelets, hemoglobin, plasma)
2. The vascular tissue which transport food to various parts of the plant. (xylem, phloem, stomata)
3. The clot is formed due to the presence of In blood.(RBCs, platelets, WBCs)
4. carry blood from the heart to all parts of the body.(arteries, veins, xylem)
5. A lot of water is lost by plants through stomata during (inhalation, exhalation, transpiration)

Q4. DEFINE

- a) Pulse rate b) Heart beat c) Dialysis d) Excretion e) Tissue

Q5. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

1. Water kept in an earthen pot is cooler. Why?
2. What is the function of root hair?
3. Animals such as sponges and hydra do not possess circulatory systems. Why?
4. Why is it necessary to remove the waste products from the body?
5. Explain blood circulation in human with the help of a diagram.
6. Draw and label human excretory system.

CHAPTER – 13 MOTION AND TIME

Text book. pg.no: 143 to 158

I. Fill in the blanks

1. Clocks having an electric circuit with one or more cells are called _____
2. Motion of a simple pendulum is an example of _____
3. The basic unit of speed is _____
4. The time period of a given pendulum is _____
5. The ages of stars and planets are often expressed in _____

II. Name the following

1. The scientist who discovered that the time period of a given pendulum is constant.
2. The time taken by the pendulum to complete one oscillation.
3. The metallic ball of a simple pendulum.
4. Specify the type of motion:
 - a) Soldiers in a march past-
 - b) Motion of a swing.

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III. Answer the following

1. Define speed.
2. Differentiate between uniform motion and non-uniform motion.
3. What is the difference between speedometer and odometer?
4. The distance between 2 stations is 320km. A train takes 4hrs to cover the distance. Calculate the speed of the train.

L-12 Reproduction in Plants

Text book. pg. no.133 to 142

Fill in the blanks

1. The fusion of male and female gametes is known as _____.
2. A flower that contains only male reproductive part is known as _____.
3. The small bulb like projection that comes out from the yeast cell is called _____.
4. The fertilized egg is called _____ and develops into an _____.
5. Ovary develops into _____ and ovules develop into _____.

Name the following

1. Transfer of pollen grains from anther to stigma of a flower.
2. Flowers which contain both stamens and pistil.
3. Male reproductive part of a flower.
4. Female reproductive part of a flower.
5. Bulb like projections of yeast cell.

Multiple choice Questions

1. The reproductive part of a plant is the _____.
a) leaf b) stem c) root d) flower
2. Ovule develops into _____.
a) seed b) fruit c) flower d) plant
3. Algae grows and multiplies rapidly by means of _____.
a) fragmentation b) spore formation c) budding d) fertilization
4. The process of fusion of the male and female gametes is called _____.
a) Fertilization b) pollination c) reproduction d) seed formation.
5. Bryophyllum can reproduce by its _____.
a) stem b) leaves c) roots d) flowers

Answer the following

1. How does fertilization take place in flowers?
2. Mention the reproductive and vegetative parts of a flower.
3. State the difference between self-pollination and cross pollination.
4. Mention the male and female reproductive parts of a flower and draw the labeled diagrams of each.
5. Explain Zygote formation with diagram.
6. Mention the different types of asexual reproduction in plants. Give examples.
7. What is vegetative propagation? Give examples.

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CLASS: VII

L 14 - ELECTRIC CURRENT AND ITS EFFECTS

Text book. pg.no: 160 to 172

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. In constructing a battery:
 - a) Positive terminal of one cell is connected to the negative terminal of the next cell.
 - b) Positive terminal of one cell is connected to the positive terminal of the next cell.
 - c) Negative terminal of one cell is connected to the negative terminal of the next cell.
 - d) None of the above.
2. Position of a key or a switch in a circuit is:
 - a) Left to the battery
 - b) Right to the battery
 - c) Can be placed anywhere in the circuit
 - d) Near the positive terminal of the bulb
3. Which of the following works based on the heating effect of electric current
 - a) Electric bell
 - b) Geyser
 - c) Loud speaker
 - d) crane
4. The thin wire in an electric bulb which glows when electricity passes through it:
 - a) Component
 - b) Element
 - c) Circuit
 - d) filament
5. The amount of heat produced in a wire depends on :
 - a) Material
 - b) Length
 - c) Thickness
 - d) all of these
6. MCBs stands for:
 - a) Maximum current breakers
 - b) Minimum current breakers
 - c) Miniature circuit breakers
 - d) Miniature current breakers

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. A combination of two or more cells is called a _____.
2. In an electric circuit the bulb does not glow when the switch is in the _____ position.
3. In the symbol of an electric cell, the longer line represents the _____ terminal.
4. The coil of wire in an electric heater is called _____.
5. The wire gets _____ when electric current passes through it.

NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. Name any **four** devices in which heating effect of electric current is used.
2. Name any **two** devices that work based on the magnetic effect of electric current
3. The scientist who noticed the deflection of compass needle kept near a current carrying wire.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

1. What is open and closed circuit with respect to ON and OFF switch? Explain with circuit diagrams.
2. How will you show that a wire carrying current produces magnetism?
3. Give two possible reasons for excessive current in a circuit.
4. Define electromagnet. Write its applications.
5. How does a fuse prevent damages to buildings and electric circuits?

L- 15 LIGHT

Text book. Pg.. no. 174 to 190

1. Which of the following is a converging mirror?

(concave mirror, convex mirror, plane mirror)

2. The scattering of light into its 7 colours is called
(lateral inversion, reflection, dispersion,)
3. The shape of the reflector in a torch
(convex, concave, plane)
4. Real image of the sun can be obtained by a
(convex mirror, concave lens, convex lens, plane mirror)

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

- a) Light travels along a _____.
- b) The change of direction of light by a mirror is called _____ of light.
- c) The inner surface of a stainless steel spoon acts like a _____ mirror.
- d) An image that can be obtained on a screen is called a _____ image.
- e) The image formed by a _____ mirror is always virtual and smaller in size.
- f) An image formed by a _____ mirror always has the same size of the object.

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING

- a) The mirror, a dentist use while examining a patient.
- b) The lens that converges the light falling on it.
- c) The lens used in a magnifying glass.

III. DEFINE

- a) Light b) Rectilinear propagation of light c) Spectrum d) lateral inversion

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- a) Distinguish between concave mirror and convex mirror with the diagrams of each.
- b) Distinguish between concave and convex lenses with the diagrams of each.
- c) What are the characteristics of image formed by a plane mirror?
- d) Name and explain the phenomenon seen in the figure.(figure 1)
- e) Identify the phenomenon shown by the figure. (fig 2)
- f) Which mirror is used here? Why? (fig 3)



Fig 1

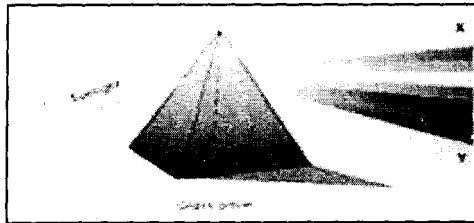


Fig 2



Fig 3