

L-1 REPRODUCTION IN PLANTS

**I. Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ stores food for the baby plant.
2. Jute grows well in \_\_\_\_\_ soil.
3. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ are the examples of underground stem.
4. Fungicides are used to kill \_\_\_\_\_ in plants.
5. Coconut floats in water because of its \_\_\_\_\_ outer coat.
6. The method of reproduction in jasmine is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ are very tiny seed like structures.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ gnaw their food like seeds and nuts.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ develops in to future stem and leaves.
10. Seeds dispersed by animals have \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ on them.

**II. Name the following:**

1. The growth of a baby plant from a seed : \_\_\_\_\_
2. Two tuberous roots: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
3. Two plants dispersed by explosion method : \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
4. The propagation of plants from any part of the parent plant: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Two chemical fertilizers: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
6. Two plants which grow from leaves: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
7. Two plants which grow from stem cutting: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

**III. Define the following:**

1. Germination -
2. Tissue culture -
3. Scar -
4. crops -

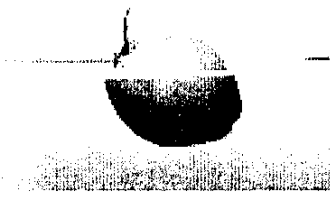
**IV. Give reason:**

1. Seeds are dispersed by various means.
2. All seeds produced by a plant do not grow in to new plant.
3. Tea and coffee grow well in hill slopes.

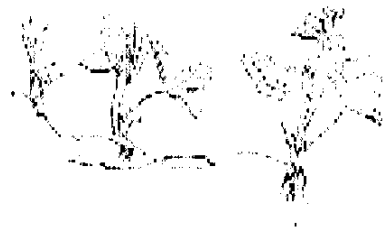
V. Answer the following:

1. What is the need of dispersing seeds from the parent plant?
2. Distinguish between Monocotyledons and Dicotyledons.
3. How can farmers get a high yield of crops?
4. What is dispersal of seeds? Name the agents of dispersal?
5. Draw, colour and label the different parts of a germinated seed.

VI. Identify the figures and answer the following accordingly.



\_\_\_\_\_ disperses by water.  
strawberry

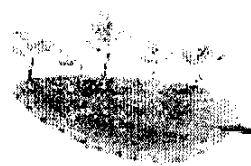


The process of growing new plant in  
through \_\_\_\_\_.



Seeds which are dispersed by wind have \_\_\_\_\_ and

\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ on them.



\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ grow from the buds on their leaves.

## LESSON -8 FOOD AND HEALTH

### I Fill in the blanks.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a source of stored energy in our body.
2. The disease Anaemia is caused by the lack of \_\_\_\_\_ in food.
3. Cholera and Typhoid are caused by \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Vaccination was discovered by \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The vaccines given at birth are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

### II Name the following.

1. Eggs and peas are rich in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The diseases Chicken pox and Cholera are examples for \_\_\_\_\_ diseases.

- The diseases Measles and Rabies are caused by \_\_\_\_\_.
- The fibre which helps us to get rid of undigested food is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The disease caused due to the lack of Vitamin-B is \_\_\_\_\_.

### III Write True or False.

- Sunlight is a source of Vitamin-C. -----
- The smallest micro-organism is virus. -----
- The disease Rickets is caused by bacteria. -----

### IV Match the following.

Column A	Column B
1. Iodine	2. Scurvy
• Vitamin -A	• Malaria
• Vitamin -C	• Goitre
• Protozoa	• Night blindness

### V Give reason.

- Vaccination should be taken at a proper time.
- We should not overcook food.

### VI Answer the following.

- How does regular exercise help us?
- What do you understand by infectious diseases? Give two examples.
- How can we prevent communicable diseases?

## LESSON -10 STATES OF MATTER

### I Fill in the blanks.

- The force of attraction between the molecules is the least in \_\_\_\_\_.
- The matter which is made up of one kind of atoms is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- The liquid in which a solid dissolves is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- Molecules are made up of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Conversion of liquid into gaseous state is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- Carbon dioxide is made up of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- The solid wax change into liquid wax is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ change.
- The solid which dissolves in liquid is called \_\_\_\_\_.

### II Write True or False

- Intermolecular movement is maximum in gases.
- Hydrogen is a compound.
- Gases have definite weight.
- The chemical changes are reversible.

### III Define the following.

1. Intermolecular space
2. Solution
3. Matter
4. Compound

### IV Give reason

1. Ash cannot be reversed into paper.
2. Liquids can be easily poured from one container to another.

### V Answer the following.

1. What are the three states of matter?
2. How many types of atoms are there in water and carbon dioxide?
3. How can you get back salt from its solution?
4. Differentiate between chemical change and physical change?

## **L- ENERGY & WORK**

### • IDENTIFY TRUE OR FALSE STATEMENTS :

- Screws can hold things which can be easily pulled out.
- An inclined plane is a flat surface with both ends of equal height.
- A flag pole is an example of wheel and axle.
- A wedge is a double inclined plane.
- When an object is immersed in a liquid it appears to lose weight.
- Pulley is used for drawing water from well.
- When an object is immersed in water its weight acts in upward direction.
- Tongs, bread knife, fishing rod are examples of a lever of second order.
- The point of support on the lever that does not move is called the load.

### • FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- An axe is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is used to change the direction of effort.
- A lever is a rigid bar that can turn about a point called \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a wheel with a groove in its circular edge.
- Two inclined planes together placed back to back forms \_\_\_\_\_.
- Objects that sink are partially supported by \_\_\_\_\_ of water.
- A screw is a revolving \_\_\_\_\_ plane.
- The upward force acting on an object in liquid is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- \_\_\_\_\_ is an inclined plane wrapped around a cylinder.
- \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ together make a simple machine.

• **NAME THE FOLLOWING:**

- Two examples of first order lever.
- Two examples of second order lever.
- Four types of simple machines.
- Two examples of wheel and axle.
- Two examples of third order lever.
- Two examples of an inclined plane.
- It is used for lifting up side of a car while replacing its wheel.
- A double inclined plane.

• **DEFINE THE FOLLOWING TERMS :**

- Fulcrum
- Screw
- Buoyant force
- Simple machines
- Pulley