

INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

CLASS: VII

DEPARTMENT: SCIENCE 2020-21

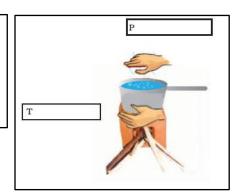
REVISION WORKSHEET

SECTION: A

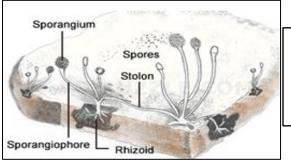
1. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- a) All acids have a _____ taste.
- b) Litmus is extracted from _____
- c) In neutralisation reaction, heat is always ______.
- d) The food synthesised by the plant is stored as _____.
- e) Three forms of water are _____, ____ and _____.
- f) The process of water seepage into the ground is called ______.
- 2. Observe the picture given below. Water is being boiled in a pan of wide base
 - a) Which position P or T will feel warmer?
 - b) Fill up the boxes P and T to indicate the

mode of flow of heat to the hand.



3. Refer the diagram and answer the following:



- a) Identify and write the name of the saprotroph.
- b) What are saprotrophs?
- c) How do saprotrophs derive their food?

4. Answer question numbers 4(i) to 4(iv) on the basis of your understanding of the following paragraph and related studied concepts.

You are aware that about 71% of the earth's surface is covered with water. The water on the earth has been maintained for millions of years by various processes which make the water cycle. Almost all the water on the earth is contained in the seas and oceans, rivers, lakes, ice caps, as groundwater and in the atmosphere. However, most of this water is not fit for human consumption. The water that is fit for use is freshwater.

- i. What percentage of earth's surface is covered with water?
- ii. What do you mean by fresh water?
- iii. Write some sources of water.
- iv. Name the process which maintains the amount of water on earth.

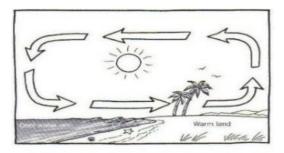
SECTION: B

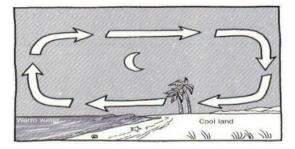
- 5. Why are acids not stored in metal containers?
- 6. A first aid manual suggests that vinegar should be used to treat wasp sting and baking soda for bee stings. What does this information tell us about the nature of the sting?
- 7. State the use of litmus solution?
- 8. What are neutral substances? Give two examples.
- 9. a) Define the term photosynthesis. Write the word equation for it.
 - b) What is the importance of photosynthesis in nature?
- 10. Draw a neat labelled diagram of stomata.
- 11. Explain the symbiotic relationship between algae and fungi.
- 12. How do plants get nitrogen for making proteins?
- 13. Differentiate between a) Parasite and host b) Autotrophic and heterotrophic nutrition

- 14. Give reasons for the following
 - a) Farmers spread fertiliser and manures in the fields.
 - b) Pitcher plants are green in color and can photosynthesis but still it feeds on insects.

SECTION: C

- 15. Define a) Thermometer b) Temperature
- 16. Name the acids which are present in the following natural sources.i) Curdii) Tamarind
- 17. Identify both the figures A and B and explain the difference between them -





- 18. What are indicators? Give two examples.
- 19. Differentiate between clinical and laboratory thermometer
- 20. Explain why:
 - a) An antacid tablet is taken when you suffer from acidity.
 - c) Factory waste is neutralized before disposing it into the water bodies.

21. ACID + BASE \longrightarrow SALT + WATER

- a) Name the above reaction
- b) Give an example for this type of reaction.
- c) Write its word equation.
- 22. Write any two precautions to be followed while using laboratory thermometer?

- 23. a) Why is mercury used in thermometers?
 - b) Write any two applications of convection and radiation in daily life
 - c) While constructing a house in a coastal area, in which direction should the windows preferably face and why?
 - d) What are the conditions necessary for heat to be conducted? (Any two)

24. Complete the table by identifying A, B, C and D

S.NO.	INDICATOR	COLOUR IN ACIDIC MEDIUM	COLOUR IN BASIC MEDIUM
1	Blue litmus	Α	No change/remains blue
2	Red litmus	No change/remains red	В
3	Turmeric (yellow colour)	No change/remains yellow	С
4	China rose (light pink)	D	Green/Greenish yellow

25. Draw neat and labelled diagrams of- a) Stomata

b) Photosynthesis

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