

WORK SHEET
SECOND TERM
SUBJECT- SCIENCE
LESSON – CHANGES & REACTIONS & ELECTRICITY
CLASS- VII

I. Choose the correct answer:

- 1) An acid reacts with a base to form a salt & water. This type of reaction is called
 - a) Combination reaction
 - b) Neutralization reaction
 - c) Displacement reaction
 - d) Decomposition reaction
- 2) Filament is made up of
 - a) Tungsten
 - b) Aluminium
 - c) Copper
 - d) Tin
- 3) Resistance depends on
 - a) Material
 - b) Thickness
 - c) Length
 - d) All of these
- 4) A length of wire wound closely together is called a
 - a) Resistance
 - b) Coil
 - c) Soft iron
 - d) Fuse
- 5) The thin & coiled wire inside a bulb is called:
 - a) Terminal
 - b) filament
 - c) connecting wire
 - d) supporting wire
- 6) Curdling of milk is a
 - a) Chemical change
 - b) Physical change
 - c) Both (a) & (b)
 - d) None of these
- 7) Rusting takes place in
 - a) Air-free moisture
 - b) Moisture-free air
 - c) Moist air
 - d) None of these
- 8) The digestion of food is a
 - a) Physical change
 - b) Chemical change
 - c) Both (a) & (b)
 - d) None of these

II. Fill in the blanks.

- 1) An electric cell has _____ terminals.
- 2) A group of connected cells is called a _____.
- 3) A thin wire has a _____ resistance than a thick wire.
- 4) The lower the resistance, the _____ is the current.
- 5) The iron used in nails is called _____ iron.
- 6) Melting of wax is a _____ change.
- 7) Cooking of food is a _____ change.
- 8) In a _____ reaction, two or more reactants add up to form a product.
- 9) The forming of rust is called _____.
- 10) Hydrocarbons are compounds made of _____ and _____.

III. State true or false.

- 1) Electric current flows through a closed circuit.
- 2) A long wire has a higher resistance than a short wire.
- 3) The higher the resistance, the lesser is the heat produced.
- 4) The greater the voltage across a device, the greater is the current through it.
- 5) Overload & short circuit cause minimum heating.
- 6) When a substance is burnt only light is emitted.
- 7) Magnesium combines with oxygen of air to form magnesium oxide.
- 8) New substances are formed in a physical change.
- 9) The mixture of water and alcohol forms a heterogeneous mixture.
- 10) Petrol, diesel and LPG contain mixtures of hydrocarbons.

IV. Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| A | B |
| 1) Electromagnets | a) baking soda |
| 2) Nichrome | b) steel |
| 3) sodium hydrogencarbonate | c) heating element |
| 4) metallic solids | d) red-brown solid |
| 5) rust | e) washing machines |

V. Define.

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|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Physical change | 2) Chemical change | 3) Melting | 4) Freezing |
| 5) Vaporisation | 6) Condensation | 7) Rusting | 8) Combination reaction |
| 9) Decomposition reaction | 10) Displacement reaction | 11) Neutralization reaction | 12) Current |
| 13) Electric circuit | 14) Circuit diagram | 15) Resistance | 16) Fuse |
| 17) Coil | 18) electromagnet | | |

VI. Give reasons

- 1) Freshly cut apple or brinjal turns brown.
- 2) Burning of magnesium ribbon is considered a chemical change
