

Chapter 1: Nutrition In Plants

Fill in the blanks:

1. The components of food which are necessary for our body are called _____
2. Green plants synthesis their own food themselves by the process of _____
3. _____ Is the mode of taking food by an organism and its utilization by the body.
4. Complex chemical substances such as ----- are the products of photosynthesis.
5. _____ Gas is produced during photosynthesis.
6. Organisms that are dependent on others for their nutrition are called _____
7. _____ Are the tiny pores present on the surface of the leaves and are surrounded by guard cells.
8. _____ Is the ultimate source of energy for all living organisms?
9. Organisms which derive their nutrition from dead decaying matter are called _____
10. Some organisms live together and share shelter and nutrients, this is called _____

Name the following:

1. The bacterium that can take atmospheric nitrogen and convert it into a soluble form.
2. The insectivorous plant.
3. The mode of nutrition in mushrooms.
4. The indicator used to test the presence of starch in leaves.

2. Digestive glands in human body.
3. Acid produced in stomach.
4. Scientist who discovered the working of stomach.

True or False :

1. Canines are meant for tearing flesh. []
2. Mouth cavity is also known as food pipe. []
3. Mouth cavity contains teeth and salivary glands only. []
4. Deer is a ruminant. []
5. Large intestine is longer than small intestine. []

Define :

1. Digestion.
2. Rumination

Distinguish Between :

- ◆ Milk teeth and permanent teeth

Chapter 3 : Fibre To fabric

1. Wool is obtained from the ----- of the sheep or yak.
2. Wool obtained from the kashmiri goat is woven into ----- shawls.
3. By the process of ----- we get off springs with special characters.
4. Washing of sheared skin is known as -----
5. In ----- the hairs of different textures are separated.
6. Silk fibre is made up of a -----
7. The silk fibre is obtained from the covering of pupa known as -----

8. The larva of silk worm are called -----

Name the following:

1. Two wool giving animals.
2. Two types of silk.
3. Name most common silk.

4. Bacteria which causes sorters disease.
5. The country from where silk industry started.
6. Process of taking out silk – threads from cocoon.

Define:

- Shearing
- Seri culture.

Chapter 4 : Heat

Fill In The Blanks :

1. ----- is a device used for measuring temperature.
2. The materials which allow heat to pass through them easily are ----
----- of heat.
3. Clinical thermometer is used to measure our -----
4. Wool is poor ----- of heat and it has air trapped in
between the fibres.
5. In ----- generally the heat is transferred by
conduction.
6. ----- metal is used in the bulb of the thermometer.
7. The normal temperature of the human body is -----

True or false:

1. The materials which do not allow heat pass them easily are called
insulation.
2. In liquids and gases the heat is transferred by conduction.
3. A link near the bulb of a clinical thermometer prevents mercury level
from falling of its own.
4. We get heat from the sun by radiation.

Define :

1. Temperature
2. Conduction
3. Convection
4. Radiation

Distinguish between

Chapter 4: Heat

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True Or False :

1. The materials which do not allow heat to pass them easily are called
insulators.
2. In liquids and gases the heat is transferred by conduction.
3. A kink near the bulb of a clinical thermometer prevents mercury
level from falling of its own.
4. We get heat from the sun by radiation
5. Digital thermometers contain mercury.

Define:

1. Temperature
2. Radiation
3. Conduction
4. Convection

Name the following:

1. The movement of cool air from land towards sea.
2. Two conductors of heat.
3. Two insulators of heat

Distinguish between

- Conductors and insulators.
- Clinical and laboratory thermometer.

Diagram

- ◆ Clinical thermometer laboratory thermometer.

Chapter 5 : Acids, Bases And Salts

Fill in the blanks :

1. Spinach contains ----- acid while tamarind contains ----- acid.
2. The gas which escapes out from many aerated soft drink is -----
--
3. Carbon burns in air to form -----
4. The chemical name of lime water is -----
5. ----- is the reaction between an acid and base.
6. An aqueous solution of sodium oxide changes -----
litmus to blue .
7. Phenolphthalein indicator turns acidic solutions to -----
and basic solution to -----
8. The chemical name of moist baking soda is -----
9. Calamine solution contains ----- (a base)
10. Litmus is obtained from the -----
11. Curd contains ----- while vinegar contains -----

Complete the following word equations :

1. Zinc + hydrochloric acid \longrightarrow _____ + _____
2. Sodium hydroxide + hydrochloric acid \longrightarrow _____ + _____
3. Calcium hydroxide + sulphuric acid $\xrightarrow{+}$ _____ + _____

True or False:

1. All acids turn blue litmus red. True / False
2. Neutral solution can change the colour of litmus. True / False
3. Orange juice turns blue litmus red. True / False
4. Substances which are neither acidic nor basic are called neutral.
True / False
5. An acid and a base neutralize each other and form a salt. True / False.
6. China rose indicator turns acidic solution to green. True / False

Name the following :

1. Two natural indicators.
2. One artificial indicator .
3. Two pollutants in air which causes acid rain.
4. Two substances which can neutralize an ant's bite.
5. Two acids found in citrus fruits.

Define

1. indicators
2. neutral solution

Ch . 17 forest : our lofe line

I Fill In The Blanks:

1. Decomposers convert dead plants and animals into -----
2. Tall trees which look like roof over other plants in the forest is called ---

3. The various components of the forests are ----- on another.
4. Forests are the ----- for the forest dwelling communities.
5. ----- help forest to grow and regenerate.
6. ----- forms the uppermost layer in the forest.

II state whether true or false :

1. The different horizontal layers in the forest are known as under stories.
2. Forest help in causing floods.
3. Forests are called green lungs.
4. The type of animals remain same from forest to forest.
5. Deforestation will endanger our life and environment.
6. Forest is a dynamic living entity.

III name the following :

1. The branchy part of a tree above the stem.
2. Two forest products.
3. The lowest layer of vegetation in a forest.