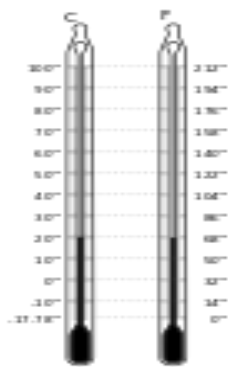


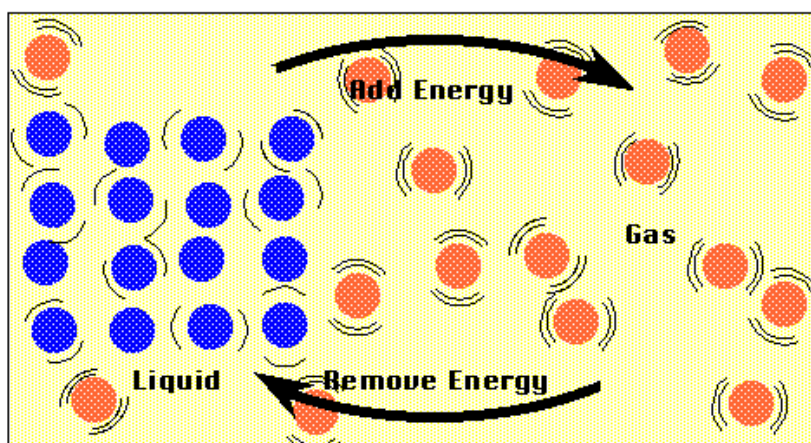
SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

CLASS VII

CH-4 (HEAT)



Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit was a German physicist, engineer, and glass blower who is best known for inventing the mercury-in-glass thermometer, and for developing a temperature scale now named after him.



KEYWORDS: Thermometer, kink, conduction, convection, radiation

QUESTIONS:

Q1. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE ANSWERS

1. Water and air are _____ conductor of heat.
2. _____ is the degree of hotness of the body.

3. Mercury level falls easily in a _____ thermometer.
4. Cooking vessels should be made up of _____ conductor.
5. Metals are _____ conductor of heat
6. Range of clinical thermometer is from _____°C to _____°C
7. _____ is the liquid used in thermometer.
8. Liquid and gases transfer heat by _____ method.

Q2. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

Column I

Column II

1. Land breeze flows during	Summer
2. Dark coloured clothes are preferred during.	Winter
3. Temperature	Smoke moves upward
4. Sea breeze flows during	Day
5. Light coloured clothes are preferred during	Have kink
6. Clinical thermometer	Degree of hotness
7. Thermos flask	Night
8. Chimney	Maintain the temperature hot or cold

Q3. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION:

1. Name the device used for measuring Temperature.
a. Thermometer b. Ammeter c. Anemometer d. Ammeter
2. The unit of measurement of Temperature is
a. Meter b. Kilogram c. Degree Celsius d. Seconds
3. The normal temperature of Human body is
a. 40°C b. 37°C c. 42°C d. 35°C
4. The maximum and minimum temperatures of a day are measured with
a. Celsius Thermometer b. Fahrenheit Thermometer
c. Maximum-minimum thermometer d. kelvin Thermometer
5. The liquid metal used in a Thermometer is
a. Mercury b. Silver c. Gold d. Copper

6. What is the use of kink in a Thermometer?

- a. It prevents mercury level from falling on its own
- b. It raises the mercury level
- c. It makes the Thermometer look beautiful
- d. It acts as a joint to the glass tube that is used for mercury and the scale

7. The process by which heat flows from the hotter end to colder end of an object is called

- a. Conduction
- b. Convection
- c. Radiation
- d. Vaporisation

8. The process by which transfer of heat takes place by the actual movement of particles from one part of the body to another part is called

- a. Conduction
- b. Convection
- c. Radiation
- d. Vaporization

9. The transfer of heat which does not require any medium is called

- a. Conduction
- b. Convection
- c. Radiation
- d. Vaporization

10. The process by which heat comes from sun to the earth is

- a. Conduction
- b. Convection
- c. Radiation
- d. Vaporization

Q4. Tick (✓) the statements that are correct and cross (✗) the wrong ones.

Write the incorrect statements correctly.

- (1) The thermometer used to measure our body temperature is called a laboratory thermometer
- (2) Woolen clothes keep us warm in winters because heat gets trapped in them.
- (3) Radiators in cars are painted black so as to have maximum heating effect by the radiation of most of heat.
- (4) Mercury sticks to the glass of a thermometer.
- (5) Metals are poor conductors of heat.
- (6) The direction of heat flow or transfer of energy is always from a body at lower temperature to a body at higher temperature.
- (7) The amount of heat which an object can absorb by radiation depends on the size of the object.

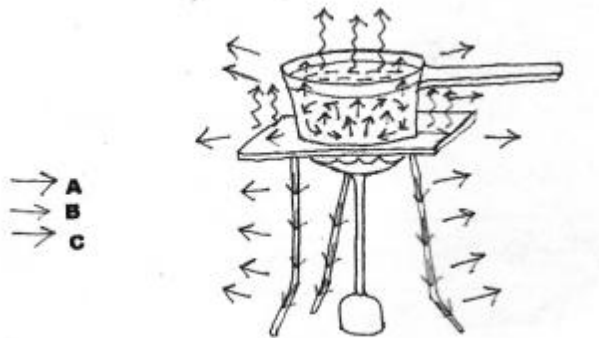
Q5. Define the following terms.

- (a) Heat
- (b) Convection
- (c) Sea breeze
- (d) Convection current
- (e) Land breeze

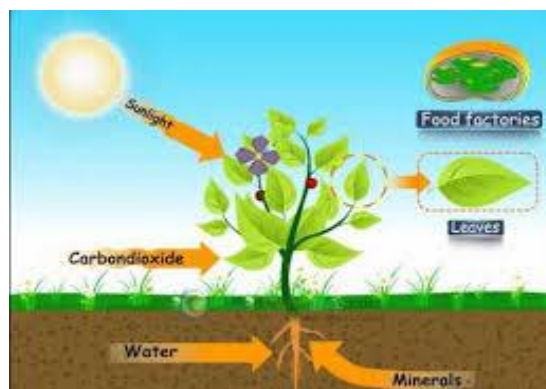
Q6. What is the Relation between Celsius, Fahrenheit and Kelvin scales?

Q7. Give reasons:

1. In places of hot climate it is advised that the outer walls of houses be painted white?
2. Why are stainless steel cooking utensils usually provided with copper bottoms?
3. Mark whether heat is transferred by conduction, convection or radiation.



CH-1 (NUTRITION IN PLANTS)



KEYWORDS:

Nutrition, Photosynthesis, Autotrophs, heterotrophs, parasites, Saprotrophs, Insectivores, Decomposers, Symbiotic Relationship

Q1. Fill in the blanks:

1. Farmers enrich the soil by addingand.....
2. Plants are unable to use atmospheric.....
3. In most of green plants, photosynthesis takes place in the.....
4. During photosynthesis,..... energy is captured by the leaves and stored as food.
5. The food synthesised by the plants is stored as.....
6. Green patches in stagnant water are aquatic.....
7. In photosynthesis solar energy is captured by the pigment called.....
8. In a pitcher plant _____ is modified into pitcher.
9. Cuscuta lives as a parasite on _____
10. Water is absorbed by _____ of the plant.

Q2. Match the following :

Column I

- a) Plants
- b) Animals
- c) Pitcher Plant
- d) Fungi
- e) Lichens
- f) Cuscuta (Amarbel)

Column II

- i) Saprotrophs
- ii) Autotrophs
- iii) Heterotrophs
- iv) Insectivorous Plant
- v) Symbiotic relationship
- vi) Parasitic Plants

Q3. Choose the correct option:

1 Green plants are:

- (a) herbivores (b) autotrophs (c) heterotrophs (d) omnivores

2 The tiny pores present in the leaves of the plants for exchange of gases are called _

- (a) Stomata (b) Tracheae (c) Chloroplast (d) Spiracles

3 Rhizobium is an example of

- (a) Symbiosis (b) Parasites (c) Insectivorous (d) none of these

4 Which part of the plant gets carbon dioxide from the air for photosynthesis?

- (a) root hair (b) stomata (c) leaf veins (d) sepals

5 Iodine used to detect presence of starch. It gives starch

- (a) red colour (b) green colour (c) blue-black colour (d) colourless appearance

6 Amarbel (*Cuscuta*) is an example of:

- (a) autotroph (b) parasite (c) saprotroph (d) host

7 The plant which traps and feeds on insects is:

- (a) *Cuscuta* (b) china rose (c) pitcher plant (d) rose

8 Green plants use which of the following to prepare food?

- (a) Carbon Dioxide (b) Sunlight (c) Water (d) All of these

9 Which of the following statements is *NOT* true?

- (a) Heterotrophs cannot prepare their own food.
(b) Dodder is an example of parasite.
(c) Saprophytes are green.
(d) Pulses and Beans are legumes.

10 The main function of a leaf is:

- (a) To prepare food (b) To prevent disease
(c) To support the plant (d) To give a proper shape

11. The components that are necessary for our body are called

- a. Vitamins b. Pulse c. Nutrients d. Minerals

12 The mode of nutrition in which organisms make food themselves from simple substances is called

- a. Autotrophic nutrition b. Heterotrophic nutrition
c. Saprotrophic nutrition d. All of the above

13. Some organisms live together and share shelter and nutrients. This is called

- a. Predation b. Symbiotic relationship c. Autotrophs d. Heterotrophs

14. The bacterium which provides nitrogen to the leguminous plants is

- a. Rhizobium b. Yeast c. Fungi d. Lichens

15. Pitcher is an example of

- a. Insectivorous plant b. Leguminous plant c. Algae d. Fungi

16. The process by which a plant prepares its food "Photosynthesis" takes place in the presence of

- a. Moon Light b. Sunlight c. Candle light d. Bulb

17. _____ gas is released by the plants in the process of Photosynthesis

- a. Oxygen b. Carbon dioxide c. Nitrogen d. Hydrogen

18. Green colour of the plant is due to the presence of

- a. Oxygen b. Carbon dioxide c. Nitrogen d. Chlorophyll

19. The plant which traps and feeds on insects is

- a. Cuscuta b. China Rose c. Pitcher Plant d. Rose

20. Mushroom is

- a. An Autotroph b. Heterotroph c. Saprotrophic d. Fungus

Q4. Name the kind of nutrition in the following plants.

(a) Algae and fungus _____

(b) Cuscuta _____

(c) Bacteria _____

(d) Mushroom _____

Q5. Define the following terms.

(a) Heterotrophic nutrition

(b) Insectivorous plants

(c) Saprophytes

(d) Lichen

(e) Leguminous plants

Q6. Write the equation showing the process of photosynthesis.

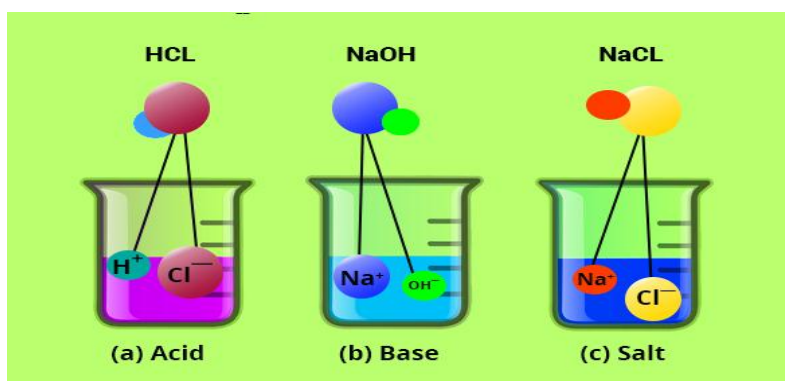
Q7. Show the classification of heterotrophic nutrition with the help of example.

Q8. Write down the methods used to increase the fertility of soil.

Q9. Give two examples of insectivorous plants.

Q10. Name the products of photosynthesis.

CH-5 (ACIDS,BASES AND SALTS)



KEYWORDS:

Acids, Bases, Salts, Indicator, neutralization reaction

Q1.Fill in the blanks.

- i) Acids are _____ in taste whereas bases are _____.
- ii) Litmus, a natural indicator is extracted from _____.
- iii) Acids turn _____ litmus to _____; whereas bases turn _____ litmus to _____.
- iv) An indicator used in a neutralisation reaction is _____.
- v) Sugar is a _____ substance.

Q2. Match the column

COLUMN A

COLUMN B

Formic acid	Turns red litmus blue
An antacid	Salt
An acid	An Ant
Reaction between acid and base	Turns blue litmus red.
Gas turns lime water milky	A natural indicator
Gas released when acid react with metal	Hydrogen
A base	Carbon dioxide

China Rose	Milk of magnesia
------------	------------------

Q3. Mark 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if it is false:

- (i) Nitric acid turn red litmus blue.
- (ii) Sodium hydroxide turns blue litmus red.
- (iii) Litmus is a natural indicator
- (iv) Sodium hydroxide and hydrochloric acid neutralise each other and form salt and water.
- (v) Sulphuric acid is a strong acid.
- (vi) Indicator is a substance which shows different colours in acidic and basic solutions.
- (vii) Bases are non-corrosive in nature.
- (viii) Tooth decay is caused by the presence of a base.
- (ix) Sodium chloride is a base.
- (x) Water soluble bases are called alkalis

Q4. Identify the organic acid present in the following:

- (i) Citrus fruits like lemons, oranges
- (ii) Stings of bees and ants
- (iii) Curd
- (iv) Rancid butter
- (v) Tamarind
- (vi) Apples
- (vii) Tomato
- (viii) Fats
- (ix) Bile juice
- (x) Vinegar

Q5. Tick the correct option :

Q1: The word *acid* comes from the Latin word '*acere*' which means

- (a) Sweet (b) Salty (c) Sour (d) Neutral

Q2: Which of the following is used in match industry.

- (a) Sodium chloride (b) Sodium bicarbonate (c) Sodium carbonate (d) Potassium chlorate

Q3: Acids turns blue litmus to _____

- (a) green (b) yellow (c) red (d) black

Q4: Substances which are bitter in taste, feel soapy on touching are known as

- (a) Acids (b) Bases (c) Indicators (d) Neutral solution

Q5: Special type of substances used to test whether a substance is acidic/basic are known as

(a) Indicators (b) Acids (c) Bases (d) Salt

Q6: Which of the following is a strong acid?

(a) acetic acid (b) nitric acid (c) lactic acid (d) citric acid

Q7: The most commonly used natural indicator 'Litmus' is extracted from

(a) Lichens (b) Turmeric (c) Beet Root (d) China rose

Q8: Which of the following colours is given by phenolphthalein in a basic salt solution.

(a) yellow (b) pink (c) orange red (d) colourless

Q9: Acetic acid is found in

(a) Curd (b) Spinach (c) Vinegar (d) Citrus fruits

Q10: Lactic acid is found in

(a) Curd (b) Soap (c) Apple (d) Lime

Q11: Sodium hydroxide is found in

(a) Lemon (b) Soap (c) Oil of Vitriol (d) Table Salt

Q12: Chemical name of *Oil of Vitriol* is _____

(a) Nitric acid (b) Acetic acid (c) Sulphuric acid (d) Sodium Hydroxide

Q6. Complete the following table :

S No.	Name of Substance	Litmus used	Colour change
1	Curd		
2	Salt		
3	Window cleaner		
4	Lemon juice		
5	Baking soda		
6	Lime water		

Q7. According to their nature give proper place to each substance given below.

Curd, Common Salt, Vinegar, Soap, Sugar, Lime water, Lemon Juice, Window Cleaner.

1. Acidic Nature
2. Basic Nature
3. Neutral Substances

Q8. Answer the following questions:

1. (a) Concentrated and dilute acids
(b) Acids and Bases
2. What is an Aqua Regia? Write one use of it.
3. Give chemical names of following common bases used in daily life. List their uses as well.
 - (a) Caustic soda
 - (b) Slaked lime
 - (c) Milk of magnesia
 - (d) Quicklime
 - (e) Caustic potash
4. Explain why:
 - (a) An antacid tablet is taken when you suffer from acidity.
 - (b) Calamine solution is applied on the skin when an ant bites.
 - (c) Factory waste is neutralised before disposing it into the water bodies.

CH-2 (NUTRITION IN ANIMALS)

Q1. Fill in the blanks.

- i. The conversion of complex food to simple food is called is _____.
- ii. Saliva is secreted in the mouth by _____
- iii. Tongue helps in _____ and _____
- iv. Largest gland in human body is _____
- v. The mode of taking in food by organism and its utilization by the body for its various activities is called _____.
- vi. Food is pushed into the stomach by _____
- vii. Amoeba digests its food in the _____
- viii. _____ is produced in the liver
- ix. Insulin is released by _____.
- x. HCl is released by _____ in the stomach.

Q2. Correct the following sentences by correcting the BOLD LETTER words :

i) **Roots** are the main site of photosynthesis in plants.

Ans. _____

ii) Boiled and cooled water with a pinch of salt and some sugar which is given to the patient suffering from diarrhoea is called **iodine solution**.

Ans. _____

iii) False feet in amoeba are called **vacuoles**.

Ans. _____

iv) Cellulose is digested by ruminants in **rumen**.

Ans. _____

v) Green pigment present in leaves is **rhizobium**.

Ans. _____

Q3 Match the items in Column A with Column B :

(1) Column A	Column B
a) Liver	i. Acid release
b) Salivary gland	ii. Storage of undigested food
c) Small intestine	iii. Bile secretion
d) Large intestine	iv. Complete digestion
e) Rectum	v. Absorption of water
f) Stomach	vi. Release of faeces

(2) Column A	Column B
a) Incisor	i. Grinding and crushing
b) Canine	ii. Biting
c) Molar	iii. Tearing
d) Tongue	iv. Release enzymes
e) Salivary gland	v. Mixing

Q4. Give one word answer for the following.

- (a) Digestive juice secreted by the liver.
- (b) The process of taking in food.
- (c) Hormone secreted by pancreas that helps to maintain body sugar level.
- (d) The part of the stomach where the herbivores store their food.

Q5. Complete the table :

Animal	Kind of Food	Mode of Feeding
Snail		
Ant		
Eagle		
Butterfly		
Mosquito		
House Fly		
House Fly		

Q6. Choose the correct option:

- The breakdown of complex components of food into simpler substances is called**
a. Digestion b. Nutrition c. Breathing d. Respiration
- The set of teeth that exists in the mouth during the period from six to eight years of a human being are called**
a. Permanent teeth b. Premolar teeth c. Molar teeth d. Milk teeth
- The stomach is a thick –walled bag of shape**
a. V- shape b. U- shape c. X- shape d. Z- shape
- The function of the digestive juices present in the stomach is to breakdown**
a. the proteins into simpler substances
b. Starch into sugars
c. Fats into juices
d. Food into gases

5. The largest gland in the human body is

- a. Oesophagus b. Salivary gland c. Liver d. Villi

6. Length of small intestine is

- a. 10.5m long b. 40m long c. 23.4m long d. 7.5m long.

7. The process of digestion taking place in grass- eating animals is called

- a. Egestion b. Rumination c. Assimilation d. Absorption

8. Diarrhoea is caused due to

- a. Infection b. Indigestion c. Poisoning d. All of the above

9. Plenty of boiled water mixed with a pinch of salt and sugar dissolved in it is called

- a. An Acid b. A base c. An indicator d. Oral Rehydration solution

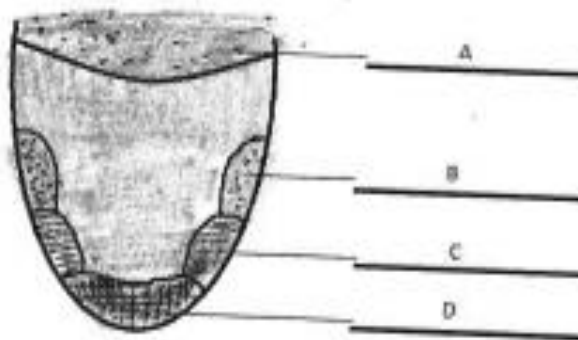
10. Single celled organism among the following is

- a. Human being b. mushroom c. Cow d. Amoeba

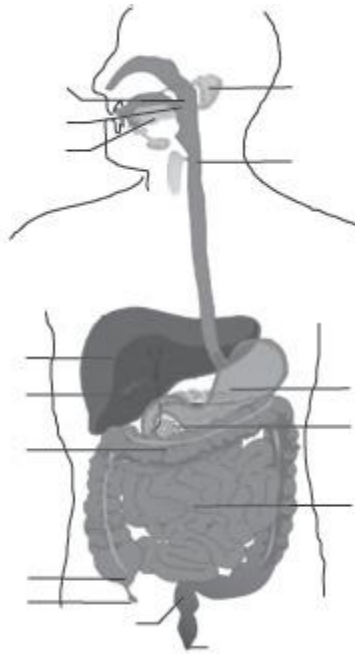
Q7. Define the following terms.

- (a) Mastication (b) Ruminants (c) Egestion (d) Ingestion

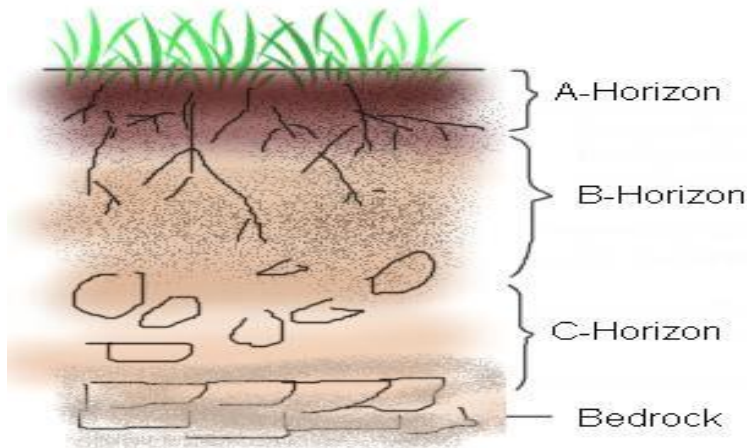
Q8. Identify the taste Buds in the tongue:



Q9. Label the Human digestive system



CH-9 (SOIL)



1. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Rain water sinks into the soil and reaches the rocky layer to form the -----
2. Drainage of water in -----soil is very slow.
3. Humus is formed by the action of -----.
4. ----- is another name of black soil.
5. The most suitable layer of soil for growth of plants is the -----.
6. -----, -----and ----- are the components of loamy soil.
7. Alluvial soil is also called -----.
8. A dead and decaying material produced by plants in soil is called -----.
9. ----- is the process in which soil is washed out by rain water.
10. ----- soil has the maximum water retention capacity.

11. Provide single suitable word for the following:

- 1 Removal of top fertile soil by the action of air, wind and water.
- 2 Breaking down of rocks by the action of wind, water and climate.
- 3 The dead decaying matter found in the soil.
- 4 The soil containing greater proportion of big particles.
- 5 The best soil which is good for growing plants.
- 6 The rock base of unweathered rocks.
- 7 Farmers' friend.
- 8 This soil has least water holding capacity.
- 9 B-horizon is also called.
- 10 The process of movement of water into deep layers of soil.

12. Unscramble the following words-

1. OILS
2. CORDEKB
3. USMHU
4. ERATHEWNGI
5. NADSY
6. NOISTATROEFED
7. SUHUM
8. MOLA

13. MCQ:

Q1: Which of the following soil type is loosely packed with large air spaces?

- (a) Sandy Soil (b) Clayey Soil (c) Loamy Soil (d) None of these

Q2: Percolation rate of water is the least in _____?

- (a) Sandy Soil (b) Clayey Soil (c) Loamy Soil (d) None of these

Q3: Lentils (masoor) and other pulses are grown in which of the following soil type?

- (a) Sandy Soil (b) Clayey Soil (c) Loamy Soil (d) None of these

Q4: Toys, pots, and statues are made up of which soil type?

- (a) Sandy Soil (b) Clayey Soil (c) Loamy Soil (d) None of these

Q5: Which soil layer is made up of small lumps of rocks?

- (a) A-horizon (b) B-horizon (c) C-horizon (d) Bedrock

Q6: In addition to the rock particles, the soil contains

- (a) air and water (b) water and plants
(c) minerals, organic matter, air and water (d) water, air and plants

Q7: The water holding capacity is the highest in

- (a) sandy soil (b) clayey soil (c) loamy soil (d) mixture of sand and loam

Q8: Soil profile refers to an arrangement within a soil of

- (a) its horizontal layout (b) vertical layout (c) Size of soil particles (d) None of these

Q9: Which topsoil is best suited for growing plants

- (a) Sandy soil (b) Loamy Soil (c) Clayey Soil (d) None of these

Q10: Which soil horizon contains humus?

(a) A-Horizon (b) B-Horizon (c) C-horizon (d) Bedrock

14. Match the column

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
1. Red latosol 2. Khadar 3. Black soil 4. Cultivation of coffee 5. Deforestation 6. Upper layer of soil 7. Middle layer of soil 8. Sandy soil 9. A home of living organism 10. Clayey soil	Floods Basaltic rock Red soil Limerite soil Alluvial soil Large particles All kind of soil Small particles Lesser amount of humus Dark colour

15. Name two soil animals which are useful to humans.

16. When does soil become water logged?

17. In cities, the bore wells have to be dug very deep to get water whereas in villages it is not so why? Give reasons.

18. Calculate the rate of percolation for a certain sample; it took 25 min. for 300ml to percolate.

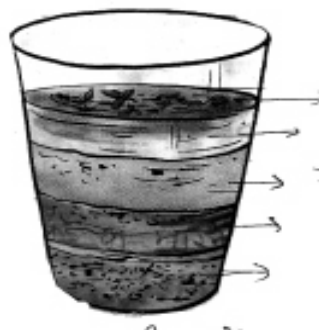
19. Discuss three ways in which weathering of rocks occur?

20. Distinguish between sandy soil, clayey soil, and loamy soil .

21. How can soil be conserved ?

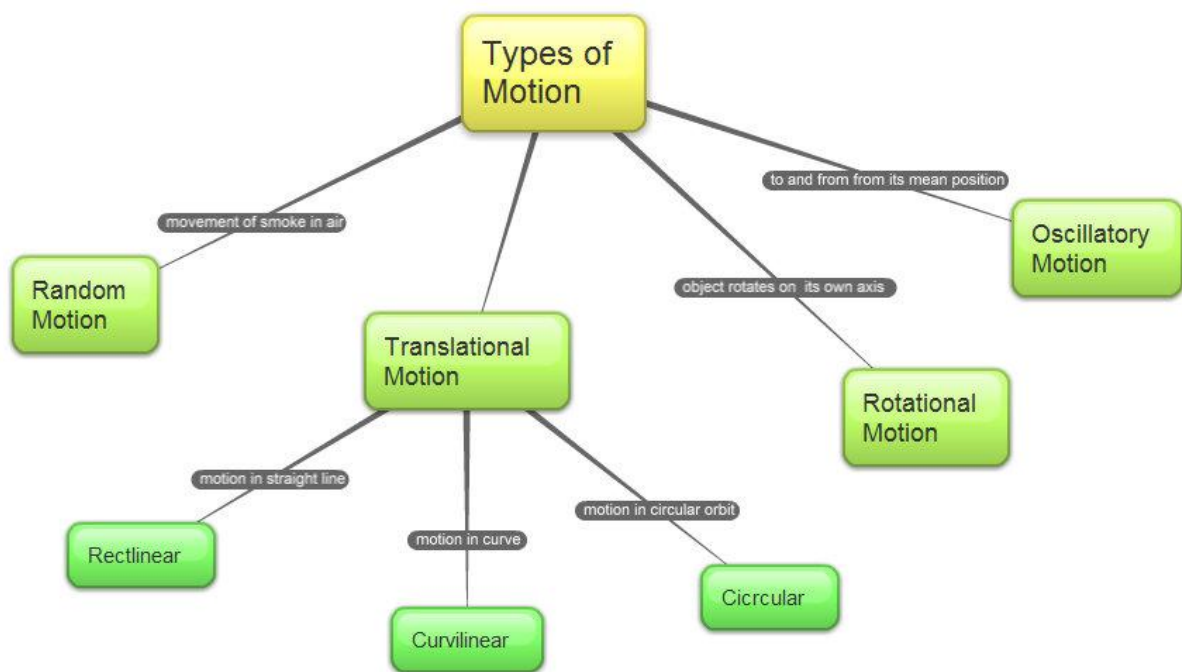
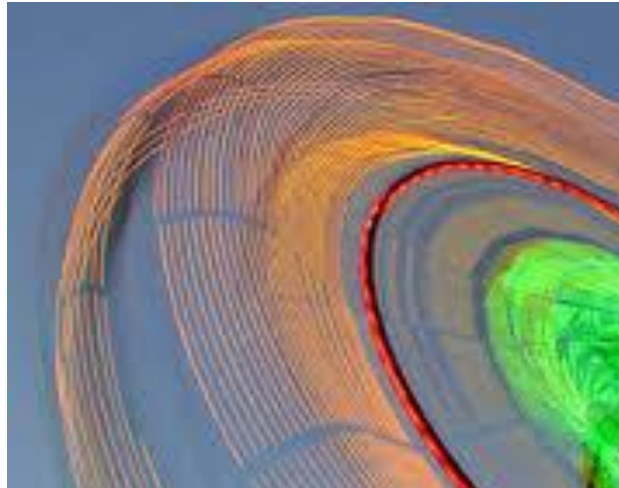
22. How many types of soils are there based on the size of particles?

23. Label and colour the following diagram.



Layers of Soil

CH-13 (MOTION AND TIME)



Choose the correct option:

1. Which of the following relations is correct?

- a. Speed = Distance X Time
- b. Speed = Distance/Time
- c. Speed = Time/Distance
- d. Speed = 1/Distance X Time

2. The basic unit of speed is

- a. Km/min
- b. m/min
- c. km/h
- d. m/s

3. A car moves with a speed of 80 km/h for 15 minutes and then with a speed of 60 km/h for the next 15 minutes. The total distance covered by the car is

- a. 100km
- b. 50km
- c. 35km
- d. 70km

4. The value of 2km/hr is equal to

- a. 4/9 m/s
- b. 5/9m/s
- c. 13/9m/s
- d. 7/9m/s

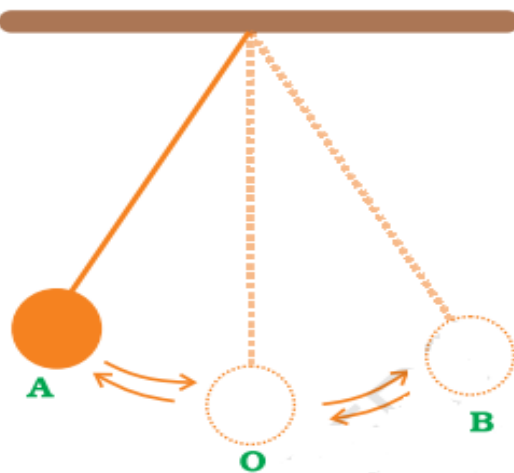
5. The meter that measures the distance moved by a vehicle is
 a. Speedometer b. Odometer c. Anemometer d. Thermometer
6. The meter that is used to measure speed of a vehicle is
 a. Speedometer b. Odometer c. Anemometer d. Thermometer
7. The speedometer of a vehicle measures the speed in
 a. m/sec b. m/min c. km/hr d. km/min
8. An ancient Time measuring device SUNDIAL at JantarMantar is in
 a. Ahmedabad b. Bombay c. Delhi d. Lucknow
9. The time taken by a pendulum of given length to complete one oscillation is
 a. Different at different times
 b. Same at all times
 c. Increases at different times
 d. Decreases at different times
10. An example of Oscillatory motion is
 a. Motion of a cycle wheel
 b. Movement of a car on a straight road
 c. Motion of earth around the sun
 d. Motion of a swing.

MATCH THE COLUMN

<u>COLUMN I</u>	<u>COLUMN II</u>
1. Frequency	Movement along common axis
2. Vibration	Periodic movement
3. Frequency	To and fro movement
4. Oscillation	Time taken to complete one vibration
5. Time period	No. of vibration per second

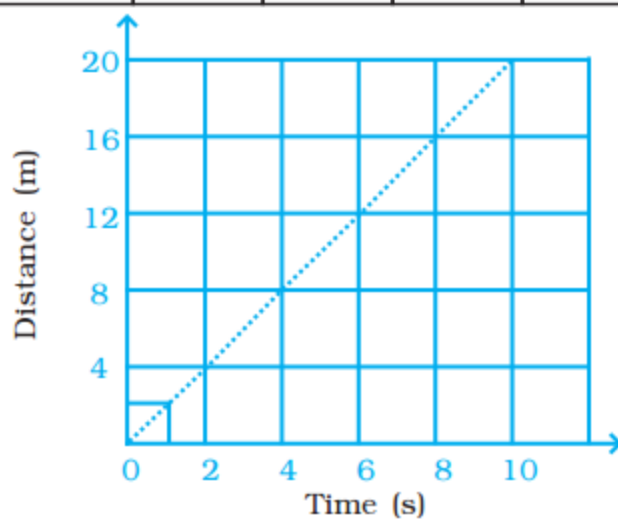
Q1. A simple pendulum is oscillating between two points A and B as shown in

Fig. Is the motion of the bob uniform or non-uniform?



Q2. Complete the data of the table given below with the help of the distance-time graph given in Fig.

Distance (m)	0	4	?	12	?	20
Time (s)	0	2	4	?	8	10



Q3. A superfast train, moves with a speed of 120km/hr. What is the distance travelled by the train in 1 min?

Q4. A spaceship travels 36,000km in 1 hr. Express its speed in km/s.

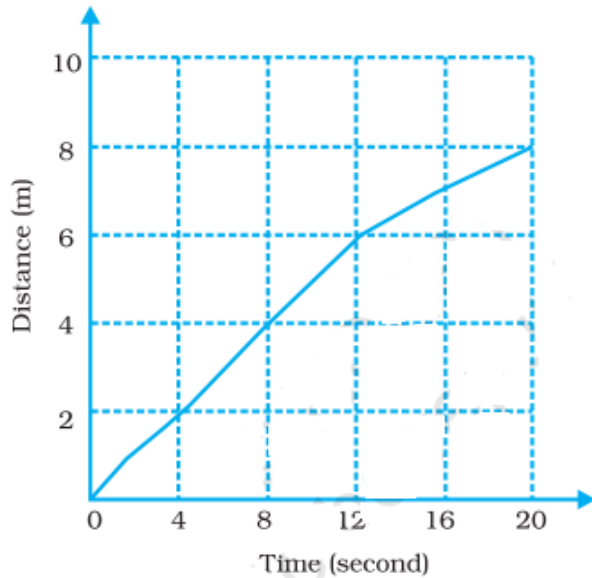
Q5. A simple pendulum has time period of 0.5s. What is its frequency?

Q6. Calculate the time period of a simple pendulum if it takes 48 sec to complete 12 oscillations.

Q7. A boy cycles down from his house to his school at a speed of 18km/h and reaches there in 20 mins. How far is the school from his house?

Q8. A truck travels a distance of 540km in 4.5 hr. Calculate its speed in km/hr and m/s.

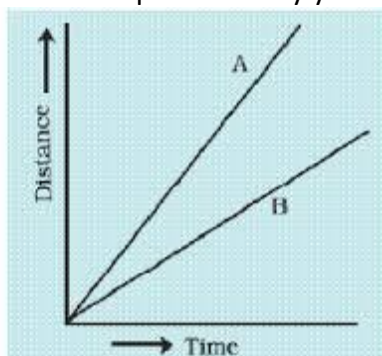
Q9. Given below as Fig. is the distance-time graph of the motion an object.



- (i) What will be the position of the object at 20s?
- (ii) What will be the distance travelled by the object in 12s?

Q10. Give reason why the time measured by quartz clocks is much more accurate than that by the clocks available earlier?

Q11. Given the distance-time graph of two cars A and B. Which of the following has more speed? Justify your answer.



Q12. Ram runs a distance of 120km with a speed of 4.5 km/hr and Shyam runs 1.6km within 15 mins. Who runs faster?

- Q13. A boy jogs 10m in 5s.
- i. What is his speed?
 - ii. How far will he reach in 100s?

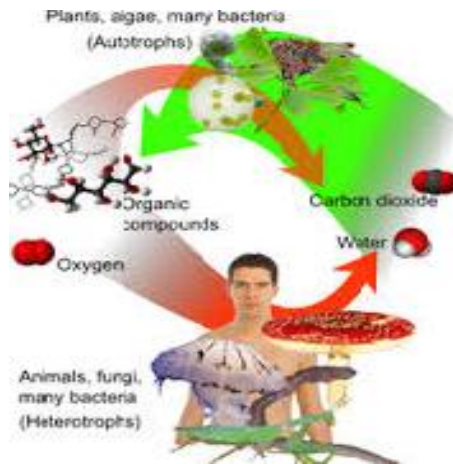
Q14. Plot a distance-time graph for the motion of a body with the following data:

Time(s)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Distance(m)	0	10	20	30	40	50	60

Q15. A simple pendulum takes 10s to complete 20 oscillations. What is the time period of the pendulum?

Q16. Here are a few units of time. Arrange them in an ascending order
Second, day, year, month, minutes, hour
..... < < < < <

CH-10 (RESPIRATION IN ORGANISMS)



Q1. Fill in the blanks :

1. The process of breaking down of food in the cell with the release of energy is called _____ respiration.
2. The taking in of air rich in oxygen into the body is called _____.
3. The openings in a cockroach's body through which it takes in air in its body for respiration are called _____.
4. The large muscular sheet which forms the floor of the chest cavity is called _____.
5. Muscle cells produce _____ during sudden activity.
6. The number of times a person breathes in a minute is termed as the _____ rate.
7. _____ is produced in anaerobic respiration.
8. The small thin walled air sacs inside the lungs are called _____.
9. The leaves of plants have small pores called _____.
10. The larynx is also called _____.

Q2 Correct the following statements by replacing the highlighted word :

1. Lungs are located in the **buccal cavity** : (Chest / Nasal)
Ans. _____
2. The type of respiration in which food is broken down without the use of oxygen is called **aerobic respiration**. (Cellular / Anaerobic)

Ans. _____

3. **Humans** are anaerobes. (Yeast / Dogs)

Ans. _____

4. Yeast respire anaerobically and yields **water**. (Fruit Juice / Alcohol)

Ans. _____

5. When we feel drowsy, our breathing rate **increases**. (Remains same / SlowsDown)

Ans. _____

Q.3. Match the following :

Column I

1. Glucose (with oxygen)
2. Glucose (Without Oxygen)
3. Glucose in muscles (In the absence of oxygen)
4. Inhaled air
5. Exhaled air

Column II

- a. 21% Oxygen, 0.04% Carbon Dioxide
- b. 16.4% Oxygen, 4.4% Carbon Dioxide
- c. Carbon Dioxide + water + energy
- d. Carbon Dioxide + Alcohol + Energy
- e. Lactic acid + Energy.

Q4. Complete the table :

How do they breathe ? (Skin, Lungs, Stomata ,Trachea, Gills)

- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Earthworm2. Cockroach3. Frog4. Leaves5. Fish6. Humans |
|---|

Choose the correct option:

Q1: Breathing is a _____ process while respiration is a _____ process.

- (a) physical, chemical (b) chemical, physical (c) physical, physical (d) chemical, chemical

Q2: Organisms which respire in absence of air are called _____.

- (a) microbes (b) anaerobes (c) aerobes (d) none of these

Q3: Plants breathe through tiny pores in the leaves called _____.

- (a) leaf blade (b) trachea (c) pores (d) stomata

Q4: In earthworm, the exchange of gases occurs through _____.

- (a) lungs (b) gills (c) moist skin (d) tracheae

Q5: During Inspiration or Inhalation, inside lungs

- (a) volume decreases pressure increases

- (b) volume increases pressure decreases
- (c) volume decreases pressure decreases
- (d) volume increases pressure increases

Q6: Insects have several openings on lateral sides of their bodies which lead to air tubes. These openings are called _____

- (a) tracheae (b) spiracles (c) lungs (d) gills

Q7: Which of the following animal can breathe through skin as well through lungs?

- (a) fish (b) mammal (c) cockroach (d) frog

Q8: When we breathe out, exhaled air turns lime water into _____ due to presence of _____.

- (a) orange, oxygen (b) milky, oxygen (c) milky, carbon dioxide (d) milky, carbon monoxide

Q9: Tiny air sacs of lungs are called _____.

- (a) alveoli (b) trachea (c) bronchi (d) larynx

Q10: Find the odd one out.

- (a) Nasal Cavity (b) Nostrils (c) Pharynx (d) Trachea

Ques. How is breathing different from respiration?

Ques. Rearrange the following parts of the Respiratory system in order.

Trachea, nose, alveoli, bronchi, nasal cavity, bronchiole.

Ques. List the similarities and differences between aerobic and anaerobic respiration.

Ques. Take three test-tubes. Fill $\frac{3}{4}$ th of each with water. Label them A, B and C. Keep a snail in test-tube A, a water plant in test-tube B and in C, keep snail and plant both. Which test-tube would have the highest concentration of CO_2 ?

