

MAA MANGLA COACHING INSTITUTE
MANGLA BHAWAN MARANPUR HANUMAN NAGAR GAYA

CLASS 07 - SCIENCE
SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 100

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|-----|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | What is the ultimate source of energy for all living organisms? | [1] |
| | a) Solar energy | b) Wind energy |
| | c) Chemical energy | d) Water energy |
| 2. | Green plants are called | [1] |
| | a) Saprotrophs | b) Autotrophs |
| | c) Parasite | d) Heterotrophs |
| 3. | Rate of photosynthesis is not dependent upon | [1] |
| | a) Oxygen | b) Carbon dioxide |
| | c) Temperature | d) Water |
| 4. | In the process of photosynthesis, the gas given out by green leaves is | [1] |
| | a) Ozone | b) Oxygen |
| | c) Carbon dioxide | d) Nitrogen |
| 5. | Bile juice secreted by the liver plays an important role in the digestion of | [1] |
| | a) Fats | b) Carbohydrates |
| | c) Protein | d) Cellulose |
| 6. | Stomach is the site for digestion of | [1] |
| | a) Fats | b) Carbohydrates |
| | c) Protein | d) Vitamins |
| 7. | The part of digestive system that contain taste buds is | [1] |
| | a) Teeth | b) Upper jaw |
| | c) Lower jaw | d) Tongue |
| 8. | Enzymes are released from | [1] |
| | a) Sebaceous gland | b) Exocrine glands |
| | c) Ductless gland | d) Endocrine glands |
| 9. | Air is poor conductor of heat that is used to | [1] |
| | a) Used to make air tight container | b) Keep body warm by woollen clothes |
| | c) Used in air conditioner | d) Keep body cool by cotton clothes |
| 10. | Wool commonly available in market is | [1] |

- a) Sheep wool
 - b) Yak wool
 - c) Goat wool
 - d) Camel wool

11. For obtaining silk [1]

 - a) Moths are reared and cocoons are collected
 - b) Cocoons are collected and sold
 - c) Cocoon are collected and boiled
 - d) Moths are reared and caterpillar is collected

12. Silk fibre is made up of protein but woollen fibres are made up of [1]

 - a) All of these
 - b) Cellulose
 - c) Fatty acids
 - d) Proteins

13. State True or False: [10]

 - a) Carnivores are flesh eating animals.
 - b) Cells are called building block of a body.
 - c) Lichen is a saprophytic plant.
 - d) Rhythmic contraction and relaxation of food pipe is called peristalsis.
 - e) The nutrition in Amoeba takes place by pseudopodia.
 - f) The large intestine is longer and wider than the small intestine of the human alimentary canal.
 - g) Silk was discovered in China.
 - h) Silk is a natural carbohydrate fibre.
 - i) The rearing of silkworms for obtaining silk is called silviculture.
 - j) Silkworm feeds on oak leaves.

14. Fill in the blanks: [8]

 - a) Tiny pores present on the surface of leaves through which gaseous exchange occurs are called _____.
 - b) Chewing of food is done in _____.
 - c) Tongue is attached at the _____ to the floor of the mouth cavity and is free at the _____.
 - d) The main steps of digestion in humans are ingestion, digestion, absorption, assimilation, and _____.
 - e) HCl is released by _____ in the stomach.
 - f) Sorters disease is caused by bacterium _____.
 - g) Wool and silk are _____ fibres.
 - h) A female silk moth lays _____.

15. What is photosynthesis? [1]

16. In which part of the plant does photosynthesis takes place? [1]

17. Name the bacteria which converts atmospheric nitrogen into a soluble form. [1]

18. Name the following. [2]

 1. A parasitic plant which is devoid of leaves, having yellow, slender tubular stem.
 2. A solution used to test the presence of carbohydrates.
 3. A plant that has both autotrophic and heterotrophic nutrition.

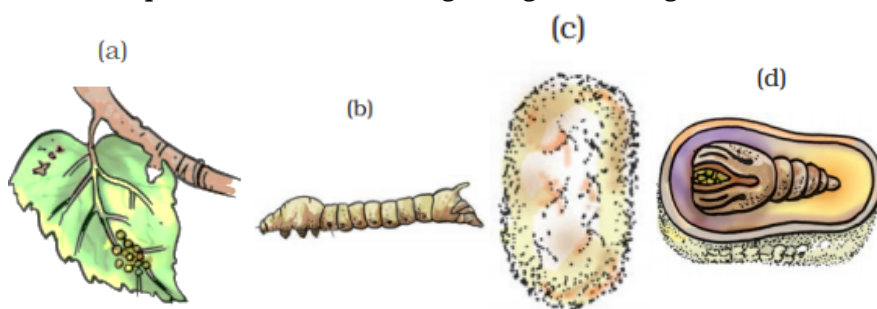
4. The by which organism obtain energy from the digested food. [2]
19. What happens when there are no green plants on the earth? [2]
20. Classify the following organism as herbivores, carnivores and omnivores. [2]
Dog, Cat, Human beings, Elephant, Crow, Cow, horse, deer, Tiger, Lion.
21. Distinguish between a parasite and a saprotroph. [3]
22. What are parasites? Explain by taking the example of cuscuta. [3]
23. What is autotrophic mode of nutrition? How do plants prepare their own food? [3]
24. What is photosynthesis? Explain the process of photosynthesis in the plants. [3]
25. What happens with the carbohydrates like starch in our body which are taken by us? [1]
26. Why do we get instant energy from glucose? [1]
27. What do you understand by "digestive enzymes"? [2]
28. What are ruminants? How do they digest cellulose? [2]
29. Write one similarity and one difference in nutrition in amoeba and human beings. [3]
30. Name the parts of the alimentary canal where [3]
i. water gets absorbed from undigested food.
ii. digested food gets absorbed.
iii. taste of the food is perceived.
iv. bile juice is produced.
31. What is diarrhoea? How is it caused? How it can be prevented (cured)? [3]
32. A got her gall bladder removed surgically as she was diagnosed with stones in her gall bladder. After the surgery, she faced problems in the digestion of certain food items when consumed in bulk. Can you tell which kind of food items would they be and why? [3]
33. Ruminants such as cows and buffaloes swallow their food hurriedly and then sit restfully and chew their food. Can you reason why? [4]



34. Label the following parts in figure and name them. [4]
a. The largest gland in our body.
b. The organ where protein digestion starts.
c. The organ that releases digestive juice into the small intestine.

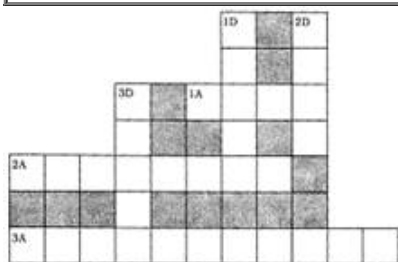
d. The organ where bile juice gets stored.

35. What is shearing? How it is done? [1]
36. Given below is a sequence of steps in the processing of wool. Which are the missing steps? [1]
Add them. Shearing, _____, sorting, _____, _____, _____.
37. Paheli went to the market to buy sarees for her mother. She took out a thread from the edge of the two sarees shown by the shopkeeper and burnt them. One thread burnt with a smell of burning hair and the other burnt with the smell of burning paper. Which thread is from a pure cotton saree and which one from a pure silk saree? Give the reason for your answer. [2]
38. Arrange the following as sequence of steps in processing of wool. [2]
Sorting, Shearing, cleaning, silver, carding, woolen cloths.
39. Write a short note on the discovery of silk. [3]
40. Write a caption for each of the figures given as Figure (a - d). [3]



41. Solve the crossword puzzle based on this lesson. Use hints to fill in the blank spaces with letters that complete the words. [3]

Down	Across
1. Wash thoroughly	1. Keeps warm
2. Animal fibre	2. Its leaves are eaten by silkworms.
3. Long thread like structure	3. Hatches from the egg of moth.



42. Explain various steps used in the process of making wool. [4]
43. How are silkworms reared? Explain in brief. [4]