

C.V.RAMAN EXAM 7th STD NOTES (SCIENCE)

Chapter-1 The Living world - Adaptation & Classification

- 1) Plants like ----- fulfill their need for nitrogen by consuming insects.
a. Deodar b. pine c. Venus flytrap & sundew d. cuscuta
- 2) ----- Root of the grasses prevents soil erosion.
a. Tap b. Adventitious c. Fibrous d. Prop
- 3) Which of the following is not an adaptation in reptiles?
a. Scaly skin b. clawed toes c. thin soles d. hollow bones
- 4) Bats can fly with the help of the -----
a. Scales b. feathers c. Patagium d. thick hairs
- 5) ----- is an example of insectivorous plants.
a. Cuscuta b. drosera c. datura d. deodar
- 6) Which of the following is not found in snowy region?
a. Silver fox b. Siberian husky dog c. white fox d. cactus
- 7) The scientific name of dog is
a. Sorghum bicolor b. Bos Taurus c. canis lupus familiari d. hibiscus rosa-sinensis
- 8) ----- Trees like pine and deodar flourish in snowy regions like Kashmir.
a) Coniferous b) Cactus c) Deodar tree d) Venus Flytrap
- 9) The surface of leaves and stems of many aquatic plants are covered with a -----
a) Waxy layer b) Gum c) Liquid d) None of these
- 10) The -----of desert plants stores water and food.
a) Stem b) Root c) Leaf d) water Bag
- 11) Ducks have ----- toes which are used like oars.
a) Triangular b) Smooth c) Webbed d) None of these
- 12) Binomial nomenclature was discovered by-----
a) Carl Linnaeus

Answers :

1-Venus flytrap & sundew, 2-. Fibrous, 3- hollow bones, 4-Patagium, 5- Drosera, 6- cactus, 7- canis lupus familiari, 8.- Coniferous, 9.- Waxy layer, 10-.Stem, 11.-Webbed, 12.- Carl Linnaeus

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Chapter-2.Plants:Structure and Function

- 1) ----- is found in mango plant.
a. Breathing root b. still root c. tap root d. Fibrous root
- 2) Nodes and internodes are the parts of -----
a. Root b. Stem c. Leaf d. Fruit
- 3) Threat-like of fiber-like roots arising from the stem are called-----
a) Tap root b) fibrous roots c) Adventitious root d) prop roots
- 4) The stem grows about the soil from the ----- of the sprouting seed.
a) Plumule b) Radicle c) fibrous d) None of these
- 5) The part of the stem between two nodes is called-----
a) Nodes b) Internodes c) Bud d) all of These
- 6) In some plants, the small leaf like structure present near the leaf vase are called-----
a) Stipules b) Leaf Apex c) dentate d) leaflets
- 7) ----- is the female reproductive part of the flower.
a) Androecium b) calyx c) corolla d) Gynoecium
- 8) After fertilization -----develops into a fruit.
a) Ovary b) corolla c) stigma d) Pedicel

Answers:

1- . Tap root, 2- . Stem 3- fibrous roots, 4- plumule, 5- internode, 6- stipule,
7- gynoecium, 8-ovary

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Chapter-3. Properties of Natural resources

1. The excess of water vapour during the night or at down is transformed into-----
a) Dew b) moisture c) water droplet d) All of these
2. The capacity of air to hold moisture depends upon the ----- of air
a) Temperature b) humidity c) water vapour d) None of these
3. Water does not have a ----- but define-----and-----
a) Shape, volume, density b) density, mass, volume
c) Shape, mass, volume d) mass, shape, volume
4. During anomalous behavior of water, the water expands at the temperature below----
a) 0°C b) 1°C c) 100°C d) 4°C
5. While freezing, the ----- water is lowered.
a) Density b) mass c) volume d) none of these
6. -----soil has a high water holding capacity.
a) Clay b) sandy soil c) china clay d) all of these
7. ----- is used for making crockery.
a) Still soil b) sandy soil c) kaolin d) clay soil
8. -----soil has pH 7.
a) Acidic b) basic c) neutral d) salt
9. -----the universal solvent.
a) Acid water b) water c) salty water d) none of these
10. The proportion of large particles is high in ----- soil.
a) Sandy soil b) slit soil c) clay soil d) all of these

Answers:

1-dew, 2-Temperature, 3-shape, mass, volume, 4- 4°C , 5-density, 6-clay, 7- Kaolin (china clay), 8-Neutral, 9- water, 10- sandy.

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Chapter-4. Nutrition in Living organism

1. Which of the following is a scavenger animal?
a) Monkey b. Hyena c. Lion d. sparrow
2. Lichen is an example of symbiosis between
a) Algae & bacteria b. fungi & amoeba c. algae & fungi d. drosera & insect
3. Nutrients which are required in large quantity are called as-----
a) Micro nutrient b) food stuffs c) vegetables d) none of these
4. ----- is the process by which green plants make their own food.
a) Photosynthesis b) evaporation c) condensation d) osmosis
5. The leaves have microscopic openings called----- through which they take in the CO₂ from the air.
a) chloroplast b) chlorophyll c) stomata d) none of these
6. ----- is an example of a symbiosis between algae and fungi
a) Lichen b) drosera burmanii c) cuscuta d) loranthus
7. The step of nutrition in which waste products and undigested food is removed from the body is called as----
a) Egestion b) assimilation c) absorption d) ingestion
8. Animals that obtain their food from both plants and animals are called -----
a) Herbivores b) omnivores c) carnivores d) scavengers

Answers:

- 1- Hyena, 2- algae & fungi 3-macro-nutrients, 4- Photosynthesis,
5- Stomata, 6- lichen, 7- egestion 8- Omnivores

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Chapter-6. Measurement of physical Quantities

1. A value and a ----- are used to express magnitude of a physical quantity.
a. Numerical b. symbol c. direction d. unit
2. ----- is not a scalar quantity.
a. density b. Temperature c. Gravitational force d. work
3. ----- of the body is ----- on the moon as compared to that on the earth
a. Mass, less b. weight, less c. mass, more d. weight, more
4. The Distance between the two fine lines which are engraved on the platinum- iridium bar is accepted as the standard-----
a. gram b. kilogram c. centimeter d. meter
5. Mass is quantitative measure of the ----- of an object.
a) Momentum b) acceleration c) inertia d) density
6. The ----- is the specified unit for measuring length M.K.S. system.
a) Centimeter b) meter c) dyne d) joule
7. System international is also called the -----
a) Metric system b) CGS system c) MKS system d) all of these
8. The times required for one revolution of the earth is taken as ----- hours.
a) 24 b) 22 c) 28 d) 25
9. 1 YMC= ----- million cubic feet.
a) 100 b) 10 C) 1000 D) 10000

Answers:

- 1- Unit, 2- Gravitational force, 3- weight, less 4 - Meter.
5- inertia, , 6- meter,7-metric system, 8-24, 9-. 1000

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Chapter-7. Motion, Force and Work.

1. The ----- can be different at the different times.
a. Average velocity b. average speed c. instantaneous velocity d. uniform velocity
2. The ability to do work is
a. energy b. acceleration c. heat d. force
3. force is measured by the
a. energy b. acceleration c. work d. displacement
4. Acceleration is produce
a. When an object moves in straight line
b. when an object is at rest
c. when an object moves with constant speed
d. when a moving object changes its direction
5. If a body traverses a distance in direct proportion to the time, the speed of the body is-----
a) Constant b) fast c) slow d) slow & fast
6. If a body is moving with a constant velocity its acceleration is -----
a) Zero b) One c) - One d) tow
7. ----- is a scalar quantity.
a) Acceleration b) Speed c) velocity d) force
8. ----- is the distance traversed by the body in a particular direction in unit time.
a) Work b) velocity c) speed d) Force

Answers:

- 1- instantaneous velocity, 2-. Energy, 3-acceleration,
4 -when a moving object changes its direction ,
5- constant, 6- Zero, 7- speed, 8- velocity

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Chapter-8. Static Electricity.

1. When the negative charge on an object decreases after rubbing it with another object, then the object is said to be.....
a. Negatively charged b. positively charge c. neutral d. none of these
2. The property of amber to attract things was named electricity byin 1646 A.D.
a. Thales b. Benjamin Franklin c. Thomas Edison d. Thomas Browne
3. There is between like charges.
a) Always repulsion b) always attraction c) attraction & repulsion d) none of these
4. There is when opposite electric charges come near each other.
a) always attraction b) attraction & repulsion c) Always repulsion d) none of these
5. Is responsible for generation of electric charges comes near each other.
a) Displacement of negative charge b) displacement of positive charge
c) Positive & negative charge d) negative & positive charge
6. does not get electrically charged easily by rubbing.
a) Steel b) wood c) rubber d) A And B
7. Acan be detected with an electroscope.
a) Uncharged object b) charged object c) positive charged d) negative charged
8. A lightning conductor is made of a..... strip.
a) Copper b) aluminum c) iron d) all of these
9. In Objects, the positive and negative charged are not balanced
a) Charged b) uncharged c) neutral d) A & B
10. Two like charges push each other away. This is called.....
a) Attraction b) attraction & repulsion c) repulsion & attraction d) repulsion
11. Each atom is electrically
a) Neural b) positive charge c) negative charge d) B & C
12. Benjamin Franklin conducted an experiment of flying a kite in 1752, where he showed that lightning is a form of.....
a) Electric charge b) neutral c) positive charge d) negative charge
13. When a charged object is brought near to a neutral object, the neutral object is charged by.....
a) Copper b) Zinc c) induction d) Glass rod

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Answers:

1- positively charge, 2- Thomas Browne 3- always repulsion, 4- always attraction, 5- displacement of negative charge, 6- Steel, 7- Charged Object 8- copper, 9- charge, 10- repulsion, 11- neutral, 12- Electric charge, 13- induction

Chapter-9.Heat.

- Maximum heat is absorbed by a Coloured object.
a) White b) black c) red d) yellow
-heat of does not require a medium.
a) Radiation b) absorption c) reflection d) refraction
- Conduction of heat takes place through a Substance.
a) Bad Conductor b) Good conductor c) neutral d) A & B
- The shining surface in a thermos flask decreases the outgoing heat by.....
a) Absorption b) Radiation c) reflection d) refraction
- Cooking utensils are made from metals due to their property of
a) Conduction b) heating c) electricity d) absorption
- The earth receives heat from the sun by
- a) Ray b) radiation c) light ray d) none of these
-of heat means the flow of heat one place to another.
a) Transfer b) contraction c) expansion d) none of these
- The ability of a substance to absorb heat radiation depends on it's
- a) State of matter b) color c) shape d) odder
- In which substance does not conduction occur
a) Liquid b) Gas c) solid d) all of these
- Which material used as a coating on inner wall of thermos flask
a) Aluminum b) silver c) zinc d) copper

Answers:

1-black, 2-radiation, 3- good conductor, 4- reflection,
5- conduction,
7- Transfer, 8- Color.

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Chapter-10.Distance Management.

1. The condition that occurs due to long term and severe scarcity of food grains and water as called as.....
a) Famine b) flood c) cloud burst d) storms
2.is the most famine affected continent of the world.
a) Africa b) America c) Asia d) Antarctica
3. Theestablished by the government of India in 1976 has made special efforts towards the control of floods.
a) National food commission b) State food commission
c) District food commission d) Block food commission

Answers:

1-Famine, 2-Asia, 3-National Flood Commission

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Chapter-11. Cell Structure and Micro-Organisms

-is the outermost covering of the plants cells.
a. Cell membrane b. cell wall c. capsule d. Endoplasmic reticulum
- The liquid part of the cell present around the nucleus is called
a. Cell organelle b. vacuole c. cytoplasm d. lysosomes
- The root nodules of leguminous plants convert atmospheric into its compound.
oxygen b. nitrogen c. phosphors d. carbon monoxide
-forms the basis of the structure and function of all living organisms.
a) Cell b) cell wall c) organ d) nucleus
- Plant cells have definite shape due to the presence of.....
a) Cell wall b) cell membrane c) cytoplasm d) cell organelles
- The organelle called Is present in plant cell only.
a) cell membrane b) cytoplasm c) chloroplast d) cell wall
- are made up of several flat sacs.
a) Endoplasmic reticulum b) Golgi bodies c) cell organelle d) Plasma membrane
- In the cell photosynthesis is carried out with help of.....
a) cell b) nucleus c) chloroplasts d) cell wall
- An electron microscope is necessary for the study of
a) Cell organelle b) cell wall c) Golgi bodies d) Plasma membrane
- Garbage is converted into by micro-organism.
a) Bacteria b) manure c) algae d) fungi
-is a national movement started in our nation to create awareness about public hygiene
a) Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan b) Gram Swacchata Abhiyan
c) Rastriya Arogya Abhiyan d) All of these

Answers:

1- b. cell wall, 2-c. cytoplasm 3- Nitrogen, 4-cell, 5-cell wall,
6- chloroplast, 7-golgi bodies, 8-chloroplasts,9-cell organelles,
10-manure, 11- Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan

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Chapter-12. The muscular system and digestive system in human beings:

1. The muscle on the back of the bone in our upper arm is called.....
a. Biceps b. triceps c. cardiac d. incisor
2. The study of muscles is called.....
a. Cytology b. morphology c. mycology d. ptyalin
3. Saliva contains an enzyme called.....
a. trypsin b. pancreatic juice c. calcium salt d. ptyalin
4. Which of the following is absent in gastric juice?
a. Mucus b. HCL c. amylase d. pepsin
5. Eyelids havemuscles.
a) Involuntary b) voluntary c) muscular d) A & B
6. is not a function of the muscular system
a) Protection of blood cell b) Performing movement c) A & B d) none of these
7. Muscles of the heart are.....
a) Ordinary muscles b) cardiac's muscles c) heart Muscles d) skeletal muscles
8. Conversion of food into a soluble form and its absorption into the blood is called.....
a) Excretion b) digestion c) respiration d) circulation
9. The process of digestion starts from the
a) Mouth b) Stomach c) small intestine d) pancreas
10. The small intestine is aboutlong.
a) 6 m b) 5 m c) 1.5 m d) 0.5 m
11. Pushing forward the food that has been chewed is the function of the.....
a) Stomach b) pancreas c) oesophogaous d) salivary glands
12. Amylase convert complex.....into simple sugars.
a) Proteins b) carbohydrates c) lipids d) fats

Answers :

1-triceps, 2-mycology 3- ptyalin, 4-amylase. 5-involuntary,
6-Production of blood cells, 7-cardic muscle, 8-digestion,
9-mouth, 10- 6 m, 11-oesophagus, 12- carbohydrates

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Chapter-13. The Changes Physical and Chemical

- Which of the following is not an example of natural change?
a) Seed germination b. flood c. baking bread d. Ripening of Mango
- Which of the following is not a chemical change
a) Conversion of milk into curd b. burning of water
c. rusting of iron d. stretching of a spring
- Which one of the following process helps to prevent corrosion?
a) Tinning b. Evaporation c. boiling d. Melting
- Ripening of a mango is an example of
a) Physical change b) chemical change c) natural change d) reversible change
- The changes that can occur in a forward and reverse direction again and again are called..... Change.
a) reversible change b) periodic change c) non periodic change d) A & C
- Corrosion of a copper article results in the formation oflayer on it.
a) Brownish b) Greenish c) Red d) Blue
- The technique is a new process developed to prevent corrosion of metals.
a) Electro coating b) powder coating c) manmade coating d) none of these
- Corrosion of metal is an example ofchange.
a) Chemical b) physical c) periodic d) non periodic change
- The process by which Iron articles are given a thin coat of zinc to prevent corrosion is called.....
a) Electro coating b) galvanization c) manmade coating d) powder coating

Answers: 1- Baking bread, 2- Stretching of a spring, 3-Tinning.

Fill in The Blanks: 4-natural, 5-reversible, 6-greenish, 7-powder coating,

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Chapter-14.Element,Compound and Mixture

2. Out of the 118 elements discovered by scientists till date.....elements are natural elements.
a) 29 b) 92 c) 80 d) 102
3. In 1803, John Dalton proposed his theory stating that.....cannot be created or divided into smaller particles or destroyed.
a) Atoms b) Compounds c) molecules d) mixture
4. Oxygen in air is always instate
a) Compound b) atomic c) liquid d) molecular
5. The symbolis used to represent the element Argon.
a) An b) Al c) Ar d) Ag
6. Which one of the following is NOT a non-metal?
a) Gold b) Sulphur c) Chlorine d) Phosphorous
7. Which one of the following technique is used for separating a mixture of two immiscible liquids?
a) Chromatograph b) Centrifugation c) Separating funnel d) Winnowing
8. The term Matter is used as a Synonym for.....
A) -Substance b) Liquid c) Solid d) All of these
9. The Symbolis used to represent the element sodium.
a) Na b) NA c) Cu d) Sa
10. The properties of the original metal can be modified by mixing one or more elements in it, such a mixture of metals is called a.....
a) Alloy b) Metals c) Non- Metals d) None Of these
11. The mixing of unwanted substance in any foodstuff is called
a) Suspension b) Adulteration c) Separation d) Filtration
12. The substance formed by the chemical combination of two or more elements is called
a) Atom b) Elements c) Compound d) Ion

Answers-

1-92, 2-atom, 3-liquid, 4-Ar, 5-Gold, 6-separating funnel,7-substance,
8-Na, 9-Alloy, 10-adulteration, 11-compound

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Chapter-15. Materials We Use

1. The first commercial tooth paste was made by thecompany in New York in 1973.
a) Babool b) Pepsodent c) Colgate d) Sensodyne
- 2) Which one of the following is Not a Detergent?
a) Ritha b) Washing Soda c) Shikekai d) Pomegranate ring
- 3) Soft Soap is a.....Salt of fatty acids.
a) Potassium b) Sodium c) calcium d) Magnesium
- 4) Portland cement is made from raw material which consists of% silicon dioxide.
a) 25 b) 5 c) 60 d) 10
- 5) Soap is a salt ofand Sodium hydroxide.
a) Fatty acid b) Acetic Acid c) Hydrochloric Acid d) Nitric Acid
- 6) Synthetic detergents can be used inwater as well.
a) Hard b) Soft c) Mineral d) all of these
- 7) Fluoride is used in toothpaste to prevent
- a) Hardness b) Softness c) Tooth decay d) Cavity
- 8) Hard Soap is asalt of Fatty acids.
a) Sodium c) Calcium d) Magnesium d) all of these
- 9)present in tooth paste is essential for strengthening of bones and enamel covering of teeth.
a) Fluoride b) chloride c) Bromide d) iodide
- 10) The substance that has the property of surface activity is said to be a
- a) Tension b) Surfactant c) Area d) Surface

Answers-

1-colgate, 2-pomegranate rind, 3-potassium,4-25, 6-fatty acid,
7-hard, 8-tooth decay, 9-Sodium, 10-fluoride, 11-surfactant.

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Chapter-16. Natural Resources

- 1) Which one of the following is a metal mineral?
a) Graphite b) Bauxite c) potash d) Feldspar
- 2) Which one of the following is NOT a non-metal mineral?
a) Coal b) Diamond c) Gypsum d) Mica
- 3) Bauxite consists mainly of
- a. Sodium oxide b) potassium oxide c) Aluminum oxide d) Calcium dioxide
- 4)is the coal of the highest grade
a) Anthracite b) Lignite c) Peat d) Bituminous
- 5) Of the seven commercially important underground oil reserved in India, ONGC has successfully explored.....
a) Five b) four c) six d) three
- 6) Which one of the following medicinal plant is used for treating cough and cold?
a) Cinchona b) Cinnamon c) Bel d)Adulsa
- 7) Bauxite contains% aluminum.
a) 35 b) 55 c) 65 d) 75
- 8) About% of the total land of the world is covered by forests.
a) 30 40 c) 45 d) 21

Answers-

1-Bauxite, 2-Coal, 3-aluminium oxide, 4-Anthracite,
5-six, 6- Adulsa, 7-55, 8-30
