

7th Std Science Term 1 – Book Back Questions With Answers in English
7th Std Science 1st Term

1. Animals in daily life

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Animals are reared for _____
(a) Milk (b) Eggs
(c) Meat (d) **All the above**
2. _____ gives us honey
(a) **honey bees** (b) Bees
(c) Ants (d) Insects
3. _____ are a good source of protein.
(a) horses (b) **Fishes**
(c) Ox (d) Vegetables
4. Some cows produce around _____ liters of milk a day.
(a) 0 (b) 13
(c) **16** (d) 25
5. _____ is used to make blankets and shawls.
(a) **Wool** (b) Plastic
(c) Paper (d) Cotton
6. Silk is obtained from _____
(a) Butterfly (b) **Silk worm**
(c) Any worms (d) Pupa
7. _____ is a valuable gem obtained from pearl oysters.
(a) Beads (b) Gold
(c) Silver (d) **Pearl**
8. _____ is used for making paints, varnish and cosmetics.
(a) Colour (b) **Lac**

7th Std Science Term 1 – Book Back Questions With Answers in English

- (c) Oil gum (d) Neem oil
9. _____ is a protein.
- (a) **Wool** (b) Cotton
- (c) Leaf (d) Honey
10. The skin of sheep has _____ types of hair.
- (a) 6 (b) 3
- (c) **2** (d) 4
11. Yakwool is common in _____
- (a) Delhi (b) Bihar
- (c) Punjab (d) **Tibet**
12. Angora wool is obtained from _____ goats.
- (a) Ladakh (b) **Angora**
- (c) Tibet (d) Delhi
13. The _____ of Kashmiri goat is woven in to fine shawl.
- (a) Outerhair (b) inner hair
- (c) **under hair** (d) hair
14. _____ is also a natural animal fibre.
- (a) **Silk** (b) Cotton
- (c) Skin (d) Nylon
15. _____ is used for making parachutes.
- (a) **Silk** (b) Nylon
- (c) Cotton (d) Jute
16. _____ is a very old occupation in India.
- (a) Apiculture (b) **Sericulture**
- (c) Poultry (d) Farming
17. This silk is soft, white and Instrous.
- (a) Eri (b) Muga

7th Std Science Term 1 – Book Back Questions With Answers in English

(c) Tassar

(d) **Mulbery**

18. The protective case around the silk moth larva is called _____

(a) Pupa

(b) **Cocoons**

(c) Cupa

(d) Case

19. _____ is famous for silk cloth.

(a) **Arani**

(b) Korattur

(c) Pondi

(d) Chennai

20. _____ is used in the preparation of certain medicines in siddha and unani.

(a) Wax

(b) **Honey**

(c) Sugar

(d) Salt

21. The binomial name of Indian bee is _____

(a) Apis dorsata

(b) Apis flora

(c) **Apis Indica**

(d) Apis Vaisa

22. In pure honey the percentage of sugar is _____

(a) **75**

(b) 70

(c) 70

(d) 50

23. In pure honey the percentage of minerals is _____

(a) 4

(b) **8**

(c) 12

(d) 16

24. One of the following is an Italian breed honey bee _____

(a) **A. dorsata**

(b) A.florea

(c) A. indica

(d) A. mellifera

25. _____ honey bee is the best for bee keeping

(a) **A.mellifera**

(b) A.florea

(c) A.indica

(d) A.dorsata

26. _____ keeping has developed into a very big industry.

(a) Bee

(b) Cattle

7th Std Science Term 1 – Book Back Questions With Answers in English**(c) Poultry****(d) Fish**

27. Some varieties of hens are reared for the production of eggs only. Such hens are called _____

(a) Brooders**(b) Layers****(c) Broilers****(d) Groylers**

28. there are some varieties of hens grown for flesh. They are called _____

(a) broilers**(b) layers****(c) brooders****(d) incubators**

29. For hatching the hen sit on eggs and keep them warm this process is called _____

(a) Incubation**(b) Brooding****(c) Ventilation****(d) Maturation**

30. The eggs hatch after _____ days.

(a) 20**(b) 21****(c) 22****(d) 25****II. Fill in the blanks.**

1. The _____ in nature will be upset if the relationship between human and animals deteriorates.

Ans: Balance

2. _____ and their products are of great use to man.

Ans: Animals

3. Certain breeds of goat are reared for _____ and _____.

Ans: Milk, Meat

4. _____ are a good source of protein.

Ans: Fishes

5. _____ gives us silk fibre.

Ans: Silk Moth

6. Silk is obtained from _____ and it is used for making silk clothes.

7th Std Science Term 1 – Book Back Questions With Answers in English

Ans: Silk Worm

7. Pearl is a valuable gem obtained from _____

Ans: Pearl Oysters

8. Some insects secrete a resin like substance called _____

Ans: Lac

9. honey is obtained from _____ bees.

Ans: Honey

10. The skin of sheep has _____ types of hair.

Ans: Two

11. _____ is common in Tibet and Ladakh.

Ans: Yak wood

12. _____ is obtained from Angora goats which are found in Jammu and Kashmir.

Ans: Angora wool

13. The process of cutting off the woollen fleece of sheep with a thin layer of skin is called _____

Ans: Shearing

14. _____ is also a natural animals fibre.

Ans: silk

15. Silk fabric was first developed in _____

Ans: Ancient China

16. The rearing of silk worms for obtaining silk is called _____

Ans: Sericulture

17. The most common silk is _____ silk.

Ans: Mulberry

18. The process of taking out threads from the cotton is called _____

Ans: Reeling

19. India is the world's _____ largest producer of Silk.

7th Std Science Term 1 – Book Back Questions With Answers in English

Ans: second

20. The work of the queen bee is _____

Ans: To lay Eggs

21. The rearing of honey bees to produce honey in large scale is known as _____

Ans: Apiculture

22. The rearing of hens and other fowls to produce eggs and flesh is called _____

Ans: Poultry Farming

23. The place where the flow are reared is called _____

Ans: Poultry Farm

24. _____ district in Tamil nadu is famous for poultry industry.

Ans: Namakkal

25. Some varieties of hens are reared for the production of eggs only. Such hens are called _____

Ans: Layers

26. Hens that hatch eggs are called _____

Ans: Broody Hens

III. Match the following

1.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| 1. Dog | a. Gives Egg |
| 2. Cow | b. Gives Honey |
| 3. Hen | c. Protect our house |
| 4. Fish | d. Gives Milk |
| 5. Honey bee | e. Protein |

Ans: 1-c,2-d,3-a,4-e,5-b

2.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. Sheep | a. Silk Fibre |
| 2. Silk moth | b. Making ornament |

7th Std Science Term 1 – Book Back Questions With Answers in English

3. Pearl c. Fur
4. Lac d. Farm activities
5. Bullock e. Printing ink

Ans: 1-c,2-a,3-b,4-e,5-d

3.

1. Pure Silk a. Bioclip
2. Best Silk b. Drones
3. Wool harvest technology c. Apiculture
4. Fertile Male bee d. Mulberry Silk
5. Rearing of honey bee e. Queen of fibres

Ans: 1-e,2-d,3-a,4-b,5-c

4.

1. Rock bee a. Apis indica
2. Little bee b. Apis mellifera
3. Indian bee c. The workers
4. Italian bee d. Apis florae
5. Sterile female bees e. Apis dorsata

Ans: 1-e,2-d,3-a,4-b,5-c

2. Nutrition in Plants and Animals

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Food is a basic necessity for all _____ organisms to survive.
a. **Living** b. Non-living
c. Sand d. Water
2. Food provides _____ to all living organisms to do their life activities.
a. **Energy** b. Body
c. Water d. Cell
3. The plants and leaves have a wonderful green substance called _____

7th Std Science Term 1 – Book Back Questions With Answers in English

- a. **Chlorophyll** b. Stomata
c. Wax gland d. None
4. The tiny openings found in the leaf is _____
- a. **Stomata** b. Epidermis
c. Cuticle d. Chlorophyll
5. Nepenthes plant is also called as _____
- a. **Pitcherplant** b. Venusfly trap
c. Cuscuta d. Fungi
6. Amoeba lives in the _____
- a. **Stagnant water** b. Sand
c. Lock d. Wood
7. The mode of nutrition in amoeba is _____
- a. **Holozoic** b. Holophytic
c. Saprophytic d. None
8. Amoeba engulfs the food with the help of _____
- a. **Pseudopodia** b. feet
c. Cilia d. Flagella
9. The digested food reaches the amoeba by _____
- a. **Diffusion** b. Osmosis
c. Chewing d. None
10. In amoeba the undigested food is thrown out of the body through its.
- a. **Body surfaces** b. False feet
c. Cilia d. Food Vacuole
11. The removal of undigested food through anus is called _____
- a. Ingestion b. **Egestion**
c. Digestion d. Assimilation
12. Mouth cavity contains teeth, tongue, and _____

7th Std Science Term 1 – Book Back Questions With Answers in English

- a. Liver b. Small intestine
- c. Large intestine d. **Salivary glands**
13. Salivary glands secrete a watery fluid called _____
- a. **Saliva** b. Aminoacid
- c. HCl d. Alkane
14. Saliva contains an enzyme called _____
- a. **Amylase** b. Pepsin
- c. Pancreatic juice d. Hormones
15. Stomach secretes digestive juice called _____
- a. **Gastric Juice** b. Amylase
- c. Pancreatic juice d. Hormones
16. Milk teeth grows when a baby is about _____
- a. **one year** b. Two months
- c. four months d. Six months
17. Milk teeth are _____ in number.
- a. **Twenty** b. Ten
- c. Five d. Thirteen
18. When the milk teeth fall off, a new set of _____ teeth grow.
- a. **Permanent** b. Temporary
- c. Secondary d. Primary
19. Permanent teeth are _____ is number.
- a. **Thirty-Two** b. Thirty five
- c. Twenty eight d. Sixty
20. Teeth are of _____ types.
- a. **Four** b. Three
- c. Two d. One

II. Match the following.

7th Std Science Term 1 – Book Back Questions With Answers in English**1.**

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Green Plants | a. Green pigment (Substance) |
| 2. Animals | b. Nutrition |
| 3. Mode of taking food | c. Tiny openings in the leaf |
| 4. Chlorophyll | d. Heterotrophs |
| 5. Stomata | e. Autotrophs |

Ans: 1-e,2-d,3-b,4-a,5-c**2.**

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Self-nourishment | a. Venusfly trap |
| 2. Other nourishment | b. Cuscuta |
| 3. Saprotroph | c. Autotrophic Nutrition |
| 4. Parasites | d. Heterotrophic nutrition |
| 5. Insectivorous | e. Mushroom |

Ans: 1-c,2-d,3-e,4-b,5-a**3.**

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Nepenthes | a. The plant which provides food for parasite |
| 2. Lichens | b. Saprotroph |
| 3. Bread mould | c. Organism that consist of a fungus and algae. |
| 4. Host plant | d. Can not prepare the food |
| 5. Non-green plants | e. Pitcher |

Ans: 1-e,2-c,3-b,4-a,5-d**4.**

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Animals take in solid food | a. Organ of taste |
| 2. Suck the nectar of the flowers | b. Aquatic animals Blue whale |
| 3. Swallow their food | c. Butterflies |
| 4. Animals filter feed | d. Holozoic nutrition |
| 5. Tongue | e. Snakes, Frogs |

7th Std Science Term 1 – Book Back Questions With Answers in English**Ans: 1-d,2-c,3-e,4-b,5-a****5.**

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Oesophagus | a. Bag like Structure |
| 2. Stomach | b. 7 metre in length |
| 3. Small intestine | c. Place of egestion |
| 4. Large intestine | d. Food pipe |
| 5. Anus | e. 1.5 metre in length |

Ans: 1- d,2-a,3-b,4-e,5-c**5.**

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Carbohydrates | a. Rumen |
| 2. Proteins | b. Glucose |
| 3. Fats | c. Peristalsis |
| 4. Movement in the oesophagus | d. Fatty acids |
| 5. First chamber of stomach | e. Aminoacid |

Ans: 1-b,2-e,3-d,4-c,5-a**3. Plant Morphology****I. Choose the correct answer.**

1. Absorption of water is a function of _____ system.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| a. Shoot | b. Root |
|----------|---------|

2. Thulasi is an example of a _____

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| a. Herb | b. Petiole |
|---------|------------|

3. The stalk of a leaf is called _____

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a. Stipule | b. Petiole |
|------------|------------|

4. _____ Protects the flower when it is a bud.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| a. Calyx | b. Corolla |
|----------|------------|

5. Movement of plant towards _____ is called phototropism.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a. Water | b. light |
|----------|----------|

7th Std Science Term 1 – Book Back Questions With Answers in English

6. An example of tuberous root _____
a. Sweetpotato b. Dahila
7. An example of Prop root _____
a. Banyan b. Maize
8. An example of Stillt root _____
a. Sugarcane b. Sweetpotato
9. An example of Parasitic root _____
a. cuscuta b. Vanda
10. An example of Epiphytic root _____
a. Vanda b. Potato
11. An example of stem tuber _____
a. Potato b. Cuscuta
12. An example of Rhizome _____
a. Ginger b. Vanda
13. Grass is an example for _____
a. Runner b. Stolons
14. Passion flower is an example for _____
a. Stem tendril b. Phylloclade
15. Bougainvillea is an example for _____
a. Thron b. Stem tendril
16. Nodes and internodes are absent in _____
a. Onion b. Ginger
17. Bamboo, Coconut are the example for _____
a. Erect stem b. reduced stem
18. An example of twiner _____
a. Bean b. Tridax
19. Pepper and betelvine are the examples for _____

7th Std Science Term 1 – Book Back Questions With Answers in English

a. Climber

b. Tralier

20. The leaf is modified into a bladder, to trap insects _____

a. Utricularia

b. Pea

21. The leaf modified into pitcher to trap insects _____

a. Nepenthes

b. Opuntia

22. Stem grows towards the sunlight. So stem is _____

a. Phototropic

b. Geotropic

23. The Roots tend to grow towards gravity. So root is _____

a. Positively geotropic

b. Negatively geotropic

24. The roots tend to grow towards the direction of water. So root is _____

a. Positively geotropic

b. Negatively geotropic

25. The folding of leaves in Mimosa is an irregular movement and it is called _____

a. Nastic Movement

b. Geotropic

II. Match the following

1.

1. Vallisneria

a. Sugarcane

2. Stomata

b. Opuntia

3. Stillt root

c. Pepper

4. Phylloclade

d. Submerged hydrophyte

5. Climber

e. Transpiration

Ans: 1-d,2-e,3-a,4-b,5-c

2.

1. Hydrophtes

a. Desert Plant

2. Merophytes

b. Water plants

3. Xerophytes

c. Agayatamarai

4. Water hyacinth

d. Alli

5. Water lily

e. Crop plants

7th Std Science Term 1 – Book Back Questions With Answers in English**Ans: 1-b,2-e,3-a,4-c,5-b****3.**

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. free-floating hydrophyte | a. Jasmine |
| 2. Attached floating hydrophyte | b. Radish |
| 3. Submerged hydrophyte | c. Water hyacinth |
| 4. Herb | d. Vallisneria |
| 5. Shrub | e. Water-lily |

Ans: 1-c,2-e,3-d,4-b,5-a**4.**

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Radical of embryo | a. Flowers, fruits and seeds |
| 2. Taproot system | b. Roots, stem and leaves |
| 3. Adventitious root system | c. Dicot plants |
| 4. Vegetative parts of the plant | d. Monocot Plants |
| 5. Reproductive parts of the plant | e. Forms root system |

Ans: 1-e,2-c,3-d,4-b,5-a**5.**

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. The stalk of the flower | a. Female part of the flower |
| 2. Calyx | b. Male part of the flower |
| 3. Corolla | c. Pedicel; |
| 4. Androecium | d. Sepals |
| 5. gynoecium | e. Petals |

Ans: 1-c,2-d,3-e,4-b,5-a**6.**

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. Conical root | a. Dahlia |
| 2. Fusiform root | b. Avicennia |
| 3. Napiform root | c. Carrot |
| 4. Respiratory root | d. Radish |

7th Std Science Term 1 – Book Back Questions With Answers in English

5. Fasciculated root e. Beetroot

Ans: 1-c,2-d,3-e,4-b,5-a

III. Fill in the blanks

1. Hydrophytes are divided into free floating _____ and _____.

Ans : Attached floating, Submerged

2. Mesophytes plants grow in places with _____ supply. They cannot _____ in places with too much of water or too little water.

Ans : moderate water, grow

3. Give two examples for mesophytes _____

Ans : Maize, Wheat

4. Mesophytes have well developed _____ system. Their leaves are usually large and _____

Ans : Root, broad

5. Water lily are fixed at the bottom of the _____ and the _____ float on the surface of water.

Ans : Pond, Leaves

6. Vallisneria are _____ in the mud and remain _____ water.

Ans : Rooted, under

7. In _____ the stem is thick, flat and green and does the function of _____

Ans : Opuntia, Photosynthesis

8. Herbs are _____ plants and do not grow more than _____ height.

Ans : non-woody, one metre

9. What is the local name for sunflower and opuntia?

Ans : Surakanthi, Chappathikalli

10. Give two examples for herbs.

Ans : Sunflower

11. Give the examples for shrubs.

Ans : Croton, Rose

7th Std Science Term 1 – Book Back Questions With Answers in English

12. Hard and _____ main stem is called _____

Ans : woody, trunk

13. What are the uses of mango and teak trees?

Ans : fruits, wood

14. Mention the two main systems a typical flowering plant.

Ans : Root system, shoot branches

15. The root system consist of _____ and its _____

Ans : main root, lateral branches

16. The shoot system has a _____ branches and _____

Ans : Stem, leaves

17. The flowering plant produces flowers, _____ and _____ at maturity.

Ans : fruits, seeds

18. The root system is the _____ part and the shoot system is _____ part.

Ans : Underground, Aerial

19. Root system is broadly classified in two types. They are _____ and _____.

Ans : tap root system, adventitious root system

20. The primary root (tap root) gives rise to lateral roots such as _____ and _____.

Ans : secondary, Tertiary roots

21. Adventition roots arise in _____ which are their and uniform in size, they are also called as _____ roots.

Ans : Cluster, Fibrous

22. Mention two monocot plants show adventitious roots _____

Ans : Rice, Maize

23. Roots absorb water and _____ from the soil and _____ to the system.

Ans : Minerals, Transport

24. Shoot system develops from _____ of the _____.

Ans : Plumule, Embryo

7th Std Science Term 1 – Book Back Questions With Answers in English

25. What are the normal functions of the stem?

Ans : Support, Conduction

4. Basis of Classification

I. Fill in the blanks

1. The five kingdom system of classification was proposed by_____

Ans : R.H.Whittaker

2. Kingdom Monera includes _____ organisms.

Ans : Unicellular

3. The queen of drugs is _____

Ans : Penicillin

4. Plant cells have it. Animal cell do not have it. What is it?

Ans : Cell wall

5. Oryza sativa is a binomial of _____

Ans : Rice

6. All bacteria and cyanobacteria are _____ unicellular single called organisms. They cause disease like diphtheria _____ etc.

Ans : primitive, tuberculosis

7. Fungi includes toad stools _____. They are _____ and multicellular.

Ans : Puffballs, eukaryotic

8. Yeast is an unicellular organism and _____ is shape. It is a _____ fungus.

Ans: Unicellular, Saprophytic

9. Conversion of sugar solution into _____ with the release of carbon dioxide by yeast is called _____.

Ans:alcohol, fermentation

10. The plant cells have an outside _____ that contain _____

Ans:cellwall, cellulose

11.The name of the genus begins with a _____ letter.

7th Std Science Term 1 – Book Back Questions With Answers in English

The name of the species begins with a _____ letter.

Ans: capital, small

12. Scientific names must be either _____ or Latinized. When written by hand, names should be _____

Ans: latin, underlined

13. Organisms were referred by their _____ names in the local languages were not _____ applicable.

Ans: common, universally

14. Animals can transmit impulses due to the presence of _____. They form the consumers of an _____.

Ans: new cells, ecosystem

II. Choose the correct answer.

1. In 1675 Antonvon Leewvenhock, a Dutch scientist Discovered _____

- a. fungi
- b. bacteria**
- c. algae
- d. lichens

2. The father of bacteriology is _____

- a. Antonvon Leewvenhock**
- b. Roberthock
- c. Darwin
- d. Mendel

3. The study of bacteria is _____

- a. bacteriology**
- b. phycology
- c. mycology
- d. zoology

4. Bacteria considered as the _____ formed organisms in the world.

- a. first**
- b. second
- c. third
- d. final

5. Canker disease in lemon is caused by _____

- a. bacteria**
- b. fungi
- c. lichens
- d. algae

6. Cholera is caused by _____

7th Std Science Term 1 – Book Back Questions With Answers in English

- a. **bacteria**
c. lichens
7. Plant like protista are known as _____
a. bacteria
c. protozoa
8. The paramecium, which consists of cilia, belongs to class _____
a. sarcodina
c. euglenophyta
9. Fungi cell walls, made of a tough complex sugar called _____
a. chitin
c. ciliate
10. Unicellular fungus is _____
a. yeast
c. breadmould
11. Amoeba which consists of pseudopodia belongs to class _____
a. sarcodina
c. malveles
12. The mode of nutrition in fungi is _____
a. autotrophic
c.eukaryotic
13. The antibiotic pencillin is extracted from _____
a. penicillium
c. algae
14. An example of insectivorous plant is _____
a. **Nepenthes**
c. Cycas
15. An example of parasitic plant is _____
b. fungi
d. algae
b. cyanobacteria
d. micro-algae
b. **ciliate**
d. malvaler
b. cellulose
d. pectin
b. volvox
d. penicillin
b. ciliate
d. euglenophyta
b. **heterotrophic**
d. prokariyotic
b. yeast
d. volvox
b. Riccia
d. Mango

7th Std Science Term 1 – Book Back Questions With Answers in English

- a. Cuscuta b. ferns
c. pinus d. moss

III. Match the following

1.

A	B	C
1. Porifera	common body cavity	hydra
2. Coelenterate	Flatworms	Taenia
3. Platyhelminthes	Pore bearers	Sponges

Ans: 1A(3B,C), 2A(1B,C),3A(2B,C)

2.

A	B	C
1. Arthropoda	Body is segmented	Earthworm
2. Annelida	Thread like worms	Roundworm
3. Aschelminthes	Have jointed legs	Cockroach

Ans: 1A(3B,C),2A(1B,C),3A(2B,C)

3.

A	B	C
1. Chordata	Spiny skinned	Starfish
2. Mollusca	Have back bone	Man
3. Echinodermata	Soft bodied with shells	Snail

Ans: 1A(2B,C),2A(3A,C),3A(1B,C)

5. Matter in our Surroundings

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. Matter is anything that has mass and occupies _____

Ans: space

2. Matter is made up of atoms and _____

Ans: molecules

7th Std Science Term 1 – Book Back Questions With Answers in English

3. Molecules are made up of _____

Ans: atoms

4. The size of the atoms and molecules of matter is measured in _____

Ans: nano meters

5. _____ are the building blocks of matter.

Ans: Atoms

6. There exists a _____ between the molecules in matter.

Ans: space

7. The force of attraction between the molecules of matter is known as _____ force.

Ans: Inter Molecular

8. The force that binds the molecules together is _____ force.

Ans: Inter molecular

9. Air is an example of _____ state of matter.

Ans: Gaseous

10. _____ is an example of liquid state of matter.

Ans: Juice

11. In _____ molecules are very closely arranged.

Ans: solids

12. In _____ the force of attraction between the molecules is very strong.

Ans: solids

13. Solids are _____

Ans: incompressible

14. _____ take the shape of the container.

Ans: Liquids

15. The force of attraction between the molecules in a liquid is _____ when compared to solids.

Ans: less

7th Std Science Term 1 – Book Back Questions With Answers in English

16. _____ occupy definite volume but have no definite shape.

Ans: Liquids

17. _____ is an example of liquid state.

Ans: Oil

18. The molecules of gas are _____ packed.

Ans: loosely

19. _____ are highly compressible.

Ans: Gases

20. _____ is used as fuel these days in vehicles.

Ans: Compressed Natural Gas

21. _____ diffuse faster than liquids.

Ans: Gases

22. Water can exist as _____ states of matter.

Ans: Three

23. On varying _____ matter will change from one state to another.

Ans: Temperature

24. _____ can exist as three states of matter.

Ans: water

25. The temperature at which a solid melts to become a liquid is called its _____ point.

Ans: Melting

26. The temperature at which a liquid starts boiling is known as its _____ point.

Ans: boiling

27. Solid on heating changes into _____

Ans: liquid state

28. Liquids on heating changes into _____

Ans: gaseous state

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29. Water on cooling changes into _____

Ans: Ice

30. The intermolecular force is least in _____

Ans: Gases

31. One nanometer is _____ m

Ans: 10^{-9}

32. Matter can exist in three physical states namely _____, _____ and _____.

Ans: solid, Liquid, Gas

33. _____ occupy definite volume but have no definite shape.

Ans: Liquid

34. Liquefied Petroleum Gas is shortly termed as _____

Ans: LPG

35. _____ is neither occupies a definite volume nor possesses definite shape.

Ans: Gas

36. _____ are highly compressible when compared to solids and liquids.

Ans: Gases

37. Compressed Natural Gas is shortly termed as _____

Ans: CNG

38. Inter molecular space is _____ in solid.

Ans: Minimum

39. Inter molecular space is _____ in gases.

Ans: Maximum

40. Inter molecular forces are _____ in liquid.

Ans: Less

41. Gas are easily _____

Ans: compressible

42. The temperature at which solid melts to become a liquid is called _____

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Ans: melting point

43. The temperature at which a liquid starts boiling is known as its _____

Ans: boiling point

44. Solid form of water is _____

Ans: Ice

45. Gases form of water is _____

Ans: water Vapour

46. One state of matter can be changed into another state by varying the _____

Ans: temperature

II. Match the following

1.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Solid | a. Liquid |
| 2. Atoms | b. Oxygen in the cylinder |
| 3. Water | c. Tiny particles |
| 4. Gas | d. Molecules are closely packed |
| 5. Solid on heating | e. Exist in three states |

Ans: 1-d,2-c,3-e,4-b,5-a

2.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Gas | a. Fuel for vehicles |
| 2. 1 nano meter | b. cooking |
| 3. LPG | c. 10^{-9} m |
| 4. CNG | d. To pump air |
| 5. Compressor | e. Diffuse readily |

Ans: 1-e,2-c,3-b,4-a,5-d

6. Measurement

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I. Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ is the extent of plane surface occupied.

Ans: Area

2. The unit of area is _____

Ans: m^2

3. 1 hectare = _____ acre.

Ans: 2.47

4. We use a _____ to measure the area of irregular objects.

Ans : graph sheet

5. Area of a triangle is calculated by the formula _____

Ans: $\frac{1}{2} bh$

6. Area of a circle is given by the formula _____

Ans: πr^2

7. The space occupied by a body is its _____

Ans: Volume

8. A _____ is used to make small fixed volume of liquid to flow.

Ans: Burette

9. _____ is the mass of unit volume of a substance.

Ans: Density

10. Density of water is _____ kg/m^3 .

Ans: 1000

11. Pendulum clocks work on the principle of _____

Ans: simple pendulum

12. _____ is the average distance between the earth and the sun.

Ans: Astronomical unit

13. The unit of density is _____.

Ans: kg/m^3

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14. The unit of volume is _____

Ans: m^3

15. A _____ is used to measure time.

Ans: clock

16. Quantities got by the multiplication or division of _____ physical quantities are called derived quantities.

Ans: fundamental

17. Volume and density are _____ quantities.

Ans: derived

18. Breadth, height, depth, distance, radius, diameter are all different measures of _____

Ans: length

19. cm^2 is an unit of _____

Ans: Area

20. _____ is the volume of a cube of side 1m.

Ans: 1 Cubic metre

21. Volume of liquid is measured in _____

Ans: Litres

22. 1 litre = _____

Ans: 1000 cm^3

23. If a substance is lighter than water, it will _____

Ans: float

24. Density of _____ is 1000 kg m^{-3}

Ans: water

25. The back and forth motion of a swing is _____

Ans: Oscillatory motion

26. One complete to and fro motion of a pendulum is called one _____ of the pendulum.

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Ans: oscillation

27. The time taken to complete one oscillation is called _____

Ans: Time period

28. Time period of a simple pendulum depends on the _____

Ans: Length of the pendulum

29. _____ is the distance upto which the bob is pulled from the position of rest.

Ans: Amplitude

30. The distance of the sun from the earth is measured by the unit _____

Ans: light year

31. _____ is the distance travelled by light in vacuum in one year.

Ans: Light year



7. Motion

I. Fill in the blanks

1. The measure of how fast or slow an object is moving is its _____

Ans: speed

2. _____ of a body is the distance travelled by it in one second.

Ans: speed

3. The unit of speed is _____

Ans: m/s

4. A cycle is _____ than a car.

Ans: slower

5. Distance covered = _____

Ans: Speed x Time

6. Average speed = _____

Ans: Total distance travelled / Total time taken

7. If a body moves with the same speed at all times, it is said to have _____ speed.

Ans: uniform

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8. Change of distance with time may be represented by a _____ graph.

Ans: Distance-time

9. _____ gives the speed of the vehicle at every instant.

Ans: Speedometer

10. _____ measures the total distance covered by a vehicle in metre.

Ans: Odometer

11. Speedometer gives the speed of a vehicle in _____

Ans: km/hr

12. For _____ speed, the distance-time graph is a straight line.

Ans: uniform

13. _____ the speed, steeper will be the distance-time graph.

Ans: Greater

14. _____ is the shortest distance between two points.

Ans: Displacement

15. Speed in a definite direction is called _____

Ans: Velocity

16. _____ is the change of velocity in one sec.

Ans: Acceleration

17. The unit of velocity is _____

Ans: m/sec

18. The unit of acceleration is _____

Ans: m/s^2

19. If the velocity of a moving body decreases, it has _____

Ans: retardation

20. The average value of acceleration due to gravity is _____

Ans: $9.8m/s^2$

21. _____ are made of aluminium alloy.

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Ans: Hang gliders

22. The latest aero sport is _____

Ans: Para gliding

