

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA PORBANDAR

SESSION 2023-24

SUMMER HOLIDAY HOME WORK

CLASS – 7TH SCIENCE

1. MULTI-DISCIPLINARY PROJECT (MDP)-

SOME SUGGESTIVE PROJECT IDEAS –

- A. FOREST – A LIFE LINE
- B. ENVIRONMENT
- C. PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT
- D. MILLET AS SUPER FOOD
- E. TRADITIONAL FOOD OF GUJARAT
- F. WEATHER AND CLIMATE
- G. SOLAR SYSTEM
- H. NATURAL DISASTER – EARTHQUAKE
- I. AGRICULTURE- FARM TO LIFE
- J. NATURAL RESOURCES
- K. STATE OF ATMOSPHERE OF YOUR CITY
- L. FABRICS
- M. WATER – CONSERVE TO PRESERVE
- N. FAUNA AND FLORA OF PORBANDAR

2. PREPARATION OF ONE 2D/ 3D CHART /MODEL

3. REVISION QUESTION –

1. Organisms which prepare food for themselves using simple naturally available raw materials are referred to as
 - (a) heterotrophs
 - (b) autotrophs
 - (c) parasites
 - (d) saprophytes
2. In the absence of which of the following will photosynthesis not occur in leaves?
 - (a) Guard cells
 - (b) Chlorophyll
 - (c) Vacuole
 - (d) Space between cells
3. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
 - (i) All green plants can prepare their own food.
 - (ii) Most animals are autotrophs.
 - (iii) Carbon dioxide is not required for photosynthesis.
 - (iv) Oxygen is liberated during photosynthesis.

10. Which of the following pair of teeth differ in structure but are similar in function?
- (a) canines and incisors. (b) molars and premolars.
(c) incisors and molars. (d) premolars and canines.
11. Read carefully the terms given below. Which of the following set is the correct combination of organs that do not carry out any digestive functions?
- (a) Oesophagus, Large Intestine, Rectum
(b) Buccal cavity, Oesophagus, Rectum
(c) Buccal cavity, Oesophagus, Large Intestine
(d) Small Intestine, Large Intestine, Rectum
12. The swallowed food moves downwards in the alimentary canal because of
- (a) force provided by the muscular tongue.
(b) the flow of water taken with the food.
(c) gravitational pull.
(d) the contraction of muscles in the wall of food pipe.
13. The acid present in the stomach
- (a) kills the harmful bacteria that may enter along with the food.
(b) protects the stomach lining from harmful substances.
(c) digests starch into simpler sugars.
(d) makes the medium alkaline.
14. The finger-like outgrowths of Amoeba helps to ingest food. However, the finger-like outgrowths of human intestine helps to
- (a) digest the fatty food substances. (b) make the food soluble.
(c) absorb the digested food. (d) absorb the undigested food.
15. Read the following statements with reference to the villi of small intestine.
- (i) They have very thin walls.
(ii) They have a network of thin and small blood vessels close to the surface.
(iii) They have small pores through which food can easily pass.
(iv) They are finger-like projections.
- Identify those statements which enable the villi to absorb digested food.
- (a) (i), (ii) and (iv) (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
(c) (iii) and (iv) (d) (i) and (iv)

16. The false feet of Amoeba are used for

- (a) movement only. (b) capture of food only.
(c) capture of food and movement. (d) exchange of gases only.

17. The enzymes present in the saliva convert

- (a) fats into fatty acids and glycerol. (b) starch into simple sugars.
(c) proteins into amino acids. (d) complex sugars into simple sugars.

18. Cud is the name given to the food of ruminants which is

- (a) swallowed and undigested.
(b) swallowed and partially digested.
(c) properly chewed and partially digested.
(d) properly chewed and completely digested.

19. Choose the correct order of terms that describes the process of nutrition in ruminants.

- (a) swallowing → partial digestion → chewing of cud → complete digestion
(b) chewing of cud → swallowing → partial digestion → complete digestion
(c) chewing of cud → swallowing → mixing with digestive juices → digestion
(d) swallowing → chewing and mixing → partial digestion → complete digestion

20. Cellulose-rich food substances are good source of roughage in human beings because

- (a) human beings do not have cellulose-digesting enzymes.
(b) cellulose gets absorbed in the human blood and converts into fibres.
(c) the cellulose-digesting bacteria convert cellulose into fibres.
(d) cellulose breaks down into smaller components which are egested as roughage.

21. Wild animals like tiger, wolf, lion and leopard do not eat plants. Does this mean that they can survive without plants? Can you provide a suitable explanation?

22. Fill in the blanks of the paragraph given below with the words provided in the box.
chlorophyll, energy, food, carbon dioxide, water, photosynthesis

Note: A word can be used more than once.

Leaves have a green pigment called _____ (a) _____ which captures _____ (b) _____ from sunlight. This _____ (c) _____ is used in the process of _____ (d) _____ and along with other raw materials like _____ (e) _____ and _____ (f) _____ synthesize _____ (g) _____.

23. Can you give me a name?

Solve each of the following riddles by writing the name of the organism and its mode of nutrition. One riddle is solved to help you.

(a) I am tall but I cannot move. I am green and can prepare my own food. tree, autotroph

(b) I live in water; people keep me in an aquarium and feed me. _____,

(c) I am small and I can fly. I disturb your sleep, bite you and suck your blood which is my food. _____, _____

(d) I am white and soft. I grow well in the rainy season. Children pluck me from the ground and admire me. I absorb nutrients from decomposed dead parts of plants and animals in the soil. _____, _____.

24. Fill in the blanks using the words listed below.

water, front, intestinal, salts, pseudopodia, back, vacuole

(a) The digestion of all food components is completed by the _____ juice.

(b) Large intestine absorbs _____ and some _____ from the undigested food.

(c) Tongue is attached at the _____ to the floor of the mouth cavity and is free at the _____.

(d) Amoeba pushes out _____ around the food and traps it in a food _____.

25. Label the below given Figure 2.1 as directed below in (i) to (iv) and give the name of each type of teeth.



Fig. 2.1

(i) The cutting and biting teeth as 'A'

(ii) The piercing and tearing teeth as 'B'

(iii) The grinding and chewing teeth as 'C'

(iv) The grinding teeth present only in adult as 'D'

26. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow it.

Bile juice is stored in a sac called, gall bladder, located near its organ of secretion, liver. The gall bladder releases the bile juice into the small intestine whenever food reaches there. Though bile juice is devoid of any digestive enzymes, it is required for the digestion of fats. The fats cannot be digested easily because they are insoluble in water and are present as large globules.

Bile juice breaks down big fat droplets into smaller droplets. These are then easily digested by the enzymes released from the pancreas.

- (a) Which organ secretes the bile juice?
- (b) Why is digestion of fats difficult as compared to that of other nutrients?
- (c) How does bile juice help in digestion of fat?
- (d) Where is the digestion of fat completed?
- (e) Does bile juice digest fat completely?

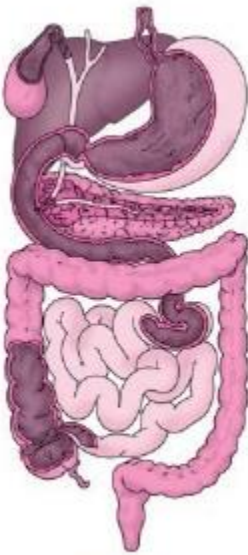


Fig. 2.2

27. Label the following parts in Figure 2.2 and name them.

- (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.