

WORKSHEETS WITH ANSWERS

1. Nutrition in Plants

A. Give two examples for each of the following:

1. Nutrients
2. Insectivorous plants
3. Herbivores
4. Carnivores
5. Things required in photosynthesis
6. Omnivores
7. Saprophytic plants
8. Plants with variegated leaves

B. State True or False:

1. Chemical substances present in our food which provide us energy are called nutrients.
2. Green plants are called heterotrophs.
3. Herbivores eat both plants and animals.
4. Photosynthesis maintains a balance between oxygen and carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
5. If the sun does not rise at all for a few months, photosynthesis will still take place.
6. The beneficial association between two different plants is called symbiotic association.

C. Define the following:

1. Nutrition
2. Host
3. Insectivorous plants
4. Guard cells
5. Haustoria

D. Fill in the blanks:

1. The process of taking in food and its utilization by the body is called _____.
2. All animals show _____ mode of nutrition.
3. Pitcher plant and Venus flytrap eat _____.
4. _____ are present throughout the plant body.
5. _____ is a by-product of photosynthesis.
6. The living organism from which a parasite derives its food is called the _____.
7. Bacteria and fungi are _____.
8. Insect-eating plants are called _____.

Answers

A. Give two examples for each of the following:

1. Fats, proteins
2. Pitcher plant, Venus flytrap
3. Cow, buffalo
4. Tiger, lion
5. Sunlight, CO₂
6. Cockroach, crow
7. Mushroom, moulds
8. Money plant, coleus

B. State True or False:

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. True
5. False
6. True

C. Define the following:

1. **Nutrition:** The process of taking in food and its utilization by the body is called nutrition.
2. **Host:** Host is the living organism from which a parasite derives its food.
3. **Insectivorous plants:** Plants which eat animals, particularly insects are called insectivorous plants.
4. **Guard cells:** Guard cells are the kidney-shaped cells surrounding the stomatal opening.
5. **Haustoria:** Haustoria are special structures present in parasite plants through which these plants absorb food from the host plant.

D. Fill in the blanks:

1. nutrition
2. heterotrophic
3. insects
4. Vessels
5. Oxygen
6. host
7. saprophytes
8. insectivorous plants

2. Nutrition in Animals

A. Write the function(s) of:

1. Digestive juices in stomach
2. Oesophagus
3. False feet in *Amoeba*
4. Taste buds
5. Mucus in stomach

B. Match the following:

Column A

1. Ingestion
2. Mosquitoes
3. Pseudopodia
4. Wisdom teeth
5. Food pipe
6. Holozoic nutrition

Column B

- (a) Food is eaten in solid form
- (b) A set of 4 molars
- (c) Oesophagus
- (d) False feet of *Amoeba*
- (e) Intake of food
- (f) Have feeding tube

C. Give one word/a few words for the following:

1. The process of removing undigested food materials from the body
2. Located in jaws in the mouth cavity
3. Teeth that are temporary and fall off between 6 to 8 years of age
4. The process in which the absorbed food is incorporated into cell components
5. Partially digested food in the stomach of ruminants
6. The third chamber of a ruminant's stomach

D. Find the odd one out and justify your choice:

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|
| 1. stomach | rectum | anus | tongue |
| 2. tongue | teeth | stomach | salivary glands |
| 3. incisors | milk teeth | canines | premolars |
| 4. mucus | digestive juices | acid | liver |
| 5. pancreas | rumen | abomasum | reticulum |

Answers

A. Write the function(s) of:

1. The digestive juices help to breakdown proteins into simpler substances.
2. Food is pushed down by the movements of the wall of the oesophagus.
3. Pseudopodia or false feet in *Amoeba* help in movement and capturing food.
4. Taste buds can detect four basic tastes—salty, sour, sweet and bitter.
5. Mucus protects the inner lining of the stomach.

B. Match the following:

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (e) | 2. (f) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) |
| 5. (c) | 6. (a) | | |

C. Give one word/a few words for the following:

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Egestion | 2. Teeth | 3. Milk teeth | 4. Assimilation |
| 5. Cud | 6. Omasum | | |

D. Find the odd one out and justify your choice:

1. tongue, as it is a part of mouth.
2. stomach, as it is an organ of the alimentary canal.
3. milk teeth, as they are temporary teeth.
4. liver, as it is an organ.
5. pancreas, as it is not present in the stomach of a ruminant.

3. Materials of Daily Use

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. Wool and silk and _____ fibres.
2. Wool is obtained from the _____ of sheep.
3. The under-hair of Kashmiri goats are woven into fine shawls called _____.
4. The dyed fibres are passed through metal teeth to _____ them.
5. Silk fibres are derived from _____.
6. The unwound fibres form the finest quality silk called the _____.
7. Inside the _____, the caterpillar changes into a pupa.

B. Give two examples for each of the following:

1. Plant fibres
2. States where Lohi is found
3. Wool-yielding animals
4. Varieties of silk
5. Synthetic fibres

C. Define the following:

1. Plant fibres
2. Wool
3. Scouring
4. Spun silk
5. Nail silk

D. Find the odd one out and justify your choice:

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. wool | flax | hemp | cotton |
| 2. Lohi | Patanwadi | Nali | Rampur Bushair |
| 3. goat | alpaca | llama | deer |
| 4. crepe | organza | cotton | mooga |
| 5. jute | plastic | polyester | nylon |

Answers

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. animal
2. fleece
3. Pashmina shawls
4. straighten
5. silkworm
6. reeled silk
7. cocoon

B. Give two examples for each of the following:

1. Jute, flax
2. Haryana, Rajasthan
3. Yak, Llama
4. Mulberry, chanderi
5. Nylon, rayon

C. Define the following:

1. **Plant fibres:** Plant fibres are fibres obtained from plants.
2. **Wool:** Wool is a fibrous protein obtained from specialized skin cells called follicles.
3. **Scouring:** The sheared skin with thick coat of hair is washed thoroughly in tanks to remove grease, dirt and dust. This process is called scouring.
4. **Spun silk:** Silk that remains after reeling process from the damaged or waste cocoon is carded or combed. It constitutes an inferior quality of silk called the spun silk.
5. **Nail silk:** After carding or combing, the short fibres which are left behind constitute an even inferior quality of silk called the nail silk.

D. Find the odd one out and justify your choice:

1. wool, as it is an animal fibre.
2. Patanwadi, as it is not found in Rajasthan.
3. deer, as it is not a wool-yielding animal.
4. cotton, as it is not a variety of silk.
5. jute, as it is a plant fibre.

4. Heat

A. State True or False:

1. Heat is a form of energy.
2. Heat gets transferred due to the difference in temperature.
3. The lower and upper fixed points in the Celsius scale are 35°C and 43°C .
4. Laboratory thermometer is used to measure the maximum and minimum temperatures of the day.
5. The transfer of heat can occur through conduction.
6. Mercury is used as a thermometric fluid.
7. Snow acts as a conductor and keeps the igloo cold.

B. Define the following:

1. Temperature
2. Maximum-minimum thermometer
3. Radiant heat
4. Thermometric fluid

C. Give one word/a few words for the following:

1. The SI unit of temperature
2. Thermometric fluid
3. Lower point of the Celsius scale
4. Clinical thermometer which is used to take the body temperature of a human being
5. The state of matter in which conduction is fastest
6. An example of bad conductor of heat
7. Breeze which blows from land to sea

D. Match the following:

Column A

1. Heat
2. Mercury
3. Laboratory thermometer
4. Transfer of heat
5. Radiation
6. Metals
7. Thermos flask

Column B

- (a) -10°C to 110°C
- (b) No medium required
- (c) Convection
- (d) Form of energy
- (e) Good conductors of heat
- (f) Does not allow heat loss or heat gain by objects stored in it
- (g) Silver coloured liquid

Answers

A. State True or False:

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. True
6. True
7. False

B. Define the following:

1. **Temperature:** Temperature is the measure of hotness or coldness of a body.
2. **Maximum-minimum thermometer:** Maximum-minimum thermometer is the thermometer which is used to measure the maximum and minimum temperatures of the day.
3. **Radiant heat:** The heat which comes out of the hot object is called radiant heat.
4. **Thermometric fluid:** Thermometric fluid is fluid which is used in a thermometer to measure temperature.

C. Give one word/a few words for the following:

1. Kelvin
2. Mercury
3. 0°C
4. Doctor's thermometer
5. Solid
6. Mica
7. Land breeze

D. Match the following:

1. (d)
2. (g)
3. (a)
4. (c)
5. (b)
6. (e)
7. (f)