

Assignment 1- chapter 1 ,2, 4

Q1.What is symbiotic nutrition? Give examples.

Q2. What is peristalsis? Where does it take place?

Q3. Differentiate between autotrophic and heterotrophic mode of nutrition.

Q4. What are insectivorous plants? Write 2 examples.

Q5. Mention the five main steps in the process of nutrition in animals. Write definition of all the five steps.

Q6. Write the five main parts of alimentary canal of human beings in

the order they are present in our body.

Q7. Write four functions of tongue.

Q8. What is mastication ?

Q9. Name the four types of permanent teeth present in humans.

Q10. Write the functions of incisors and canines.

Q11.Write the constitution of digestive juices released by gastric glands.

Q12. Name the largest gland in our body. Write its functions.

Q13. Where does absorption of food in human beings take place?

Q14. Draw a diagram to show different stages of nutrition in amoeba.

Q15. What is rumination?

Q16. Define mineral acids? Give examples.

Q17. Write chemical names of given compounds used in everyday life.

- A. Table salt**
- B. Washing soda**
- C. Baking soda**
- D. Quicklime**
- E. milk of magnesia**
- F. Slaked lime**
- G. Calamine solution**

Q18. What is an indicator? Where are they used?

Q19. How does a litmus solution work?

Q20. Fill up the blanks –

- A. Bases are _____ in taste.**
- B. Turmeric and litmus are _____ indicators.**
- C. Bases have a pH of _____ than 7 on the pH scale.**
- D. Weak bases are _____ conductors of electricity.**
- E. The acidic solution that has a large quantity of water and small quantity of acid is called _____.**
- F. _____ is secreted by pancreas.**
- G. Small finger like projections in small intestine are known as _____.**
- H. _____ breaks down the starch present in the food into sugars.**
- I. Drosera is an example of _____.**
- J. Cuscuta is an example of _____ mode of nutrition.**

Assignment 2- chapter 5 ,6, 7

- Q1. Write five characteristics of physical changes.**
- Q2. Define chemical change with the help of example.**
- Q3. What are exothermic reactions and endothermic reactions?**
- Q4. Write the two essential conditions for rusting of iron.**
- Q5. What is galvanization? How is it beneficial to us?**
- Q6. What is crystallization?**
- Q7. Differentiate between aerobic respiration and anaerobic respiration.**
- Q8. Draw a well labelled diagram of human respiratory system.**
- Q9. Why do people yawn?**
- Q10. How is breathing different from cellular respiration?**
- Q11. What is blood?**
- Q12. Name the three cells present in blood.**
- Q13. What is the main function of white blood cells?**
- Q14. What gives red colour to red blood cells?**
- Q15. Name the three types of blood vessels in our body.**
- Q16. Differentiate between arteries and veins.**
- Q17. What is the function of human heart?**
- Q18. Name the excretory organs present in cockroaches, earthworms and human beings.**
- Q19. Draw a well labelled diagram of human excretory system.**

Q20. Fill up the blanks –

- A. _____helps in the transport of water and minerals in the plants.**
- B. Phloem has cells called_____that are placed one above the other.**
- C. The process of cleaning the blood of a person by separating the toxic waste products using a dialysis machine is called_____.**
- D. A doctor uses the_____to listen to our heartbeat.**
- E. When we do any physical activity our heartbeat becomes_____.**
- F. The heart has _____compartments.**
- G. Left side of the heart carries _____ rich blood.**
- H. Lifespan of red blood cells is_____ days.**
- I. _____help in exchange of Oxygen and carbon dioxide in leaves of plants.**
- J. Oxygen combines with the hemoglobin in the blood to form_____.**

Assignment 3- chapter 8,9

Q 1. Mention three advantages and three disadvantages of vegetative propagation in plants.

Q2. Define speed. How is it calculated? What is the SI unit of speed?

Q3. Ravi takes 30 minutes from market to reach his home on a bicycle.If the bicycle has a speed of 10 m/ second, calculate the distance between his home and the market.

Q 4. Describe tissue culture with the help of a diagram.

Q5.Draw diagram to show different parts of a flower.

Q6. Which part is the male reproductive organ in a flower?

Q7. Which part is the female reproductive organ in a flower?

Q 8. Define sexual reproduction.

Q9. Binny had an official meeting in Delhi, so she booked a taxi to travel from Lucknow to Delhi. The taxi driver asked Binny to come to the nearest pickup point at 6 a.m. When Binny seated in the taxi, she noticed that the odometer of a car read 13000 km.She reached Delhi in 6 hours. At the end of the trip, she checked that the odometer read 13600km.What was the average speed of the taxi in 6 hours?

Q10. What is sporangia ? Explain the process of spore formation in ferns.

Q11. Draw a diagram to show process of budding in yeast.

Q12. What is vegetative propagation What are the two methods of vegetative propagation?

Q13. Explain the process of vegetative propagation by leaves with the help of example.

Q14. What are the disadvantages of vegetative propagation in plants?

Q15. Differentiate between unisexual and bisexual flowers.

Q16. How is self pollination different from cross pollination?

Q17. Explain the process of fertilization in a flower with the help of well labelled diagrams.

Q18. Mention the changes that occur after fertilization in a flower.

Q19. What is dispersal of seeds?

Q20 Fill up the blanks –

A. Seeds of drumstick have _____ attached to them so that they are dispersed by wind to far away places.

B. Seeds of cotton have _____ around them that help them disperse easily by the wind.

C. Seeds of water lily plant have a _____ outer coat that allows them to float in water.

D. The fruits of Xanthium are dispersed by _____ due to their hooked surfaces.

E. The process of fusion of male gamete with the female gamete to produce zygote is called _____.

F. Plants like papaya, watermelon produce _____ flowers.

G. Ovary contains_____.

H. The two parts of stamen are anther and _____.

I. The top sticky part of a pistil is called_____.

J. Speed of a moving object is the_____travel by it in a unit time.

Assignment 4 -chapter 10,11

Q1. What is a circuit diagram? Draw a circuit diagram to show the arrangement of various electrical components.

Q2. Mention the two causes of excessive flow of current in any circuit.

Q3. With the help of a diagram explain the laws of reflection.

Q4. Define spherical mirrors. Explain the different types of spherical mirrors with the help of diagrams.

Q5. What is resistance?

Q6. How can we increase the strength of an electromagnet?

Q7. Write two advantages of electromagnets over permanent magnets.

Q8. Write five uses of electromagnets.

Q9. What are the two types of images? Define both of them.

Q10. Write four characteristics of image formed by a plane mirror.

Q11. Write two uses of concave mirrors

Q12. What is dispersion of light?

Q13. What is rectilinear propagation of light?

Q15. What is magnetic effect of current?

Q16. What is short circuit?

Q17. Mention the two factors on which heating effect of current depends.

Q18. Draw a symbol of i) electric cell and ii) electric bulb as drawn in an electric circuit.

Q19. Mention the two ways in which electric cells can be connected in a battery.

Q20. Fill up the blanks –

A. Copper is a _____ conductor of electricity.

B. Wood is a _____ conductor of electricity.

C. Heating element present in electric kettle has _____ resistance.

D. Full form of LED is _____.

E. Full form of CFL is _____.

F. Fuse works on the principle of _____.

G. An electric bell works on the _____ effect of current.

H. The image which can be taken on a screen is called _____ image.

I. Real images always _____.

J. The mirrors who smooth and polished surfaces are curved are called _____.