

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
ONLINE CLASSES
WEEK – 33 (22.10.2020)
CLASS – VII

English: <https://youtu.be/ABi27djWsJk>

Hindi: <https://youtu.be/cPvEfZIBI2M>

Mathematics: https://youtu.be/ChW_HtGnw4Y

General Science: Kindly see below

Social Studies: Kindly see below
Social Studies: Kindly see below
Social Studies: Kindly see below

Sanskrit: Kindly see below

Computer Science: <https://youtu.be/VYXOhok2sSw>

General Knowledge: <https://youtu.be/FGr-iPLZRHE>

Moral Science: <https://youtu.be/4r6I9nOAP6U>

Physical Education: <https://youtu.be/ey-1F87L5Ws>

Music (Guitar): <https://youtu.be/sPkAciPknAQ>

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EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
SCIENCE
CLASS- VII

Ch. : 12 – Reproduction in Plants

A. Multiple choice questions :

1. (c) , 2.(a), 3.(b), 4.(d), 5.(d)

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Asexual, 2. budding, 3. Cross pollination, 4. fertilisation,
5. Competition

C. Write True (T) or false (F)

1. (F), 2. (T), 3. (T), 4. (F), 5. (T)

D. Match the items of Column A with those of Column B

a. (iii), b. (iv) , c. (v), d. (ii), e. (I)

E. Very short – answer type questions :

1. Name the vegetative parts of plant.

Ans. : Root, stem and leaves are the vegetative parts of plant.

2 . Write a reproductive part of a plant.

Ans. : Flower is the reproductive part of a plant.

3 . Name the common method of asexual reproduction.

Ans. : The common method of asexual reproduction are budding, fragmentation, spore formation.

4. Name an organism which reproduces through budding.

Ans. : Yeast is an organism which reproduces through budding.

5. Name a plant which reproduces through the vegetative propagation by leaf.

Ans. : Bryophyllum a plant which reproduces through the vegetative propagation by leaf.

6. Name the male reproductive part of a flower.

Ans. : Androecium is the male reproductive part of a flower.

7. Name two plants in which pollination is brought about by birds.

Ans. : Pomegranate and kadam tree are the two plants in which pollination is brought about by birds.

F. Short – answer type questions :

1. What do you mean by reproduction ?

Ans. : The production of new individuals from parents is known as reproduction.

2 . How do plants reproduces by fragmentation ?

Ans. : Some algae such as Spirogyra grow near stagnant water bodies multiply by breaking into two or more fragments. Each fragment grows into a new individual.

3 . What is grafting ?

Ans. : Grafting : The consists of inserting a small branch(scion) into a rooted plant (stock) to grow a new plant.

4. What is meant by budding ?

Ans. : Budding :- In some simple organisms an outgrowth is formed from their body. This outgrowth is called bud. This bud may remain attached to parent body to form another bud or may get detached from parent to form a new individual.

5. What is pollination ?

Ans. : The Transfer of pollen grains from another to stigma is called pollination.

6. Define fertilisation in plants ?

Ans. : The fusion of male gametes (pollen grains) and female gametes (eggs) of a plant is called as fertilisation.

7. Is dispersal of seed essential for the plants ?

Ans. : Yes dispersal of seed is essential for the plants to get some kind of plants growing at different places.

8. How do insects help in pollination ?

Ans. : Insects visit flowers to get nectar. The petals of the flowers that attract insects are brightly coloured and beautiful to look at. The pollen grains stick to the body of the visiting insects. When they sit on another flower, the pollen gets transferred to the stigma on this flower.

G. Long – answer type questions :

1. What are the methods of vegetative reproduction?

Ans. : The methods of vegetative reproduction are

1. Vegetative propagation by root.
2. Vegetative propagation by stem
3. Vegetative propagation by leaf
4. Propagation by artificial methods
 - a. Cutting
 - b. Layering
 - c. Grafting

2 . Write the four advantage of vegetative reproduction.

Ans. : The four advantage of vegetative reproduction are

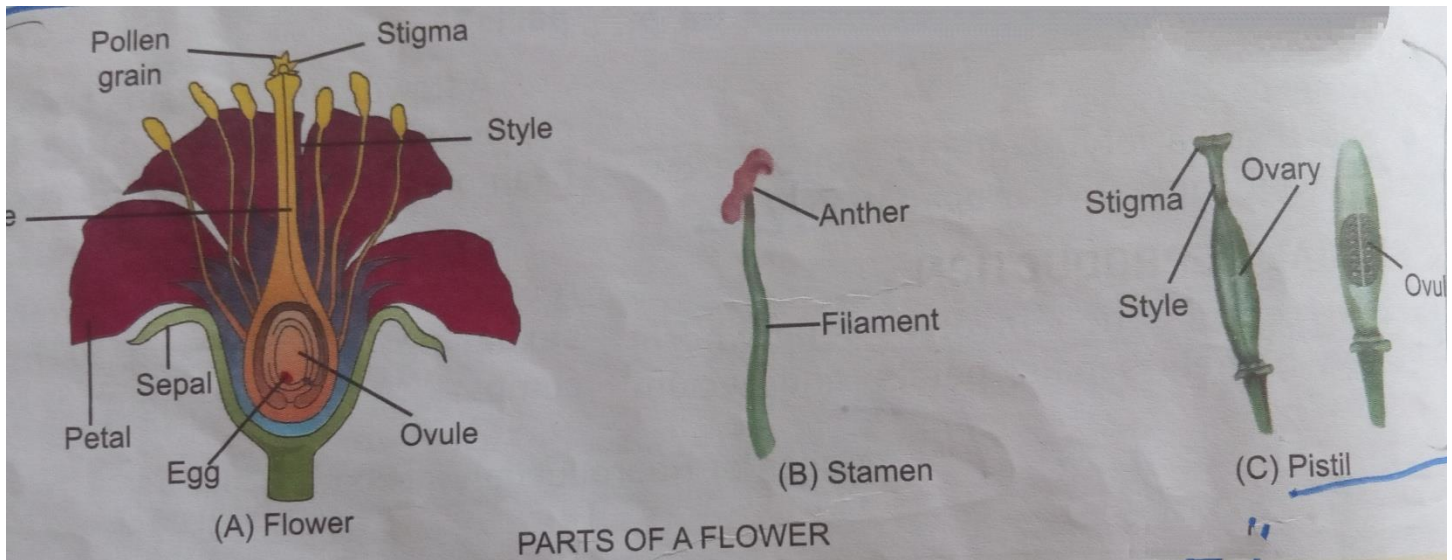
1. Plants which are not capable of producing seeds, can be reproduced Vegetatively for example, banana, grapes, rose, jasmine, etc.
2. The offspring produced by vegetative propagation are very much similar to there parent plant.
3. Plants raised by vegetative propagation bear flowers and fruits earlier than the plants raised by seeds.
4. Seedless variety of plants can be grown by the artificial vegetative propagation.

3 . What is sexual reproduction in plants ?

Ans. : Sexual reproduction involves four whorls of a flower, namely sepals, petals, androecium and Gynoecium. The formation of seeds takes place with the help of flower that contain the male and female reproductive parts.

A flower consists of the androecium – male reproductive part and Gynoecium female reproductive part. The Gynoecium is also called pistil and it consists of stigma, style and swollen ovary that contains ovules. Androecium consists of stamens. Each stamen is made up of a long filament and an anther.

4 . Draw a complete structure of a flower. Label it properly.



5. What are the various pollinating agents ?

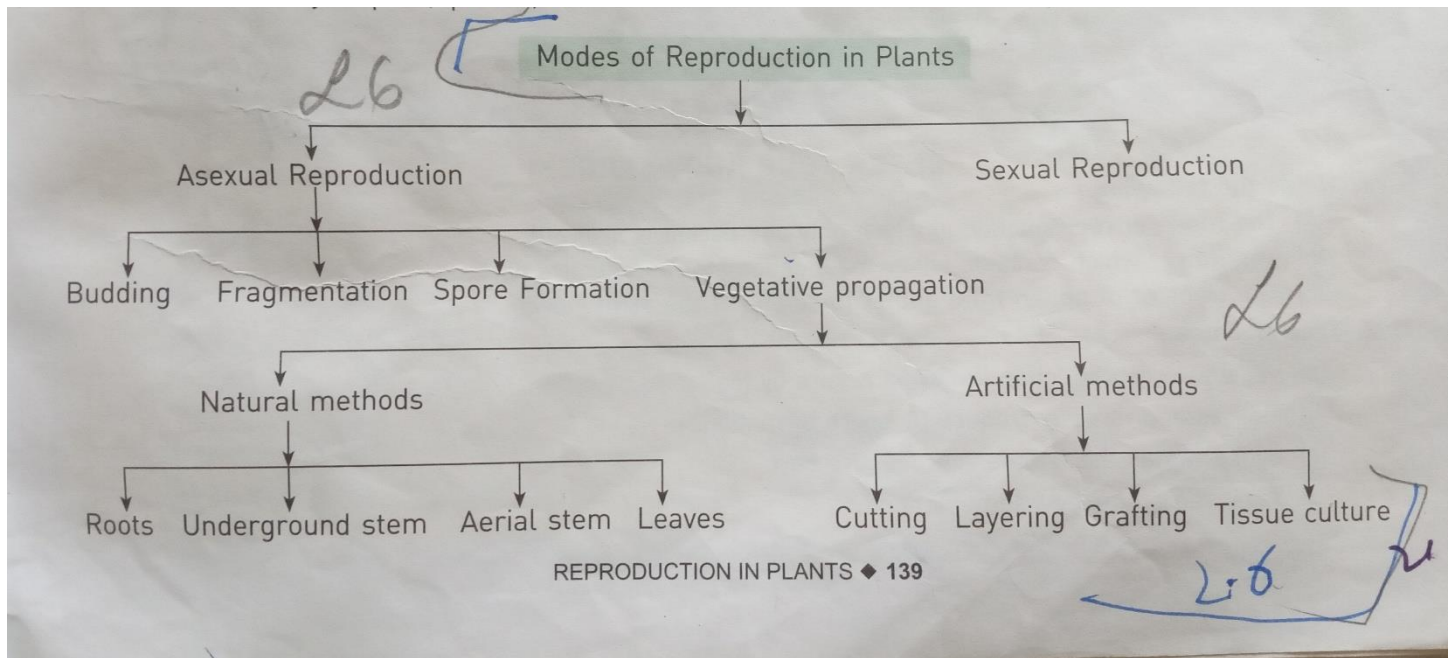
Ans. : a. Pollination by insects :- Insects visit flowers to get nectar. The petals of the flowers that attract insects are brightly coloured and beautiful to look at. The pollen grains stick to the body of the visiting insects. When they sit on another flower, the pollen gets transferred to the stigma on this flower.

b. Pollination by wind :- Some plants have small flowers. The pollen grains are very light and easily carried by the wind.

c. Pollination by water :- In the aquatic plants such as Vallisneria, Hydrilla, etc., pollination is brought about by the water.

d. Pollination by birds :- In some plants such as pomegranate and kadam tree, pollination is brought about by birds.

6. What are the mode of reproduction in plants?



7. What is seed dispersal? What are the various means of seed dispersal?

Ans. : Scattering of seeds away from the parent plant is called dispersal of seeds.

- a. **Seed dispersal by wind :-** In some as thistle, the seeds are very light and have a parachute like structure. This help them to float in air. They are dispersed by wind.
- b. **Seed dispersal by Animals :-** Man and animals eat fruits and disperse the seeds. Birds also play an important role in dispersal of seeds of edible fruits
- c. **Seeds dispersal by water :-** Some seeds such as those of coconut have a spongy or fibrous outer coat. This help them to float in water and move to distant places.
- d. **Seed dispersal by Explosion :-** Some fruits like pea and castor explode when ripe. This results in scattering of seeds.

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

SOCIAL STUDIES (Geography)

CLASS- VII

Chapter:-15 - " Air On The Move"

EXERCISE

I. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. Equatorial low pressure belt is called_____.

- (a) Doldrum (b) Cold pressure belts (c) shelter belt (d) None of these

2. Monsoons are_____.

- (a) Permanent (b) Period winds (c) Sea breeze (d) None of these

3. The westerlies blow from _____ in the southern hemisphere.

- (a) South East (b) North East (c) North West (d) None of these

4. The summer monsoon blow from_____ while winter monsoon blow from_____.

- (a) (i) sea to land (ii) land to sea (b) (i) land to Sea (ii) Sea to land (c) (i)Sea to land (ii)Sea to land (d) None of these

Ans. 1. (a) Doldrum , 2.(b) Period winds , 3. (c) North West , 4. (a) (i) sea to land (ii) land to sea

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The atmosphere extends to a height of_____ kilometres .

2. Atmospheric pressure is measured by an instrument called_____.

3. Atmospheric pressure is maximum at the _____ level.

4. Horizontal movement of the air along the surface of the earth is called_____.

5. An inblowing whirling mass of air with low pressure at the centre is called_____.

Ans.1. 1600 , 2. Barometer , 3.Sea , 4. Wind , 5. The cyclone

IV. Match the column of column A and Column B .

S.No.	Column A	S.No.	Column B
1.	It is Northern Indian local government	(a)	Northern Hemisphere
2.	In a cyclone, the low pressure is at the	(b)	Tropical regions
3.	Anticyclone moves in the clockwise direction in	(c)	Centre
4.	Irregular winds of short duration are known as	(d)	Periodic winds
5.	Monsoons occurs mainly in the	(e)	Loo

Ans.

Column A	Column B
1.	e
2.	c
3.	a
4.	b
5.	d

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SOCIAL STUDIES (Geography)
CLASS- VII
Chapter:-15 - " Air On The Move"

IV. Give brief answer .

Q1. How do we measure atmospheric pressure?

Ans. We measure atmospheric pressure by barometer.

Q2. What are Doldrums?

Ans. Along the equator within 5° north and South of it is the equator low pressure belt are called Doldrum.

Q3.What are Horse latitudes ?

Ans. These subtropical high pressure belts lies between 30°and 35° north and South of the equator known as the Horse latitudes.

Q4. Name the two types of monsoon winds.

Ans. The two types of monsoons are summer monsoons and winter monsoons .

Q5. What is katabatic wind?

Ans. In winters, sometimes certain areas close to highlands experience dry wind called katabatic winds.

V. Answer these questions.

Q1. What is the composition of air in the atmosphere?

Ans. Pure air consists of Nitrogen (78%), Oxygen (21%),organ)(0.9%) and carbon dioxide (0.33%) etc. Besides these gases are also to be found water vapours, dust particles, smoke,pollen grains, salt and microorganisms in different layers of the atmosphere especially in the lower layer.

Q2. Name the different layers of the atmosphere.

Ans. Difference layers of the atmosphere are troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere exosphere.

Q3. What is atmospheric pressure? what are the factors that control the atmospheric pressure?

Ans. The weight of the air column over a square centimetre is about one kilogram as air has weight its exert pressure on the earth is known as atmospheric pressure. Attitude temperature and the amount of water vapour in the air are the factors that control the atmospheric pressure.

Q4. What are planetary or permanent winds?

Ans. Winds which blow in a particular direction constantly throughout the year are known as permanent or planetary winds.

Q5. What are periodic winds? Name any two of them.

Ans. These are winds which blow regularly during a particular period of days or years in a specific direction. They are called the periodic winds. For example The land breeze and sea breeze and the monsoons wind.

Q6. What is the importance of monsoons?

Ans. Importance of monsoon are following :-

1. In India we get much of our rainfall due to these monsoons wind.
2. So farmers fully dependent on monsoon for the agriculture practice.
3. Our economy also dependent on monsoon.

Q7. What do you understand by cyclones and anti-cyclones? What are their causes and effects?

Ans.Cyclon :-Cyclon is an inblowing whirling mass of air with low pressure at the centre. They open bring thundering clouds and rain. They make causes loss of life and property.

Anti-Cyclon :- Anti-cyclone is an outgoing working masses off air with high pressure at its centre. They bring no rain the sky is clear and the weather is fine.

Q8. Why do the trade winds bring rain to eastern coasts of the continents lying within the Tropics ?

Ans. The trade winds bring rain to Eastern coast of the continents lying within the tropics because these winds blow from the subtropical region of high pressure towards the equatorial low pressure region they brings water vapour.

Q9. How do the monsoons act as a 'unifying bond' in India? Which social-economic and cultural attributes and values do the monsoons add? Discuss briefly.

Ans. Monsoon bring the seasonal change. All the farmers are ready to grow their new crops. It brings you different climatic change so that you get different types of vegetables fruits even you have to to celebrate different festivals and fairs.

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SOCIAL STUDIES (Geography)

CLASS- VII

Chapter:-15 - " Air On The Move"

VI. Distinguish between .

1. Land breeze and sea breeze

Ans. Land breeze:- Wind which blows from the land towards the sea during night in the coastal regions.

Sea breeze :- Wind which blows from the Sea towards the land mass during the day in the coastal regions.

2. Cyclones and Anti-cyclones

Ans. Cyclones :- An inblowing whirling mass of air with low pressure at the centre.

Anti-anti-cyclones :- An outblowing whirling mass of air with high pressure at its centre.

3. Summer monsoon and Winter monsoon

Ans. Summer monsoon :- In the summer monsoon wind blow from sea to land.

Winter monsoon :- In the winter monsoon wind blow from the land to sea.

VII. Give reasons.

1. There is a permanent low pressure belt near the equator.

Ans. Because in this belt the temperature is very high throughout the year. As a result the air expands and rises up causing a low pressure belt.

2. There is a permanent high pressure belt near the poles.

Ans. Because the air at the poles is very cold, dense and heavy. The heavy air accumulates and produces high pressure belt at the poles.

3. A low pressure is created over land during day time.

Ans. Because during the day the land is heated more quickly than the sea. Consequently the air above the land expands and rises, thereby causing a low pressure on the land.

4. A high pressure on land and low pressure on sea is created during the night.

Ans. Because at night the land is cooldown much more quickly than the sea. As htr develops high pressure on the land and low pressure over the sea.

1. Assignment :- In the following figure, mark and label with arrows the Global pressure and wind belts

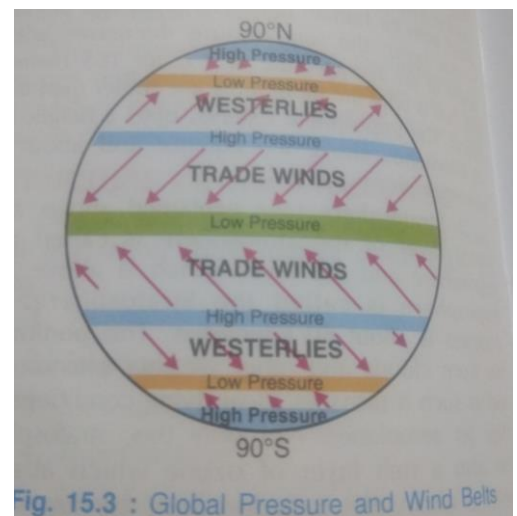
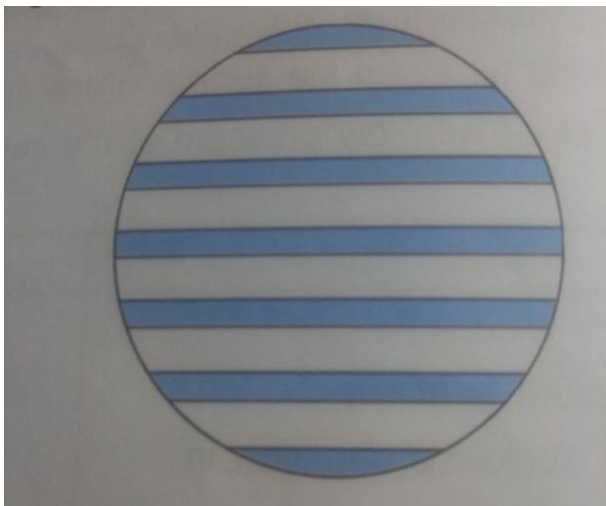


Fig. 15.3 : Global Pressure and Wind Belts

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

SANSKRIT

CLASS- VII

दशमः पाठः ऋतुराजः वसंतः

अभ्यासाः

1. प्रदत्तक्रियापदानां शुद्धं बहुवचनरूपं(√) इति चिह्नेन चिह्नानीकुरुत-

(i) ग

(ii) ग

(iii) क

(iv) ख

(v) ग

2. एकपदेन उत्तरत -

(i) कक्षां। (ii) विद्वान्। (iii) पर्वतेषु

(iv) जनान्। (v) सुगन्धितः

3. रेखांकितक्रियापदानि शुद्धानि कृत्वा लिखत-

(i) निर्गच्छन्ति। (ii) विहरामि। (iii) उद्भवति

(iv) उत्पततः। (v) प्रणमति

4. निम्नक्रियापदानां तेषां अर्थः सह मेलनम् कुरुत -

(i) अनुभवन्ति। अनुभव करते हैं।

(ii) उपगम्य। पास जाकर

(iii) आनयति। लाता है

(iv) अनुसरति। पीछे जाता है

(v) निर्गच्छति। निकलती है

5. निम्नलिखितानां उपसर्गानां धातुभिः सह प्रयोगं कृत्वा क्रियापदानि रचयत -

(ii) प्र+विश्=प्रविशति। (iii) अनु+सर्=अनुसरति (iv) उप+गम्=उपगम्य

(v) आ +गम्=आगच्छति। (vi) निर्+गम्=निर्गच्छति

6. अधोलिखितानां वाक्यानां संस्कृतभाषायां अनुवादं कुरुत-

(i) नद्याः हिमालयात् निर्गच्छन्ति।

(ii) पुत्रः जनकं अनुकरोति।

(iii) छात्राः संस्कृतभाषायां जानन्ति।

(iv) राजा दानं दत्वा सुखस्य अनुभवति।

(v) रमा विद्यालयात् आगच्छति।