INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE **2018-19**

**HOLIDAY HOMEWORK**

CLASS VII



‘Holiday Homework’ is an attempt to channelize the creative energy of the children. Doing it in the right spirit with enthusiasm will make it a great learning experience. Make sure that your work is neat, presentable and original. Adhere to the guidelines.

**THINGS TO REMEMBER:**

* **Always start the day with a smile**
* **Wake up on time and go to park. Play and observe the beauty of nature.**
* **Help your parents at home and spend time with family.**
* **Complete the given worksheet in a4 size paper and compile all the papers neatly in a file.**
* **Practice for the diagrams**
* **Revise for open door relearning**
* ***Spend your holidays happily***

***MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR***

1. Name the following **:**
	1. The change that alters the physical properties of a substance.
	2. The process of eating away of iron due to rust.
	3. The two factors necessary for rusting to take place.
	4. The metal used for galvanization
2. List the physical properties of a substance.
3. Write three differences between physical and chemical changes.
4. Define the following terms:
	1. Galvanization
	2. Crystallization
5. What is meant by the process of rusting? Write the word equation for it.
6. Complete the following table-

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S.No. | Activity | Kind of change | Reason |
| 1. | Cutting of paper into small pieces |  |  |
| 2. | Souring of milk |  |  |
| 3. | Cracking open a raw egg |  |  |
| 4. | Burning of coal |  |  |
| 5. | Evaporation of sea water |  |  |
| 6. | Melting of ice cream |  |  |

1. Can we call the breaking down of ozone a chemical change? Give reason.
2. How do you identify a chemical change? Explain with examples.
3. Chemical changes are very important in our life.” Give any two examples to support it.
4. “Rusting causes monetary loss to the world.” Explain by giving example.
5. Enumerate the measures that can be taken to prevent rusting.
6. A sheet of paper was torn into pieces and then burned. What changes does this sheet of paper undergo? Explain.
7. Photosynthesis and digestion of food are chemical changes. Justify
8. What happens when an iron nail is kept immersed in copper sulphate solution? Write the word equation for this process. Name the type of reaction involved.
9. When a candle burns, both physical and chemical changes takes place. Identify these changes
10. What type of image is formed
	1. In a plane mirror
	2. on a cinema screen
11. Name the phenomenon responsible for-
	1. The formation of rainbow.
	2. The formation of image of an object by a plane mirror
12. What is a mirror?
13. Give the names of four different sources of light?
14. Give two uses of a concave and convex mirror.
15. State four characteristics of the image formed by a plane mirror.
16. What do you understand by dispersion of light?
17. Name the device which is used to split white light into seven colours.
18. What is lateral inversion?
19. What type of mirror is used:
20. In a searchlight
21. as a side-view mirror in a car
22. As a shaving mirror
23. vigilance-mirror in a big shop
24. What type of image is formed in
	1. Back-side surface of a steel spoon?
	2. Inside-surface of a shining steel spoon?
25. Why does a Newton’s disc appear white when rotated?
26. Differentiate between the following (two differences)-
	1. convex mirror and concave mirror
	2. real image and virtual image
27. Name any two letters of English alphabet in which the image formed in a plane mirror appears exactly like the letters.
28. Explain why Concave mirrors are used as shaving mirrors.
29. Mention the two laws of reflection of light.
30. How are rainbows formed?
31. What happens when a beam of sunlight is passed through a glass prism?
32. White light consists of seven colours. Can we mix these seven colours to get white light? Explain your answer.
33. In what way is the word “AMBULANCE” painted in front of the hospital vans? Why is it painted in this
34. Rear view mirrors of cars carry a warning message “objects in the rear view mirror are closer than they appear”. Why?
35. An image of an object is observed on a plane mirror. The distance between the mirror and the image is 15cm. If the pencil is moved 3cm towards the mirror, then what would be the distance between image and object?
36. State one way in which the image formed in a convex mirror is similar to that in a plane mirror and one way in which it is different.

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