



PUBLIC SCHOOL DARBHANGA

Class – VII

2020-21

G K Comprehensive Worksheet

Chapter -1 & 2

P 1 – Some of the common trees are Ashoka , Neem, Peepal etc. Tamarind is native tree to Africa. The fruit of this tree yields a soft,brownish pulp which is sweet and sour in taste. Eucalyptus is a tall tree which has leathery rubbery leaves that hangs vertically. Its leaves are used in medicines and cosmetics. Peepal tree has many medicinal properties and also has religious importance. It is also known as Bodhi tree. Gulmohar tree is also called the ‘flame tree’ because it bears bright red flowers. The state tree of Kerala is coconut. Its fruit contains sweet milky white water which makes for a refreshing drink. Some plants trap and eat insects because they cannot survive on water, air and sunlight alone. They are the predators of the floral world. Sundew plant is also called Drosera, has more than 194 species and is found in every continent. Water- wheel is an aquatic rootless plant has free-floating stems. The traps shut as soon as the prey is inside them. The rainbow plant is officially called Byblis. Its common name is derived from its attractive multicolor in sunlight. Pitcher plants scent attracts insects which fall into the urn shaped leaves that are covered with a flap.

Read the passage and answer the given questions:

Q1. How is the fruit of tamarind?

Ans-.....

Q2. Which trees’ leaves are used for medicines and cosmetics?

Ans-.....

Q3. Which tree has religious importance?

Ans-.....

Q4. Why is Gulmohar tree called a 'flame tree'?

Ans-.....

Q5. What makes a coconut a refreshing drink?

Ans-.....

Q6. How many species does Drosera have?

Ans-.....

Q7. Which plant has no roots and free floating stems?

Ans-.....

Q8. Why Byblis is called 'rainbow plant'?

Ans-.....

Q9. How does pitcher plant trap insects?

Ans-.....

Q10. Which are predators of floral world?

Ans-.....