

CLASS 7

SCIENCE

REVISION NOTES

Revision Notes for Class 7 Science Chapter 10: Life Processes in Plants

Quick revision notes summarizing all key concepts from Class 7 Science Chapter 10 "Life Processes in Plants".

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Photosynthesis is the process by which green plants make food (glucose) using sunlight, carbon dioxide, and water; it occurs in chlorophyll-containing (green) parts of the plant, mainly leaves.

Word equation: Carbon dioxide + Water $\xrightarrow{\text{sunlight + chlorophyll}}$ Glucose + Oxygen.

Glucose made during photosynthesis is stored as **starch**; the **iodine test** (blue-black colour) confirms the presence of starch in a leaf or organ like a potato.

Broad, flat leaves increase surface area for sunlight absorption and gas exchange, making photosynthesis more efficient.

Stomata are tiny pores (mainly on the lower leaf surface) that allow exchange of gases (CO₂ in, O₂ and water vapour out).

Xylem is the tissue that transports water and minerals from roots to the rest of the plant; demonstrated using coloured-water experiments.

Respiration in plants: Glucose + Oxygen $\rightarrow$ Carbon dioxide + Water + Energy. Occurs in all living cells, all the time (unlike photosynthesis, which needs light).

Lime water turns milky in the presence of carbon dioxide — used to demonstrate that germinating seeds/plants respire and release CO₂.

Photosynthesis and respiration work in balance to maintain stable oxygen and carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere, sustaining life on Earth.

See also: [NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Science Chapter 10](#)

Practice more: [Extra Questions for Class 7 Science Chapter 10](#)

For the full chapter, see the [Class 7 Science book page](#) and the [Class 7 Science Formulas Handbook](#).