

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL RIYADH

WORKSHEET - SA-1 (2015-2016)

STD-VII SUBJECT: SCIENCE

CH-1 : NUTRITION IN PLANTS

I.FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ is the mode of taking food by an organism and its utilisation by the body.
2. Components of food which are necessary for our body are called _____.
3. Green plants synthesise their own food themselves by the process of _____.
4. The synthesis of food in plants occurs in _____.
5. _____ gas is produced during photosynthesis.
6. _____ are the tiny pores present on the surface of the leaves and are surrounded by guard cells.
7. The bodies of living organisms are made of tiny units called _____.
8. _____ is the ultimate source of energy for all living organisms.
9. Organisms which derive their nutrition from dead decaying matter are called _____.
10. Some organisms live together and share shelter and nutrients, this is called _____.
11. Complex chemical substances such as _____ are the products of photosynthesis.
12. Organisms that are dependent on others for their nutrition are called _____.

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. The mode of nutrition in mushrooms.
2. A bacteria that can take atmospheric nitrogen and convert it into a soluble form.
3. The green pigment present in the leaves.
4. The indicator used to test the presence of starch in leaves.
5. Some plant nutrients presents in fertilizer in fertilisers and manures.

III. WRITE TRUE OR FALSE

1. Some fungi are used in medicines.
2. Most of the pulses are obtained from leguminous plants.
3. Lichens, an alga and a fungus show symbiotic relationship.
4. In desert plants, green stems carry out photosynthesis.

IV. DEFINE THE FOLLOWING

1. Autotrophs
2. Heterotrophs
3. Nutrition

V. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN

1. Autotrophs and heterotrophs

V. DIAGRAMS

1. Cell
2. Photosynthesis in plants

CH-2 : NUTRITION IN ANIMALS

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The mode taking food into the body is called _____.
2. The alimentary canal and the associated gland together constitute the _____.
3. In the process of _____ food is broken down into simpler substances.
4. _____ glands are present in mouth.
5. The saliva breaks down _____ into sugar.
6. _____ are sensory cells present in mouth.
7. The digestive juices of the stomach break down the _____ in the food.
8. The _____ released by the bacteria in the mouth causes tooth decay.
9. Star fish feeds on animals covered by hard shells _____.
10. During the process of digestion proteins breakdown into _____.
11. _____ of the amoeba helps to capture food.
12. The process of utilizing absorbed food particles (nutrients) into the living cell is called _____.

13. Partially digested food in rumen of herbivores is called_____.

14. The patient suffering diarrhea should be treated with_____.

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. Four types of teeth.
2. Acid produced in stomach.
3. Scientist who discovered the working of stomach.
4. Digestive glands in human body.

III. TRUE OR FALSE

1. Incisors are meant for cutting and biting teeth.
2. Small intestine is larger than larger intestine.
3. Partially digested food in the rumen of herbivores is called cellulose.
4. The grass is rich in proteins.
5. The largest gland in human body is pancreas.

IV. DEFINE

1. Digestion
2. Rumination

V. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN:

Milk teeth and Permanent teeth

VI. DRAW AND LABEL

1. The human digestive system
2. The feeding and digestion in amoeba

CH-4: HEAT

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Temperature is a measure of degree of _____ of an object.
2. _____ thermometer is used to measure the temperature of water.

3. The materials which do not allow heat to pass through there are called _____ or _____conductors.
4. In _____ generally the heat is transferred by conduction.
5. The _____ near the bulb of a clinical thermometer prevents mercury level from falling on its own.
6. _____ thermometer do not use mercury.

II. TRUE OR FALSE

1. Clinical thermometer is used to measure our body temperature.
2. The normal temperature of human body is 31⁰C.
3. The materials that allow heat to pass through them easily are called conductors.
4. Dark coloured clothes are preferred during summers.
5. Wool has air trapped between the fibres.
6. One thick blanket will be more effective in winters than two thin blankets joined together.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. The process by which heat from the sun gets transferred to the earth.
2. The mode of heat transfer responsible for land breeze and sea breeze.
3. A scale used in thermometer to express temperature
4. Two conductors of heat.
5. Two insulators of heat.

IV. DEFINE

1. Temperature
2. Conduction
3. Radiation
4. Convection

V. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN:

1. Conductors and insulators
2. Clinical and laboratory thermometer.

VI. DRAW AND LABEL

1. Laboratory thermometer
2. Clinical thermometer

CH-9: SOIL

I. Fill in the blanks :

1. The rotting dead matter in the soil is called _____.
2. A vertical section through different layers of the soil is called _____.
3. The mixture of _____ and humus is called the soil.
4. Percolation rate of water is the highest in the _____ soil and least in the _____ soil.
5. The best top soil for growing plants is _____.
6. The removal of land surface by water, wind or ice is known as _____.

II. Write True or False :

1. If the amount of large and fine particles is about the same, then the soil is called loamy soil.
2. The layer which is hard and difficult to dig with spade is called top soil.
3. Sandy soil is used to make pots, toys and statues.
4. Soil is affected by climatic factors.
5. The soil which is light, well aerated and rather dry is clayey soil.
6. In deserts, soil erosion occurs through wind.
7. Cotton is grown in sandy loam soil.
8. Soil erosion takes place in areas of heavy vegetation.

III Name the following :

1. Two agents of weathering.
2. The uppermost layer of soil.
3. The type of soil that can hold more water.
4. The soil which is a mixture of sand, clay and silt.
5. Three agents of soil erosion.

IV Define the following :

1. Soil
2. Weathering
3. Soil Profile

PREPARED BY
(VI-VIII Girls section)

