

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, RIYADH

Academic Year 2016-2017

VII- Science SA-1 WORKSHEET

Ch-1 Nutrition in plants

Fill in the blanks.

1. The components of food which are necessary for our body are called _____.
2. Green plants synthesise their own food by the process of _____.
3. _____ is the mode of taking food by an organism and its utilization by the body .
4. Complex chemical substances such as _____ are the products of photosynthesis.
5. _____ gas is produced during photosynthesis.
6. Organisms that are dependent on others for their nutrition are called _____.
7. _____ are tiny pores present on the surface of the leaves and are surrounded by guard cells.
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 _____ relationship.

11. Carbohydrates are made up of _____, _____ and _____.

NAME THE FOLLOWING.

1. A bacterium that can take atmospheric nitrogen and convert it into a soluble form.
2. An insectivorous plant.
3. The mode of nutrition in mushroom.
4. The indicator used to test the presence of starch in leaves.

WRITE TRUE OR FALSE.

1. Some fungi are used in medicines.
2. Most of the pulses are obtained from leguminous plants.
3. Cuscuta (Amarbel) is an insectivorous plant.
4. Lichens show symbiotic relationship.
5. In desert plants, green stems carry out photosynthesis.

DEFINE

1. Autotrophs
2. Saprotrophs
3. Heterotrophs
4. Nutrition

DIAGRAMS

1. Cell
2. Photosynthesis in plants

CH-2 NUTRITION IN ANIMALS

Fill in the blanks

1. The mode of taking food into the body is called _____.
2. In the process of _____, food is broken down into simpler substances.
3. The _____ canal starts with mouth and ends in anus.
4. _____ glands are present in mouth.
5. Saliva helps in the digestion of _____ in the food.
6. _____ are the sensory cells present in the mouth.
7. The digestive juices of the stomach digests the _____ in the food.
8. The _____ released by the bacteria in the mouth causes tooth decay.
9. Liver secretes _____ and helps in the digestion of _____ in the food.
10. During the process of digestion, the carbohydrates break down into _____, the proteins into _____ and the fats into _____.
11. Faecal matter is removed from the body by the process of _____.
12. _____ of amoeba helps to capture the food.
13. The patient suffering from diarrhoea should be treated with _____.
14. Partially digested food in the rumen of herbivores is called _____.
15. The process of utilizing absorbed food particles (nutrients) into the living cells is called _____.

NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. The four types of teeth-
2. The digestive glands in human body-
3. The acid produced in stomach-
4. The sac like structure between the oesophagus and the small intestine in ruminants-
5. The false feet of amoeba-
6. The largest gland in the human body -

TRUE OR FALSE

1. Canines are meant for piercing and tearing -
2. Oesophagus is also known as foodpipe -
3. The digestion of food starts in mouth -
4. Deer is a ruminant -
5. Large intestine is longer than small intestine -

DEFINE

1. Digestion
2. Rumination

DISTINGUISH BETWEEN- Milk teeth and permanent teeth

DRAW & LABEL:

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

CH-3 FIBRE TO FABRIC

FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. Wool is obtained from the _____ of sheep or yak.
2. By the process of _____, we get offsprings with special characters.
3. Washing of sheared skin is known as _____.
4. The process in which the hairs of different textures are separated is known as _____.
5. Silk fibre is made up of a _____.
6. The silk fibre is obtained from the covering of pupa known as _____.
7. The larva of silk worm is called _____.
8. The rearing of silkworm is called _____.

NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. Two wool yielding animals -
2. Two types of silk -
3. The most common silk -
4. The bacterium which causes sorter's disease -
5. The country where silk industry started -
6. The process of taking out silk threads from cocoon -

TRUE OR FALSE

1. Soft silk yarn is as strong as a comparable thread of steel -
2. Shearing hurts the sheep -
3. Small fluffy fibres are called burrs -

CH-4 HEAT

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ is the measure of the degree of hotness of an object.
2. _____ thermometer is used to measure the temperature of water.
3. The materials which do not allow heat to pass through them 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 is used to measure our body temperature.
7. In liquids and gases heat is transferred by _____.

TRUE OR FALSE

1. The materials that allow heat to pass through them easily are called conductors -
2. Dark coloured clothes are preferred during summers -
3. Wool has air trapped between the fibres -
4. One thick blanket will be more effective in winters than two thin blankets joined together -
5. The heat flows from a body at a lower temperature to a body at a higher temperature -

NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. The process by which heat from the sun is transferred to the earth -
2. The mode of heat transfer responsible for sea breeze and land breeze -
3. The scale used in thermometer to express temperature-
4. Two conductors of heat-
5. Two insulators of heat-
6. The metal used in the bulb of the thermometer-
7. The movement of cool air from the land towards the sea -
8. The normal temperature of human body -

DEFINE

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

DISTINGUISH BETWEEN

1. Conductors and insulators
2. Clinical and laboratory thermometer

DRAW & LABEL

1. Laboratory thermometer
2. Clinical thermometer

CH -5 ACIDS ,BASES & SALTS

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Spinach contains _____ acid while tamarind contains _____ acid.
2. The gas which escapes out from aerated soft drinks is _____.
3. The chemical name of lime water is _____.
4. The reaction between an acid and a base is known as _____.
5. An aqueous solution of sodium oxide changes _____ litmus to _____.
6. Phenolphthalein indicator gives _____ colour when the solution is basic and is _____ when it is acidic.
7. The chemical name of moist baking soda is _____.
8. Calamine solution contains _____ (a base).
9. Litmus is obtained from _____.
10. Curd contains _____ acid while vinegar contains _____ acid.

TRUE OR FALSE

1. All acids turn blue litmus red -
2. Neutral solution can change the colour of litmus-
3. Orange juice turns blue litmus red-
4. Substances which are neither acidic nor basic are called neutral-
5. An acid and a base neutralize each other and form salt-
6. China rose indicator turns acidic solution to green-

NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. Two natural indicators-
2. One artificial indicator-
3. Two pollutants in air which causes acid rain-
4. Two substances which can neutralize an ant's bite-
5. Two acids found in citrus fruits-
6. Chemical name of quick lime-
7. Chemical name of slaked lime-

Complete the word equation:

Sodium hydroxide + Hydrochloric acid →

_____ + _____.

DEFINE

1. Indicators
2. Neutralisation

CH-6 PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL CHANGES

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Changes that lead to the formation of new substances are called _____.
2. Melting of candle wax is a _____ change but its burning is a _____ change.
3. Growth of a plant is a _____ change while formation of clouds is a _____ change.
4. A brown layer formed when an iron article is left exposed in air in an open area is called _____.
5. Large crystals of pure substance are obtained by _____.
6. The brown layer deposited on an iron nail dipped in copper sulphate solution is _____.

NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. Write the chemical name and formula of lime water-
2. Write the chemical name of $Mg(OH)_2$ -
3. Write the chemical name and formula of rust-
4. Write the chemical name of blue vitriol-

Complete the following chemical reactions :

1. Magnesium oxide + water \rightarrow _____
2. Iron + oxygen + water \rightarrow _____
3. Carbon dioxide + lime water \rightarrow _____ + _____
4. Copper sulphate + Iron \rightarrow _____ + _____

DEFINE

1. Crystallisation
2. Galvanisation

DISTINGUISH BETWEEN

Physical change and chemical change

CH -7 WEATHER ,CLIMATE& ADAPTATIONS

OF ANIMALS TO CLIMATE

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ is the measure of moisture in air.
2. The weather reports are prepared by the _____ department of the government.
3. The day-to-day condition of the atmosphere at a place is called _____ at that place.
4. The maximum temperature of the day occurs in the _____ while minimum temperature occurs in the _____.
5. Polar regions are situated near the _____ and tropical region is situated around the _____.
6. Special features of an animal to live in its surrounding are called _____.
7. All the changes in the weather are driven by the _____.
8. The _____ regions are very cold throughout the year.
9. The typical desert climate is _____ and _____.

10. _____ is a means which is adapted by some animals to escape the harsh, cold conditions.

NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. An instrument used to measure rainfall -
2. The thermometer used to record maximum and minimum temperature -
3. Two animals living in polar regions -
4. Two animals living in tropical regions-
5. Two animals with the ability to camouflage with the surroundings-

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Lion tailed macaque is also known as (Beard ape/ Monkey) .
2. (Weather / Climate)changes frequently.
3. Tusks of elephants are modified (teeth / bones).

WRITE TRUE OR FALSE

1. Mammals , many types of fish and insects are also known to migrate seasonally -
2. Polar regions doesn't see the sun for six months -
3. Days are longer than nights in winter-

DEFINE

1. Weather
2. Climate
3. Adaptation