

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL RIYADH
HALF YEARLY EXAM WORKSHEETS (2021-2022)
SUBJECT: SCIENCE
STD-VII

CHAPTER 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 present 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.
5. *Cuscuta* (Amarbel) is a host.

IV. DEFINE THE FOLLOWING

1. Autotrophs
2. Heterotrophs
3. Nutrition

V. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN

1. Autotrophs and heterotrophs
2. Parasites and saprotrophs

VI. DIAGRAMS

1. 2. Photosynthesis in plants.

VII. ASSIGNMENT :

1. The Cell

CH-2 : NUTRITION IN ANIMALS

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The mode of 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 made of _____.
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 the rumen of herbivores is called _____.
14. The patient suffering from diarrhoea should be treated with _____.

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. Four types of teeth.
2. Acid produced in stomach.
3. The scientist who discovered the working of stomach.
4. The digestive glands found in human body.

III. WRITE TRUE OR FALSE

1. Incisors are meant for cutting and biting food.
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, COLOUR AND LABEL

1. The feeding and digestion in amoeba

VII. ASSIGNMENT :

The human digestive system

CHAPTER 3 : FIBRE TO FABRIC [ONLY FOR PROJECT]

I.FILL IN THE BLANKS

- 1.Wool is obtained from the _____ of the sheep or yak.
- 2.Wool obtained from the Kashmiri goat is woven into _____ shawls.
- 3.By the process of _____ we get off springs with special characters.
- 4.Washing of sheared skin is known as _____
- 5.In _____ the hairs of different textures are separated.
- 6.Silk fibre is made up of a _____
- 7.The silk fibre is obtained from the covering of pupa known as _____
- 8.The larva of silk worm are called _____

II.NAME THE FOLLOWING :

- 1.Two wool giving animals.
- 2.Two types of silk.
- 3.Name most common silk.
- 4.Bacteria which causes sorters disease.
- 5.The country from where silk industry started.
- 6.Process of taking out silk – threads from cocoon.

III.DEFINE :

- 1.Shearing
- 2.Seri culture.

CHAPTER-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 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 do not use mercury.

II.WRITE 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 summer.
5. Wool has air trapped between the fibres.
6. One thick blanket will be more effective in winter than two thin blankets joined together.
7. All hot bodies radiate.

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, COLOUR AND LABEL

1. Laboratory thermometer
2. Clinical thermometer

CH-5 : ACIDS, BASES AND SALTS

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The word acid comes from the Latin word _____ which means sour.
2. _____ is the reaction between an acid and base. 3. Substances which are neither acidic nor basic are called _____.
4. _____ acid is found in vinegar.
5. Curd contains _____ acid.
6. The chemical name of lime water is _____.
7. Calamine solution contains _____.

II. WRITE TRUE OR FALSE:

1. All bases turn red litmus blue.
2. Neutral solution can change the colour of litmus.
3. A salt may be acidic, basic or neutral in nature.
4. Too much of base in stomach causes indigestion.
5. Tartaric acid is present in spinach.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. An acid found in spinach.
2. Two natural indicators.
3. Two artificial indicators.
4. A base found in soap.
5. Two acids found in citrus fruits.
6. Two pollutants in the air which causes acid rain.
7. A base found in milk of magnesia.

IV. DEFINE

1. Indicators
2. Neutral solution

CHAPTER 6 : PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHANGE

I.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.Energy is _____ in the formation of curd from milk.
- 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 due to _____.

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING

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

III. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING CHEMICAL REACTIONS

1. Magnesium oxide + water = _____
2. Carbon dioxide + Lime water = _____

LESSON 8 : WINDS, STORMS AND CYCLONES

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS :

1. _____ around us exerts pressure.
2. The moving air is called _____.
3. Increased wind speed is accompanied by _____ air pressure.
4. Air moves from the region where the air pressure is _____ to the region where the pressure is _____.
5. Air _____ on heating and _____ on cooling.
6. The warm air is _____ than the cold air.
7. Uneven heating on the earth is the main cause of _____.
8. Winds carrying _____ bring rain.
9. The word monsoon is derived from the Arabic word _____ which means season.
10. The monsoon winds carry _____ and it rains.
11. Falling water droplets along with rising air create lightning _____ and sound and is known as _____.

12. High speed winds and air pressure difference can cause _____.

13. The calm area in the centre of a cyclone is called _____

14. A cyclone is called a _____ in the American continent and _____ in Japan and Philippines.

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. A dark funnel shaped cloud that reaches from the sky to the ground.

2. The instrument that measures the wind speed

3. Two modern technologies that help us to monitor cyclones.

4. The coastline of India that is more vulnerable to cyclones.

III. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. In India, monsoon wind blows in south west direction in (summer/winter).

2. In winter, the direction of wind is from (land to ocean/ocean to land).

3. A cyclone watch is issued (24/48) hours in advance of any expected storm.

4. (Thunderstorms/tornadoes) are frequent in India.

5. A cyclone warning is issued (24/48) hours in advance of any expected storm.

6. In India, the direction of monsoon wind in winter is (southwest/ northwest).

III. DEFINE THE FOLLOWING :

1. Cyclone

2. Tornado