FILL IN THE BLANKS:
1. _______ are the food factories of the plant.
2. Tiny pores present on the surface of leaves are called as ________
3. Carbohydrates are made of ________, ________, and ________
4. ________ derive their food from the dead and decaying matter.
5. Two e.g. for useful fungi are ________ and ________
6. The bacteria ________ converts atmospheric nitrogen into a soluble form.
7. The limiting layer or thin outer boundary of a cell is called as the ________

CORRECT THE FALSE STATEMENT GIVEN BELOW:
1. Photosynthesis takes place only in green leaves.
2. All animals are autotrophic in nutrition.
3. In desert plants flowers are reduced to spines.

NAME THE FOLLOWING:
1. Green coloured pigment in plants.
2. Food preparing process in plants.
3. Jelly like substance present inside a cell.
4. Microscopic units which make up the bodies of living organisms.
5. Limiting layer of a cell.
6. The gas released during photosynthesis.
7. Stored form of carbohydrates.
8. The gas which forms the major constituent of air.
9. Nitrogenous substances which contain nitrogen.
10. Two e.g for animal parasite which suck human blood.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:
1. Fungi are
   (a) Cotton -like threads spread on a piece of bread.
   (b) Fluffy umbrella -like patches growing on rotten wood
   (c) Also used in medicines.
   (d) All the above.
2. Prominent, spherical, centrally located structure inside a cell is [underline].
   (a) Cytoplasm
   (b) Nucleus
   (c) Cell membrane
   (d) Nucleolus

3. The plant on which a Cuscuta climbs is called a [underline].
   (a) Host
   (b) Parasite
   (c) Saprophyte
   (d) Bryophyte

4. The fungal spores are generally present in the [underline].
   (a) Air
   (b) Water
   (c) Soil
   (d) All the above

5. Usually crops require a lot of [underline] to make proteins.
   (a) Potassium
   (b) Phosphorus
   (c) Nitrogen
   (d) None of the above

**GIVE REASON:**
1. Leaves and green parts of a plant can only synthesise food. Why?
2. Plants with red, violet & brown also carry out photosynthesis. How?
3. Fungi appear suddenly during rainy season. How?
4. Saprotrophs cannot make their food by photosynthesis. Why?

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING**

(a) Identify the plant given...

(b) Pitcher like structure is the modified part of a [underline].

(c) If the pitcher plant is green and carries out photosynthesis, then why does it feed on insects?

   (OR)

Why are insectivorous plants called as partial heterotrophs?
INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM
CLASS VII GENERAL SCIENCE WORK SHEET 2015 – 2016
L - WATER

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWERS

1. World water day is celebrated on.
   (22nd April, 22nd March, 22nd June)
2. The amount of water recommended by the United Nations for a person per day is ________
   (501, 5001, 51.5 1/2)
3. ______% of earth’s surface is covered with water.
   (90%, 75%, 70%, 60%)
4. ________ keeps the total amount of water on the earth constant
   (Water cycle, clouds, oceans)
5. The water found below the water table is
   (Water vapour, aquifer, ground water)

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The three forms of water are _____________ and ____________.
2. __________ water is present in oceans, lakes, rivers and underground water.
3. The gaseous form of water is ____________.
4. The process of seeping water into ground is called ________________.
5. The ground water stored between layers of hardrock below the water table is ________.
6. Water in the aquifers can be available using ___________ and ____________.
7. Excessive rain causes ________________.
8. The absence of rains results in ________________.
9. ____________ in the soil indicates the presence of water underground.
10. Water drawn from under the ground gets replenished by the seepage of__________.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. The method used by farmers to water the fields.
2. The traditional way collecting water.
3. The solid form of water.

IV. WRITE TRUE OR FALSE. IF FALSE, CORRECT THE STATEMENT.

1. The fresh water stored in ground is much more than that present in the rivers and lakes of the world.
2. Water shortage is problem faced only by people living in rural areas.
3. Water from rivers is the only source for irrigation in the fields.

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING.

1. Why do we celebrate water day?
2. Name the different processes involved in water cycle.
INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL -- DAMMAM

CLAASS: VII

SUBJECT: G.SCIENCE

LN: NUTRITION IN ANIMALS [ WORK SHEET ]

I Fill in the blanks:

1) The main steps of nutrition in humans are --------, --------, --------, & --------.

2) The largest gland in human body is --------.

3) The stomach releases HCl & -------- juices which act on the food.

4) The inner walls of the small intestine has many finger like out growths called -----.

5) Amoeba digests its food in the --------.

6) The first set of teeth are --------.

7) The cellulose is digested in --------.

II Name the following:

1) False feet

2) Common teeth disease caused by harmful bacteria

3) Longest part of digestive canal

4) Widest part of the digestive system

5) The part of alimentary canal where water & salts are absorbed back from undigested food

6) The teeth useful for piercing & tearing

7) Muscular organ present in the floor of buccal cavity

8) Doctor who studied the functioning of stomach.

9) The organism in which the stomach comes out of the mouth to take the food

10) The process of taking food into the body
III Multiple choice questions:

1) The acid produced in stomach which kills the harmful bacteria present in food is
   a) Sulphuric acid  b) Nitric acid  c) hydrochloric acid  d) acetic acid

2) The large cream colored gland present below the stomach
   a) Salivary gland  b) Pancreas  c) Liver  d) None

3) Bile is stored in
   a) Liver  b) Gall bladder  c) Pancreas  d) Villi

4) Proteins are converted into ------- at the end of digestion & is absorbed into our body.
   a) Fatty acids  b) Glucose  c) Glycerol  d) Amino acids

5) The process of removal of fecal matter through anus is -------
   a) Assimilation  b) Egestion  c) Absorption  d) Digestion

6) Which of the following is not a ruminant
   a) Camel  b) Goat  c) Cow  d) Amoeba

IV Write true or false. If false correct the statement:

1) In humans digestion of food takes place inside food vacuole.

2) Molars & premolars are useful for chewing & grinding.

3) Saliva is produced from the tongue.

4) Oesophagus is also called as food pipe.

5) The partially digested food in the starfish is called cud.

V Complete the following end products of digestion:

1) Proteins = -----------.

2) Carbohydrates = -----------.

3) Fats = ----------- + -----------.

VI Match the following:

1) ORS  Villi

2) Salivary gland  Bile juice

3) Liver  Oral rehydration mixture

4) Small intestine  Saliva secretion
I Name the following
1. Substances which are bitter in taste and feel soapy on touching
2. Any 3 naturally occurring indicators
3. Name the acid present in the vinegar
4. Acid present in the ant's sting
5. Acid present in the curd
6. An antacid
7. Chemical name of lime water
8. The base present in the soap
9. The solution which is neither basic nor acidic
10. Chemical name of staked lime
11. Any 2 acids present in acid rain
12. A colourless indicator used in lab
13. Chemical name of milk of magnesia
14. The base which is adding when the soil is too acidic
15. The acid present in the cell which controls every feature of the body.

II Fill in the Blanks
1. _______ acid is present in Tamarind and Grapes
2. Litmus paper turns _______ colour in acidic solution while _______ colour in basic solution
3. Vitamin C is also known as _______
4. China rose indicator turns acidic solution to _______ colour
5. Litmus is extracted from _______
6. Phenolphthalein turns _______ color in basic solution, it remains _______ in acidic solution
7. Proteins are made of _______
8. Complete the equation Acid + Base → _______ + water
9. Sodium hydrogen carbonate is commonly known as _______

III Correct the Statement
1. When the soil is basic it is treated with quick lime
2. In acidic solution phenolphthalein gives pink color
3. China rose indicator turns basic solutions to magenta color
4. Spinach contains citric acid

IV Define the following
1. Indicators
2. Neutral Solution
3. Neutralisation
4. Acid Rain
Match the following

1. Acid Rain - Calcium oxide
2. Stalked Lime - Sulphur dioxide
3. Sodium Chloride - Calcium hydroxide
4. Quick Lime - Magnesium hydroxide
5. Milk of Magnesia - Zinc carbonate
6. Calamine Solution - Salt

VI Choose the correct answer

1. Which one of the following does not causes acid rain
   a) Carbon dioxide  b) Calcium oxide  c) Nitrogen dioxide  d) Sulphur dioxide
2. Which one of the following is acidic in nature
   a) Vinegar  b) Lime water  c) Soap  d) Milk of Magnesia
3. Which one of the following is basic in nature
   a) Curd  b) Vinegar  c) Tamarind  d) Soap
4. Phenolphthalein remain colourless in _________ Solution
   a) Acidic  b) Basic  c) Neutral
5. Calcium hydroxide is called as _________
   a) Lime water  b) Quick lime  c) Stalked lime

END
FILL IN THE BLANKS

1) ___________ and ___________ are the two kinds of general changes that take place in our surroundings.
2) On burning magnesium ribbon the ash formed is ___________.
3) The nature of magnesium hydroxide is ___________.
4) The turning of lime water milky is the standard test of ___________.
5) When magnesium oxide is dissolved in water ________ is formed.
6) The reaction of copper sulphate with iron produces ________ & ________.
7) ________ absorbs ultra violet radiation and breaks down to oxygen.

NAME THE FOLLOWING

1) The gas produced when baking soda is added to vinegar.
2) The natural protective shield to human beings against radiation.
3) The mixture of chromium nickel, manganese, carbon and iron.
4) Give another name for chemical change
5) Common name of Sodium hydrogen carbonate.
6) A change in which one or more new substances formed.
7) A Brownish film acquired on iron when kept in open.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1) The process of depositing a layer of zinc on iron is called (Galvanisation, Rusting, Crystallisation)
2) All new substances are formed as a result of _________. (Physical change, Chemical change, Physical reaction)
3) ________ is always accompanied by production of heat. (Rusting, Physical change, Burning)
4) When CO₂ is passed through lime water ________ is formed. (Calcium hydroxide, Calcium carbonate, Sodium carbonate)
5) The properties such as shape, size, color and state of a substance are its ______ properties (Physical, Chemical, None of these)
6) ________ change is irreversible and permanent (Physical, Chemical, Both)
7) ________ affects iron articles and slowly destroys them. (Galvanisation, Rusting, Burning)
8) The process of forming large crystals of pure substances from solution. (Galvanisation, Rusting, Crystallisation)
WRITE TRUE OR FALSE. IF FALSE CORRECT THE STATEMENT

1) Rust is iron.
2) Magnesium hydroxide changes blue litmus red.
3) Iron sulphate solution is blue in colour.
4) Explosion of a firework is a physical change.
5) Crystallization is a chemical change.

GIVE THE CHEMICAL NAME OF

1) Baking soda
2) Rust
3) Vinegar
4) Lime water

GIVE THE CHEMICAL FORMULA OF

1) Calcium carbonate.
2) Magnesium hydroxide
3) Iron oxide.

COMPLETE THE EQUATIONS

1) Magnesium (Mg) + _________ = Magnesium oxide (MgO).
2) Magnesium oxide (MgO) + Water (H₂O) = _________.
3) _________ + Iron = Iron sulphate solution + Copper.
4) Vinegar + Baking soda = _________ + other substance.
5) Carbon dioxide (CO₂) + Lime water [Ca(OH)₂] = _________ + Water.
6) Iron (Fe) + _________ + Water (H₂O) = rust (iron oxide Fe₂O₃).

CLASSIFY AS PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHANGE

1) Burning of candle
2) Folding of a cloth
3) Curdling of milk
4) Photo synthesis
5) Digestion of food
6) Stretching of rubber band
7) Rusting of iron
8) Rolling of Chappati
9) Moving of furniture
10) Writing on the black board