

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL – DAMMAM**

**G.5 CH: 1 NUTRITION IN PLANTS - worksheet (2018-19)**

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are the food factories of the plant.
2. Tiny pores seen 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 examples for useful fungi are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Pitcher like structure is the modified part of the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Green plants synthesis their own food by the process of \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The limiting layer or thin outer boundary of a cell is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Correct the false statements 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. A bacterium that converts atmospheric Nitrogen into a soluble form.
3. Jelly like substance present in a cell.
4. Microscopic units which make up the bodies of living organism.
5. Limiting layer of a cell.
6. Mode of nutrition in mushrooms.
7. Stored form of carbohydrates.
8. The gas released during photosynthesis.
9. Nitrogenous substances which contain Nitrogen.
10. Two examples 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 \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Cytoplasm
- (b) Nucleus
- (c) Cell membrane
- (d) Nucleolus

3. The plant on which a Cuscuta climbs is called a \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Host
- (b) Parasite
- (c) Saprophyte
- (d) Bryophyte

4. The fungal spores are generally present in the \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Air
- (b) Water
- (c) Soil
- (d) All the above

5. Usually crops require a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ to make proteins.

- (a) Potassium
- (b) Phosphorous
- (c) Nitrogen
- (d) None of the above

**GIVE REASON**

1. Leaves and green parts of a plant can only synthesis food. Why?
2. Plants with red, violet and brown color also carry out photosynthesis. How?
3. Fungi appear suddenly during rainy season. How?
4. Saprotrophs cannot make their food by photosynthesis. Why?
5. Insectivorous plants are called as partial heterotrophs. Why?

# INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM

## CLASS – VII -LESSON -2. NUTRITION IN ANIMALS – WORKSHEET (2018 – 19)

### I. Fill in the blanks

- 1) The main steps of nutrition in humans are -----,-----,-----,-----and -----.
- 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 outgrowths called -----.
- 5) Amoeba digests is 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 the alimentary canal where water & salts are absorbed back from undigested food.
- 6) The teeth useful for piercing and tearing.
- 7) Muscular organ present in the floor of the buccal cavity.
- 8) Doctor who studied the functioning of the 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) HCL      d) acetic acid
- 2) The large cream coloured 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 the body.  
a) Fatty acids      b) Glucose      c) Glycerol      d) Amino acids
- 5) The process of removal of faecal 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) Dog

### 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 and 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 Solution |
| 4) Small intestine | Saliva secretion          |

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM

CLASS VII SCIENCE (2018-2019)

LESSON – 3 FIBRE TO FABRIC

1. Fibres are obtained from plants and animals.
2. Silk comes from silkworms and wool is obtained from sheep, goat and yak. Hence silk and wool are examples for animal fibres.
3. Wool yielding animals have a thick layer of hair. Hair traps a lot of air. Air is a poor conductor of heat and keeps them warm.
4. Hairs of camel, llama and Alpaca are also processed to yield wool.
5. Processing fibres into wool involves Shearing, Scouring, Sorting, Drying, Dyeing, Spinning and Weaving.
6. Silk yarn is obtained from cocoon stage of silk moth reeled into silk threads and ultimately woven into silk cloth.
7. Life cycle of silk moth includes  
Eggs→ Silkworm→Pupa→Moth
8. The rearing of silkworms for obtaining silk is called sericulture
9. The most common silkworm moth is the mulberry silk moth

**WORKSHEET**

**I. FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. Rearing of silkworms for obtaining silk is called Sericulture.
2. The most common silk moth is the mulberry silk moth.
3. Anthrax is a dreadful disease faced by wool industry.
4. Pashmina shawls are made from the fur of Kashmiri goat.
5. Wool is obtained from the fleece (hair) of sheep or yak.
6. Silk fibres come from the cocoon of silk moth.
7. Silkworms feed on mulberry leaves.
8. China leads to the world in silk production.

**II. Fill in the missing steps in the processing of wool**

Shearing, Scouring, Sorting, Drying, Dyeing and Spinning and Weaving.

**III. Answer the following**

1. Why wool yielding animals bear hair on their body? (point 3)
2. What is sericulture? (point 8)
3. What are the steps Involved in the processing of wool ? (point 5)
4. Draw the flowchart of the lifecycle of silk moth. (point 7)

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM

CLASS – VII SCIENCE

LESSON :4 HEAT - WORKSHEET (2018 – 19)

1. **NAME THE FOLLOWING**

1. Mode of heat transfer in solids
2. The process by which heat from the sun reaches the earth.
3. Thermometer used to measure the temperature of hot milk.
4. Thermometer used to record the maximum and minimum temperature of the day.

2. **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. The mode of heat transfer in liquids  
(conduction, convection, radiation, absorption)
2. Example of an insulator  
(Iron, plastic, Aluminium, Copper)
3. Land breeze blows during  
(summer, winter, day, night)
4. The normal temperature of human body  
(35°C, 37°C, 39°C, 42°C)

3. **FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. The thermometer that measures our body temperature is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A clinical thermometer reads temperature from \_\_\_\_\_°C to \_\_\_\_\_°C.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ thermometer is designed to measure the temperature of the human body.
4. The range of a \_\_\_\_\_ thermometer is generally from -10°C to 110°C.
5. Heat flows from a \_\_\_\_\_ object to a \_\_\_\_\_ object.

4. **DEFINE THE FOLLOWING**

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

5. **CORRECT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS**

1. Water and air are good conductors of heat.
2. The process of heat transfer from colder end to hotter end of an object is conduction.
3. The transfer of heat by radiation requires a medium.
4. Sea breeze blows during winter.
5. Clothes of light colours absorb heat better than clothes of dark colours.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM

CLASS VII - SCIENCE (2018-2019)

L-5 ACID, BASES AND SALTS-WORKSHEET

I. **NAME THE FOLLOWING**

1. Substances which are bitter in taste and feel soapy on touching.
2. Any 3 naturally occurring indicators.
3. The acid present in vinegar.
4. Acid present in ant's sting.
5. Acid present in curd.
6. An antacid.
7. Chemical name of limewater.
8. The base present in soap.
9. The solution which is neither acidic nor basic.
10. Chemical name of slaked 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 added 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 present in tamarind and grapes.
2. Litmus paper turns \_\_\_\_\_ colour in acidic solution and \_\_\_\_\_ colour in basic.
3. Vitamin C is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
4. China rose indicator turns acidic solution to \_\_\_\_\_ colour.
5. Litmus is extracted from \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Phenolphthalein turns \_\_\_\_\_ colour in basic solution and remains \_\_\_\_\_ colourless in acidic solution.
7. Proteins are made of \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Acid + Base  $\rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_ + water.
9. Sodium Hydrogen Carbonate is commonly known as \_\_\_\_\_.

III. **CORRECT THE STATEMENT**

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

IV. **DEFINE THE FOLLOWING**

1. Indicators
2. Neutral Solution
3. Neutralisation
4. Acid Rain

**V. MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Acid Rain         | Calcium oxide       |
| 2. Slaked 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**

- Which one the following does not cause acid rain?  
a) Carbon dioxide      b) Calcium oxide      c) Nitrogen dioxide      d) Sulphur dioxide
- Which one the following is acidic in nature ?  
a) Vinegar      b) Lime water      c) Milk of Magnesia      d) Soap
- Which one of the following is basic in nature ?  
a) Curd      b) Vinegar      c) Tamarind      d) Soap
- Calcium hydroxide is called as \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a) Lime water      b) quick lime      c) baking soda      d) none of these



INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM

CLASS VII SCIENCE (2018-2019)

LESSON – 6 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHANGES- - WORKSHEET

**I. FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ 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 limewater 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 radiations and breakdown to Oxygen.

**II. 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. Another name for chemical change.
5. Common name of Sodium Hydrogen Carbonate.
6. A change in which one or more new substances are formed.
7. A brownish film acquired on Iron when kept open.

**III. 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, None of these)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is always accompanied by the production of heat.  
(Rusting, Physical change, Burning)
4. When  $\text{CO}_2$  is passed through lime water \_\_\_\_\_ is formed.  
(Calcium hydroxide, Calcium Carbonate, Sodium Carbonate)
5. The properties such as shape, size, colour and state of a substance are its \_\_\_\_\_.  
(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)

**IV. 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 firework is a physical change.
5. Crystallisation is a chemical change.

**V. GIVE THE CHEMICAL NAME OF**

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

**VII. GIVE THE CHEMICAL FORMULA OF**

1. Calcium Carbonate    2. Magnesium Hydroxide    3. Iron Oxide

**VIII. COMPLETE THE EQUATIONS**

1. Magnesium (Mg) + \_\_\_\_\_ → Magnesium Oxide
2. Magnesium Oxide (MgO) + water (H<sub>2</sub>O) → \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ + Iron → Iron Sulphate + Copper
4. Vinegar + Baking soda → \_\_\_\_\_ + other substances
5. Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) + lime water (Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>) → \_\_\_\_\_ + water
6. Iron (Fe) + \_\_\_\_\_ + water (H<sub>2</sub>O) → rust (Iron Oxide Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)

**IX. CLASSIFY AS PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHANGES**

1. Burning of candle
2. Folding of a cloth
3. Curdling of milk
4. Photosynthesis
5. Digestion of food
6. Stretching of rubber band
7. Rusting of iron
8. Rolling of chapatti
9. Moving of furniture
10. Writing on the blackboard

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL - DAMMAM**

**CLASS VII - SCIENCE (2018-2019)**

**L-12 REPRODUCTION IN PLANTS WORKSHEET**

**FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. Production of new individuals from the vegetative part of parent is called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The fusion of male and female gametes is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Transfer of pollen grains from the Anther to Stigma of the same or of another flower of the same kind is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Seed dispersal takes place by means of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. A flower that contains only the male reproductive parts is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The small bulb like projection that comes out from the yeast cell is called \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The fertilized egg is called \_\_\_\_\_ and develops into an \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Ovary develops into \_\_\_\_\_ and ovules develop into \_\_\_\_\_.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are examples of seeds dispersed by animals.

**NAME THE FOLLOWING**

1. Transfer of pollen grains from anther to stigma of a flower.
2. Flowers which contain both stamens and pistil.
3. Production of new individuals from their parents.
4. Bulb like projections of yeast cell.
5. Plants that reproduce by means of spores.
6. Male reproductive part of a flower.
7. Female reproductive part of a flower.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. The reproductive part of a plant is the \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a) Leaf                      b) stem                      c) root                      d) flower
2. Ovule develops into \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a) Seed                      b) fruit                      c) flower                      d) plant
3. Algae grows and multiplies rapidly by means of \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a) Fragmentation      b) spore formation      c) budding                      d) fertilization
4. The process of fusion of the male and female gametes is called \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a) Fertilization      b) pollination              c) reproduction              d) seed formation
5. Bryophyllum can reproduce by its \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a) Stem                      b) leaves                      c) roots                      d) flowers

**MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

**COLUMN I**

EYES  
WINGS  
ROSE  
BUD  
SPORES  
FRAGMENTATION

**COLUMN II**

MAPLE  
POTATO  
YEAST  
BREAD MOULD  
SPIROGYRA  
STEM CUTTING

**DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN**

1. Self pollination and cross pollination
2. Sexual reproduction and asexual reproduction

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING**

1. How does fertilisation take place in flowers?
2. Explain sexual reproduction.
3. Mention the vegetative and reproductive parts of a plant.
4. Mention the male and female reproductive parts of a flower.
5. State the differences between self pollination and cross pollination.
6. Explain the reproductive parts of a flower with schematic diagram.
7. Explain zygote formation with a diagram.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM

CLASS VII - SCIENCE (2018-2019)

L-16 WATER- WORKSHEET

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. World Water day is celebrated on (22<sup>nd</sup> April, 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 22<sup>nd</sup> June).
2. The amount of water recommended by the United Nations for a person per day is ----.  
(50 litres, 500 litres, 5 litres, 15 litres)
3. ----- % of the earth surface is covered with water.  
(90%, 75%, 71%, 60%)
4. ----- keeps the total amount of water on 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 -----, ----- &-----.
2. ----- 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 hard rock below the water table is -----.
6. Water in the aquifers is made available using -----&-----.
7. Excessive rain causes -----.
8. The absence of rains result in -----.
9. ----- in the soil indicates the presence of ground water.
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 of collecting water.
3. The solid form of water.

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

1. Fresh water stored in ground water is much more than that present in rivers and lakes of the world.
2. Water shortage is a problem faced only by the 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?