

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL , DAMMAM
CLASS VII SCIENCE WORKSHEET (2017 -2018)
L -1 : NUTRITION IN PLANTS

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:-

1. Cuscuta is an example of
a) Autotroph b) heterotroph c) saprotroph d) parasite
2. The mode of nutrition in plants
a) Heterotrophic b) autotrophic c) parasitic d) saprotrophic
3. Outer boundary of the cell
a) Cytoplasm b) nucleus c) cell membrane d) none of these
4. An example of saprotroph
a) Pitcher plant b) bacteria c) mushroom d) cuscuta
5. The element which is needed in addition to carbon, hydrogen and oxygen to make protein is
a) Nitrogen b) potassium c) phosphorous d) none of these
6. Plants take carbon di oxide from the atmosphere mainly through their :
a) Roots b) stem c) stomata d) flowers

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING:-

1. Rhizobium bacteria and leguminous plant help each other in survival .What is this relationship is known as?
2. Name the plant that can trap insects and digest them.
3. Chlorophyll containing partner of lichen.
4. Centrally located spherical structure present in the cell.
5. The ultimate source of energy for all living organisms.
6. Process of providing nutrients to the body.
7. Organisms that is directly or indirectly dependent on green plants for nutrition.
8. Organisms that live in or on other living organisms and derive their food from them.

III. FILL IN THE BLANKS:-

1. In photosynthesis, solar energy is captured by the pigment called _____.
2. Leguminous plants have _____ bacteria in their roots.

3. Crop plants require a lot of nitrogen to make _____.
4. During photosynthesis plants take in _____ and release _____.
5. The bodies of living organisms are made of tiny units called _____.
6. All animals are _____ since they depend on plants and other animals for food.
7. _____ is the organism on which a parasite lives or survives.
8. The nucleus is surrounded by a jelly like substance called _____.
9. _____ is an example of symbiotic association between algae and fungi.
10. _____ is the stored form of carbohydrates.

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

1. Stomata are small pores present in the roots of plants.
2. Plants which synthesize their food themselves are called saprotrophs.
3. Carbon di oxide is produced during photosynthesis.
4. Photosynthesis takes place only in green leaves.

V. MATCH THE FOLLOWING.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Insect | bacteria |
| 2. Rhizobium | saprotrophs |
| 3. Amarbel | pitcher plant |
| 4. Fungi | parasite |

VI. GIVE REASON.

1. The pitcher plant is green and carries out photosynthesis .Why does it feeds on insects?
2. Why desert plants have scale or spine-like leaves?
3. Plants with red, violet and brown leaves also carry out photosynthesis. How?
4. Saprotrophs cannot make their food by photosynthesis. Why?

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL -- DAMMAM

CLAASS: VII

SUBJECT: G.SCIENCE

LN: NUTRITION IN ANIMALS [WORK SHEET] (2017 – 2018)

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 |

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL , DAMMAM
CLASS – VII SCIENCE WORKSHEET (2017 – 2018)
LESSON – 3 FIBRE TO FABRIC

Fill in the Blanks:

1. Rearing of silkworms for obtaining silk is called _____.
2. The most common silk moth is the _____.
3. _____ is a dreadful disease faced by wool industry.
4. Pashmina shawls are made from the fur of _____.
5. Wool is obtained from the _____ of sheep or yak.
6. Silk fibres come from the _____ of silk moth.
7. Silkworms feed on _____ leaves.
8. _____ leads the world in silk production.

Fill in the missing steps in the processing of wool:

Shearing, _____ , Sorting, _____ , Dyeing, _____ and _____

Answer the following.

1. Why wool yielding animals bear hair on their body?
2. What is sericulture?
3. What are the steps involved in the processing of wool?
4. Draw the flow chart of the life cycle of silk moth.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM, SAUDI ARABIA

CLASS VII - SCIENCE WORKSHEET (2017-2018)

Lesson: 4- HEAT

A. 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.

B. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

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

C. 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.

D. DEFINE THE FOLLOWING

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

E. CORRECT THE FOLLOWING

1. Water and air are good conductors of heat.
2. The process of transfer of heat 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.

CLASS VII G.S.
CHAPTER – 5 : ACIDS, BASES & SALTS
WORKSHEET (2017 – 2018)

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 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 which is 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 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 \longrightarrow _____ + 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. 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 of the following does not causes acid rain
a) Carbon dioxide b) Calcium oxide c) Nitrogen dioxide d) Sulphur dioxide
- Which one of the following is acidic in nature
a) Vinegar b) Lime water c) Soap d) Milk of Magnesia
- Which one of the following is basic in nature
a) Curd b) Vinegar c) Tamarind d) Soap
- Phenolphthalein remain colourless in _____ Solution
a) Acidic b) Basic c) Neutral
- Calcium hydroxide is called as _____
a) Lime water b) Quick lime c) Slaked lime

- END -

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM, SAUDI ARABIA
CLASS VII - SCIENCE WORKSHEET (2017-2018)
LESSON 16: WATER

I. Choose the correct answer

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 (50 l , 500 l , 5 l , 15 l)
3. ----- % of earth's surface is covered with water. (90% , 75% , 71% , 60%)
4. ----- keeps the total amount of water on the earth constant.
(Water cycle, clouds , oceans , rivers)
5. The water found below the water table. (Ground water, aquifer, water vapour)

11. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The three forms of water are -----, ----- and -----.
2. ----- is present in oceans, lakes, rivers as underground water and in the atmosphere.
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 hard rock below the water table is -----.
6. Water in aquifers can be available using -----.
7. Excessive rain causes -----.
8. The absence of rains result in -----
9. ----- in the soil indicate the presence of underground water.
10. Water drawn from underground 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. The fresh water stored in ground is much more than that present in the rivers and lakes of the world.
2. Water shortage is a 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.

CLASS- VII GENERAL SCIENCE 2017 - 2018

LESSON– 18 - WASTEWATER STORY

- One of the most essential requirements for all living beings is water. There can be no life without it.
- **22nd March** is celebrated as the “World Water Day” to attract the attention of every individual to conserve water.
- **Waste water** means used water which can be reused.
- **Sewage** is a liquid waste from household, industry ,agriculture etc. which causes water and soil pollution.
- Sewage collection and disposal is usually done by means of network of sewer pipes called **sewerage**.
- Wastewater is treated in **sewage treatment plant** and the by-products of the plant are **sludge and biogas**. Biogas can be used as fuel or to produce electricity.
- Waste water is treated in three stages, namely primary, secondary and tertiary.
- Solid accumulated in waste water treatment plant during primary and secondary stage is called **sludge**.
- **Chlorine and ozone** are the two chemicals used to disinfect water before releasing it into the distribution system.
- **Biogas** is a fuel produced by anaerobic fermentation of sludge.
- To minimize or eliminate waste and pollutants, we should have better house keeping practices.
- **Sewage treatment** : Cleaning of water is a process of removing pollutants Before it enters a water body or reused. This process of waste water treatment is commonly known as Sewage treatment.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM

CLASS –VII SCIENCE WORKSHEET (2017-2018)

LESSON-18 WASTEWATER STORY

Q1.Fill in the blanks

- (a) The process of wastewater treatment is commonly known as _____.
- (b) The General Assembly of the UN proclaimed the period 2005-2015 as the International Decade for action on _____.
- (c) Sewage is a _____ waste.
- (d) Cleaning of water is a process of removing _____ before it enters a water body or is used.
- (e) Sewage has dissolved and suspended impurities called _____.

Q2. Match the following:

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Bacteria | 1. Phosphorus and Nitrogen |
| (b) Organic impurities | 2. Cholera and Typhoid |
| (c) Nutrients | 3. Toilets |
| (d) Foul waste | 4. kitchen |
| (e) Sullage water | 5.oil and vegetable waste |

Q3. Name the following:

- (a) The process of removing pollutants before it enters a water body :
- (b) The process of wastewater treatment .
- (c) A network of big and small pipes which is like a transport system to carry sewage:
- (d) The gas produced in the wastewater treatment plant :
- (e) The type of trees to be planted all along sewage ponds to absorb surplus wastewater:

Q4.Write short note on:

- (a) Sludge
- (b) Sewerage
- (c) Sewage treatment.