

The City School
North Nazimabad Boys Campus



1st COMPREHENSIVE WORKSHEET SEPTEMBER 2015
SCIENCE – CLASS 7

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Class:

7 Date:5th November 2016

Name: _____ Section: _____ Date: _____

CHAPTER: CLASSIFYING PLANTS AND ANIMALS

Q1.Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. Scientists have discovered and classified about _____ different species of living things.
2. The animals or plants that have got finished from the earth are called as _____.
3. The animals or plants that are in the danger of getting finished from the earth are called as _____ species.
4. Living things can be classified based on their _____.
5. The scientists who study living things are called _____.
6. The scientists who study plants are called _____.
7. The scientists who study animals are called _____.
8. The study of living things is called biology and the study of plants is called _____.
9. The study of plants is called _____.
10. Some main/important branches of science are; Zoology, Botany, _____, _____, and mathematics etc.
11. Any specific type of animal or plant is called _____.
12. Living things in the same group share similar _____.
13. Anatomy is the study of shape and _____ of living things.
14. A scientist _____ gave a theory that human beings have evolved from monkeys. His theory is called _____.
15. One common way of classifying living things is based on _____ system of classification, which puts living things into _____ groups.
16. Living things are placed into eight _____ groups: domain, _____, phylum, _____, order, _____, genus and _____ based on certain similarities.
17. Each domain consists of a number of kingdoms e.g. _____ kingdom and _____ kingdom.
18. Phylum is singular form its plural is _____.
19. Living things of the same _____ share many similar characteristics.
20. The soil that has lots of nutrients in it is called _____.
21. Human beings are included in the _____ kingdom, their class is _____ and their species is called _____.
22. The mnemonic to remember seven of the eight major groups is _____ phylum went to his _____ and _____ his family to look for _____ (sounds like genus) who is a rare _____.

24. This two part naming system for living things is called _____ nomenclature and it was introduced by a Swedish botanist and doctor _____.
25. Each species is given a scientific name in Latin, the first part is in capital letter and it reflects genus of the organism, while the second part is in small letter and indicates the _____.
26. There was an extinct species of human called _____ which looked like a monkey.
27. The great diversity of living things on the earth can be classified based on similarities in anatomy, _____, life cycle, _____ or evolutionary history.
28. Plants can make their own food through a process called _____.
29. The plants that have _____ tissues are called vascular plants.
30. The vascular tissue is made up of two other tissues which are _____ tissue and _____ tissue.
31. The water and mineral salts from the roots to the leaves and other parts of plant are transported by _____ tissue and the food from the leaves is transported to all parts of plant through _____ tissue.
32. Seedless plants e.g. ferns reproduce by _____ which are present on the underside of leaves.
33. Non-vascular plants don't have vascular tissues and are the most _____ plants on the earth.
34. Mosses and liverworts are non-vascular plants, they are usually very _____, they reproduce by spores which are present in capsules.
35. Non-vascular plants cannot grow _____, and they grow in _____ places.
36. Vascular plants can be divided into two groups, _____ which are non-flowering but they are seed plants and _____ are flowering plants and have seeds.
37. Gymnosperms means _____ because their seeds are not enclosed in fruits, they are found in cones e.g. .conifers, cycads and ginkgos.

Q.2-Encircle the best answer from the options given.

1. Most of the animal species are
 - Vertebrates
 - Invertebrates
2. The animals whose bodies are covered with hair or fur are
 - Mammals
 - Reptiles
 - Amphibians
3. Spiny anteater and duckbilled platypus are
 - Mammals
 - Amphibians
 - Reptiles
4. Birds and mammals are
 - Cold blooded
 - Warm blooded
5. Sea horse is a
 - Fish
 - Mammal
 - Amphibian

6. Jelly fish is a
 - Fish
 - Crustacean
 - Cnidarians
7. These are warm blooded
 - Fish, reptile
 - Birds, reptiles
 - Mammals, birds
 - Amphibians, birds
8. Their young ones have gills to breathe in water while their adults have lungs
 - Fish
 - Dolphin
 - Frog
9. They live in water and on land but lay their eggs on land
 - Amphibians
 - Reptiles
 - Fish
10. They live in water and on land but lay their eggs in water
 - Fish
 - Amphibians
 - Reptiles
11. They lay eggs with leathery shells to prevent them from drying up
 - Fish
 - Amphibian
 - Reptiles
12. Their body temperature changes with surrounding temperature
 - Cold blooded
 - Warm blooded
13. Their body temperature remains constant, does not change with the environment
 - Cold blooded
 - Warm blooded
14. They have jointed legs
 - Reptiles
 - Arthropods
15. They have three pairs of legs
 - Arachnids
 - Insects
16. Corals are
 - Plants
 - Animals
17. Insects and crustaceans have
 - Compound eyes
 - Simple eyes



17. Their heads are not clearly defined

- Crustaceans
- Insects
- Arachnids

18. Most have gills and live mainly in water

- Crustaceans
- Arachnids

19. They have two pairs of antennae

- Insects
- crustaceans

Q.3 (a)- Sort out the given characteristics into the groups given below.

Two body segments	no antennae
Three body segments	one pair of antennae
Four pairs of legs	simple eyes
Three pairs of legs	most have compound eyes
No wings	
Most adults have wings	

Arachnids	Insects

(b). Compare centipedes and millipedes.

Similarities	Differences

Q.4 (a) Give similarities and differences between round worms, flat worms, segmented worms.





Differences	Similarities

