VICTORIA THANG LONG SCHOOL
School year: 2021-2022/ Class: 7CLC

Name: _____
Subject: Science
Deadline:

THE STUDY GUIDE FOR THE 1ST END TERM TEST

PART I. SCIENCE VOCABULARY & KNOWLEDGE REVIEW

Topic	Science vocabulary	Science knowledge
How Plants Get Energy	*photosynthesis, pigment, chlorophyll, to release, to carry out, to store*	❖ Plants make their own food in a chemical process called photosynthesis. The green pigment chlorophyll that found in the leaves captures the energy of sunlight. ❖ Plants use carbon dioxide and water to make food. - Plants take in carbon dioxide from the air. - The water is taken up from soil or from the air. ❖ The main product of photosynthesis is food in the form of sugar. Photosynthesis also produces oxygen, which is released into the air.
Materials for Plant Growth	*mineral, nutrient, material, to take in, fertilizer, to dissolve, source, building block*	❖ Plants use sugar producing from photosynthesis as a source of stored energy. Plants also use sugar as a building block to make new leaves, stems, and roots. ❖ Mineral nutrients are dissolved in water. When a plant takes in water, it also takes in nutrients. By adding fertilizers, gardeners and farmers add mineral nutrients to the plants.
Desert Food Chain	*organisms, producers, consumers*	❖ Producers make their own food and get energy directly from the Sun. Consumers get energy by eating other organisms as food. ❖ A food chain is a path by which energy flows from one living thing to another in an environment. Sunlight is the source of energy for the food chain.
Desert Food Web	*combination, a variety*	❖ A food web is a combination of food chains that shows how energy moves from the sun through an environment.

Decomposers	*to decompose, to decay, mold, yeast, fungus, microscopic, bacterium, molds, yeasts, mushrooms*	❖ A decomposer is an organism that breaks down dead organisms and the waste of living things. ❖ Fungi and bacteria are decomposers. ❖ Decomposition eventually restores, or recycles nutrients.
Tallgrass Prairie Ecosystem	*Prairie, ecosystem, environment, fertile, reserve, bison, horned lark, to weave, to burrow*	❖ An ecosystem is all the living and nonliving things in an area and the ways they interact. ❖ A healthy ecosystem is one in which many types of living things are able to meet their needs.
Grassland Population sand Communities	*prairie dog, black-footed ferret, variety, particular, species, individual*	❖ Scientists classify the organisms in an ecosystem into three levels – individual, population, and community. - A single organism is an individual in an ecosystem. - A population is all the individuals of a species living together in a particular place. - All the populations of organisms that live and interact in that part of the prairie form a community. ❖ Different species in a community are connected by a variety of food chains and food webs. ❖ All of the communities plus the physical parts of the environment that interact together make up the ecosystem.

PART II. PRACTICE

Task 1: Choose the correct answers.

1. What makes up an ecosystem?

A. Sunlight and living things.
B. Plants and nonliving things.
C. Plants and animals.
D. Living and nonliving things.

2. An _____ is all the living and nonliving things in an area and the ways they interact.

A. population
B. ecosystem
C. environment
D. individual

3. What are three levels of organisms?

A. individual, population, and environment
B. individual, species, and community
C. species, population, and community
D. individual, population, and community

4. A single organism is an ____ in an ecosystem.

A. species.
B. ecosystem.
C. individual.
D. environment.

5. Different species in a community are connected by a variety of _____.

A. food chains and food webs
B. sunlight and food chains
C. sunlight and food webs
D. sunlight

6&7.

6. What animals are they?

A. They are bison.

B. They are horned larks.

C. They are burrowing owls.

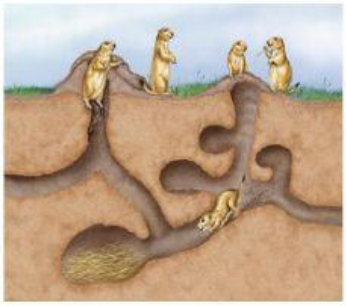
7. How do these bison interact with living things?

A. The bison drink water.

B. The bison eat the grasses growing in the prairie.

C. The bison breath the air.

8. Which picture shows a community?

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

9. All of the communities plus _____ of the environment that interact together make up the ecosystem.

A. the physical parts

B. the chemical parts

C. the living parts

D. the populations

10. What is the meaning of "species"?

A. a single person or thing.

B. all the individuals of a species that live in an area.

C. a group of same kind of animals or plants.

D. all the living things.

Task 2: Match the words in the box with the pictures.

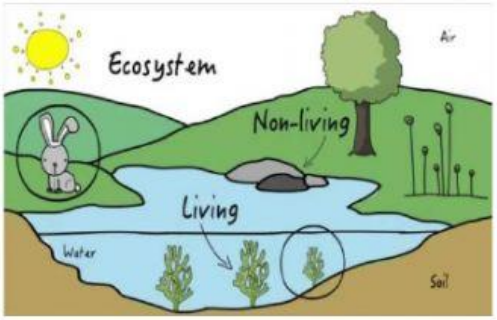
A. Individual	B. Ecosystem	C. Population	D. Environment	E. Community

11. 

12. 

13. 

14. 

15. 

Task 3: Read and circle True or False.

16. The chlorophyll found in leaves. **True/False**

17. Consumers make their own food and det energy directly from the sun. **True/False**

18. Oxygen is produced in photosynthesis. **True/False**

19. Plants use oxygen and water to make food. **True/False**

20. The green pigment chlorophyll captures the energy of soil. **True/False**

Task 4: Fill in the blanks with words in the box.

living	**species**	**nonliving**	**population**	**community**

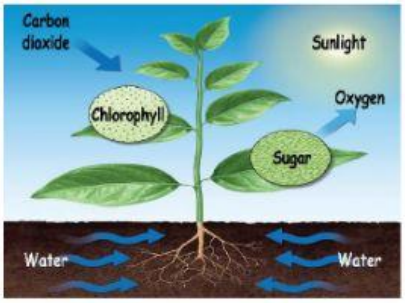
21. _____ a group of the same kind of animals or plants.

22&23. A _____ is made up of one species, but a _____ is made up of many species in a particular area.

24&25. An ecosystem is all the _____ and _____ things that interact in an area.

Task 5: Fill ONE word in the blank to answer questions below.

26. What is the main product of photosynthesis?



Answer:

The main product of photosynthesis is food in the form of _____.

27&28. How do producers get energy?

Answer:

Producers get energy directly from the _____.

29. What is a single organism in an ecosystem?

Answer:

A single organism is a/an _____ in an ecosystem.

30. Match these organisms with their type.

a. Bacteria

b. Bison

c. Prairie dogs

d. Grasses

e. Mushrooms

1. Consumers.
2. Producers.
3. Decomposers.