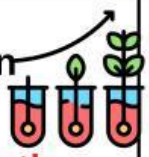
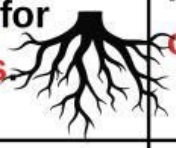
PRACTICE FOR SCIENCE REMEDIAL EXAM

7TH GRADE (II TRIMESTER)

Minerals

Instruction: according to the chart that talks about why minerals are important for plants and the symptoms plants will show if they don't have enough of them (deficiency). Match the images with the kind of mineral deficiency they are having.

Minerals	Nitrates	Phosphates	Magnesium
They are important in plants because:	They contain nitrogen for healthy growth. 	They contain phosphorus for healthy roots. 	For making chlorophyll. 
Symptoms of mineral deficiency:	Plant has poor growth. 	Plant has weak root growth. 	Plant leaves turn yellow. 

Nitrate deficiency

Phosphate deficiency

Magnesium deficiency

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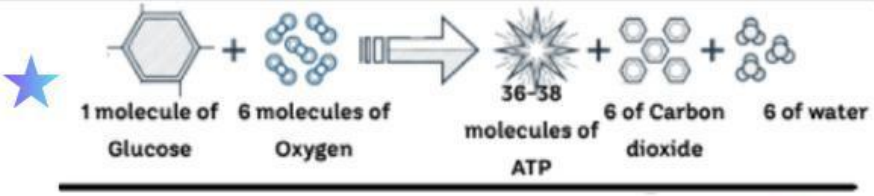
Type of respiration

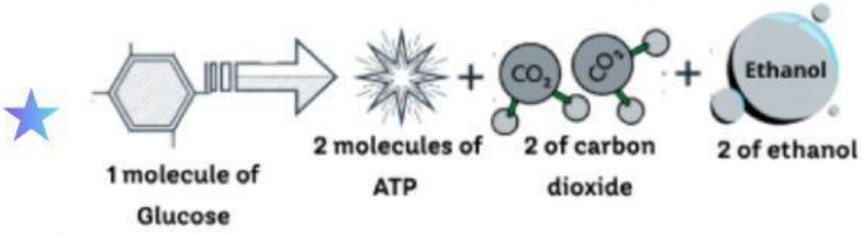
Instruction: Match the name with the formula of each type of cellular respiration. The next chart will help you to compare them.

Feature	Aerobic respiration	Anaerobic respiration	
		Lactic Fermentation	Alcoholic Fermentation
Oxygen Required?	Yes	No	No
Waste Products	Energy and carbon dioxide and water	Energy and lactic acid	Energy, ethanol, and carbon dioxide
ATP Produced	36-38	2	2

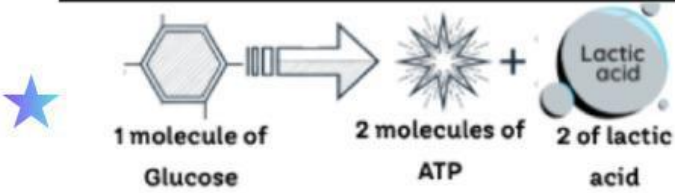
Aerobic respiration.



Anaerobic respiration (lactic fermentation).



Anaerobic respiration (alcoholic fermentation)

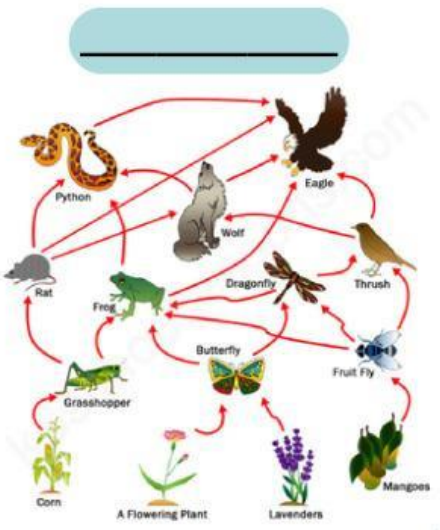


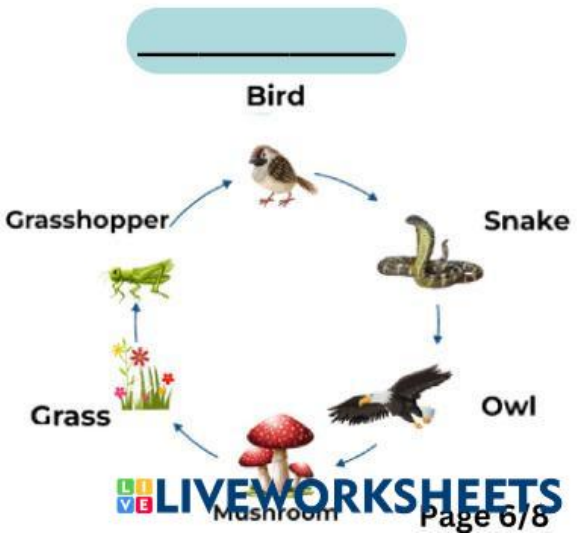
Food chain vs food web

Food chain

Food web

Instruction: select which image represents a food chain and which one the food web.





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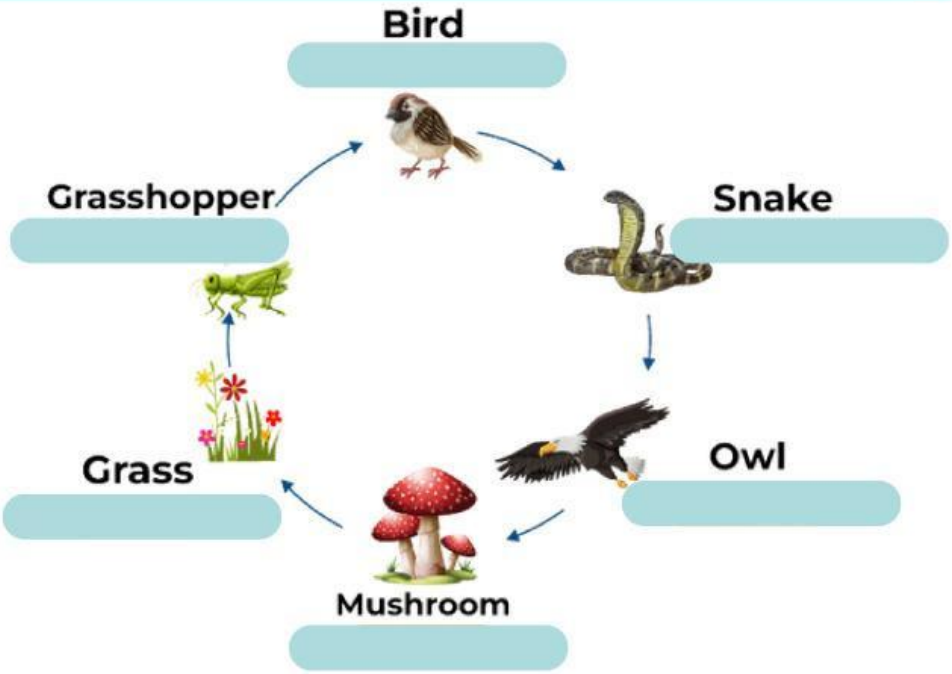
Instruction: Match the name with the image of the type of organism in the next food chain. Then answer the questions.

Options to answer:

- Producer
- Primary consumer (Hervibore)
- Secondary consumer
- Tertiary consumer
- Top predator
- Decomposer



A predator is an organism that hunts, kills, and feeds on another animal (the prey).
Prey is the organism being hunted and eaten, typically smaller or less dominant than the predator.

- Which animal is the **predador of the snake**? _____
- Which animal is the **prey of the snake**? _____

Instruction: Match the blue starts with the red stars to connect the definition with the examples of habitat, community, and ecosystem.

ANALOGY

HABITAT: The physical **place** where an organism lives.

COMMUNITY: Different **population of organisms** living together.

ECOSYSTEM: The **living organisms coexisting in a physical place**, that includes the non-living things (water, rocks).

Frogs, ducks, turtles, birds that live near to a pond, with water, rocks, plants, trees.

A pond.

Frogs, ducks, turtles, birds.

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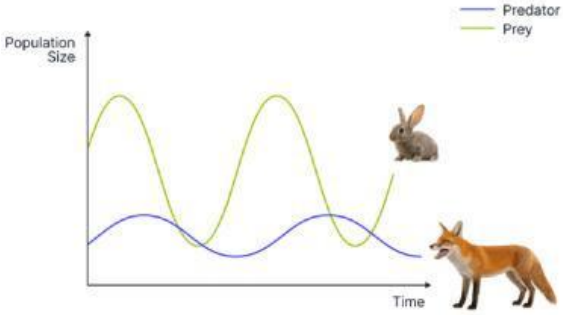
Competition

Instruction: Add an "X" to the resources animals and plants compete for. Some of them can happen to both of them.

Organism	Resources they compete for:					
	Water	Space	Food	Light	Mates	Minerals
Plants						
Animals						

Interdependence

Instruction: The next graph represents the interdependence between 2 species (rabbits and foxes). Order the sencences that represents this cycle (the number 1 and 3 is already added).



1 The population of rabbits increase.

____ The population of predators (foxes) decrease too because now they don't have enough food.

3 The population of preys (rabbits) decrease because they have been eaten by the high amount of predators (foxes).

____ The cycle starts again.

____ Because there is a lot of preys (rabbits), the predators (foxes) has enough food to eat, so their population increase too.

Adaptations

Instruction: The next graph represents the interdependence between 2 species (rabbits and foxes). Order the sencences that represents this cycle (the number 1 and 3 is already added).

Migration

Hibernation

A long, deep sleep that some animals take during winter to survive cold weather. Instead of eating, they save energy by slowing down their breathing and heart rate.

The movement of animals from one location to another to find better conditions to survive.