



Ponce de Leon Middle School

7th Grade – Summer 2017

Summer Instructional Packet

DIRECTIONS:

1. You are required to complete the Summer Instructional Packet.
2. Turn in your completed package to your teacher, when you return to school in August.



Name: _____ Date: _____ Science Teacher: _____

7th Grade Ponce Science '17 Summer Instructional Package

Completion: Complete each statement.

1. In the process of natural selection, the organisms that are best suited to their environments are most likely to survive and _____.
2. Natural selection is affected by _____, or traits that are different in members of the same species.
3. The only traits that can be acted upon by natural selection are those that are controlled by _____.
4. A new _____ can form when a group of individuals become isolated from the main group.
5. The actions of animals most commonly can cause the type of weathering known as _____.
6. Some plants produce acids that result in _____ weathering.
7. Features of topography, such as the Columbia Plateau and Mount Hood, are called _____.
8. The vast, flat or gently rolling grassland in the interior of North America is called the _____.
9. The force that moves sediment in a landslide or mudflow is _____.
10. Plant leaves may form a fossil called a(n) _____, a thin layer of carbon on rock.
11. Scientists know how groups of animals changed over time by studying information contained in the _____.
12. Paleontologists are scientists who study _____.
13. A(n) _____ is a gap in the geologic record where some rock layers have been lost because of erosion.
14. About 2.5 billion years ago, the first organisms that could use energy from sunlight released _____ into the atmosphere.
15. The energy from the sun that warms your face is transferred by a process called _____.
16. An igneous rock that is formed from lava is called a(n) _____ rock.
17. During the 1800s, the igneous rock called _____ was widely used in the United States to build bridges and public buildings.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Science Teacher: _____

18. *Foliated* and *nonfoliated* are terms used to describe the texture of _____ rocks.
19. Dissolved minerals and particles of sediment stick together to form sedimentary rock in a process called _____.
20. Sediment settles out of moving water by the process of _____.
21. The carrying away of rock fragments by water, wind, or ice is called _____, an important process in the formation of sedimentary rocks.
22. Power is the rate at which _____ is transferred from one object to another.
23. Work is the transfer of _____ from one object to another.
24. If the velocity of an object is doubled, its kinetic energy is multiplied by _____.
25. A baseball flying through the air has _____ energy because of its motion.
26. A change in an object's position relative to a reference point is called _____.
27. Acceleration is the rate of change in _____.
28. A golf ball _____ when either its speed or direction changes.
29. Plants make their own food using energy that comes from the _____.
30. Small openings called _____ allow carbon dioxide to enter a leaf.
31. Chloroplasts contain a pigment called _____ that captures the energy in light.
32. During respiration, molecules of _____ are first broken down in the cytoplasm.
33. Energy from glucose is released in the process of _____.
34. The main difference between respiration and fermentation is that respiration uses _____ to obtain energy from food.
35. The process in which yeast produces carbon dioxide and alcohol is called _____ fermentation.
36. The main difference between cellular respiration and fermentation is that cellular respiration uses _____ to obtain energy from food.
37. The process in which yeasts break down sugars and produce carbon dioxide and alcohol is called _____ fermentation.
38. Water vapor turns into droplets of liquid water in the process of _____.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Science Teacher: _____

39. Certain bacteria change nitrogen gas into a usable form in a process called _____.
40. Producers use carbon from the gas _____ to make sugars and starches.
41. The genetic code is found in the order of nitrogen _____ along a gene.
42. In pea plants, the tall-stem allele and the short-stem allele are different forms of the same _____.
43. If D represents the dominant allele of a gene, then _____ represents the recessive allele.
44. If a(n) _____ allele is present, its trait will appear in the organism.
45. If each of ten events is equally likely to occur, the probability of each individual event occurring is _____ percent.
46. In a cross between two hybrid Tt pea plants, _____ percent of the offspring will be Tt .
47. If all of the sex cells of an organism have the T allele, the genotype of that organism must be _____.
48. A carrier of a trait controlled by a _____ allele does not express the trait.
49. A(n) _____ is used to track the occurrence of a trait in a family.
50. A(n) _____ helps couples understand their chances of having a child with a genetic disorder.
51. Strip mining is a process used to collect _____ close to Earth's surface.
52. A radioactive gas that is naturally formed by certain types of rocks underground is called _____.
53. A ridge of land that separates two watersheds is called a(n) _____.
54. Over many years, the levels of nutrients in a lake build up in the process of _____.
55. The area of soil in which the pores are totally filled with water is called the _____ zone.
56. People cannot use most of the freshwater on Earth because it is in the form of _____.
57. People may not have enough water during a(n) _____, a period when rainfall is below normal.

Name: _____ Date: ____ Science Teacher: _____

58. Filters and settling tanks remove solid materials from wastewater during the _____ treatment step.
59. Wetlands help prevent _____ by absorbing runoff from heavy rains.
60. The hypothesis of _____ was that all the continents once were joined as a single supercontinent and have since drifted apart.
61. The process of _____ continually adds new crust to the ocean floor along both sides of the mid-ocean ridge.
62. Subduction occurs where the oceanic crust bends down toward the mantle at a(n)_____.
63. A continental plate collides with an oceanic plate at a(n) _____ boundary.
64. In the phenomenon known as the _____ effect, electric current will flow when light shines on certain substances.
65. When white light from the sun is refracted by rain drops, a _____ can result.
66. As parallel rays of light pass through a(n) _____ lens, they are bent toward the center of the lens.
67. If you state that your basketball team will win tonight's game because your team has always beaten the other team in the past, you are making a(n) _____.
68. _____ is the process of grouping together items that are alike in some way.
69. A scientist's open-mindedness should always be balanced by _____, which is having an attitude of doubt.
70. You travel a total of _____ degrees if you circle the globe completely and return to the spot from where you departed.
71. The basic SI unit of mass is the _____.
72. A common tool used to measure length is the _____.
73. Temperature is measured using a(n) _____.
74. _____ are data points that do not fit with the rest of a data set.
75. An experiment in which only one variable is manipulated at a time is called a(n) _____ experiment

Name: _____ Date: ____ Science Teacher: _____

NOTES: