

2cool4school - Grade 7 Science Worksheet

Q1 - Science - The Scientific process

What is the first step in the scientific method?

1. Formulating a hypothesis
2. Conducting an experiment
3. Making an observation
4. Drawing a conclusion

Q2 - Science - The Scientific process

Which variable is manipulated in an experiment?

1. Dependent variable
2. Independent variable
3. Control variable
4. Constant variable

Q3 - Science - The Scientific process

In an experiment, which group does not receive the treatment?

1. Experimental group
2. Control group
3. Variable group
4. Independent group

Q4 - Science - The Scientific process

What is a hypothesis?

1. A proven fact
2. A testable prediction
3. A random guess
4. An unchangeable law

Q5 - Science - The Scientific process

Which tool is commonly used to measure liquid volume in a laboratory?

1. Thermometer
2. Balance
3. Graduated cylinder
4. Stopwatch

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Q6 - Science - The Scientific process

What is the purpose of a control group in an experiment?

1. To receive the experimental treatment
2. To serve as a standard for comparison
3. To introduce new variables
4. To ensure the hypothesis is correct

Q7 - Science - The Scientific process

Which variable is measured in an experiment?

1. Independent variable
2. Dependent variable
3. Control variable
4. Constant variable

Q8 - Science - The Scientific process

What is the final step in the scientific method?

1. Formulating a hypothesis
2. Conducting an experiment
3. Making an observation
4. Drawing a conclusion

Q9 - Science - The Scientific process

What is the first step in the scientific method?

1. Ask a question
2. Conduct an experiment
3. Analyze data
4. Form a conclusion

Q10 - Science - The Scientific process

Which tool is commonly used to measure the volume of a liquid in a laboratory?

1. Graduated cylinder
2. Triple beam balance
3. Bunsen burner
4. Test tube

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Q11 - Science - The Scientific process

In an experiment, what is the purpose of a control group?

1. To serve as a baseline for comparison
2. To introduce a new variable
3. To receive the experimental treatment
4. To ensure all variables are dependent

Q12 - Science - The Scientific process

What is an independent variable in an experiment?

1. The factor that is changed or manipulated by the researcher
2. The factor that is measured or observed
3. The factor that remains constant
4. The factor that is dependent on another variable

Q13 - Science - The Scientific process

Which question is essential when designing an experiment?

1. What is the hypothesis?
2. What are the results?
3. What is the conclusion?
4. What is the bibliography?

Q14 - Science - The Scientific process

What is the main purpose of the scientific method?

1. To systematically investigate and answer questions about the natural world
2. To prove personal beliefs
3. To collect random data
4. To document historical events

Q15 - Science - The Scientific process

Why is it important to have only one independent variable in an experiment?

1. To ensure that the results are due to the variable being tested
2. To make the experiment more complex
3. To test multiple factors simultaneously
4. To increase the amount of data collected

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Q16 - Science - Plant Biology

What is the main reproductive structure of an angiosperm?

1. Flower
2. Leaf
3. Root
4. Stem

Q17 - Science - Plant Biology

In ferns, spores are produced in structures called:

1. Cones
2. Sori
3. Flowers
4. Seeds

Q18 - Science - Plant Biology

Which gas do plants absorb from the atmosphere during photosynthesis?

1. Carbon dioxide
2. Oxygen
3. Nitrogen
4. Hydrogen

Q19 - Science - Plant Biology

Which plant group reproduces using cones instead of flowers?

1. Ferns
2. Conifers
3. Mosses
4. Angiosperms

Q20 - Science - Plant Biology

What is the primary pigment involved in photosynthesis?

1. Chlorophyll
2. Carotene
3. Xanthophyll
4. Anthocyanin

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Q21 - Science - Plant Biology

In ferns, spores are produced in structures called:

1. Flowers
2. Cones
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4. Seeds

Q22 - Science - Plant Biology

Which gas do plants absorb from the atmosphere during photosynthesis?

1. Carbon dioxide
2. Oxygen
3. Nitrogen
4. Hydrogen

Q23 - Science - Plant Biology

Where does photosynthesis take place in plant cells?

1. Mitochondria
2. Chloroplasts
3. Nucleus
4. Vacuole

Q24 - Science - Plant Biology

Which process do plants use to make their own food?

1. Fermentation
2. Respiration
3. Photosynthesis
4. Digestion

Q25 - Science - Plant Biology

What is the main product of photosynthesis?

1. Glucose
2. Oxygen
3. Water
4. Carbon Dioxide

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Q26 - Science - Plant Biology

What is the main product of photosynthesis?

1. Oxygen
2. Glucose
3. Water
4. Carbon Dioxide

Q27 - Science - Plant Biology

Which plant group reproduces using cones instead of flowers?

1. Conifers
2. Ferns
3. Mosses
4. Angiosperms

Q28 - Science - Plant Biology

Which plant group reproduces using cones instead of flowers?

1. Mosses
2. Ferns
3. Conifers
4. Angiosperms

Q29 - Science - Plant Biology

Which part of the plant captures sunlight for photosynthesis?

1. Roots
2. Leaves
3. Stems
4. Flowers

Q30 - Science - Plant Biology

What is the dominant phase in the moss life cycle?

1. Zygote
2. Sporophyte
3. Gametophyte
4. Seed

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Q31 - Science - Physics: Energy

What type of energy is stored in an object due to its position above the ground?

1. Kinetic Energy
2. Gravitational Potential Energy
3. Chemical Energy
4. Thermal Energy

Q32 - Science - Physics: Energy

Which graph is commonly used to identify patterns in kinetic energy?

1. Bar Graph
2. Pie Chart
3. Line Graph
4. Scatter Plot

Q33 - Science - Physics: Energy

What is the process called when energy changes from one form to another?

1. Energy Transformation
2. Energy Conservation
3. Energy Dissipation
4. Energy Generation

Q34 - Science - Physics: Energy

Which term describes the height of a wave from its rest position?

1. Wavelength
2. Frequency
3. Amplitude
4. Velocity

Q35 - Science - Physics: Energy

What type of energy do waves carry?

1. Thermal Energy
2. Mechanical Energy
3. Electrical Energy
4. Wave Energy

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Q36 - Science - Physics: Energy

Which form of energy is associated with the motion of particles in a substance?

1. Chemical Energy
2. Thermal Energy
3. Nuclear Energy
4. Sound Energy

Q37 - Science - Physics: Energy

What is the term for the number of waves that pass a point in one second?

1. Wavelength
2. Frequency
3. Amplitude
4. Wave Speed

Q38 - Science - Physics: Energy

Which energy transformation occurs in a battery-powered flashlight?

1. Electrical to Chemical
2. Chemical to Light
3. Chemical to Electrical
4. Light to Chemical

Q39 - Science - Physics: Energy

What happens to the energy of a pendulum as it swings from its highest point to its lowest point?

1. It remains the same
2. Kinetic energy increases while potential energy decreases
3. Potential energy increases while kinetic energy decreases
4. Energy is lost completely

Q40 - Science - Physics: Energy

What type of energy transformation occurs when you rub your hands together?

1. Kinetic to Thermal
2. Thermal to Electrical
3. Chemical to Mechanical
4. Electrical to Light

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Q41 - Science - Physics: Energy

What is the unit of measurement for energy in the SI system?

1. Joule
2. Newton
3. Watt
4. Kelvin

Q42 - Science - Physics: Energy

What type of energy is stored in food?

1. Thermal Energy
2. Kinetic Energy
3. Chemical Energy
4. Sound Energy

Q43 - Science - Physics: Energy

In which type of energy transfer does heat move through direct contact?

1. Conduction
2. Convection
3. Radiation
4. Reflection

Q44 - Science - Physics: Energy

What type of energy transfer is responsible for the sun warming the Earth?

1. Conduction
2. Radiation
3. Convection
4. Reflection

Q45 - Science - Physics: Energy

What happens to the total energy in a closed system?

1. It increases
2. It decreases
3. It remains constant
4. It disappears

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Q46 - Science - Engineering practices

What is the first step in the engineering-design process?

1. Define the problem
2. Test the prototype
3. Develop solutions
4. Communicate results

Q47 - Science - Engineering practices

During which step of the engineering-design process are prototypes built?

1. Define the problem
2. Build and test solutions
3. Evaluate solutions
4. Identify constraints

Q48 - Science - Engineering practices

Why is it important to test multiple solutions in engineering?

1. To find the most cost-effective solution
2. To satisfy curiosity
3. To delay project completion
4. To avoid making decisions

Q49 - Science - Engineering practices

What does it mean to 'iterate' in the engineering-design process?

1. To repeat steps to improve the design
2. To start over from the beginning
3. To finalize the design without changes
4. To skip certain steps

Q50 - Science - Engineering practices

Why do engineers document their design process?

1. To keep their work secret
2. To track progress and share findings
3. To make the process more confusing
4. To prevent improvements

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Q51 - Science - Engineering practices

Which of the following is a key benefit of comparing different design solutions?

1. Identifying the most efficient design
2. Reducing the need for testing
3. Simplifying the design process
4. Eliminating the need for prototypes

Q52 - Science - Engineering practices

In the engineering-design process, what is the purpose of defining constraints?

1. To set limitations and requirements
2. To brainstorm possible solutions
3. To test the final product
4. To communicate the design to others

Q53 - Science - Engineering practices

What is a trade-off in engineering?

1. An error in a design
2. A compromise between different factors
3. A completely wrong solution
4. A design with no purpose

Q54 - Science - Engineering practices

What is a prototype in the context of engineering?

1. A working model used for testing
2. The final version of a product
3. A theoretical concept
4. A list of design ideas

Q55 - Science - Engineering practices

How can engineers ensure their design meets real-world needs?

1. By making random guesses
2. By conducting tests and evaluations
3. By skipping the testing phase
4. By copying another design exactly

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Q56 - Science - Engineering practices

What is the main goal of engineering?

1. To solve problems
2. To create art
3. To make random inventions
4. To avoid using math

Q57 - Science - Engineering practices

What should engineers do if their prototype fails testing?

1. Analyze and improve the design
2. Give up and start over
3. Ignore the results
4. Use the failed prototype

Q58 - Science - Engineering practices

Which of these is NOT an important factor in engineering solutions?

1. Creativity
2. Cost
3. Random guessing
4. Safety

Q59 - Science - Engineering practices

Why do engineers use models and simulations?

1. To test ideas before full development
2. To avoid making mistakes
3. To skip testing
4. To make their work look complicated

Q60 - Science - Engineering practices

What does criteria mean in engineering design?

1. The tools used to build a design
2. The requirements a design must meet
3. The materials used in construction
4. The final appearance of a product

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Q61 - Science - Ecology and conservation

What is the primary source of energy for most food chains?

1. The Sun
2. Plants
3. Herbivores
4. Decomposers

Q62 - Science - Ecology and conservation

In a food web, which organism is typically at the top?

1. Producers
2. Primary consumers
3. Secondary consumers
4. Apex predators

Q63 - Science - Ecology and conservation

What term describes the relationship where both species benefit?

1. Parasitism
2. Mutualism
3. Commensalism
4. Predation

Q64 - Science - Ecology and conservation

Which process involves the gradual establishment of a biological community in an area where no life previously existed?

1. Primary succession
2. Secondary succession
3. Climax community
4. Ecological restoration

Q65 - Science - Ecology and conservation

Which of the following is a primary consumer?

1. Grass
2. Rabbit
3. Wolf
4. Mushroom

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Q66 - Science - Ecology and conservation

What is the role of decomposers in an ecosystem?

1. They produce energy
2. They consume plants
3. They break down dead organisms
4. They compete with predators

Q67 - Science - Ecology and conservation

Which symbiotic relationship involves one organism benefiting while the other is harmed?

1. Mutualism
2. Commensalism
3. Parasitism
4. Amensalism

Q68 - Science - Ecology and conservation

What is a food web?

1. A linear sequence of organisms
2. A complex network of interconnected food chains
3. A pyramid showing energy levels
4. A chart of organism populations

Q69 - Science - Ecology and conservation

Which biome is characterized by low temperatures and permafrost?

1. Desert
2. Tundra
3. Rainforest
4. Grassland

Q70 - Science - Ecology and conservation

What is biodiversity?

1. The variety of living organisms in an ecosystem
2. The number of organisms in a population
3. The amount of water in a habitat
4. The food availability in an ecosystem

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Q71 - Science - Ecology and conservation

Which human activity is a major contributor to habitat destruction?

1. Recycling
2. Deforestation
3. Composting
4. Planting trees

Q72 - Science - Ecology and conservation

What gas do plants take in during photosynthesis?

1. Oxygen
2. Carbon dioxide
3. Nitrogen
4. Hydrogen

Q73 - Science - Ecology and conservation

What is an invasive species?

1. A species naturally found in an area
2. A non-native species that disrupts an ecosystem
3. A species that only eats plants
4. A species that has gone extinct

Q74 - Science - Ecology and conservation

Which of the following is an abiotic factor in an ecosystem?

1. Sunlight
2. Fish
3. Trees
4. Birds

Q75 - Science - Ecology and conservation

What is an example of a renewable resource?

1. Coal
2. Oil
3. Solar energy
4. Natural gas

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Q76 - Science - Physics

What is the formula to calculate velocity?

1. velocity = distance/time
2. velocity = time/distance
3. velocity = mass/acceleration
4. velocity = force/mass

Q77 - Science - Physics

What is the effect of increasing force on an object with constant mass?

1. It stops moving
2. It moves slower
3. Its mass increases
4. It accelerates more

Q78 - Science - Physics

If a car increases its speed over time, what is happening?

1. The car is accelerating
2. The car is moving at a constant speed
3. The car is decelerating
4. The car is at rest

Q79 - Science - Physics

Which factor does NOT affect acceleration?

1. Color of the object
2. Mass of the object
3. Force applied
4. Direction of force

Q80 - Science - Physics

What is the relationship between force, mass, and acceleration?

1. Force = acceleration / mass
2. Force = mass + acceleration
3. Force = mass / acceleration
4. Force = mass acceleration

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Q81 - Science - Physics

What is the SI unit for force?

1. Joule
2. Kilogram
3. Newton
4. Meter

Q82 - Science - Physics

According to Newtons Third Law, what happens when you push against a wall?

1. The wall pushes back with equal force
2. The wall absorbs the force
3. The wall does not react
4. The wall moves

Q83 - Science - Physics

If an object is not moving, what can you say about its forces?

1. They are balanced
2. They are unbalanced
3. There are no forces acting
4. It is accelerating

Q84 - Science - Physics

What happens to acceleration if mass increases but force stays the same?

1. Acceleration stays the same
2. Acceleration increases
3. Acceleration decreases
4. Acceleration becomes zero

Q85 - Science - Physics

Which law states that every action has an equal and opposite reaction?

1. Law of Conservation
2. Newtons First Law
3. Newtons Second Law
4. Newtons Third Law

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Q86 - Science - Physics

What do we measure with a speedometer in a car?

1. Instantaneous speed
2. Average speed
3. Acceleration
4. Force

Q87 - Science - Physics

Which of these is an example of acceleration?

1. A rock sitting on the ground
2. A cyclist pedaling faster
3. A book lying on a table
4. A car stopping at a red light

Q88 - Science - Physics

Why does a ball eventually stop rolling on the ground?

1. Friction
2. Gravity
3. Balanced force
4. Lack of mass

Q89 - Science - Physics

What is an example of balanced forces?

1. A person running
2. A moving car
3. A book resting on a table
4. A ball rolling down a hill

Q90 - Science - Physics

What happens when an object experiences unbalanced forces?

1. It gains mass
2. It remains stationary
3. It slows down to a stop
4. It changes motion

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Q91 - Science - Physics: Energy

What happens to the energy of a pendulum as it swings from its highest point to its lowest point?

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Q92 - Science - Physics: Energy

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Q94 - Science - Physics: Energy

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Q95 - Science - Physics: Energy

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Q96 - Science - Physics: Energy

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Q97 - Science - Physics: Energy

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Q98 - Science - Physics: Energy

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Q99 - Science - Physics: Energy

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2. Pie Chart
3. Line Graph
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Q100 - Science - Physics: Energy

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Q101 - Science - Physics: Energy

Which term describes the height of a wave from its rest position?

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2. Frequency
3. Amplitude
4. Velocity

Q102 - Science - Physics: Energy

What type of energy do waves carry?

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3. Electrical Energy
4. Wave Energy

Q103 - Science - Physics: Energy

Which form of energy is associated with the motion of particles in a substance?

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3. Nuclear Energy
4. Sound Energy

Q104 - Science - Physics: Energy

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2. Frequency
3. Amplitude
4. Wave Speed

Q105 - Science - Physics: Energy

Which energy transformation occurs in a battery-powered flashlight?

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2. Chemical to Light
3. Chemical to Electrical
4. Light to Chemical

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Q106 - Science - Chemistry

What is the formula to calculate density?

1. Density = Mass / Volume
2. Density = Volume / Mass
3. Density = Mass + Volume
4. Density = Mass - Volume

Q107 - Science - Chemistry

What do we call elements in the same vertical column of the periodic table?

1. Rows
2. Periods
3. Groups
4. Families

Q108 - Science - Chemistry

How many oxygen atoms are in the chemical formula CO?

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 0

Q109 - Science - Chemistry

Which subatomic particles are found in the nucleus of an atom?

1. Protons and Neutrons
2. Electrons and Protons
3. Neutrons and Electrons
4. Only Electrons

Q110 - Science - Chemistry

What is the pH of a neutral solution like pure water?

1. 14
2. 0
3. 7
4. 3

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Q111 - Science - Chemistry

How is water (HO) represented using a chemical formula?

1. HO
2. HO
3. HO
4. OH

Q112 - Science - Chemistry

What type of substance speeds up a chemical reaction without being consumed?

1. Product
2. Reactant
3. Catalyst
4. Solvent

Q113 - Science - Chemistry

What does a ball-and-stick model represent in chemistry?

1. The 3D structure of molecules
2. The atomic number of elements
3. The rate of chemical reactions
4. The energy levels of electrons

Q114 - Science - Chemistry

What is an example of a physical change?

1. Burning paper
2. Melting ice
3. Rusting iron
4. Baking a cake

Q115 - Science - Chemistry

What is the charge of an electron?

1. Neutral (0)
2. Positive (+1)
3. Negative (-1)
4. Variable

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Q116 - Science - Chemistry

Which of the following is a compound?

1. HO
2. O
3. N
4. He

Q117 - Science - Chemistry

What is conserved in a balanced chemical reaction?

1. Volume
2. Mass
3. Temperature
4. Pressure

Q118 - Science - Chemistry

Which state of matter has a definite volume but no definite shape?

1. Liquid
2. Solid
3. Gas
4. Plasma

Q119 - Science - Chemistry

What is the smallest unit of an element that retains its properties?

1. Atom
2. Molecule
3. Proton
4. Compound

Q120 - Science - Chemistry

In a chemical reaction, what are the starting substances called?

1. Products
2. Reactants
3. Catalysts
4. Enzymes

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Q121 - Science - Units and Measurement

What is the SI unit of length?

1. Meter
2. Kilometer
3. Centimeter
4. Millimeter

Q122 - Science - Units and Measurement

Which unit is used to measure frequency?

1. Meter
2. Volt
3. Hertz
4. Coulomb

Q123 - Science - Units and Measurement

Which instrument is commonly used to measure mass?

1. Balance
2. Thermometer
3. Barometer
4. Speedometer

Q124 - Science - Units and Measurement

Which of the following is NOT an SI unit?

1. Pound
2. Mile
3. Yard
4. Liter

Q125 - Science - Units and Measurement

What is the SI unit of energy?

1. Watt
2. Newton
3. Joule
4. Calorie

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Q126 - Science - Units and Measurement

What is the SI unit of time?

1. Second
2. Hour
3. Minute
4. Day

Q127 - Science - Units and Measurement

How many millimeters are in one centimeter?

1. 1000
2. 100
3. 10
4. 1

Q128 - Science - Units and Measurement

What does a measuring cylinder measure?

1. Volume
2. Mass
3. Temperature
4. Length

Q129 - Science - Units and Measurement

What is the basic SI unit of mass?

1. Gram
2. Kilogram
3. Milligram
4. Ounce

Q130 - Science - Units and Measurement

How many grams are in one kilogram?

1. 1000
2. 100
3. 10
4. 1

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Q131 - Science - Units and Measurement

What is the SI unit of pressure?

1. Pascal
2. Bar
3. Tor
4. Atmosphere

Q132 - Science - Units and Measurement

What is the SI unit of force?

1. Watt
2. Newton
3. Joule
4. Kilogram

Q133 - Science - Units and Measurement

Which unit is used to measure electric current?

1. Watt
2. Ampere
3. Ohm
4. Volt

Q134 - Science - Units and Measurement

Which unit is used to measure temperature in the SI system?

1. Fahrenheit
2. Celsius
3. Kelvin
4. Rankine

Q135 - Science - Units and Measurement

Which instrument is used to measure liquid volume accurately?

1. Beaker
2. Graduated cylinder
3. Pipette
4. Thermometer

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Q136 - Science - Meteorology

What is meteorology the study of?

1. Weather and atmosphere
2. Oceans
3. Rocks and minerals
4. Plants

Q137 - Science - Meteorology

What process forms clouds from water vapor?

1. Precipitation
2. Evaporation
3. Condensation
4. Infiltration

Q138 - Science - Meteorology

Which process moves water from Earth's surface to the atmosphere?

1. Evaporation
2. Condensation
3. Precipitation
4. Transpiration

Q139 - Science - Meteorology

What determines different climate zones?

1. Temperature and precipitation
2. Altitude only
3. Proximity to rivers
4. Human activities

Q140 - Science - Meteorology

What type of cloud is associated with thunderstorms?

1. Stratus
2. Cumulonimbus
3. Cirrus
4. Nimbostratus

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Q141 - Science - Meteorology

What causes wind?

1. Differences in air pressure
2. Gravity
3. Moon phases
4. Magnetic fields

Q142 - Science - Meteorology

Which climate zone is the warmest?

1. Polar
2. Temperate
3. Tropical
4. Subarctic

Q143 - Science - Meteorology

Which layer of the atmosphere contains most weather events?

1. Stratosphere
2. Troposphere
3. Mesosphere
4. Thermosphere

Q144 - Science - Meteorology

What is the term for warm air rising and cool air sinking?

1. Convection
2. Conduction
3. Radiation
4. Evaporation

Q146 - Science - Meteorology

Which human activity contributes most to climate change?

1. Burning fossil fuels
2. Recycling
3. Planting trees
4. Drinking bottled water

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Q147 - Science - Meteorology

Which type of precipitation forms when raindrops freeze in layers?

1. Sleet
2. Snow
3. Hail
4. Rain

Q148 - Science - Meteorology

What are large bodies of air with similar temperature and humidity called?

1. Fronts
2. Air masses
3. Storms
4. Clouds

Q149 - Science - Meteorology

Which gas is the primary cause of the greenhouse effect?

1. Oxygen
2. Carbon dioxide
3. Nitrogen
4. Argon

Q150 - Science - Meteorology

What do we call the boundary between two different air masses?

1. Cloud
2. Storm
3. Front
4. Jet stream

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Q151 - Science - Biochemistry

Which of the following is a function of carbohydrates in living organisms?

1. Provide energy
2. Store genetic information
3. Build cell membranes
4. Speed up chemical reactions

Q152 - Science - Biochemistry

What is the main role of lipids in cells?

1. Energy storage
2. Carrying oxygen
3. Providing structural support
4. Transmitting genetic information

Q153 - Science - Biochemistry

Which organelle is found in animal cells but not in plant cells?

1. Cell wall
2. Chloroplast
3. Lysosome
4. Vacuole

Q154 - Science - Biochemistry

Proteins are made up of which building blocks?

1. Amino acids
2. Fatty acids
3. Nucleotides
4. Sugars

Q155 - Science - Biochemistry

What is the function of chloroplasts?

1. Cell respiration
2. Photosynthesis
3. Protein synthesis
4. Digesting food

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Q156 - Science - Biochemistry

What is the function of ribosomes?

1. DNA storage
2. Energy production
3. Protein synthesis
4. Transporting nutrients

Q157 - Science - Biochemistry

Which macromolecule stores genetic information?

1. Nucleic acids
2. Proteins
3. Carbohydrates
4. Lipids

Q158 - Science - Biochemistry

Which structure allows plant cells to remain rigid?

1. Cell membrane
2. Cell wall
3. Vacuole
4. Nucleus

Q159 - Science - Biochemistry

What is the jelly-like substance inside a cell?

1. Mitochondria
2. Nucleus
3. Cytoplasm
4. Ribosome

Q160 - Science - Biochemistry

Which process releases energy from food in cells?

1. Cellular respiration
2. Photosynthesis
3. Fermentation
4. Diffusion

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Q161 - Science - Biochemistry

What is the basic unit of life?

1. Organ
2. Tissue
3. Cell
4. Molecule

Q162 - Science - Biochemistry

Which part of the cell regulates what enters and leaves?

1. Cell membrane
2. Cell wall
3. Nucleus
4. Mitochondria

Q163 - Science - Biochemistry

Which organelle controls cell activities?

1. Mitochondria
2. Nucleus
3. Ribosome
4. Lysosome

Q164 - Science - Biochemistry

What do plant cells have that animal cells do not?

1. Mitochondria
2. Cell wall
3. Nucleus
4. Lysosome

Q165 - Science - Biochemistry

Which organelle is responsible for cellular respiration?

1. Ribosome
2. Nucleus
3. Mitochondria
4. Golgi apparatus

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Q166 - Science - Geology

Which type of rock is formed from the cooling and solidification of magma or lava?

1. Igneous rock
2. Sedimentary rock
3. Metamorphic rock
4. Fossil rock

Q167 - Science - Geology

What is the name of the boundary where two tectonic plates slide past each other?

1. Divergent Boundary
2. Convergent Boundary
3. Transform Boundary
4. Subduction Zone

Q168 - Science - Geology

What process describes the transformation of sediment into sedimentary rock through compaction and cementation?

1. Lithification
2. Metamorphism
3. Crystallization
4. Erosion

Q169 - Science - Geology

What term describes the continuous process by which rocks are created, altered, destroyed, and reformed?

1. Carbon Cycle
2. Water Cycle
3. Rock Cycle
4. Nitrogen Cycle

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Q170 - Science - Geology

Which layer of the Earth is composed primarily of solid iron and nickel?

1. Inner core
2. Outer core
3. Mantle
4. Crust

Q171 - Science - Geology

What theory explains the movement of Earth's lithospheric plates?

1. Plate Tectonics
2. Continental Drift
3. Seafloor Spreading
4. Evolution

Q172 - Science - Geology

Which layer of the Earth lies directly beneath the crust?

1. Inner core
2. Outer core
3. Mantle
4. Lithosphere

Q173 - Science - Geology

Fossils are most commonly found in which type of rock?

1. Sedimentary rock
2. Igneous rock
3. Metamorphic rock
4. Volcanic rock

Q174 - Science - Geology

What type of rock is formed from the cooling of lava at the Earth's surface?

1. Intrusive Igneous
2. Extrusive Igneous
3. Sedimentary
4. Metamorphic

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Q175 - Science - Geology

Which type of volcano is characterized by steep slopes and explosive eruptions?

1. Stratovolcano
2. Shield Volcano
3. Cinder Cone Volcano
4. Lava Dome

Q176 - Science - Geology

What is the process called when existing rocks are transformed by heat and pressure into new types of rocks?

1. Erosion
2. Weathering
3. Metamorphism
4. Deposition

Q177 - Science - Geology

Which scale is used to measure the magnitude of an earthquake?

1. Richter Scale
2. Fujita Scale
3. Mercalli Scale
4. Beaufort Scale

Q178 - Science - Geology

Which geological process involves the breaking down of rocks into smaller pieces?

1. Erosion
2. Weathering
3. Deposition
4. Melting

Q179 - Science - Geology

What is the main cause of tsunamis?

1. Underwater Earthquakes
2. Volcanic Eruptions
3. Tidal Forces
4. Strong Winds

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Q180 - Science - Geology

What is the name of the supercontinent that existed around 300 million years ago?

1. Gondwana
2. Pangaea
3. Laurasia
4. Eurasia

Q181 - Science - Astronomy

What is the primary cause of the Earth's seasons?

1. The tilt of the Earth's axis
2. The distance between Earth and the Sun
3. The shape of Earth's orbit
4. The rotation of Earth on its axis

Q182 - Science - Astronomy

Which planet is often called the "Red Planet"?

1. Venus
2. Jupiter
3. Mars
4. Saturn

Q183 - Science - Astronomy

Which phase of the Moon occurs when it is positioned between the Earth and the Sun?

1. New Moon
2. Full Moon
3. First Quarter
4. Last Quarter

Q184 - Science - Astronomy

Which celestial body is at the center of our solar system?

1. Earth
2. The Sun
3. The Moon
4. Mars

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Q185 - Science - Astronomy

What is the main reason we experience different seasons on Earth?

1. The shape of Earth's orbit
2. The distance between Earth and the Sun
3. The tilt of Earth's axis
4. Earth's rotation speed

Q186 - Science - Astronomy

How long does it take for the Earth to complete one full rotation on its axis?

1. 24 hours
2. 365 days
3. 30 days
4. 12 hours

Q187 - Science - Astronomy

Which planet is closest to the Sun?

1. Venus
2. Mercury
3. Earth
4. Mars

Q188 - Science - Astronomy

What causes the different phases of the Moon?

1. The Moon's orbit around Earth
2. Earth's shadow on the Moon
3. The Moon's rotation on its axis
4. The Sun's position relative to Earth

Q189 - Science - Astronomy

Which force keeps planets in orbit around the Sun?

1. Friction
2. Magnetism
3. Gravity
4. Inertia

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Q190 - Science - Astronomy

What is the name of our galaxy?

1. The Milky Way
2. Andromeda
3. The Solar System
4. Orion

Q191 - Science - Astronomy

Which planet is known for its prominent ring system?

1. Venus
2. Mars
3. Saturn
4. Jupiter

Q192 - Science - Astronomy

What is a comet mostly made of?

1. Ice and dust
2. Rock and metal
3. Hydrogen gas
4. Liquid water

Q193 - Science - Astronomy

What is the largest planet in the solar system?

1. Jupiter
2. Saturn
3. Neptune
4. Earth

Q194 - Science - Astronomy

What is the term for the path a planet takes around the Sun?

1. Rotation
2. Orbit
3. Revolution
4. Axis

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Q195 - Science - Astronomy

What phenomenon causes day and night on Earth?

1. Earth's orbit around the Sun
2. Earth's rotation on its axis
3. The Moon's orbit around Earth
4. The Sun's rotation on its axis

Q196 - Science - Physics: Solutions

What is the unit of concentration in solutions?

1. Moles per liter
2. Liters per second
3. Grams per liter
4. Meters per second

Q197 - Science - Physics: Solutions

How does temperature affect the diffusion rate?

1. Temperature has no effect on diffusion rate
2. Higher temperatures slow down diffusion
3. Higher temperatures increase diffusion rate
4. Temperature does not affect diffusion rate

Q198 - Science - Physics: Solutions

Which method can be used to measure the concentration of a solution?

1. By using a balance
2. By measuring the mass of the solvent
3. By using a refractometer
4. By using a hydrometer

Q199 - Science - Physics: Solutions

What happens when you mix two different concentrations of a solution?

1. The solution becomes more diluted
2. The concentration of one solution changes, but not the other
3. The concentration of both solutions becomes equal
4. Concentration is irrelevant in this case

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Q200 - Science - Physics: Solutions

What happens to the particles in a solution during diffusion?

1. They remain at the same concentration
2. They move from high to low concentration
3. They are evenly distributed throughout the solution
4. They stop moving after a short time

Q201 - Science - Physics: Solutions

What happens when a concentrated solution is diluted?

1. The solution becomes more concentrated
2. The solution becomes more diluted
3. The solution evaporates
4. The solution maintains its concentration

Q202 - Science - Physics: Solutions

How does the diffusion of a solution across a membrane work?

1. Particles move from low to high concentration
2. Particles move from high to low concentration
3. Particles move randomly in all directions
4. Particles are trapped inside the membrane

Q203 - Science - Physics: Solutions

Which of these best describes diffusion across cell membranes?

1. Both active and passive transport
2. Passive transport
3. Active transport
4. Facilitated diffusion

Q204 - Science - Physics: Solutions

What is osmosis?

1. Movement of water molecules across a membrane
2. Movement of glucose molecules across a membrane
3. Movement of ions through the membrane
4. Movement of oxygen into the bloodstream

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Q205 - Science - Physics: Solutions

What is an example of diffusion in nature?

1. Water evaporating from a lake
2. Breathing in oxygen
3. The spread of perfume in a room
4. The movement of salt through soil

Q206 - Science - Physics: Solutions

What is the main purpose of measuring the concentration of a solution?

1. To determine how strong a solution is
2. To determine the molecular composition of a solution
3. To create concentrated solutions for experiments
4. To compare different solutions

Q207 - Science - Physics: Solutions

Which of the following factors affects the diffusion rate?

1. Concentration
2. Temperature
3. Surface area
4. Pressure

Q208 - Science - Physics: Solutions

How do cells use osmosis to maintain homeostasis?

1. To regulate water balance
2. To provide energy to the cell
3. To absorb nutrients
4. To filter out waste products

Q209 - Science - Physics: Solutions

What is the relationship between concentration and the speed of diffusion?

1. Concentration affects how fast diffusion happens
2. Concentration does not affect diffusion speed
3. Diffusion happens faster with higher concentrations
4. The rate of diffusion decreases with increasing concentration

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Q210 - Science - Physics: Solutions

How can you increase the rate of diffusion in a solution?

1. Decrease the temperature
2. Increase the temperature
3. Increase the surface area of the membrane
4. Use less solvent

Q211 - Science - Physiology and genes

What is the primary function of the human heart?

1. To pump blood throughout the body
2. To filter waste from the blood
3. To produce hormones
4. To store oxygen

Q212 - Science - Physiology and genes

Which system is responsible for transmitting signals between different parts of the body?

1. Digestive system
2. Nervous system
3. Respiratory system
4. Excretory system

Q213 - Science - Physiology and genes

What term describes the genetic makeup of an organism?

1. Phenotype
2. Genotype
3. Allele
4. Trait

Q214 - Science - Physiology and genes

Which type of allele masks the effect of another allele?

1. Recessive
2. Dominant
3. Co-dominant
4. Incomplete dominant

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Q215 - Science - Physiology and genes

What tool is used to predict the probability of offspring inheriting particular traits?

1. Punnett square
2. Genetic map
3. Pedigree chart
4. Karyotype

Q216 - Science - Physiology and genes

Which of the following can cause a gene mutation?

1. Exposure to radiation
2. Regular exercise
3. Balanced diet
4. Adequate sleep

Q217 - Science - Physiology and genes

What is the role of red blood cells in the circulatory system?

1. To fight infections
2. To carry oxygen to body tissues
3. To clot blood
4. To produce antibodies

Q218 - Science - Physiology and genes

Which part of the nervous system controls voluntary movements?

1. Autonomic nervous system
2. Central nervous system
3. Peripheral nervous system
4. Somatic nervous system

Q219 - Science - Physiology and genes

What part of the brain is responsible for coordination and balance?

1. Cerebrum
2. Cerebellum
3. Medulla oblongata
4. Hypothalamus

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Q220 - Science - Physiology and genes

What structure in the cell contains genetic material?

1. Cytoplasm
2. Mitochondria
3. Nucleus
4. Ribosome

Q221 - Science - Physiology and genes

Which organ system is responsible for producing hormones?

1. Circulatory system
2. Digestive system
3. Endocrine system
4. Nervous system

Q222 - Science - Physiology and genes

What is the role of white blood cells?

1. Transport oxygen
2. Fight infections
3. Store energy
4. Digest food

Q223 - Science - Physiology and genes

What is the smallest unit of life?

1. Tissue
2. Cell
3. Organ
4. Molecule

Q224 - Science - Physiology and genes

Which organ filters waste from the blood?

1. Heart
2. Liver
3. Kidney
4. Stomach

2cool4school - Grade 7 Science Worksheet

Q225 - Science - Physiology and genes

Which gas do humans exhale in the process of respiration?

1. Oxygen
2. Carbon dioxide
3. Nitrogen
4. Hydrogen

Q226 - Science - Science 7

What are the living components of an ecosystem called?

1. Abiotic factors
2. Biotic factors
3. Chemical elements
4. Physical factors

Q227 - Science - Science 7

Which of the following is an abiotic factor in an ecosystem?

1. Plants
2. Animals
3. Temperature
4. Bacteria

Q228 - Science - Science 7

In a food chain, which organism is typically at the base?

1. Herbivores
2. Carnivores
3. Producers
4. Decomposers

Q229 - Science - Science 7

Which process is part of the water cycle?

1. Photosynthesis
2. Evaporation
3. Decomposition
4. Combustion

2cool4school - Grade 7 Science Worksheet

Q230 - Science - Science 7

What term describes the gradual change in species composition of a community over time?

1. Mutation
2. Evolution
3. Ecological succession
4. Natural selection

Q231 - Science - Science 7

Which human activity has the most significant impact on increasing greenhouse gases in the atmosphere?

1. Planting trees
2. Using solar panels
3. Burning fossil fuels
4. Recycling

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4. Bacteria

Q238 - Science - Science 7

In a food chain, which organism is typically at the base?

1. Herbivores
2. Carnivores
3. Producers
4. Decomposers

Q239 - Science - Science 7

What is the term for non-living components in an ecosystem?

1. Biotic elements
2. Abiotic elements
3. Producers
4. Consumers

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Q240 - Science - Science 7

Which process describes the gradual change in species composition of a community over time?

1. Evolution
2. Ecological succession
3. Photosynthesis
4. Respiration

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Answer Key

- Q1: Making an observation
- Q2: Independent variable
- Q3: Control group
- Q4: A testable prediction
- Q5: Graduated cylinder
- Q6: To serve as a standard for comparison
- Q7: Dependent variable
- Q8: Drawing a conclusion
- Q9: Ask a question
- Q10: Graduated cylinder
- Q11: To serve as a baseline for comparison
- Q12: The factor that is changed or manipulated by the researcher
- Q13: What is the hypothesis?
- Q14: To systematically investigate and answer questions about the natural world
- Q15: To ensure that the results are due to the variable being tested
- Q16: Flower
- Q17: Sori
- Q18: Carbon dioxide
- Q19: Conifers
- Q20: Chlorophyll
- Q21: Sori
- Q22: Carbon dioxide
- Q23: Chloroplasts
- Q24: Photosynthesis
- Q25: Glucose
- Q26: Glucose
- Q27: Conifers
- Q28: Conifers
- Q29: Leaves
- Q30: Gametophyte
- Q31: Gravitational Potential Energy
- Q32: Line Graph

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- Q33: Energy Transformation
- Q34: Amplitude
- Q35: Mechanical Energy
- Q36: Thermal Energy
- Q37: Frequency
- Q38: Chemical to Electrical
- Q39: Kinetic energy increases while potential energy decreases
- Q40: Kinetic to Thermal
- Q41: Joule
- Q42: Chemical Energy
- Q43: Conduction
- Q44: Radiation
- Q45: It remains constant
- Q46: Define the problem
- Q47: Build and test solutions
- Q48: To find the most cost-effective solution
- Q49: To repeat steps to improve the design
- Q50: To track progress and share findings
- Q51: Identifying the most efficient design
- Q52: To set limitations and requirements
- Q53: A compromise between different factors
- Q54: A working model used for testing
- Q55: By conducting tests and evaluations
- Q56: To solve problems
- Q57: Analyze and improve the design
- Q58: Random guessing
- Q59: To test ideas before full development
- Q60: The requirements a design must meet
- Q61: The Sun
- Q62: Apex predators
- Q63: Mutualism
- Q64: Primary succession
- Q65: Rabbit
- Q66: They break down dead organisms
- Q67: Parasitism
- Q68: A complex network of interconnected food chains

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- Q69: Tundra
- Q70: The variety of living organisms in an ecosystem
- Q71: Deforestation
- Q72: Carbon dioxide
- Q73: A non-native species that disrupts an ecosystem
- Q74: Sunlight
- Q75: Solar energy
- Q76: $\text{velocity} = \text{distance}/\text{time}$
- Q77: It accelerates more
- Q78: The car is accelerating
- Q79: Color of the object
- Q80: $\text{Force} = \text{mass} \times \text{acceleration}$
- Q81: Newton
- Q82: The wall pushes back with equal force
- Q83: They are balanced
- Q84: Acceleration decreases
- Q85: Newtons Third Law
- Q86: Instantaneous speed
- Q87: A car stopping at a red light
- Q88: Friction
- Q89: A book resting on a table
- Q90: It changes motion
- Q91: Kinetic energy increases while potential energy decreases
- Q92: Kinetic to Thermal
- Q93: Joule
- Q94: Chemical Energy
- Q95: Conduction
- Q96: Radiation
- Q97: It remains constant
- Q98: Gravitational Potential Energy
- Q99: Line Graph
- Q100: Energy Transformation
- Q101: Amplitude
- Q102: Mechanical Energy
- Q103: Thermal Energy

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- Q104: Frequency
- Q105: Chemical to Electrical
- Q106: Density = Mass / Volume
- Q107: Groups
- Q108: 2
- Q109: Protons and Neutrons
- Q110: 7
- Q111: HO
- Q112: Catalyst
- Q113: The 3D structure of molecules
- Q114: Melting ice
- Q115: Negative (-1)
- Q116: HO
- Q117: Mass
- Q118: Liquid
- Q119: Atom
- Q120: Reactants
- Q121: Meter
- Q122: Hertz
- Q123: Balance
- Q124: Mile
- Q125: Joule
- Q126: Second
- Q127: 10
- Q128: Volume
- Q129: Kilogram
- Q130: 1000
- Q131: Pascal
- Q132: Newton
- Q133: Ampere
- Q134: Kelvin
- Q135: Graduated cylinder
- Q136: Weather and atmosphere
- Q137: Condensation
- Q138: Evaporation

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Q139: Temperature and precipitation

Q140: Cumulonimbus

Q141: Differences in air pressure

Q142: Temperate

Q143: Troposphere

Q144: Convection

Q145: Sun

Q146: Burning fossil fuels

Q147: Snow

Q148: Hail

Q149: Air masses

Q150: Storm

Q151: Provide energy

Q152: Energy storage

Q153: Lysosome

Q154: Amino acids

Q155: Photosynthesis

Q156: Protein synthesis

Q157: Nucleic acids

Q158: Cell wall

Q159: Cytoplasm

Q160: Cellular respiration

Q161: Cell

Q162: Cell membrane

Q163: Nucleus

Q164: Cell wall

Q165: Mitochondria

Q166: Igneous rock

Q167: Transform Boundary

Q168: Lithification

Q169: Rock Cycle

Q170: Inner core

Q171: Plate Tectonics

Q172: Mantle

Q173: Sedimentary rock

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- Q174: Extrusive Igneous
- Q175: Stratovolcano
- Q176: Metamorphism
- Q177: Richter Scale
- Q178: Weathering
- Q179: Underwater Earthquakes
- Q180: Pangaea
- Q181: The tilt of the Earth's axis
- Q182: Mars
- Q183: New Moon
- Q184: The Sun
- Q185: The tilt of Earth's axis
- Q186: 24 hours
- Q187: Mercury
- Q188: The Moon's orbit around Earth
- Q189: Gravity
- Q190: The Milky Way
- Q191: Saturn
- Q192: Ice and dust
- Q193: Jupiter
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Q209: Concentration affects how fast diffusion happens

Q210: Increase the temperature

Q211: To pump blood throughout the body

Q212: Nervous system

Q213: Genotype

Q214: Dominant

Q215: Punnett square

Q216: Exposure to radiation

Q217: To carry oxygen to body tissues

Q218: Somatic nervous system

Q219: Cerebellum

Q220: Nucleus

Q221: Endocrine system

Q222: Fight infections

Q223: Cell

Q224: Kidney

Q225: Carbon dioxide

Q226: Biotic factors

Q227: Temperature

Q228: Producers

Q229: Evaporation

Q230: Ecological succession

Q231: Burning fossil fuels

Q232: Producers

Q233: Evaporation

Q234: Ecological succession

Q235: Burning fossil fuels

Q236: Biotic factors

Q237: Temperature

Q238: Producers

Q239: Abiotic elements

Q240: Ecological succession