

Multiple Choice Questions:

1- Who coined the term 'cell'?

d) Robert Hooke

2- Which of the following connects the pharynx to the stomach?

b) Oesophagus

3- Transpiration is a function of the

a) Leaves

4- Which of the following is not good for the eyes?

b) Looking at the sun directly.

5- Oxygen and carbon dioxide are exchanged at the

d) Alveoli

6- Which of the following refers to the initial U-shaped part of the small intestine?

c) Duodenum

7- Vacuole is a watery sac bounded by a membrane termed as

a) cytoplasm

8- The outermost part of a rose flower is

a) Sepals

9- Which of the following is the main source of energy?

d) Carbohydrates

10- Which of these connects the leaf to the stem?

d) Petiole

11- What is the ~~sp~~ shape of the trees found on the mountains?

c) Cone

12. What is the function of tail in fish?

b) Changing directions.

13. The corolla is made up of units called

b) Petals

14. In plant cells, which of the following organelles has smaller units called ~~dicto~~ dictyosomes?

c) Golgi Apparatus

15. During photosynthesis plants give out

b) Oxygen

Fill in the blanks.

16. The enzyme Maltase converts Maltose into glucose.

17- Frogs have webbed feet which allow them to swim in water.

18- Fertilisation results in growth and transformation of the ovary into a fruit.

19- Centrosome consists of one or two rod-like bodies called centrioles.

20- One ~~complete~~ complete sequence of part contraction and relaxation is called cardiac cycle.

21. Name the following:

a- The organelle which digests old or injured parts of its own → Lysosome.

b- A thin sticky film composed of mucus, food particles and bacteria, which develops on the surface of the teeth over a period of time → Plaque.

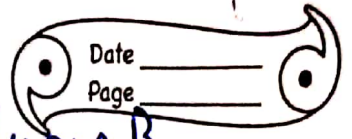
c- The pattern or arrangement of veins on a leaf → venation.

d- The surface of a tooth → Enamel.

22. Match the following.

Column A

Column B



1. Chloroplast

2. Cell membrane

3. Ribosome

4. Amylase

5. Erepsin

a. Converts starch into maltose

b. Converts peptones into amino acids.

c. Manufacture of food in plants.

d. Synthesis of proteins

e. Entry and exit of materials

23. Name the following:

a) The part of the plant which grows under the ground → Root

b) The part of the plant which grows above the soil → Shoot

24. Mention the functions of the following

i) Spines → Leaves are modified into spines to reduce water loss like in cactus. In prickly poppy leaves bear spines on margin.

ii) Tendril → In case of certainly weak stemmed plants, leaves or leaflets are modified into wiry, coiled structures called leaf tendrils. They are sensitive to touch. As they touch any object they coil around it and support the plant to climb up.
Ex - Sweet pea.

iii) Scale leaves → In some plants like onion and ginger thick fleshy or thin and dry scale leaves are present. Their function is to store and protect buds.

25. Answer the following questions :

i) Name the types of teeth seen in humans.

Ans → Types of teeth seen in human are mainly of four kinds.

- Incisors for biting and cutting food.
- Canines for tearing the food.
- Premolars for chewing and grinding the food.
- Molars to ~~also~~ crush and grind the food finely.

ii) How is the small intestine best suited for the digestion and absorption of food?

Ans. The last part of the small intestine called ileum contains glands which produce intestinal juice contains enzymes. Due to the action of these enzymes the food completely digested in the ileum. The inner lining of the small intestine contains a large number of tiny finger like projections called villi. These villi greatly increase the inner surface area for absorption of digested food. The villi absorb the amino acids and glucose to pass them into the blood system. The fatty acid pass into special tubes called lymph vessels. Vitamins and minerals salt are directly absorbed through the walls of intestine.

26. Food are classified into three groups on the basis of the function they perform in our body. Name the three categories, and briefly give their functions. Also give their two sources each.

Ans. The three groups of food on the basis of their functions are:-

a) Energy giving food → These food give us energy to do work. Carbohydrate and fats present in the food provide us energy. The main sources of

these food are Rice, potato, oil and butter.

b) Body Building food → These food help in the growth and repair of damaged cells and tissues. These food contain proteins. The main source of these foods are Pulses, Milk products and eggs, etc.

c) Protective food → These food help our self-keeping healthy and disease free. These food contain minerals and vitamins. The main source of these food are vegetables and fruits.

27- Why is seed dispersal important? Explain the different methods of seed dispersal.

Ans: Dispersal of seeds is very important for the survival of plant species. If plants grow too closely together, they have to compete for light, water and nutrients from the soil.

Seed dispersal is movement or transport of seeds away from the parent plant.

There are four modes of seeds dispersal:

Wind, water, animal and explosion.

⇒ Wind → Seeds that are scattered by wind are

usually small and light. This makes it easy for the wind to carry the seeds away.
Ex - Cotton, Dandelion.

⇒ Water → Seeds of plants that grow in or near flowing water may get dispersed by water.
Ex → Water lily, lotus, coconut, etc

⇒ Animal → When birds and animals eat fruits they also eat seeds with them. The seeds are small and hard and they come out of body as waste. Ex → Guava, Berries, etc.

⇒ Explosion → Some plants burst open or explode when they are dry, scattering the seeds away from the mother plant. Ex - Balsam, pea, etc.

28. Label the parts in the given diagram.

1 - Oesophagus

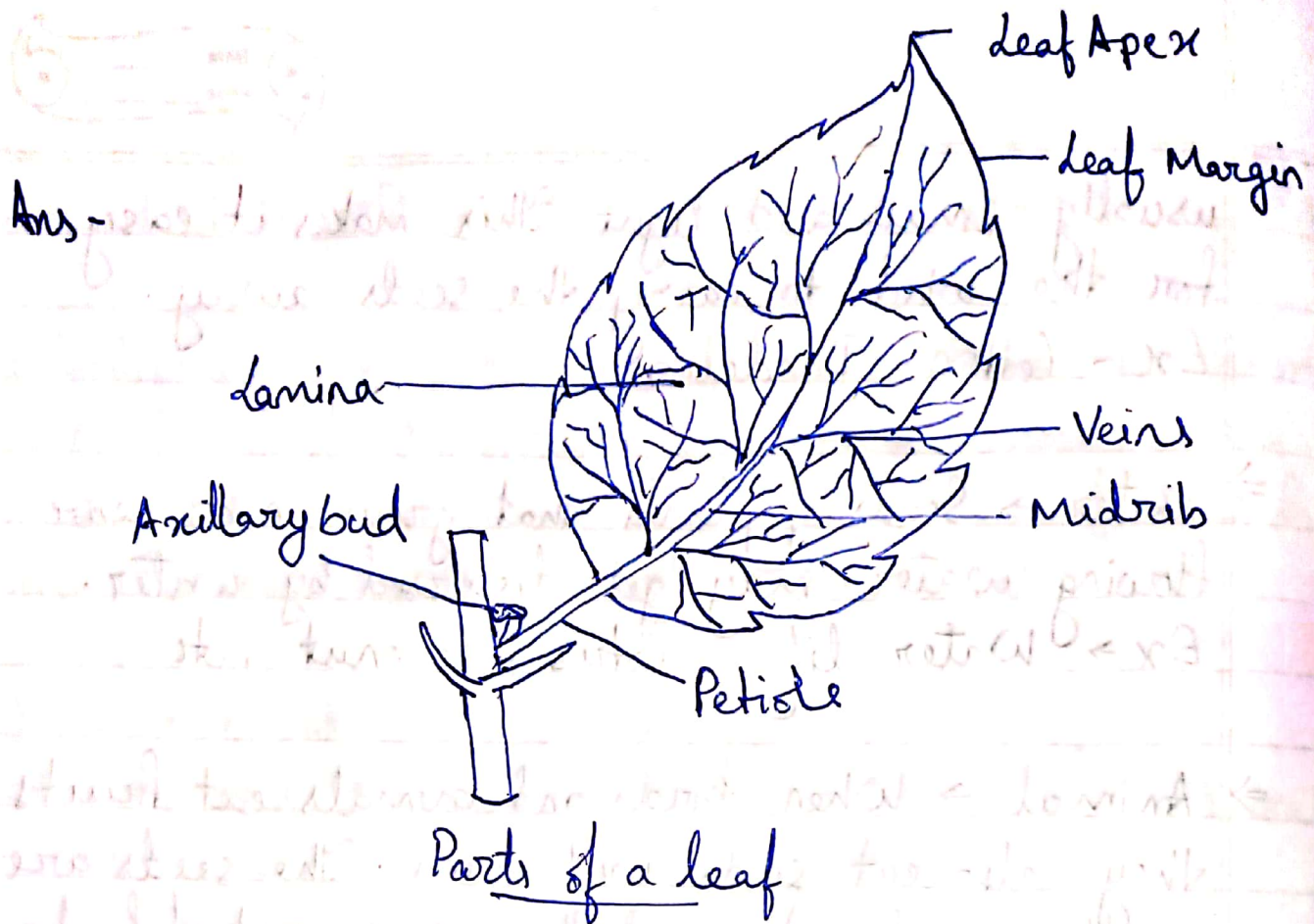
2 - Gall Bladder

3 - Stomach

4 - Pancreas

5 - Small intestine

29. Describe the structure and function of leaves.



Petiole → The basal part of a leaf is a stalk called petiole. It is attached to the stem at the node. An axillary bud is present in the axil of the leaf.

Lamina → The green, flat and the broad part of the leaf is called 'lamina'.

Its outer edge is called leaf margin.

Midrib → Petiole continues into the lamina as 'midrib'. This laterally gives out fine branches called the veins.

30. Define the following terms :

a- Egestion → Egestion is the act of excreting unusable or undigested material from cell.

b- Breathing → The process of inhaling and exhaling air from the lungs is called breathing.

c- Internodes → It is a part of stem between two successive nodes.

d- Plaque → Plaque is a thin sticky film composed of mucose, food particles and bacteria, which develops on the surface of teeth over a period of time.

e- Bisexual flower → If all the four whorls viz. calyx, corolla, androecium and gynoecium are present in the same flower, it is known as bisexual flower.