Revision Worksheet

One Mark Questions

Q1- Who coined the term 'cell'?

(a) Matthias Schleiden
(b) Theodor Schwann
(c) Charles Darwin
(d) Robert Hooke

Q2- Which of the following connects the pharynx to the stomach?

(a) Large intestine (c) Caecum
(b) Oesophagus (d) Small intestine

Q3- Transpiration is a function of the

(a) Leaves (c) Flower
(b) Stem (d) All of these

Q4- Which of the following is not good for the eyes?

(a) Eating vegetables
(b) Looking at the Sun directly
(c) Washing your eyes with cold water
(d) Taking breaks while working on a computer

Q5- Oxygen and carbondioxide are exchanged at the _____

(a) Nasal cavities (c) Pharynx
(b) Trachea (d) Alveoli

Q6- Which of the folling refers to the initial U-shaped part of the small intestine?

(a) Jejunum
(b) Ileium
(c) Duodenum
(d) Caecum

Q7- Vacuole is a watery sac bounded by a membrane termed as

(a) Tonoplast
(b) Chromoplast
(c) Centriole
(d) Cristae

Q8- The outermost part of a rose Flower is

(a) Sepals
(b) Petals
(c) Stamen
(d) Style

Q9- Which of the following is the main source of energy?

(a) Proteins
(b) Minerals
(c) Vitamins
(d) Carbohydrates

Q10- Which of these connects the leaf to the stem?

(a) Lamina
(b) Veins
(c) Midrib
(d) Petiole

Q11- What is the shape of the trees found on the mountains?

(a) Rod (c) Cone
(b) Spiral (d) Straight

12. What is the function of tail in fish?
(a) Swimming (c) Respiration
(b) Changing Directions (d) Protection

13. The corolla is made up of units called ____.
(a) Sepals (c) stamens
(b) Petals (d) Style

14- In plant cells, which of the following organelles has smaller units called dictyosomes?
(a) Cytoplasm (c) Golgi apparatus
(b) Cell wall (d) Centrosome

15- During photosynthesis plants give out ____.
(a) Carbon dioxide (c) Nitrogen
(b) Oxygen (d) Carbon monoxide

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 the growth and transformation of the ovary into a fruit.

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

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

2 MARK QUESTION

21. Name the following:

(a) The organelle which digests old or injured parts of it's own cell. Lycosome

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

(c) The pattern or arrangments of veins on a leaf. Venation

(d) The surface of a tooth - Enamel

22. Match the following:

	Column A	Column B
1.	Chloroplast	(a) Converts starch into matt
2.	Cell Membrane	(b) Converts peptones into amino
3.	Ribosome	(c) Manufacture of food in plan
4.	Amylase	(d) Synthesis of proteins
5	Erepsin	(e) Entry and exit of materials

Ans - 1-c, 2-e, 3-d, 4-a, 5-b

23. Name the following:

(a) The part of the plant which grows under the ground.

(b) The part of the plant which grows above the soil.

3 MARK QUESTIONS

24. Mention the functions of the following:

(i) Spines

(ii) Tendril

(iii) Scale leaves.

Ans-(i) Spines protect the plants from grazing animals.
It also prevents transpiration
Ex-Cactus, mexican poppy

classmate
Date
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(ii) Ans - It is used by climbing plants for support and to fasten itself to a wall or stick.
- Ex- money plant, peaplant etc

(iii) Ans - Scalle leaves helps to protect buds and to store food and water
Ex- Ginger has thin scale leaves and onion has thick scale leaves.

25. Answer the following questions:

(i) Name the types of teeth seen in humans.
Ans - Human teeth are of four kinds:
- Incisors - They are the four front teeth at the middle of each jaw. They are chisel-shaped for bitting and cutting.
- Canines - Thee are one on either side of the incisors in each jaw. They are pointed for tearing the food.
- Premolars - They are two on each side of canines in each jaw. They help in crushing and grinding the food.
- Molars - Thee are the last three teeth on each of in each jaw. They have broad uneven surface for fine crushing

and grinding of ingested food.

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

Ans - The small intestines inner lining contain a large number of tiny finger-like projection called villi. The villi greatly increases the inner surface area for the absorption of digested food.

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 -

	Function:	Nutrient	Food
1.	Energy-giving foods	1. Carbohydrates and fats	1. Cereals, fats, sugar
2.	Body-building foods	2. Proteins	2. Pulses, milk, meat, chicken
3.	Regulatory and protective foods	3. Vitamins and minerals	3. Fruits and vegetables

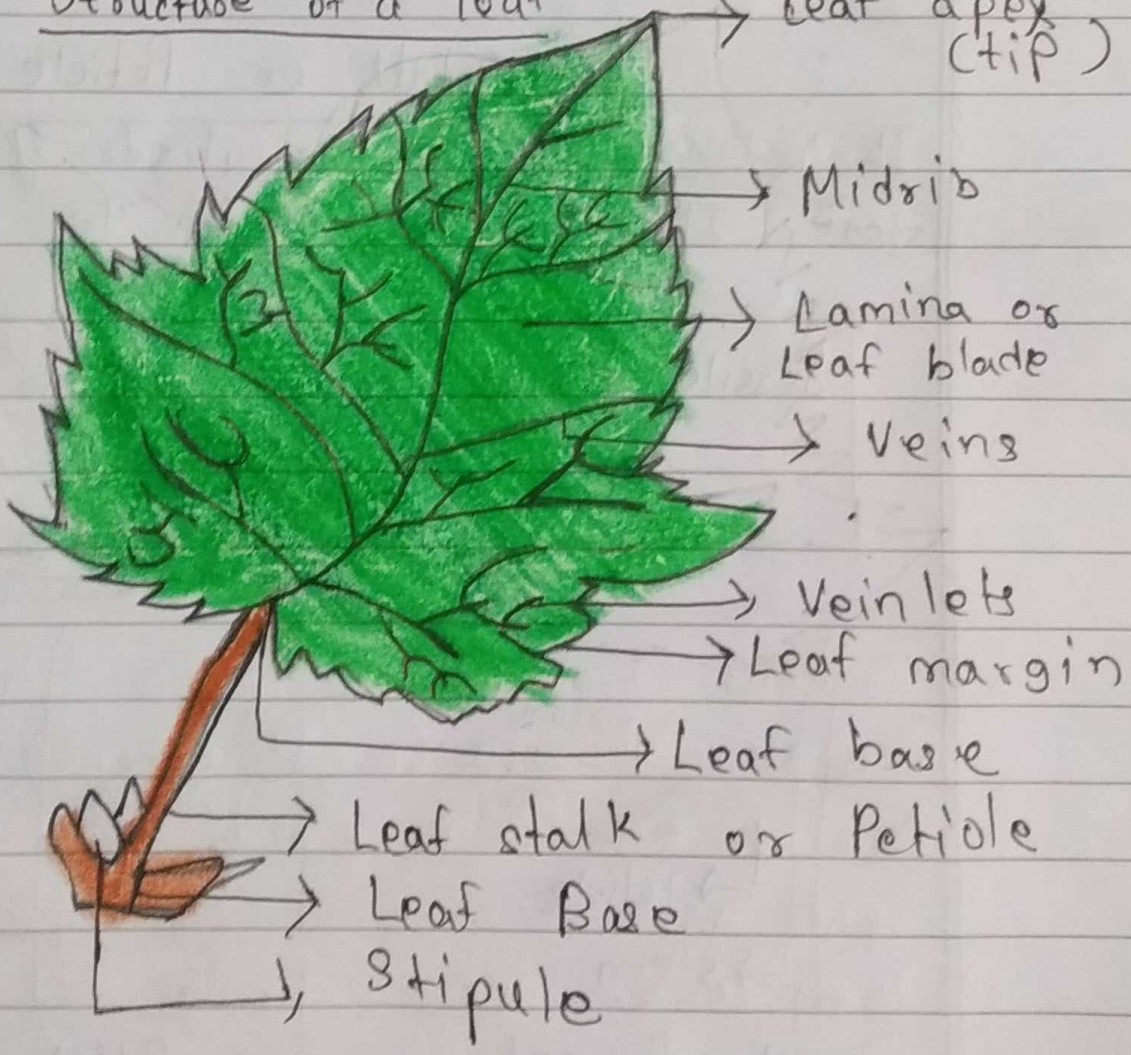
5 MARK QUESTIONS

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.

Structure of a leaf

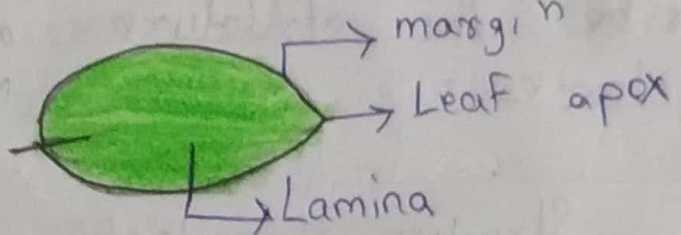


⇒ A leaf is a flat, thin and broad outgrowth of a stem.

⇒ It arises from a point on the stem called node.

Lamina or Leaf blade

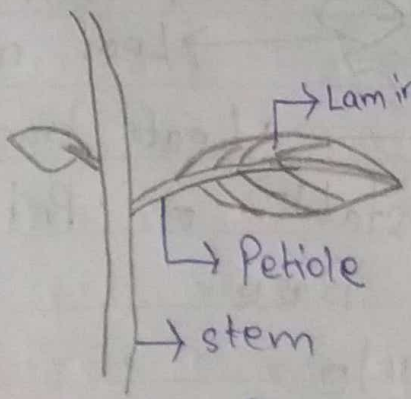
It is thin, flat & Expanded part of a leaf.



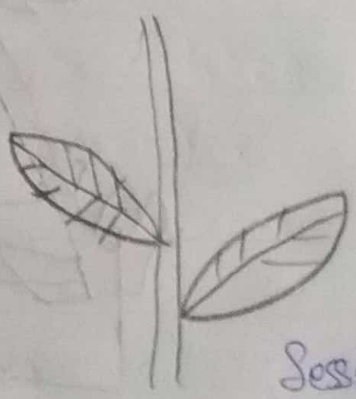
Leaf stalk or Petiole

It is the short cylindrical part of a leaf. It attaches lamina to the stem.

Sessile Leaves - Leaves that do not have a petiole. They directly arise from leaf base. Ex-Saffron



Petiole Present

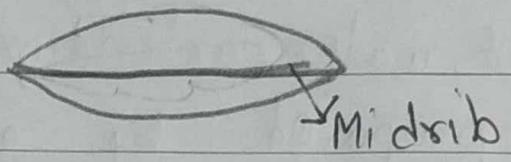


Sessile leaves

Petiole Absent

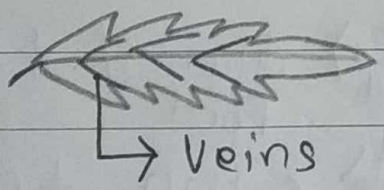
Midrib

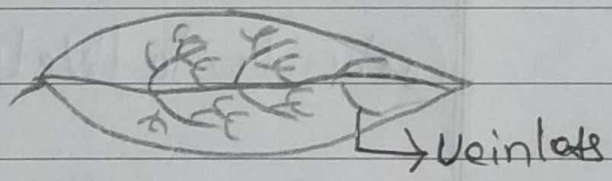
It is the thickened vein along the centre of a leaf. It extends from petiole to the tip or apex of leaf.



Vein and Veinlets

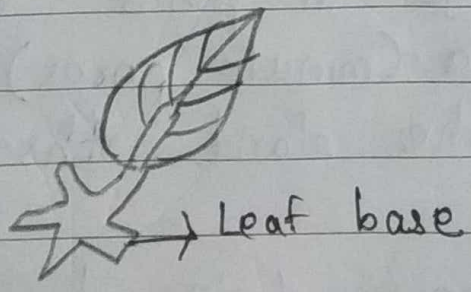
The various lateral branches arises from midrib are known as veins.
Veins further branch out to form veinlets.





Leaf base

It is a small, slightly swollen part at the end of the petiole.



FUNCTIONS OF LEAF

Photosynthesis

- It is a process in which green plants make their own food with the help of Sunlight, water, carbondioxide and Chlorophyll.
- Food is prepared by green leaves.
- Leaf is green due to a pigment called chlorophyll.
- Sunlight, CO_2, Water and Chlorophyll are raw materials required by photosynthesis
- Glucose and oxygen are the products of Photosynthesis.

Carbondioxide + Water $\xrightarrow[\text{chlorophyll}]{\text{Sunlight}}$ Glucose/Food + Oxygen

$$CO_2 + H_2O \xrightarrow[\text{chlorophyll}]{\text{Sunlight}} C_6H_{12}O_6 + O_2$$

Gaseous Exchange

- Gaseous exchange in plants takes place through stomata (minute pores).
- Air enters the plant through these openings
- They remain open during day & closed at night.

- During photosynthesis, plants take carbondioxide through these openings and releases oxygen through this.

Transpiration

- It is a process in which plant loses excess water in the form of water-vapour through stomata.
- It keeps the plant cool.

30. Define the following terms:

(a) Egestion

Ans- Egestion is the process of removal of undigested food materials left behind after the process of absorption is completed.

(b) Breathing

Ans- Breathing is a physical process of inhalation and exhalation of gases, which occurs outside the cells, with no release of energy during the process.

(c) Internode - The space between two adjacent nodes is called as an internode.

(d) Plaque - Plaque is a thin, sticky, transparent film which forms on the surface of teeth due to the germs in our mouth, causing decay of teeth.

(e) Bisexual flower

Ans - Bisexual flower is a flower which contains both male and female reproductive parts (gynoecium and androecium)