

7th
8/9/21

1. ~~Who~~ d - Robert Hooke
2. b - Oesophagus
3. a - leaves
4. b - looking at the sun directly
5. d - Alveoli
6. c - Duodenum
7. a - Tongue
8. a - Sepals
9. d - Carbohydrates
10. d - Petiole
11. c - cone
12. b - changing directions
13. b - petals
14. c - Golgi apparatus
15. b - Oxygen

- A1) Lysosomes
2) Plaque
3) Venation
4) Lumen
5) Stomata

- B1) The enzyme maltase converts to maltose into glucose.
2) Frogs have webbed feet which allow them to swim in water.
3) Fertilisation results in the growth of and transformation of the ovary into a fruit.

- 1) Centrioles consist of one or two rod like bodies called _____.
- 2) One complete sequence of part contraction and relaxation is called _____.

- A) Chloroplast - Manufacture of food in plants
Cell membrane - Entry and exit of material.
Ribosome - Synthesis of proteins
Amylase - Converts starch into maltose.
Trypsin - Converts proteins into amino acids

B)

- A) Seed dispersal is important for survival of plant species.
Dispersal can be caused by wind, animals, water.

- B) 1 - Esophagus
2 - Gall Bladder
3 - Stomach
4 - Pancreas
5 - Small intestine

A-1) Cactus have modified leaves. These leaves are modified to spines.
Cactus ^{are} have soft and fleshy and have spines which reduces the loss of water.

Q) -

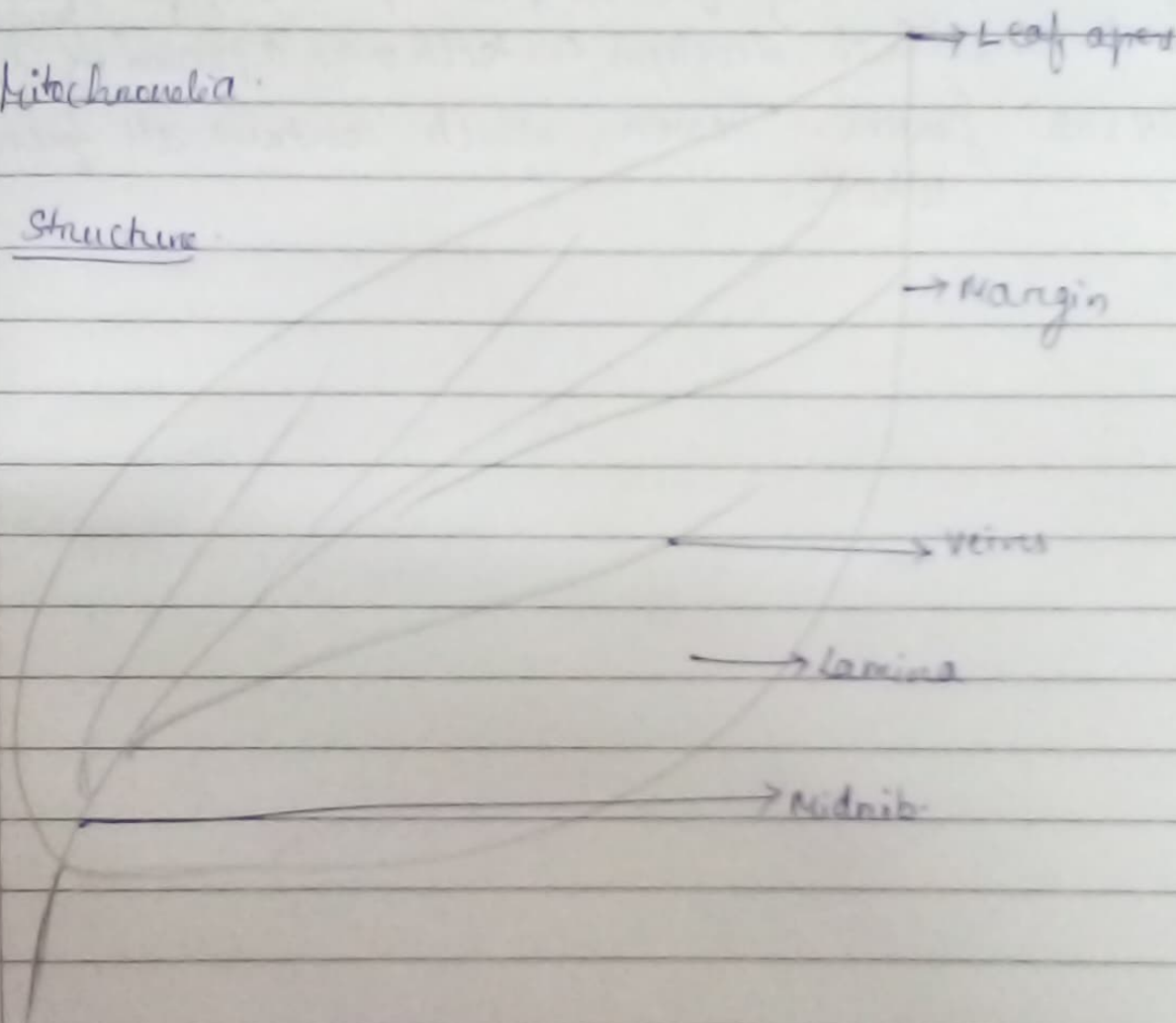
B) 1)

2)

3)

- 4)
5) Mitochondria

A) Structure



Apex - Top of the leaf

Margin - Outer edge of leaf

Veins - Fine branches on leaves

Lamina - Green, broad, flat part of leaf

Midrib - Petiole continues into the lamina as midrib

The function of leaf is to produce food for plant by the process photosynthesis.

- B) Egestion - Act of excreting undigested material
Breathing - Process of moving air in and out in the lungs.

~~Internode~~ Length of stem between nodes and whole stem

Internodes - Part of stem between two successive nodes.

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

Bisexual flowers - Flowers which contain all four whorls.

* Leaf Tendril - In case of certain weak stemmed plants, leaves or leaflets modified into wiry, coiled structures called leaf tendrils. As they touch anything, they coil around it and support the plant to climb up.

* Spines - In some plants leaves are modified into spines in order to reduce water loss.

* Scale leaves - In some plants thick and fleshy, are thin and dry. Scale leaves are present to store food and protect buds.

11) Transpiration: In this process water is lost in the form of water vapour by evaporation from the surface of leaves and other aerial parts of the plants.

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