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Ch-1 to 4 W/

Revision

Biology

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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 leaves.
(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 alveoli.
(d) alveoli

6. Which of the following refers to the initial U-shaped part of the small intestine?
(a) Duodenum

7. Vacuole is a watery sac bounded by a membran-

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(a) Tonoplast

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 shape of the trees found on mountains?
(c) Cone

13. The corolla is made up of units called petals.
(b) petals

14. In plant cells, which of the following organelles has smaller units called dictyosomes
(c) Golgi apparatus

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15. During photosynthesis, plants give out ~~oxygen~~.
(b) oxygen

16. The enzyme ~~amylase~~ maltase converts maltose into glucose

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

19. Centrosome contains two or more rod-like bodies called centrioles.

20. One complete sequence of part contraction and relaxation is called respiration.

21. Name the following.
a) The organelle which digests old or ~~injaing~~ injured parts of its own cell
Ans. Lysosomes

b) Plaque

c) Venation

d) Crown

22. 1) Chloroplast — c) Manufacture of food in plants.

2) Cell membrane — e) entry and exit of materials

3) Ribosome — d) synthesis of proteins

4) Amylase — a) Converts starch to maltose

5) Erepsin — b) Converts peptones into amino acids.

23. a) Root system

b) Shoot system

24. i) Spines — The leaves of some desert plants, like cactus, modify into spines to reduce water loss.

ii) Tendril - In certain weak-stemmed plants, the leaves or leaflets develop into wiry, coiled structures called tendrils. These are sensitive to touch and as they touch any object, they coil around it to give support to the plant.

iii) Scale leaves - In some plants like onion and garlic, the leaves are thin and dry or thick and fleshy scale leaves. Their purpose is to store food and protect buds.

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25.i) The ~~fo~~ human teeth appear in ~~two typ~~ ~~four~~ types —

* ~~Co~~ Incisors - They are the first ~~fo~~ four teeth on each jaw. They are chisel-shaped to cut food and bite it.

* Canines - There are two on each jaw. ~~Th~~ They are located on the back of incisors. They help to tear the food

* Premolars - They are four on each jaw and are at the back of canines. Premolars help to crush and grind the food.

* Molars - They are six on each jaw. They are to the back of premolars. They have broad and uneven surfaces for finer crushing and grinding.

26. The three ~~sour~~ categories of food —

* Energy-giving food - They contain carbohydrates and fats. They give us quick energy. Fats ~~are~~ also help us to keep our body warm and are stored in body for future use. Sources — Chapatti, rice, butter, oil etc.

* Body-building foods - They contain proteins. Proteins help in repairing damaged cells and tissues. They help in improving the health of our bones and muscles and make them strong. Sources - Meat, pulses etc.

* Protective foods – They contain vitamins and minerals. They provide immunity to our body and make us healthy. Sources – Vegetables and fruits.

27. Ans- If all seeds fall under the same plant, then, they will not get enough sunlight, water and air for germination and will not grow into healthy plants. ~~So, for g~~ So, to grow into healthy plants, seeds are dispersed from one place to another. There are four methods of seed dispersal:-

1. Wind: e.g. cotton plant disperses its seeds into the air.
2. Insects: e.g. Lavendar plant attracts bees to transmit their pollens from one flower to the next.
3. Water: e.g. Coconut fruit floats and gets carried by water.
4. Animals: e.g. Hibiscus plant is pollinated by humming birds.

25. ii) Ans- Small intestine produces intestinal juice which contains many enzymes – Erepsin, maltase, lipase, lactase, sucrase

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Peptides $\xrightarrow{\text{Erepsin}}$ amino acids
Maltose $\xrightarrow{\text{Maltase}}$ Glucose
Sucrose $\xrightarrow{\text{Sucrase}}$ Glucose and fructose
Lactose $\xrightarrow{\text{Lactase}}$ Glucose and galactose
Emulsified fats $\xrightarrow{\text{Lipase}}$ Fatty acids and glycerol
These enzymes help in complete digestion of food.

In the inner lining of small intestine, there are finger-like projections called villi. These villi greatly increase the surface area of the small intestine, to absorb the digested food. Each villus is connected to a network of thin and small blood vessels close to its surface. The surface of the villi absorbs glucose and amino acids to pass them ~~through the~~ to the blood system ~~and~~, whereas fatty acids are passed through special tubes called lymph vessels.

28. 1) Oesophagus
2) Gall bladder
3) Stomach
4) Pancreas
5) Small intestine.

~~There are two main funct~~

29. Structure of a leaf -

* Petiole: The basal part of a leaf is a stalk like structure called petiole.
* Lamina or leaf-blade - It is the thin, flat, and broad part of leaf. Its ~~margin~~ outer boundary is called the leaf margin.
* Midrib - The petiole continues into the leaf as midrib. It has finer branches called veins and veinlets. They help to move water and food in leaves, and also provide supportive framework to leaves.

Functions of a leaf -

There are two main functions of a leaf -

* Photosynthesis - It is the process by which leaves prepare food for plant ~~and~~ using water, carbon dioxide and in the presence of sunlight and chlorophyll.

* Transpiration - Transpiration is the process by which water is lost from leaves by evaporation. It develops a suction force and a cooling effect.

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30. a) Egestion- The process of elimination of undigested food from anus is called egestion.

b) Breathing- Breathing is a physical process in which we inhale oxygen and exhale carbondioxide.

c) Internodes - The space between two successive ~~no~~ nodes is called an internode.

d) Plaque- A yellow sticky, thin film composed of mucous, food particles and bacteria, which develops on the surface of teeth over a period of time is called plaque.

e) Bisexual flowers- The flowers in which both male part (Androecium) and female part (Gynoecium) is present is called bisexual flowers.