

Worksheet

I. One mark questions.

Multiple choice questions.

1. Who coined the term 'cell'?

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

A- Robert Hooke

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

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

A- Oesophagus

3. Transpiration is a function of the _____.

- (a) Leaves
- (b) Stem
- (c) Flowers
- (d) All of these

A- All of these

4. 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.

A- Looking the sun directly

5. Oxygen and carbon dioxide are exchanged at the _____.

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

A- Alveoli

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

(a) Jejunum

(b) ileum

(c) Duodenum

(d) Caecum

A- Duodenum

7. Vacuole is a watery sac bounded by a membrane termed as _____.

(a) Tonoplast

(b) Chromoplast

(c) Centriole

(d) Cristae

A- Tonoplast

8. The outermost part of a rose flower is _____.

- (a) Sepals
- (b) Petals
- (c) Stamen
- (d) style

A- Petals

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

- (a) proteins
- (b) Minerals
- (c) Vitamins
- (d) Carbohydrates

A- Carbohydrates

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

- (a) lamina
- (b) Veins
- (c) Midrib
- (d) Petiole

A- Petiole

11. What is the shape of the trees found on the mountains?

- (a) Rob
- (b) Spinal
- (c) Cone
- (d) Straight

A- Cone

12. What is the function of tail in fish?

- (a) Swimming
- (b) Changing directions
- (c) Respiration
- (d) Protection

A- Swimming

13. The corolla is made up of units called

- (a) Sepals
- (b) Petals
- (c) Stamens
- (d) Style

~~A- Petals~~

A. Potals

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

- (a) Cytoplasm
- (b) Cell wall
- (c) Golgi apparatus
- (d) Centrioles

A- Golgi apparatus

15. During photosynthesis plants give out

- (a) Carbon dioxide
- (b) Oxygen
- (c) Nitrogen
- (d) Carbon monoxide

A- 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 the growth and transformation of the ovary into a fruit.
19. Centrosome consists of one or two rod-like bodies called Micro tubule.
20. One complete sequence of part contraction and relaxation is called Cardiac cycle.

2 mark questions

21. Name the following.

a. The organelle which digests old or injured parts of its own cell. - lysosome

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 arrangement of veins on a leaf. - Venation

d. The surface of tooth. - Enamel

22. Match the following.

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Chloroplast | A. Converts starch into maltose |
| 2. Cell membrane | B. Converts peptones into amino acids |
| 3. Ribosome | C. Manufacture of food in plants |
| 4. Amylase | D. Synthesis of proteins |
| 5. Pepsin | E. Entry and exit of materials. |
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23. Name the following

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

(b) The part of the plant which grows

above the soil. - Shoot system

3 marks questions

24. Mention the functions of the following:

(i) Spines - Spines are modified leaves, which help to reduce water loss.

(ii) Tendrils - In case of certain weak stemmed plants, the leaves or leaflets are modified in to wiry, coiled structures. These are called tendrils. They are sensitive to touch as they touch any object they coil around it and support the plant to climb up. Example: Sweet pea.

(iii) Scale leaves: Some plants like onion, ginger have thin and dry or thick and fleshy scale leaves. Their function is to protect the buds.

25. Answer the following question.

(i) Name the type of teeth seen in human.

- A- Incisors : These are used for biting and cutting the food.
- Canines : These are used to tear the food.
 - Premolars : These help in crushing & grinding the food.
 - Molars : These help in finer crushing and grinding of indigested food.

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

A- The last part of the small intestine called ileum contains glands which produce intestinal juice. This juice contains enzymes. Due to the action of these enzymes the food is completely digested in the ileum. The inner lining of the small intestine contains a large number of tiny finger-like projections like 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 acids pass into special tubes and lymph vessels. Vitamins and mineral salts 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.

A- Function:

- Energy giving food
- bodybuilding food
- regulatory and protective food

Nutrients

- Carbohydrates and Fats
- Proteins
- Vitamins and minerals

Food :

- Cereals, fats, sugar
- Pulses, milk, meat-chicken
- Fruits and vegetables

5 mark questions

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

- A • Seed dispersal prevents the overcrowding of plants in an area.
- Seed dispersal prevents the competition for water, minerals and sunlight among the same kind of plants
 - Seed dispersal helps the plant to grow in new places for wider distribution.

The different method of seed dispersal are :

- Dispersal by wind : Light seeds or

hairy seeds and hairy fruits get blown off with the wind to far away places.

Ex- sunflower, Maple, Drumsticks etc.

- Dispersal by ~~wind~~ water : Fruits or seeds which develop floating ability in the form of spongy or fibrous.

Outer coat are carried away with to different places.

Ex - Coconut.

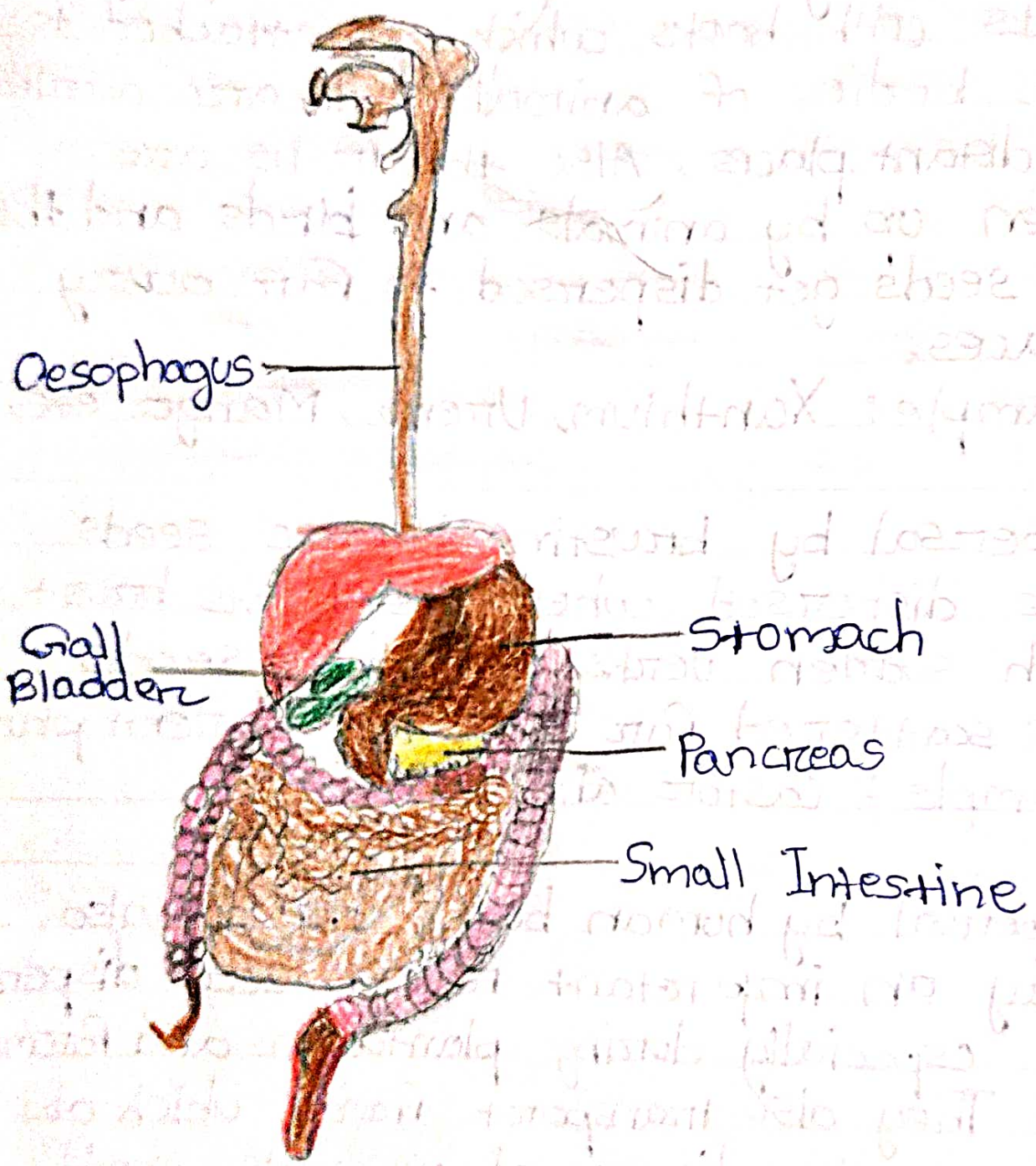
- Dispersal by animals or birds : Spiny seeds with hooks which get attached to the bodies of animals and are carried to distant places. Also the fruits are eaten up by animals and birds and their seeds get dispersed to far away places. Example : Xanthium, Urena, Mango etc.

- Dispersal by bursting : Some seeds are dispersed when the fruits burst

with sudden jerks and the seeds are scattered far from the parent plant.
Example: Castor and balsam.

* Dispersal by human being: Humans also play an important role in seed dispersal especially during plantation and farming. They also transport fruits which also help in the dispersal of seeds.

28. Label the parts in the given diagram.



29. Describe the structure and function of leaves

A- Leaf has the following parts:

- **Petiole** : The basal part of the leaf is a stalk called petiole. It is attached to the stem at the node.
- **Axillary bud** : An axillary bud is present in the axil of the leaf.
- **Lamina** : The green flat and broad part of the leaf is called lamina or

Leaf blade.

- Leaf margin: Lamina outer edge is called leaf margin.
- Midrib: Petiol continues into the lamina as the midrib. This laterally gives out fine branches called veins.

Petiol, Midrib veins and veinlets conduct water and food.

30. Define the following terms.

1. Egestion

A- The process of eliminating the undigested food through the anus is called Egestion.

2. Breathing

A- The process during which the air containing oxygen is drawn into the lungs and the air containing carbon dioxide is forced out from the lungs is called

Breathing.

3. Internodes :

A- The parts of the stem between two successive nodes is called an internode.

4. Plaque

A- The sugary or starchy food that we eat get stuck to the teeth. This along with bacteria on the teeth's surface form a yellow coloured film called plaque.

5. Bisexual Flower

A- Plants have flowers with both male and female reproductive parts, that is androecium and gynoecium. They are called bisexual flower.